



Pandemic Impact Report 2019-20

**Children, Youth, & Families
Behavioral Health Services**

**Original Report: 7/7/2021
Revision Date: 5/10/2023**



Introduction

This report examines the impact of the first 10 months of the pandemic, beginning with the stay-at-home order in March 2020, by comparing San Diego County Behavioral Health data* from March to December of 2020 to the same time frame in 2019. This report includes Medi-Cal and unfunded clients.

Topics Reviewed:

- Demographics and service system information
 - Length of stay
 - Levels of care
 - Telehealth
- Satisfaction
- Symptom severity as measured by the PSC and CANS
- Client outcomes as reported on the PSC and CANS
- Crisis services
- Additional outcomes

*The majority of the data comes from the county mental health organizational provider system.



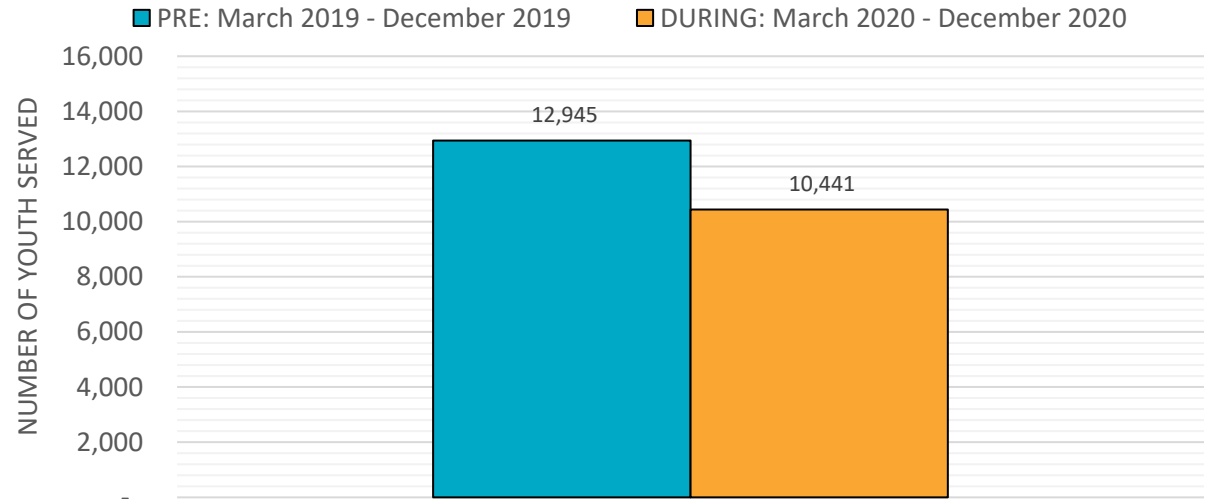
Demographics

Clients Served

Before the pandemic, there were **12,945 clients served** in County of San Diego Children, Youth, and Families Behavioral Health Services (CYFBHS). During the pandemic, there were **10,441 clients**, which is a **decrease of 19.3%**.

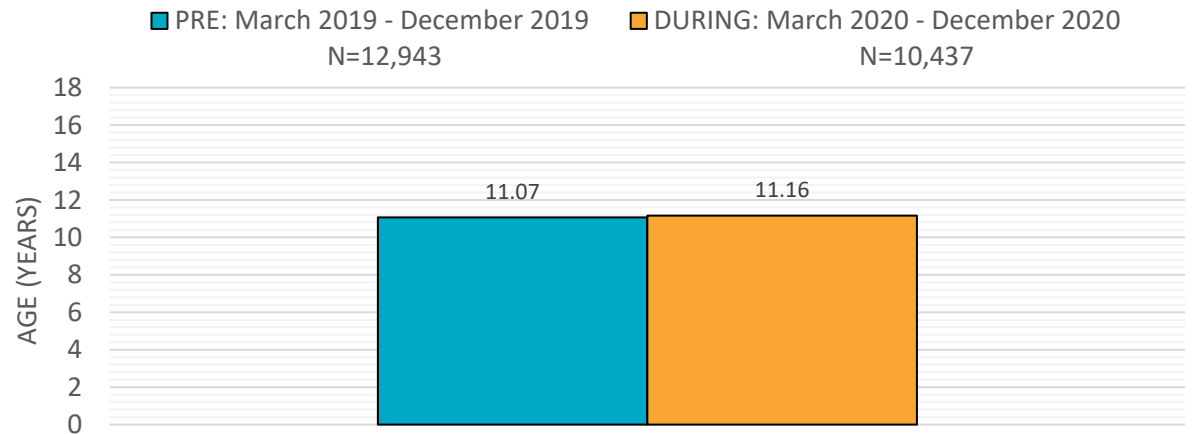
During the pandemic, the average **age of clients receiving services stayed the same**.

