

The Effect Of Social Economic Changes During Pandemic Covid-19 Toward Child Wellbeing: A Systematic Literature Review



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ABSTRACT

Pandemic Covid-19 has had a broad impact on human life; various restrictions cause various socioeconomic changes in family life, affecting the child's wellbeing. In contrast, the child's wellbeing must be adequately fulfilled so they can grow and develop into quality human resources. The purpose of this paper was to systematically review the evidence on the impact of socioeconomic changes during the pandemic on children's wellbeing. This systematic review was carried out following PRISMA guidelines. Data collection was carried out on March 18, 2022, using the Pro-Quest, Tailor and Francis, Emerald, Sage Pub, and Science Direct databases. Based on this study's exclusion and inclusion criteria, there were 19 studies included in this paper. The analysis results show that most of the included studies prove that socioeconomic status affects children's wellbeing, while one study showed that there is no effect. In conclusion, the findings from the review may provide guidelines for promoting better child wellbeing during the pandemic Covid-19.

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INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, there was an extraordinary incident related to pneumonia originating from Wuhan, China. Epidemiologically, this disease is caused by SAR-CoV. This virus spreads so fast that the WHO issued a worldwide pandemic declaration on 12th March, 2020.(1) The pandemic COVID-19 is a global crisis that has caused more than 400,000 deaths and is spreading rapidly. This condition gave rise to a policy for social distancing. Then impact various aspects of daily human life, work, and the global economy. (2)

The Covid-19 pandemic that began to spread worldwide in 2020 has dramatically impacted human life. The pandemic has a negative effect on mental health and child and adolescent wellbeing.(3) The pandemic Covid-19 has turned the country upside down, with enormous economic and social shifts. Many families also experience changes in wages and employment(4), and social restrictions can affect parents' access to social connections and public facilities.(5) A study of nearly 18,000 caregivers in 46 countries showed that during the pandemic and social restriction, children had various signs of distress (e.g., sleep disorder and aggression) positively related to the length of school closure.(6) The expansion of activity restrictions due to COVID-19 forced children's psychosocial adjustment.



There is a need for a proactive public health-oriented approach to reduce the prevalence of child abuse by increasing the family's active role through various means. (7) The rapidly spreading COVID-19 has caused a worldwide emergency epidemic that has attracted international attention. This condition affects the mental and also physical health of all people in the world. Various countries have implemented social restrictions and isolation policies to control the rapid spread of the coronavirus. For example, the cessation of offline activities at businesses, universities, and schools causes children to continue their activities at home during the pandemic. Isolation and restrictions affect the wellbeing of children and, if not treated properly, will cause long-term adverse effects on children's mental health. Many psychological studies show that social restriction can trigger several complications, such as sleep and emotional disturbances, stress, anxiety, and depressive syndromes. However, little is known about the psychological impact of social restriction during the pandemic on young children's mental health. There are no specific guidelines for effective psychological strategies to support children's wellbeing.(8)

Socio-Economic Changes During Pandemic Covid-19

The financial difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic caused parents to become unemployed and have left families with difficulty paying for necessities such as housing, food, and medical care. In contrast, working parents report having difficulty finding child care. The pandemic crisis has caused significant changes in children's daily lives. There are various risks to the welfare and health of children. About 43% of parents living with children or family members lost their jobs or reduced working hours during the pandemic. It occurred in 62% of Hispanic families, 50% of black families, and 36.5% of white families. More than half of low-income and one-third of high-income families reported losing their jobs.(4) Meanwhile, the lockdown disrupts daily routines, changes the pattern of family consumption habits, and causes families to look for various alternative activities during the period of social restrictions.(9)

Child Wellbeing

Children are a special population. In determining policy, it is necessary to understand their status and experience. The indicator of child wellbeing are not limited to those daily or physical basic needs for survival but also include those that lead to everything their need to develop optimally. Children are not only seen as potential adults or future citizens but also as citizens of today who must fulfill their rights now. To grow and develop optimally, the child needs to fulfill a variety of material and non-material resources in various dimensions of their lives. Children are subject not only objects of policies; they are active agents in their own lives. Children are a heterogeneous population. They have different cognitive, social, and emotional needs at different ages and stages of development.(10)

The COVID-19 epidemic and the ensuing social and economic upheavals are thought to have had a major impact on child wellbeing, according to a number of studies taken together. Lewandowska (2020) discovered that children's mental health can be negatively impacted by the pandemic and remote learning, which can result in worry and depression.(11) Fong (2020) noted the considerable stress and financial burden suffered by parents in addition to highlighting the detrimental effects of social isolation and quarantining techniques on children's mental health.(12) Prime (2020) highlighted the difficulties that families encounter as a result of social disturbance, including the strain of caregiving and financial instability, which can have a lasting impact on the wellbeing of children and families(13). Araújo (2020) examines the possible harm that pandemic-related tools and procedures, like social separation and school closures, can cause to children's and parents' growth and development. These measures can add to stress.(14) All of these findings point to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated social and economic changes as having a negative effect on children's wellbeing, but no research has looked at how socioeconomic

standing affects children's behavioral, intellectual, emotional, and other problems. Understanding these effects as well as other character traits may help psychologists and fitness experts find ways to improve children's mental health during the pandemic. This paper aims to systematically review scientific evidence on the impact of socioeconomic changes during the pandemic on child wellbeing.

