

## COVID-19 infections following physical school reopening

The USA closed most of its schools in March–April 2020, which was associated with reduced COVID-19 incidence.<sup>1</sup> In August–September 2020, schools reopened, with many schools teaching remotely until they can safely teach physically.<sup>2</sup>

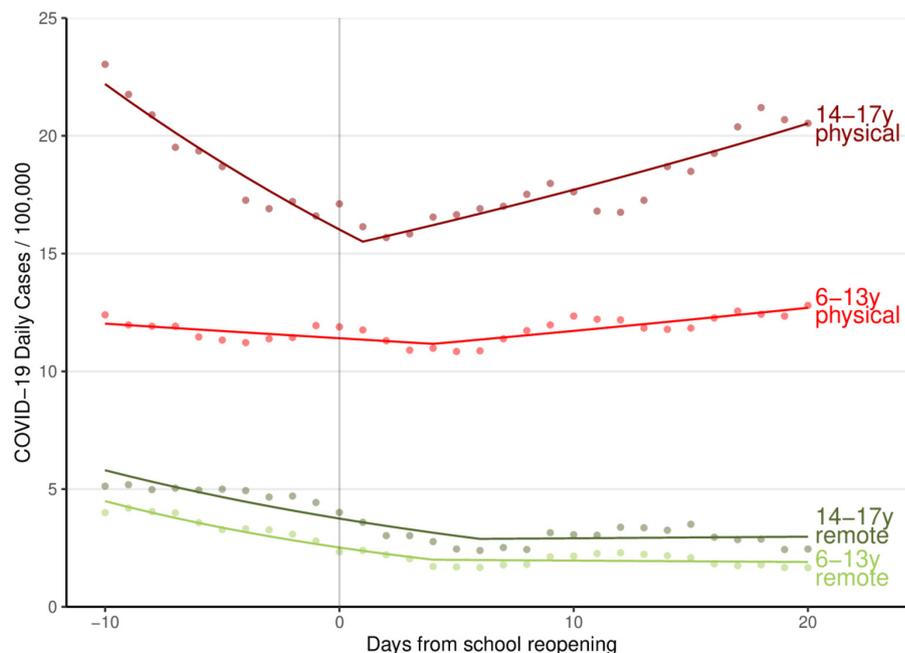
We analysed COVID-19 incidence from Florida since its database provides incidence at ages 6–13 years (elementary school) and 14–17 years (high school). We extracted incidence by county and matched it with each county's date of school reopening. We used a 7-day moving average. We aggregated the rates by counties with physical learning and counties with remote learning (the latter were Broward, Miami-Dade and Palm Beach). We calculated time points at which the trends changed in 10 days before reopening and 20 days from reopening, using JoinPoint-Regression. Lastly, we tested if trends were different between counties teaching physically and remotely. Tests were two tailed with a significance level of 0.05.

In counties teaching physically, at ages 6–13 years, the incidence decreased from day –10 to day 4 (–0.5% daily change, 95% CI –0.9% to –0.1%), followed by an increase from day 4 to day 20 (0.8% daily change, 95% CI 0.5% to 1.1%). On day 4, the incidence was 11/100 000 (95% CI 9.9 to 12), and on day 20, it increased to 12.8 (95% CI 11.7 to 13.9, 1.2 fold; [figure 1](#)).

In counties teaching physically, at age 14–17 years, the incidence decreased from day –10 to day 1 (–3.2% daily change, 95% CI –3.9% to –2.5%), followed by an increase until day 20 (1.4% daily change, 95% CI 1.1% to 1.8%). On day 1, the incidence was 16.1 (95% CI 14.4 to 17.9), and on day 20, it increased to 20.5 (95% CI 18.5 to 22.5, 1.3 fold).

In counties teaching remotely, at ages 6–13 years, the incidence decreased from day –10 to day 4 (–5.6% daily change, 95% CI –6.7% to –4.5%), followed by no significant trend. The slope from day 0 was significantly different than the slope of counties teaching physically at ages 6–13 years ( $T=5.0$ ,  $p<0.05$ ).

In counties teaching remotely, at age 14–17 years, the incidence decreased from day –10 to day 6 (–4.3% daily change, 95% CI –5.4% to –3.1%), followed by no significant trend. The slope from day 0 was significantly different than the slope of counties teaching physically at ages 6–13 years ( $T=7.6$ ,  $p<0.05$ ).



**Figure 1** COVID-19 incidence by days from school reopening.

Our analysis shows that physical reopening of schools was followed by increased COVID-19 incidence at school ages, especially high schools. Counties with remote reopening did not have increased incidence, which may also relate to their lower COVID-19 rates before the reopening, their public mask mandate and gathering limit or their socioeconomic difference, such as in Miami-Dade and Broward.<sup>3</sup>

A limitation of the study is that some parents opted not to send their children to physical learning. A possible confounder for increased infections with physical learning might be that it allowed parents to go to work, which may increase infections in children. Nonetheless, remote learning can increase inequities and reduce monitoring for the growing risk of suicidality.<sup>4,5</sup> Counties that reopened physically and had increased COVID-19 incidence could consider remote learning, especially in high schools.

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