Clients Served Before and During Pandemic*



*These numbers represent unique clients within this timepoint that received any service (except FFS IP)

Age of Clients Before and During Pandemic*†‡



*These numbers represent unique clients within this timepoint that received any service (except FFS IP) within each time period.

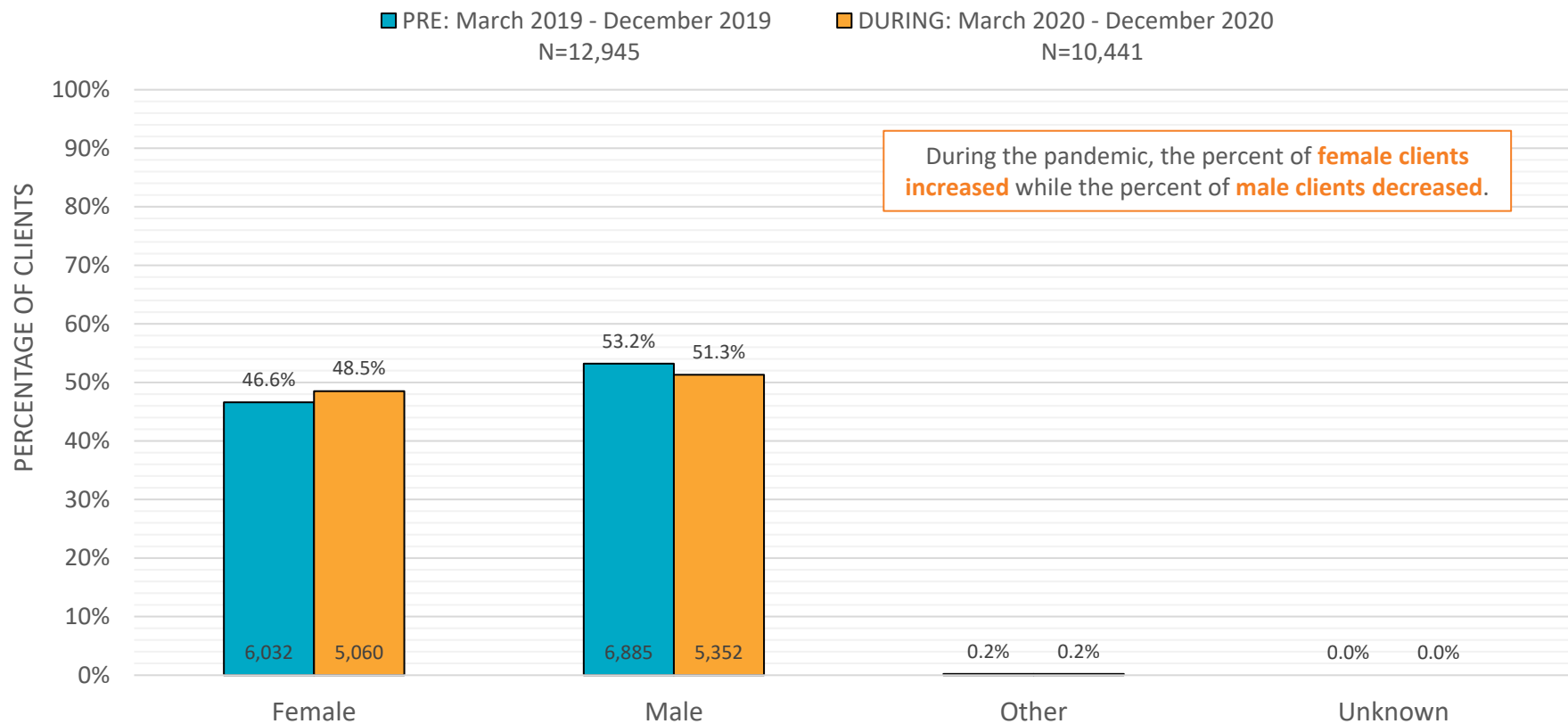
†Age is calculated based on the FY for that timepoint (1/1/19 or 1/1/20).

