

Supplementary Table and Figures

Table S1: Comparison of Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire data for COVID-19 lockdown clinical group (n=371) versus a UK clinical (pre-COVID-19) clinical mental health sample (n=6846)⁶

SDQ Subscale	Study sample [†]	Mean (SD)	Effect size (Hedges' g [95% CI])	Summary t-test
Emotional symptoms (score 0-10)	Nonweiler et al	5.5 (2.9)	0.28 (0.17-0.38)	Current > SLaM t = 5.2, p<0.001
	Fernandez de la Cruz et al	4.7 (2.8)		
Conduct problems (score 0-10)	Nonweiler et al	4.2 (2.3)	0.11 (0-0.21)	Current > SLaM t = 2.0, p=0.04
	Fernandez de la Cruz et al	3.9 (2.6)		
Hyperactivity/ inattention (score 0-10)	Nonweiler et al	8.4 (2.0)	0.78 (0.68-0.89)	Current > SLaM t = 20.30, p<0.001
	Fernandez de la Cruz et al	6.2 (2.9)		
Peer relationships (score 0-10)	Nonweiler et al	4.9 (2.5)	0.55 (0.44-0.65)	Current > SLaM t = 10.20, p<0.001
	Fernandez de la Cruz et al	3.6 (2.4)		
Prosocial behaviour (score 0-10)	Nonweiler et al	5.2 (2.6)	-0.51 (-0.62,-0.41)	Current < SLaM t = -9.51, p<0.001
	Fernandez de la Cruz et al	6.5 (2.6)		

[†] Current study; ASD, ADHD and ASD+ADHD diagnostic groups collapsed into one clinical group; age range 4-15 years; n = 371

A clinical sample from the South London and Maudsley (SLaM) NHS Foundation Trust, serving a population of approximately 1.2 million residents; mean age=11.2 (SD=3.8); n = 6846