METHOD

The Publication Standard – PRISMA

This paper was carried out using the guidelines of PRISMA 2020 (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis), as shown in figure 1. PRISMA is a tool and guide used to evaluate a systematic review and meta-analysis. PRISMA assists authors and researchers in compiling a quality systematic review and meta-analysis. PRISMA comprises a checklist containing a guide to what items must be present and explained carefully in a systematic review and meta-analysis. PRISMA or publication requirements guide authors in describing the technique of reviewing selected articles and help each reviewer and readers inside the logical levels of looking for relevant research articles.(15) The author begins a systematic literature review by formulating relevant research questions. Then search within the appropriate journal database. After that, the writer describes a scientific seek method that consists of 3 essential processes in deciding on functional studies articles.

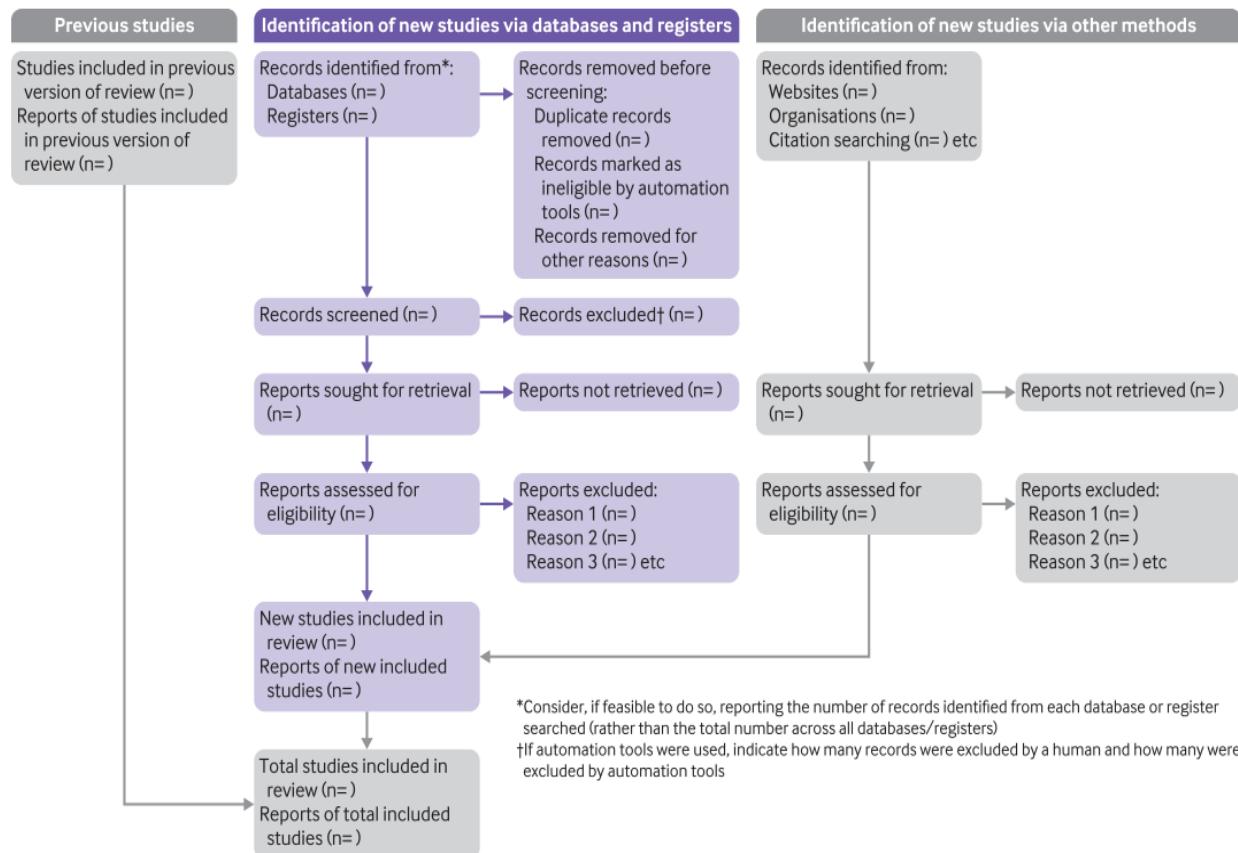


Figure 1: Flow diagram of PRISMA 2020 for systematic literature reviews(15)

Research Question Formulation

PICo became used as a manual for this systematic overview to formulate study questions. PIco is a technique to help authors develop functional study questions. The principle additives of PIco consist of population, phenomena of interest, and context.(16) Primarily based on these three additives principles, the authors have followed the recommendations for the review. In this paper, the population is child wellbeing, the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on child wellbeing (interest), and globally (Context), which leads the author to develop the principle research question. The research question is: Does the Covid-19 pandemic affect child wellbeing?