‡Missing or inaccurate data was excluded.

Clients Served: Gender

Gender disparities in access decreased a small amount during the pandemic. The proportion of females served by CYFBHS has increased since FY 2015-16 (44%) to 46.6% in the months before the pandemic and 48.5% during the pandemic

Gender of Clients Before and During Pandemic*

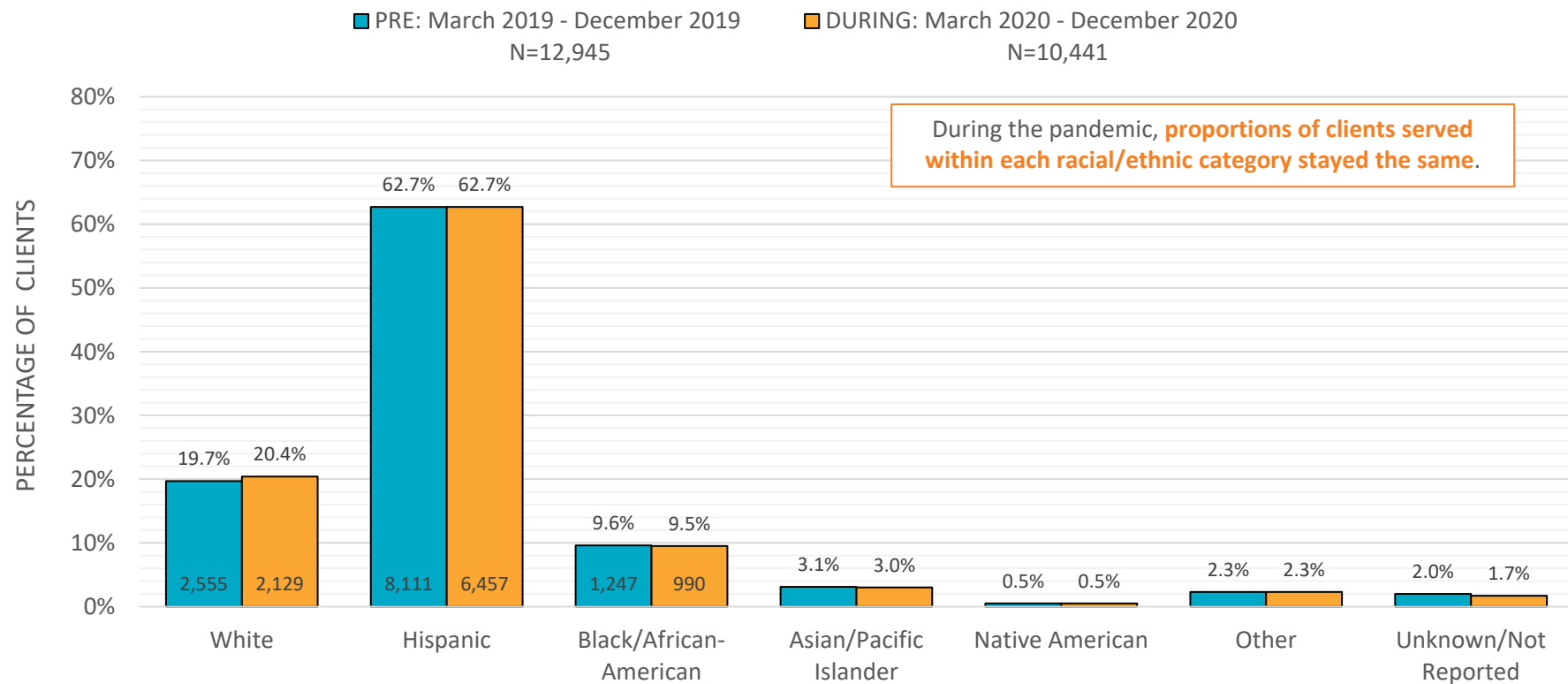


*These numbers represent unique clients within this timepoint that received any service (except FFS IP) within each time period.