Figure S1: SDQ Total Scores

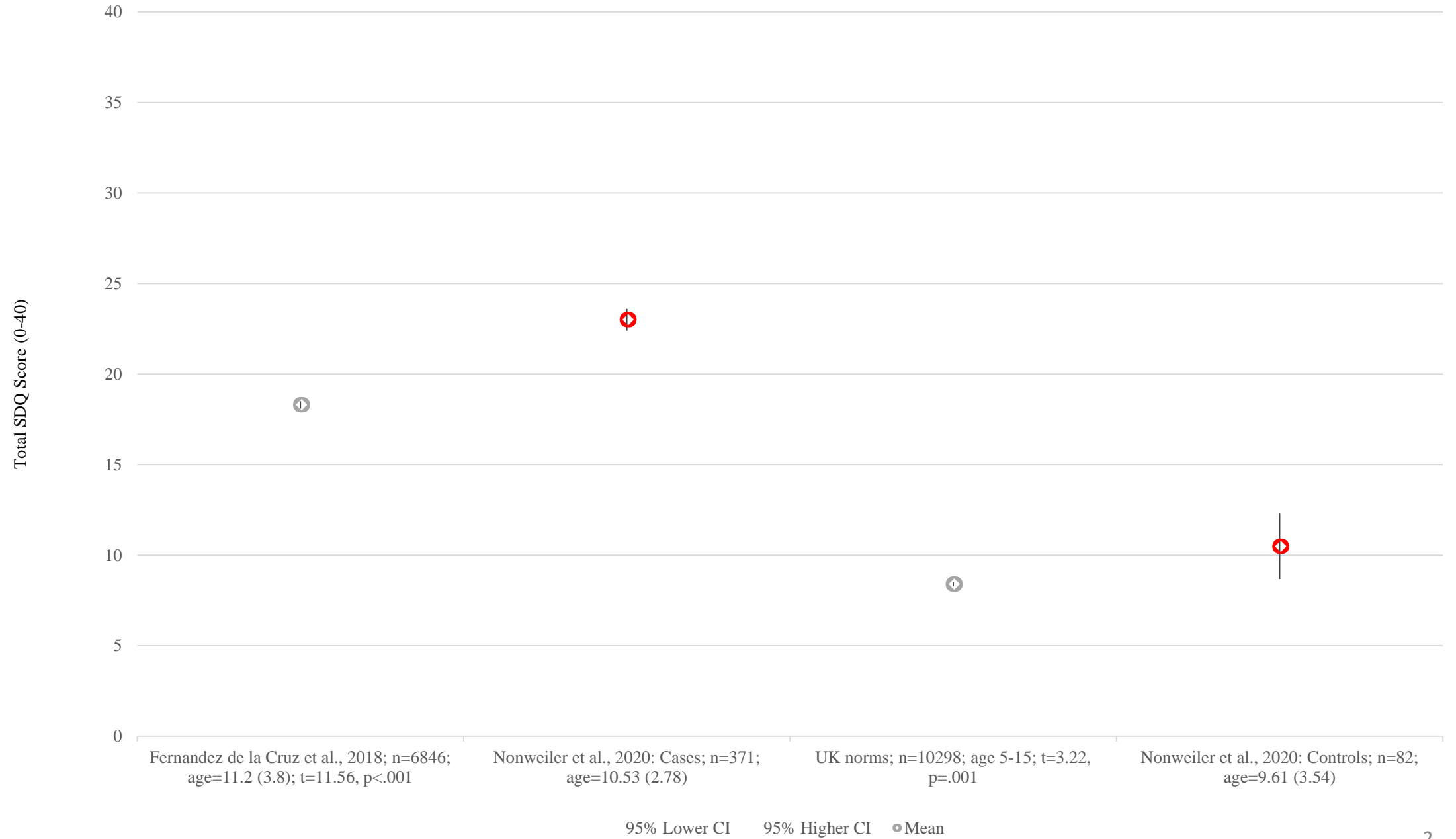