Resource

The databases used to search for relevant publications in this study were Pro-Quest, Tailor and Francis, Emerald, Sage Pub, and Science Direct.

Systematic Search Strategy

Identification, screening, and feasibility comprise the three main processes in a systematic search strategy (see Figure 1).

Identification

Identification is a method to find synonyms, related words, and variations in the primary research keywords, namely the Covid-19 pandemic and child welfare. As Okoli (2015) proposes, keyword development is based on direct research questions.(17) Keywords were constructed by keywords suggested by Scopus, keywords used by previous research, and expert opinion. The search string is developed using Boolean operators, phrase search, truncation, and wildcards.

This process provides the selected database with more options for browsing more relevant articles. Authors expanded related keywords across search strings on the five primary databases used, Pro-Quest, Tailor and Francis, Emerald, Sage Pub, and Science Direct, as shown in Table One. These five online databases yielded a total of 698 articles.

Table 1: Query string used

Data Based	Query String	Hits
Pro-Quest	“pandemic covid-19” AND “child*wellbeing”	59
Tailor and Francis	“pandemic covid-19” AND “child*wellbeing”	21
Emerald	“pandemic covid-19” AND “child*wellbeing”	535
Sage Pub	“pandemic covid-19” AND “child*wellbeing”	21
Science Direct	“pandemic covid-19” AND “child*wellbeing”	62
Total		698

Screening

There were 698 articles identified from the first search. A total of two hundred and ten articles can be accessed in full text to follow the following process. The screening procedure begins by uploading all data into the Mendeley reference management software. Moreover, the author uses the take a look at for Duplicates feature to eliminate replica data ($n = 0$), and the quest results total 210 articles. Then, the screening procedure continues with the choice of inclusion and exclusion criteria, which are generated automatically based on the sorting features available inside the database. The author created the hunt string on March 18, 2022. The year of publication between 2019 and 2022 turned decided because of the inclusion criteria to retrieve the maximum current and relevant published articles. The search limitation from 2019 is that the search process begins in March 2022, and future articles may be published. In addition, sources and types of documents are limited to journals and articles because empirical studies can

guarantee the quality of the review. Further, the author limits the search to only English articles to avoid uncertainty in understanding. After deciding on the inclusion criteria by deleting 210 papers, the report remains fifty-six articles. These fifty-six articles have been exported to an Excel sheet (CSV) for the eligibility technique.

Eligibility

Eligibility is the next step after the screening step. In this step, the author selects the screening results manually. The author ensures that the articles included in this study are articles that comply with the inclusion and exclusion criteria that have been set. In this step, the writer filters 56 articles by reading the author's name and abstract. In the eligibility step, the authors managed to identify 19 articles relevant to the research question. The author uses a qualitative synthesis to identify the relevant articles at this stage. The exception to 38 articles occurred because these papers were review articles and studies unrelated to the research question. The 19 best and selected papers have been included in the systematic review, and the information is applicable for evaluation and further processing.

FINDINGS

Descriptive Analysis

Throughout 2020-2022, there were 19 articles following the research objectives. The first publication regarding the impact of pandemic COVID-19 on children's wellbeing was published in December 2020, Gavin R. Mc. Cormack et al. in Canada, with the title "Parent anxiety and perceptions of their child's physical activity and sedentary behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada". The peak of the most publications in 2021 was 12 articles.