Clients Served: Race and Ethnicity

There **did not appear to be any racial/ethnic differences** in accessing services during the pandemic.

Race/Ethnicity of Clients Before and During Pandemic*†‡



*These numbers represent unique clients within this timepoint that received any service (except FFS IP) within each time period.

†Race is the most recent for each timepoint (cutoff of 12/31/19 or 12/31/20).

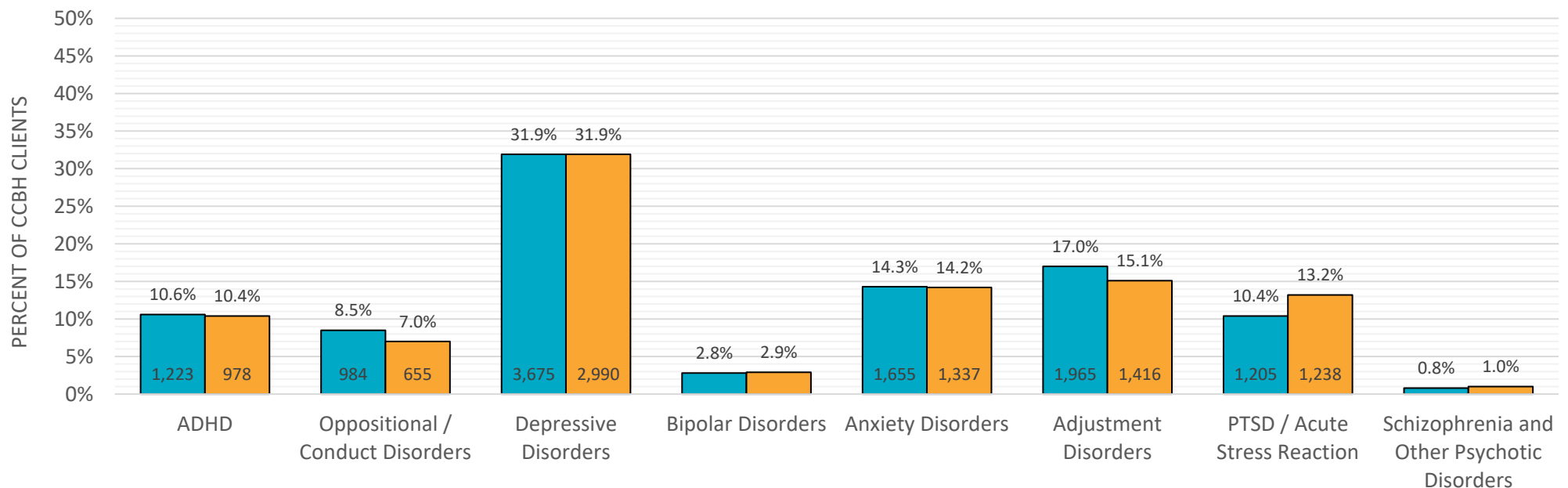
‡Missing or inaccurate data was excluded.

