

# Current Data on Children and Schools

- Rates of COVID-19 infections are lower for children than for adults.
- Children may be less likely to become infected after exposure
- Children have mostly mild or asymptomatic illness if infected
- If infected, children may be less likely to infect others with COVID-19.
- Unlike with flu and other respiratory illnesses, children are inefficient spreaders and may not be a major factor in spread
- While there have been clusters, so far schools have not seemed to play a major role in COVID-19 transmission
- Studies from China, Hong Kong, and Singapore, suggest school closures did not contribute to the control of the epidemic
- Early modelling studies of COVID-19 predict school closures alone would prevent only 2–4% of deaths
- [Appendix of MA guidance for summary of evidence](#)