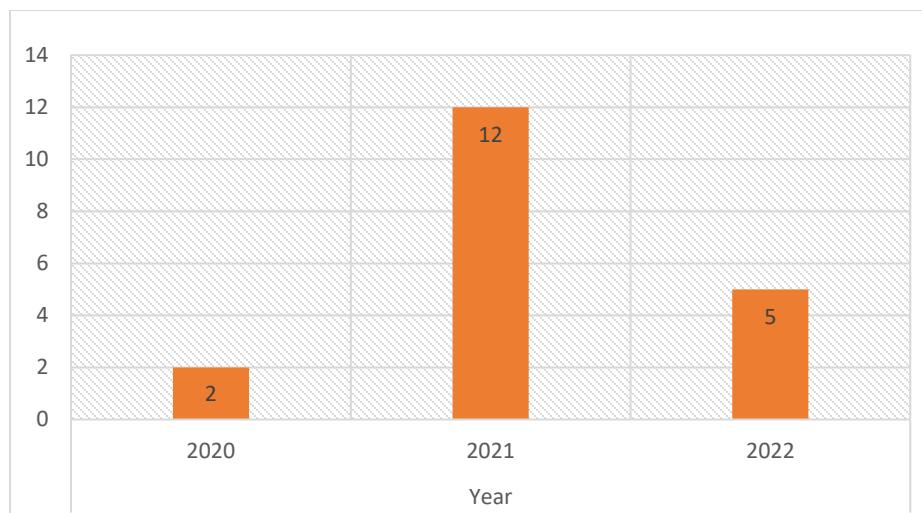


Figure 2. The cumulative number of years of publications on the impact of changes in socioeconomic status on child wellbeing during Pandemic Covid-19

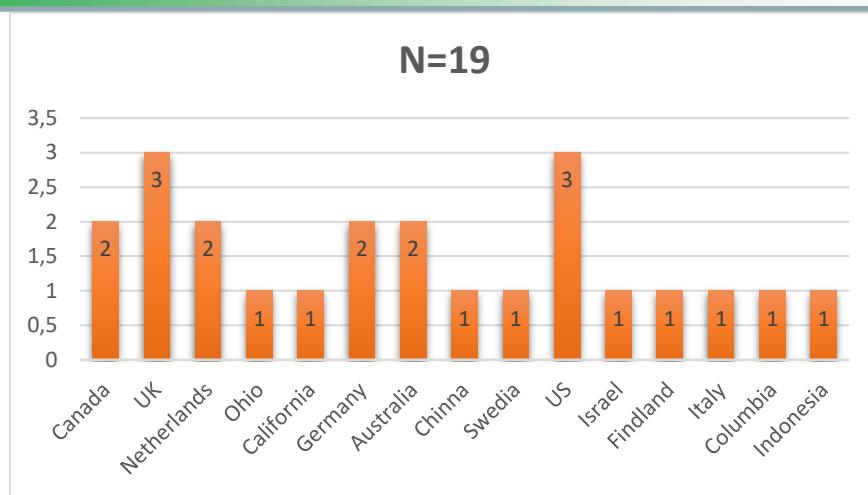


Figure 3. The research Country of publications on the impact of changes socioeconomic on child wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic

Based on the type of research included in this study consisted of cross-sectional 9 (50%), mixed methods 8 (44.4%), intervention 1 (5.6%), and longitudinal 1 (5.6%). The countries with the most research sites came from the UK and the US, with three studies. Previous research stated that the COVID-19 pandemic brought socioeconomic changes in family life. The dramatic socioeconomic changes are restrictions on nature and physical activity, parental stress, anxiety and emotional influences, family violence, socioeconomic status, children's school education, spending time, and material difficulties (seen in Table 4).

A total of 42.1% of studies discussed COVID-19 which causes stress/anxiety for parents and indirectly impacts children's well-being. At the same time, the aspects of child welfare that focus on the study in this literature review are psychological stress/trauma, emotional/behavioral problems, neglect, and health-related quality of life. Most studies studied aspects of child welfare regarding emotional/behavioral problems (71.3%), as shown in Table 3. In line with the welfare aspects studied, most of the measuring tools used in the research included in this review were the Strength and Difficulty (SDQ), as many as six studies (33.3%). Can be seen in Table 5.

Changes in Socio-Economic Status During Pandemic Covid-19 and Child Wellbeing

Research shows that during the pandemic Covid-19, the child's wellbeing occurs a decrease in participation in physical activity. This situation leads to a decrease in child wellbeing and mental health. However, the study results show that the health behavior, emotional, social, and cognitive health of children and adolescents who participate in the Build Our Kids' Success (BOKS) program are protected child's from decreased physical activity due to the pandemic COVID-19 in Nova Scotia.(18) During a pandemic, there is a change (usual improvement) in their child's relationship with nature. Children whose relationship with nature declined during the pandemic showed increased well-being issues that manifested as 'acting out' (externalizing problems) or sadness/anxiety (internalizing problems).(19) During the Covid-19 pandemic, schools were closed, so school activities could not be carried out as usual. This condition gradually affects emotional and behavioral disorders in children (E/BD) evenly, with only minor differences between groups of students. The most basic predictive variable is the child's psychosocial situation. If the psychosocial situation is good, it is less likely that emotional and behavioral disturbances will occur. Therefore, the psychosocial situation of students should be

monitored by teachers and school psychologists to provide adequate support during school closures. Research shows that one-third of children have problems with peers (32.6%), and 40% have problems in the prosocial field. Most parents (83.5%) stated that they needed to return to school immediately; 77% reported learning support and enrichment, and 57% reported the need to support mental health during social restrictions.(20)