Clients Served: Primary Diagnosis

During the pandemic, **the proportion of clients diagnosed with an oppositional/conduct disorder or adjustment disorder decreased, while the proportion of clients diagnosed with a stressor disorder increased.** This may be a result of traumatic stress stemming from the pandemic, or it might be a part of a larger trend of stressor disorders increasing steadily in the last 3 years.

Primary Diagnosis*^{†‡} Before and During Pandemic

■ PRE: March 2019 - December 2019 (N=11,132) ■ DURING: March 2020 - December 2020 (N=8,977)



*These numbers represent unique clients within this timepoint that received any service (except FFS IP) within each time period.

†Diagnosis is the most recent for each timepoint (cutoff of 12/31/19 or 12/31/20).

‡Invalid, Excluded, and Missing Diagnoses are not represented.

Clients Served by Geographic Region

There are 41 sub-regional areas (SRAs) in San Diego. SRAs are aggregations of census blocks that approximate HHSAs regions (which are based on zip codes). Data were available for 39 out of the 41 neighborhoods (no clients were served in the Miramar or Camp Pendleton regions). The Anza-Borrego Springs, Palomar-Julian, Central San Diego, Oceanside and Coastal San Diego areas appear to have lost the greatest percentage of clients during the pandemic. **On average, neighborhood clinics served 19% fewer clients during the pandemic.**

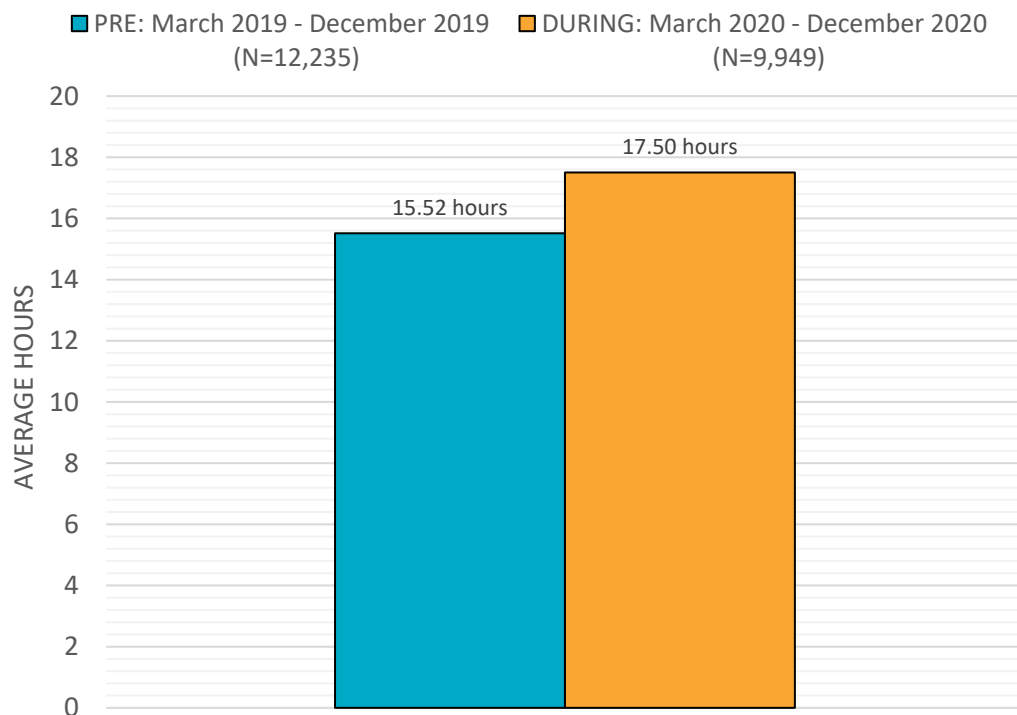
Neighborhoods	PRE: March - December 2019	DURING: March - December 2020	Percent Change	Clients Served Change
Southeast SD	1118	866	-22.5%	-252
Mid-City	957	712	-25.6%	-245
Central SD	648	425	-34.4%	-223
Oceanside	697	486	-30.3%	-211
South Bay	965	754	-21.9%	-211
Chula Vista	893	756	-15.3%	-137
Vista	696	568	-18.4%	-128
Kearny Mesa	1143	1021	-10.7%	-122
Harbison Crest	379	275	-27.4%	-104
El Cajon	431	327	-24.1%	-104
Escondido	990	887	-10.4%	-103
Ramona	275	195	-29.1%	-80
Spring Valley	389	309	-20.6%	-80
Fallbrook	279	213	-23.7%	-66
National City	329	277	-15.8%	-52
Lemon Grove	152	118	-22.4%	-34
Santee	179	146	-18.4%	-33
San Marcos	333	300	-9.9%	-33
Lakeside	198	166	-16.2%	-32
Del Mar-Mira Mesa	216	185	-14.4%	-31