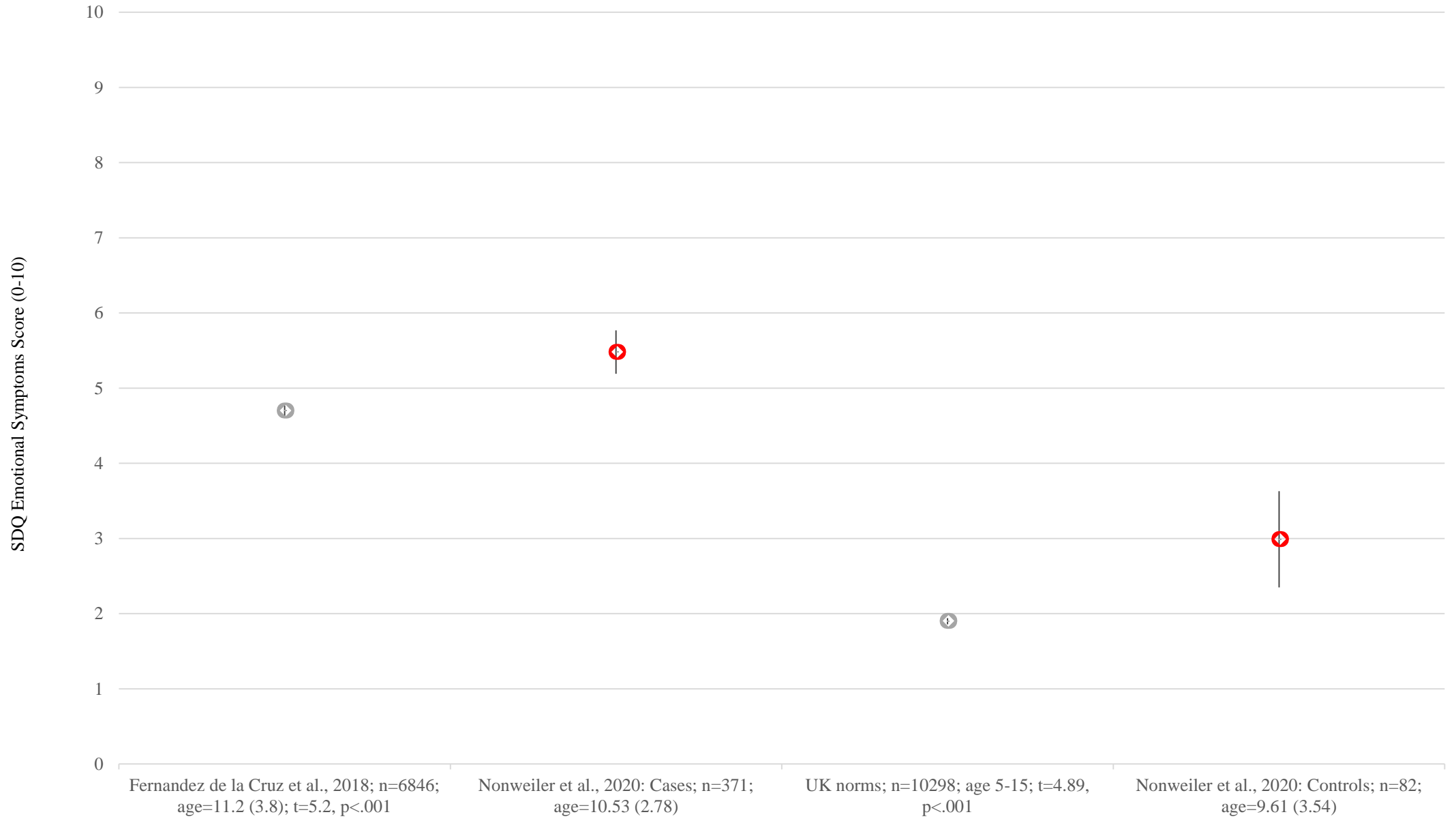