COVID-19 also causes higher parental anxiety, which may have exacerbated the reduction in indoor or outdoor physical activity (PA) and increased sedentary behavior (SB) among children during the early stages of the pandemic COVID-19.(21) COVID-19 is also affecting the way children interact socially. When parents experience COVID-19, it has to do with stressors. They also reported that their children showed more anxiety and withdrawal, fear, behavior, and behaviors related to the pandemic COVID-19 ($p <0.01$).(22) During the pandemic, family income, financial, and work burdens have been reported to affect parents' psychosocial functioning problems and, respectively, to affect child outcomes. Parents experience economic difficulties. On the other hand, the burden on parents increases by having to become teachers while their children study from home. Hence, parents' response tends to put more pressure on the child than paying attention to fulfilling the child's social and emotional needs.

The results show that most of the studies included in this paper reveal that socioeconomic status affects children's wellbeing, both from physical, mental, and social aspects. Meanwhile, one study showed that these socioeconomic changes had no effect. Research on the incidence of violence in children shows no effect related to violence during a pandemic. The study showed no difference in the family violence incidence before and during the pandemic. The violence is relatively high. It is because in these countries, with and without family isolation, domestic violence and child abuse remain high. There are several explanations for why there was no increase in violence during the lockdown in the Netherlands. The first is because there is no total lockdown in the Netherlands. So during the pandemic, there are no strict social restrictions. So people and children are still allowed out, and a maximum of three people can visit each other. The rule here is that people must keep a distance of six feet from each other. However, when tensions rise, it provides the possibility to go out for a while to escape the home situation or visit a friend or boyfriend.(23) Thus there is no significant change between before and during the lockdown. Domestic violence and child abuse must remain a particular concern to meet children's wellbeing.

Table 2: Characteristic and Main Findings

No	Authors	Country	Research Design	Sample	Child wellbeing	Indicator of social economic changes during Covid-19	Results
1	Hilary A. T. Caldwell, Laurene Rehman, Constance Tweedie, Matthew B. Miller, Jeffery B. L. Zahavich, Ella Cockett	Canada	Intervention	159 parents of students (male and female) in grades 3, 4, 5, and 6	psychological stress	The intervention is in the form of the BOKS program, which consists of free, fun, and engaging resources to suit the needs of children from early to high school ages.	The BOKS program protects the social, emotional, cognitive, and behavioral health of participating children and adolescents due to social restrictions due to COVID-19 in Nova Scotia. (18)
2	Gavin R. McCormack, Dalia Ghoneim, Jennie A. Petersen, Patricia K., Doyle-Baker	Canada	cross-sectional	345 parents of at least one school-aged child	Perceived change in child's physical activity and sedentary behavior	Parent perceived anxiety and seriousness of COVID-19 and behavior changes since the onset of the pandemic	COVID 19 is associated with high parental anxiety. They limit physical activity (PA) and increase sedentary behavior (SB) towards children during the early stage of the pandemic. (21)
3	Samantha Friedman, Claire Hughes, Susan Imrie, Eilan Fink, Mina Gedikoglu	UK	Mixed method	376 families with young children (3-7 years old), participants from Sweden, UK, Australia, China, Italy, and USA	The emotional problems: the emotional symptoms	financial strain, impacts to work situation, family conflict and worry; changes in connection to nature.	During pandemics, as many as 2 out of 3 parents reported an increase in their child's connectivity to nature. Children who experience a decreased connection to nature will experience an increase in wellbeing problems manifested in acting out in the form of externalizing problems, sadness, and anxiety (internalizing problems). (19)

No	Authors	Country	Research Design	Sample	Child wellbeing	Indicator of social economic changes during Covid-19	Results
4	Bas Tierolfa, Edith Geurts, Majone Steketee	Netherlands	Mixed method	159 families Qualitative study: 39 respondents and 13 professionals	1. Emotional security 2. Trauma symptom in children 3. Alcohol consumption of children 4. children's parental conflict	Violence within family	There is no difference in the incidence of family violence before and after the lockdown. The incidence of violence is still high in most families. Self-isolation increases child abuse and domestic violence, considering that there are still risk factors even in conditions outside of a pandemic.(23)
5	Singletary, Britt Schmeer, Kammi K.Purtell, Kelly M Sayers, Robin C Justice, Laura M Tzu-Jung Lin Jiang, Hui Hoboken	Ohio	Cross-sectional	599 families with children aged 0 to 9 years	Child behavior problem	economic changes and parent-reported stressors experienced during Ohio's shutdown period.	When parents experience stress due to the pandemic COVID-19, their children are more anxious, withdrawn, fearful, and acting out. (22)