Neighborhoods	PRE: March - December 2019	DURING: March - December 2020	Percent Change	Clients Served Change
Carlsbad	136	109	-19.9%	-27
Coastal	80	56	-30.0%	-24
Anza-Borrego Springs	45	25	-44.4%	-20
North SD	142	122	-14.1%	-20
Elliott-Navajo	160	140	-12.5%	-20
Mountain Empire	69	52	-24.6%	-17
Jamul	59	47	-20.3%	-12
University	41	30	-26.8%	-11
Palomar-Julian	24	14	-41.7%	-10
Alpine	48	41	-14.6%	-7
Peninsula	49	46	-6.1%	-3
Pauma	16	14	-12.5%	-2
Valley Center	46	44	-4.3%	-2
Laguna-Pine Valley	8	8	0.0%	0
San Dieguito	65	67	3.1%	2
La Mesa	209	212	1.4%	3
Coronado	13	16	23.1%	3
Sweetwater	216	222	2.8%	6
Poway	113	124	9.7%	11

Outpatient Services: Service Hours and Counts

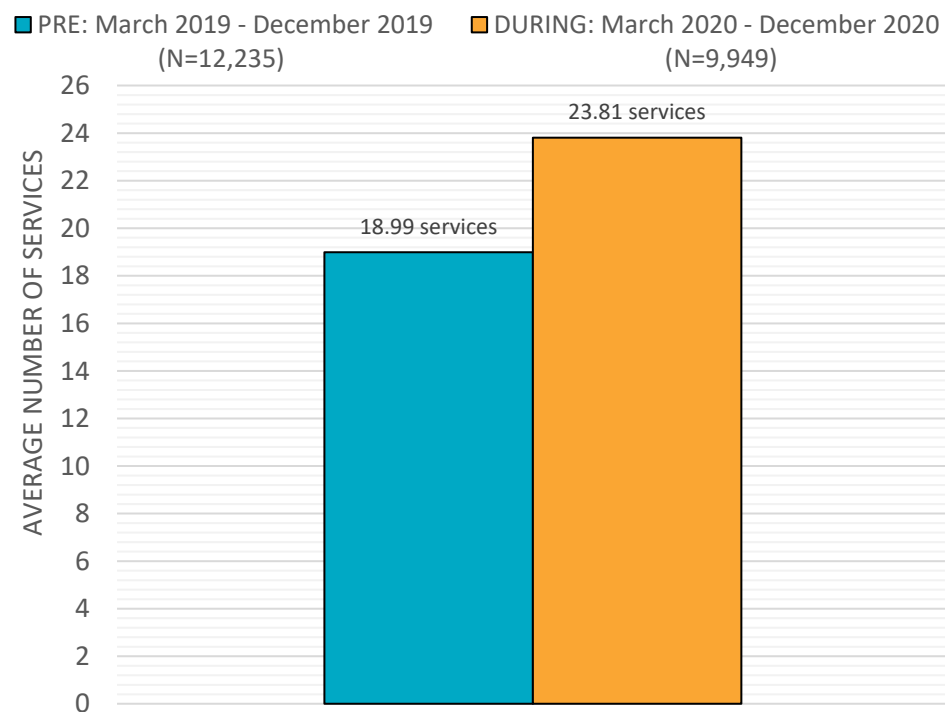
Average outpatient service hours **increased 13%** during the pandemic, while the average number of outpatient service counts **increased 25%**.