Figure S2: SDQ Emotional Symptoms



95% Lower CI 95% Upper CI ● Mean

Figure S3: SDQ Conduct Problems

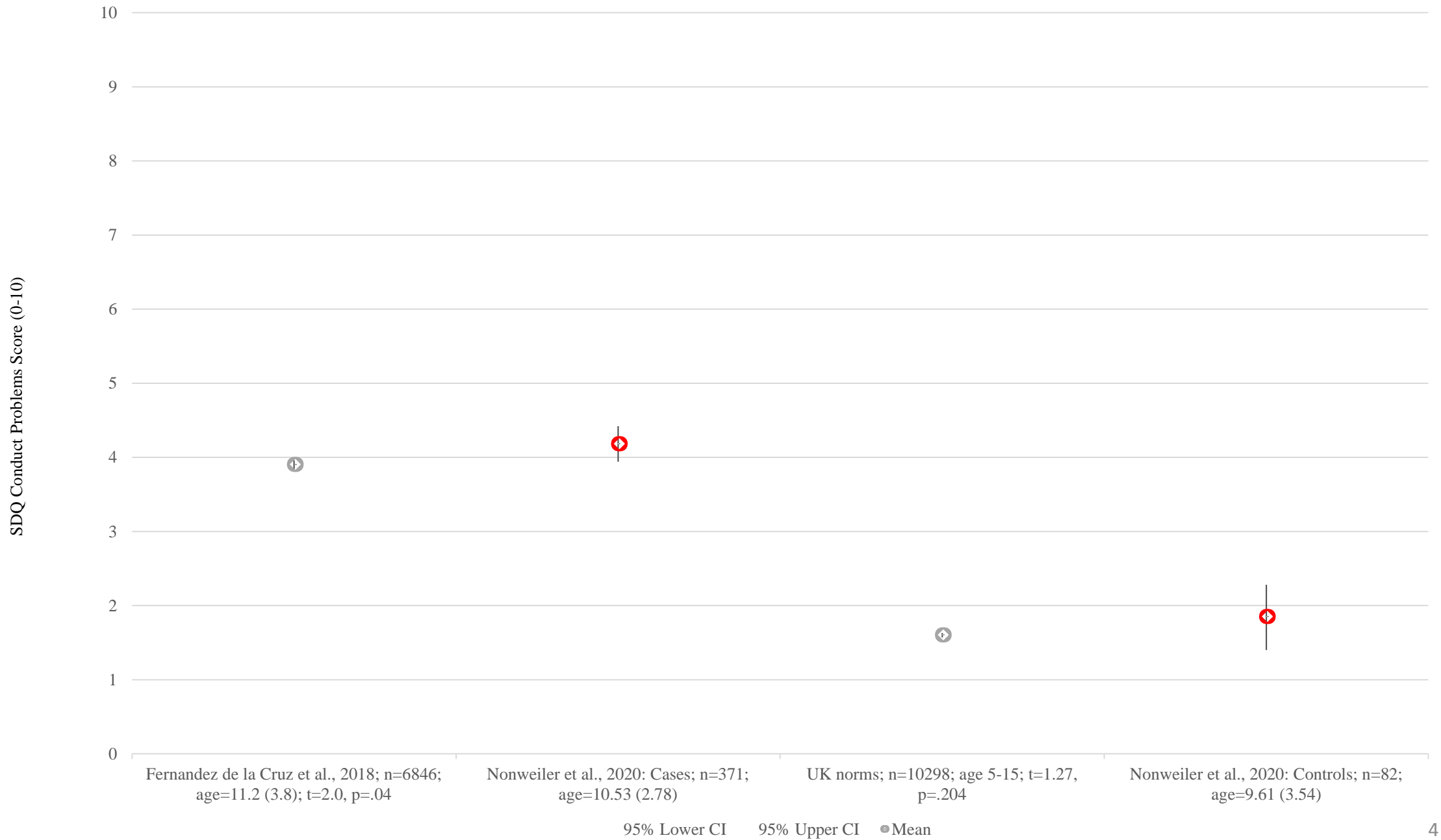


Figure S4: SDQ Hyperactivity