No	Authors	Country	Research Design	Sample	Child wellbeing	Indicator of social economic changes during Covid-19	Results
6	Rebecca N. Dudovitz, Nathalie Vizueta, Megha D. Shah, Peter G. Szilagyi, Arie Kapteyn, Kyla Thomas, Rashmi Shetgiri, Sitaram Vangala,	US	Cross-sectional	1504 parents of children in grades K-12 in the 2021–2022 school year	1. Social emotional Wellbeing 2. Child Health Status	School-Related and Priorities	83.5% parents reported school-related needs, with 77% reporting learning supports and enrichment needs and 57% reporting wellness needs. (20)
7	Kristen A. Chu, Nadine A. K. Emily Towner, Bridget Callaghan Chloe Schwartz	California	Mixed-methods	Parent =56 Child =43	1. representing negative and positive affective experiences 2. the nine embedded sub-themes in children's written reports	Written Reports: and Effect of Writing on Parent Affect	Parents and children report that the COVID-19 pandemic has positively and negatively impacted psychosocial life. Children generally complain about yearning to return to school, pandemics related to fear, and longing for social connections.(24)
8	David Scheer and Désirée Laubenstein	Germany	mixed methods	Sample = 173 students, qualitative interviews with 22 teachers	Special Educational Needs and Emotional and Behavioral Disorders	Special Educational Needs and Emotional and Behavioral Disorders	School lockdown marginally has an impact on Emotional and Behavior Disorder (E/BD). The strongest predictor variable is psychosocial student.(3)

No	Authors	Country	Research Design	Sample	Child wellbeing	Indicator of social economic changes during Covid-19	Results
9	Sarah F., Matilda A. F., Karin C. Brocki, Luca R., Claire Hughes Farzaneh B.	Australia, Cina, Italia, Sweden, UK, dan US	Mixed-methods	Sample = 2516	Child Adjustment	1. COVID-19 Experience: Social Disruption and Stringency 2. Parental Distress, Family Risk Factors, Parent-Child Conflict, Couple Conflict, Household Chaos and Demographics.	Family experiences related to COVID-19 related to child maladjustment were similar.(25)
10	Michaela James, Tegan Waites, Charlotte Todd, Amana Baig, Karen H., Sinead B. Hope Jones, Emily M.	UK	mixed method	sample = 6.291	emotional and behavioral difficulties	Health, life, education, family and friends	Children feel the need to play and meet their friends so that their wellbeing is fulfilled. Meanwhile, adolescents need more support to overcome the anxiety they experience and also face educational pressures. (26)
11	Andreas B. N., Andrea C. K. Andrea Schmidt,	Germany	Cross-sectional	sample = 970	Child behavior, Vitality, Child well-being.	Stress, parental need fulfillment, family environment, Autonomy-supportive parenting,	Support for daily autonomy from parents, meeting the needs of parents, and child welfare will affect changes in the steps to adjust children's daily care roles during the pandemic.(27)

No	Authors	Country	Research Design	Sample	Child wellbeing	Indicator of social economic changes during Covid-19	Results
12	Christina M. R., Shawna J. Lee, Kaitlin P. Ward, Doris F. Pu	Amerika	Cross-sectional	parent = 405	Pandemic-related perceived changes in parenting	Pandemic-related parenting stress and loneliness	Studies show an increase in conflict between parents and children during the pandemic. It is related to increased child abuse, parents losing jobs, and food insecurity.(7)
13	Michelle Achterberg, Simone Dobbelaar, Olga D. Boer & EvelineA. Crone	Netherlands	Longitudinal	106 parents and 151 children (10–13-year-olds)	Children's externalizing and internalizing behavior	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COVID-19 lockdown related aspects 2. Perceived stress 3. Positive and negative coping strategies 4. Parental negative feeling 	Parents' activities influence children's stress levels before and during the pandemic. Children in families with negative coping strategies and excessive parental activities increase the risk of adverse impacts from the consequences of the lockdown policy.(28)
14	Rafat Ghanamah, Hazar Eghbaria-Ghanamah	Israel	Cross-sectional	25 parents	Behavioral and Emotional Aspects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During the pandemic COVID-19, kids have been requested to sleep in their parents' beds and expressed fears. 2. Children confirmed elevated irritability, consistent temper swings, anxiousness approximately limits and messages, and sleep problems. 	