Average Hours of Outpatient Service for Unique Clients*: Before and During the Pandemic



*This data represents unique outpatient clients within each timeperiod.

Average Outpatient Service Count for Unique Clients*: Before and During The Pandemic

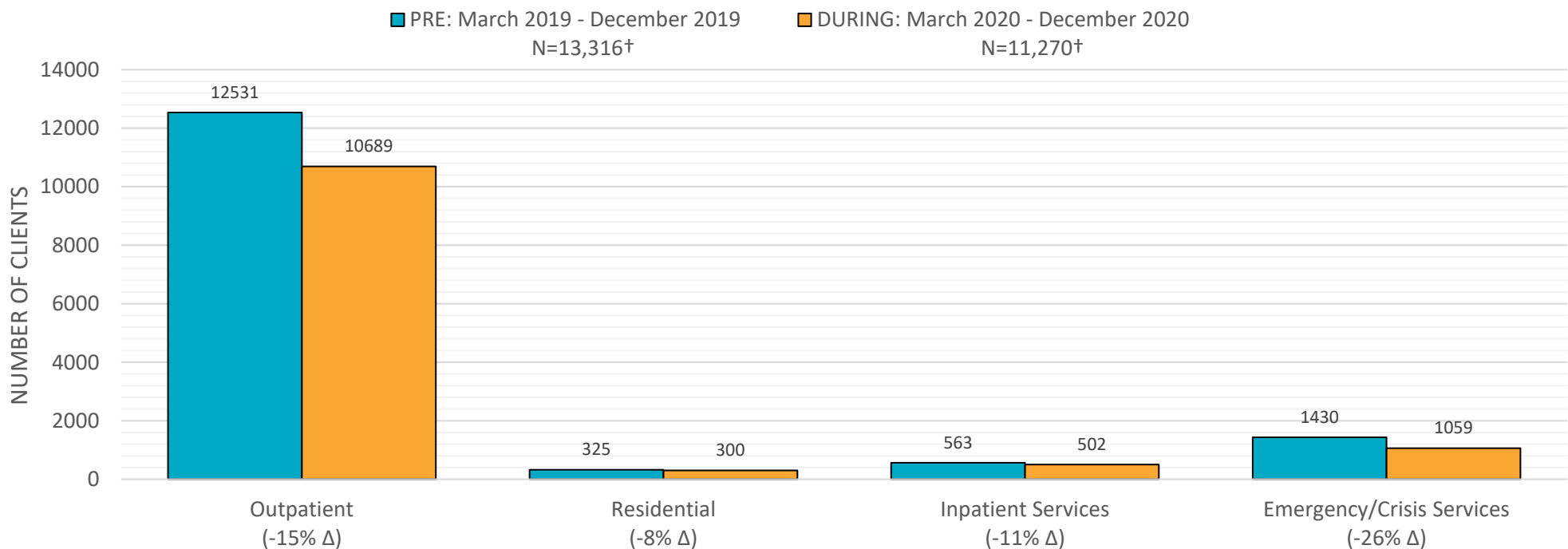


*This data represents unique outpatient clients within each timeperiod.

Levels of Care

During the pandemic, **fewer clients were served across all levels of care**. However, **emergency/crisis services saw the largest reduction in clients served**. This may be due to fear of going to a medical setting during a pandemic as well as national and local advisories to stay at home. It is unlikely to be caused by a true reduction of need, since clients entered outpatient services with significantly more severe mental health symptoms during the pandemic.