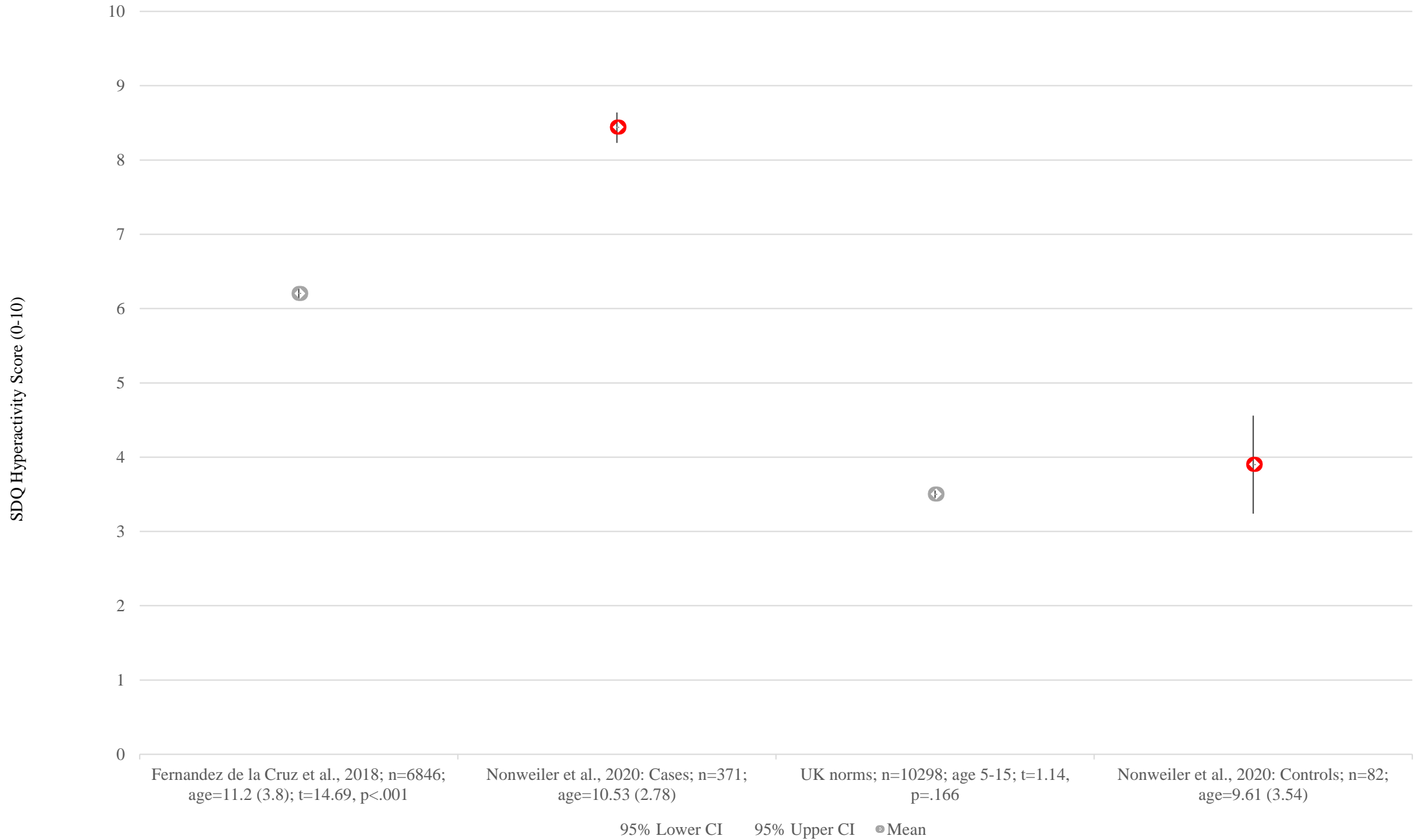


Figure S5: SDQ Peer Problems

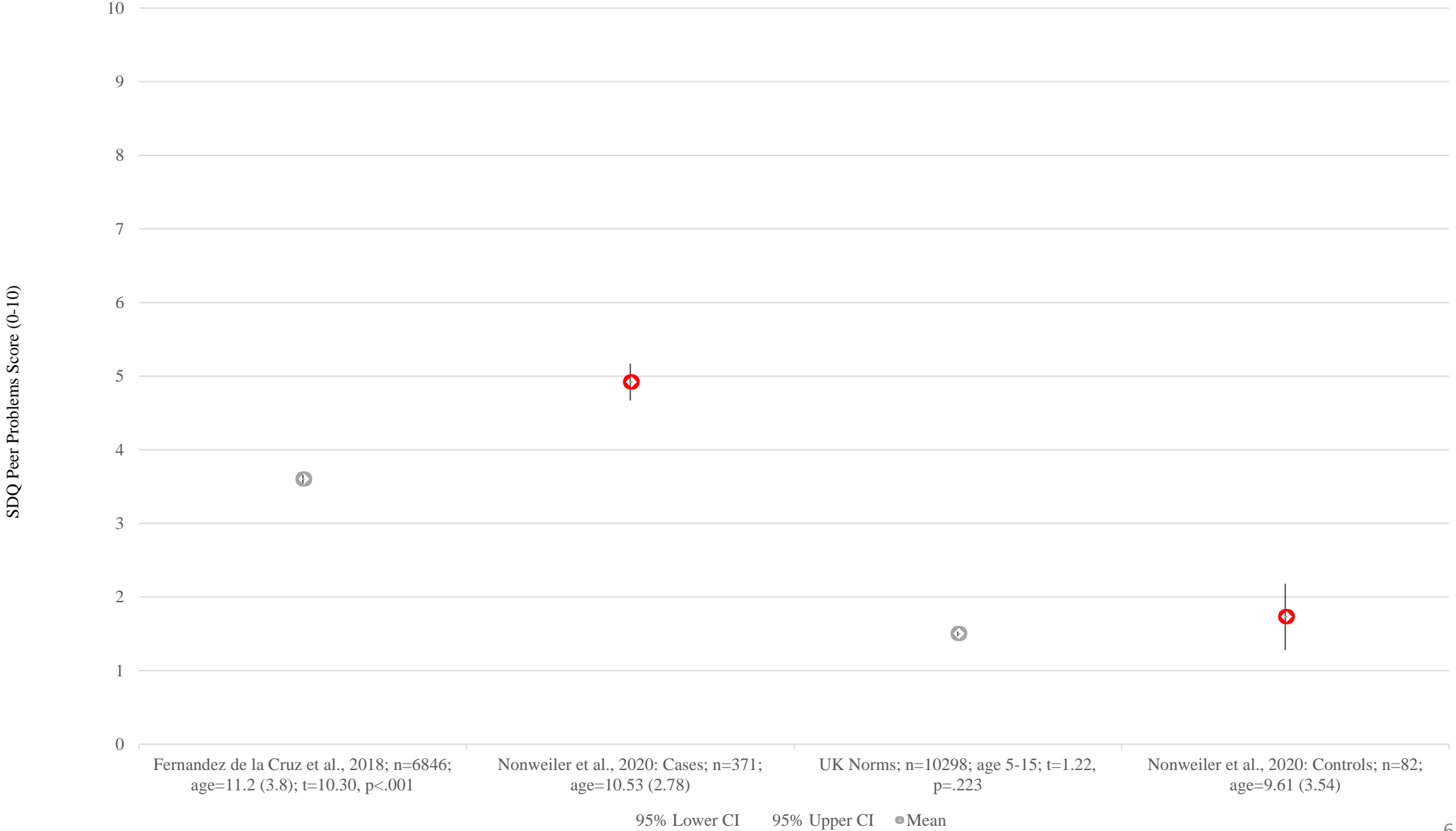


Figure S6: SDQ Prosocial Behaviour