No	Authors	Country	Research Design	Sample	Child wellbeing	Indicator of social economic changes during Covid-19	Results
15	Tanja Linnavalli and Mirjam Kalland	Finland	Cross-sectional	82 families	Social Emotional Development, health-related quality of life	Social Emotional Development	<p>3. Parents mentioned that their kids have become wiser and lazier and could adapt to the limits and restrictions of COVID-19.</p> <p>4. Kids tended to boom their use of monitors, used to sleep extra time, and were much less physically active.(29)</p>
16	Lindsey Rose Bullinger a, Kerri M. Raissian, Megan Feely,	US	Cross-sectional	92 Indiana	child maltreatment reports	spending time during covid restriction	During the pandemic, there was a decline in children's prosocial behavior. Children who stay at home are more lonely than children who live in daycare. Staying at home or in care is not linked to children's physical or mental well-being. Impaired child participation in daycare is associated with worsening parent-child relationships.(30)

No	Authors	Country	Research Design	Sample	Child wellbeing	Indicator of social economic changes during Covid-19	Results
	William J. Schneider						
17	Arianna Bentenuto, Noemi Mazzoni, Michele Giannotti, Paola Venuti, Simona de Falco	Italy	Mixed method	Italian families with children with NDD (N = 82) and typical developing children (TD, N = 82)	The child externalizing behavior	1. Parental stress 2. coparenting	Parental stress and strict social restriction or isolation have a negative impact, regardless of the children's diagnostic status. Parents of children with and without NDD report increased parental stress during social restrictions.(32)
18	Yanfeng Xu, Merav Jedwab Nelís, Soto-Ramírez, Sue E. Levkoff, Qi Wu	Columbia	Cross-sectional	grandparent kinship caregivers (N = 362) via Qualtrics Panels,	child neglect risk	Material hardship	The financial difficulties experienced by parents lead to an increased risk of child neglect, while the assistance received is associated with a reduced risk of child neglect.(33)
19	Yulina Eva Riany Alina Morawska	Indonesia	Cross-sectional	Three hundred and fifty-four Indonesian parents of 2–10-year-old children	Child Maladjustment/ Child Competencies	1. Financial and Work Burden 2. Psychosocial Functioning Problems	Psychosocial functioning problem is a mediator between family income, financial and work burdens, and children's adjustment.(34)

Table 3: child wellbeing measures (n = 19)

Child Wellbeing	N	%
Psychological stress/ trauma	2	10.5
Emotional/ behaviors problems	13	68.4
Neglect	2	10.5
Health-related quality of life	1	5.3
Child maladjustment	1	5.3

Table 4: Socioeconomic changes during Covid-19 measures (n = 19)

Indicator of social economic changes during Covid-19	N	%
Restriction to nature/ Physical activity	3	15
Parental Stress/ Anxiety/ emotional affect	8	40
Violence in family	1	5
SES (Social Economic Status)	2	10
School-educational	3	15
spending time during covid restriction	1	5
Material hardship	1	5
Financial and Work Burden	1	5

Table 5: List of Child Wellbeing Instruments (n = 19)

Instruments	N	%
1. Patient-Reported Outcomes Measures Information System (PROMIS)	1	5.3
2. TSCC: Dutch translation of the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children	1	5.3
3. Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQ)	6	31.6
4. Dutch translation of the Security in the Interparental Subsystem (SIS)	1	5.3
5. Pediatric Emotional Distress Scale (PEDS)	1	5.3
6. DBR-PUTSIE (Schurig et al. 2020)	1	5.3
7. The MMF	1	5.3
8. Parent report of children's SB	1	5.3
9. Positive and Negative Affect Scale (PANAS)	1	5.3
10. Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC)	1	5.3
11. Conflict Tactics Scales Parent-Child (CTS-PC)	1	5.3
12. Questionnaire of daily routine	1	5.3
13. Kiddy KINDL Questionnaire	1	5.3
14. The Child Adjustment and Parent Efficacy Scale (CAPES)	1	5.3

DISCUSSION

The main aim of this study is to carry out a systematic review of the empirical studies on the impact of socioeconomic status on child wellbeing during pandemic Covid-19. Most prior research indicated that socioeconomic status affects child wellbeing during pandemic Covid-19, especially psychological wellbeing. The longitudinal study also proved that socioeconomic status influences children's stress levels prior to and current parental overactivity. Parental overactivity might be at risk of negative consequences of the lockdown. (28) Primarily, it is vital to emphasize that changes in the socioeconomic during

a pandemic have been assessed through various measures. Several studies only used material hardness and restriction activity as the determinant. (33)

Apart from the increased opportunities for excessive violence against children during the pandemic, the study's results showed no significant difference between domestic violence that occurred before and during the lockdown during the pandemic. The level of violence and child abuse is still high. Family isolation where domestic violence and infant abuse occurred remained a dangerous element long before the coronavirus disaster struck.(23) The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in changes in parent-child interactions with both subtle and extreme psychosocial influences. Another study showed that parents who were allowed to write stated a decrease in harmful effects before writing until after writing. In terms of children, in general, children feel like they want to go back to school and carry out activities as usual. They also expressed fear and concern about this pandemic and desperately wanted social relations to go on as usual.(24) More young people noted a desire to play and find friends to help with their health, but older children/teenagers wanted more guidance regarding stress. Furthermore, academic pressure was experienced. (26)

Associations between COVID-19-associated circle of relatives studies and baby adjustment problems had been comparable.(25) Each day parental autonomy assists need fulfilment, and toddler health partially predicted exchange in adjustment measures highlighting the principal function of each day parenting in children's adjustment at some stage in the pandemic.(27) There had been elevated bodily and verbal conflicts and forgot about for the duration of the pandemic. Those situations were associated with perceived pressure and loneliness, parent-baby battle, concurrent infant abuse danger, employment loss, food insecurity, and loneliness; findings also validated expanded abuse hazard and mental aggression relative to pre-pandemic degrees.(7) Covid-19 added social modifications in parental overactivity that inspired kids' stress degrees. Those consequences endorse that children in households with terrible coping strategies and (records of) parental overactivity might be at chance of terrible outcomes of the lockdown.(28)

Throughout pandemic COVID-19, 55.8% of kids have been requested to sleep on their parents' mattress, and 45% expressed worry that they had never skilled earlier than, extended irritability, constant mood swings, tension approximately boundaries and messages, and implied sleep difficulties. Similarly to adaptive behavior, more than 50% of parents suggested that their children have become wiser, lazy, and capable of adapting to the regulations and boundaries of the COVID-19 outbreak. Further, kids tend to boom screen use, sleep greater and be less bodily energetic.(29)

The results showed that parents perceived their children's prosocial behavior to be lower during the pandemic and rated children who stayed at home much lonelier than children who remained in daycare. Children's physical or mental wellbeing is not related to where they are cared for, and there is no significant difference between children at home and daycare. Mothers and fathers have experienced increased intellectual tension and problems in the marital relationship, and impaired participation in the care of children under five will lead to poor parent-child relationships. (30)

The initial public fitness response drove the duration of stay at home to reports of COVID-19 in an ordinary discount in stated baby abuse and reports of substantiated abuse.(31) For parental strain, we determined that the COVID 19 pandemic and associated strict containment measures had a poor effect, no matter the children's diagnostic fame.(32) Experiencing fabric problems become discovered at some stage in the Covid-19 pandemic to be associated with an accelerated danger of child neglect, and receiving monetary assistance turned into related to a reduced threat of infant forget about.(33)

CONCLUSION

Based on this study, it was found that changes in the family's socioeconomic status during the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected various aspects of children's welfare. The impact of social restrictions during the lockdown affects a drastic decrease in children's physical activity, parental overcapacity, parental stress, parental conflict, financial difficulties, and school from home. These changes are associated with socioeconomic changes during the pandemic. These conditions impact the child's wellbeing and socio-emotional behavior (increased fear, child neglect, child abuse, irritability, constant mood swings and anxiety about boundaries and messages, and sleep problems), lowering the child's wellbeing. Government, scholars, community, and professionals must work together to improve children's wellbeing. Children need safe outdoor physical activities, making friends, scheduling children in the community to do physical activities outside and adapting new habits during the pandemic, learning methods more interactive, and psychological counseling to reduce the pandemic's negative impact.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The authors confirm Contribution to the paper as follows:

Study conception and design:

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Analysis and interpretation of results:

Nurfurqoni, F.A

Draft manuscript preparation:

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All authors reviewed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.

The author confirms sole responsibility for the following: study conception and design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of results, and manuscript preparation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Not applicable

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HOW DOES THIS PAPER MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN GENERAL PRACTICE

This look gives resources for efforts to construct child welfare throughout an epidemic, which calls for edition and improvement so that youngsters can grow and broaden optimally. Studies on the impact of socioeconomic repute on children's intellectual, emotional, social, and behavioural issues and other character effects will help fitness professionals and psychologists recognize a way to enhance kids' emotional health throughout the pandemic. Similarly, this finding can be an essential concept for future studies in finding this problem by way of integrating objective and subjective welfare measures and socioeconomic changes in the own family's greater extent.

This study recommends that the government formulate effective strategies for programs that can improve child wellbeing. The programs are like psychological counseling for children and parents, balancing work and family, and an effective education system during

the pandemic that can continue to promote physical, social, and emotional wellbeing. Nor emotional. In addition, this review also serves as a direction for health professionals and psychologists to collaborate in dealing with children's emotional effects with the right approach. In addition, further studies by academics examining the effects of pandemics on children's socio-emotional health through longitudinal and qualitative studies are urgently needed. Therefore, it takes the integration of government, clinical, and research efforts to lead to positive thoughts, behaviors, and emotions that ultimately improve children's wellbeing.

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