Clients by Level of Care: Before and During Pandemic*



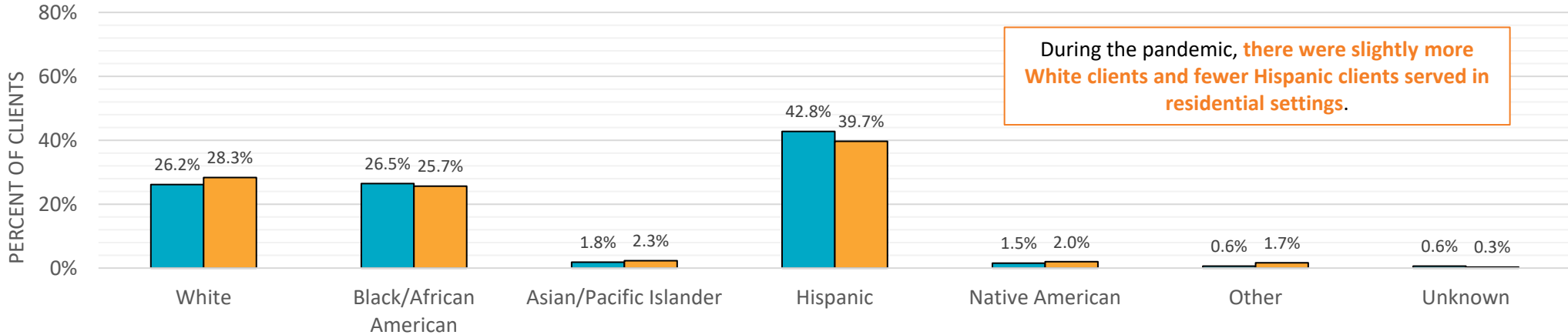
*Clients may have received services from more than one level of care.

†Data is unduplicated within each of the LOC, but not across them. As such, the Ns for each LOC will not add up to the total LOC per year.

Levels of Care: Racial/Ethnic Differences

Residential Services Clients by Race/Ethnicity: Before and During Pandemic*

■ Residential Services PRE: March - December 2019 (N=325) ■ Residential Services DURING: March - December 2020 (N=300)

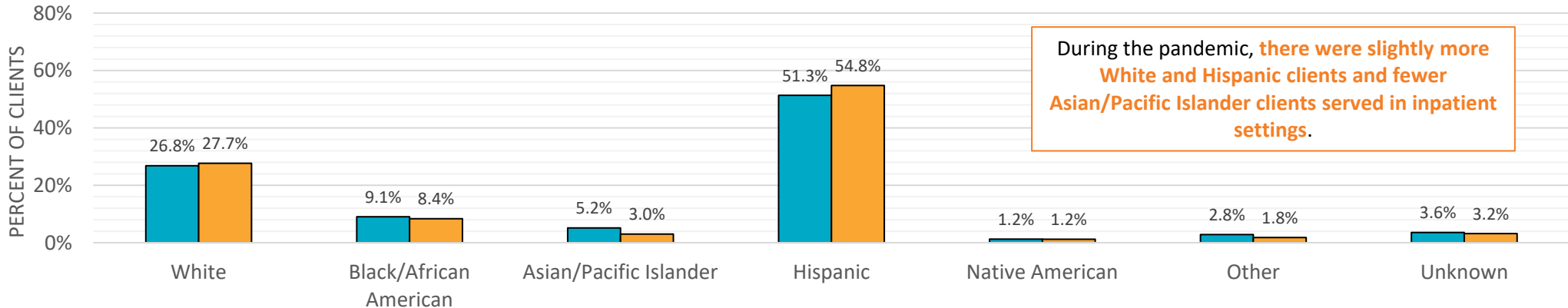


During the pandemic, there were slightly more White clients and fewer Hispanic clients served in residential settings.

*Clients may have received services from more than one level of care.

Inpatient Services Clients by Race/Ethnicity: Before and During Pandemic*

■ Inpatient Services PRE: March - December 2019 (N=563) ■ Inpatient Services DURING: March - December 2020 (N=502)



During the pandemic, there were slightly more White and Hispanic clients and fewer Asian/Pacific Islander clients served in inpatient settings.

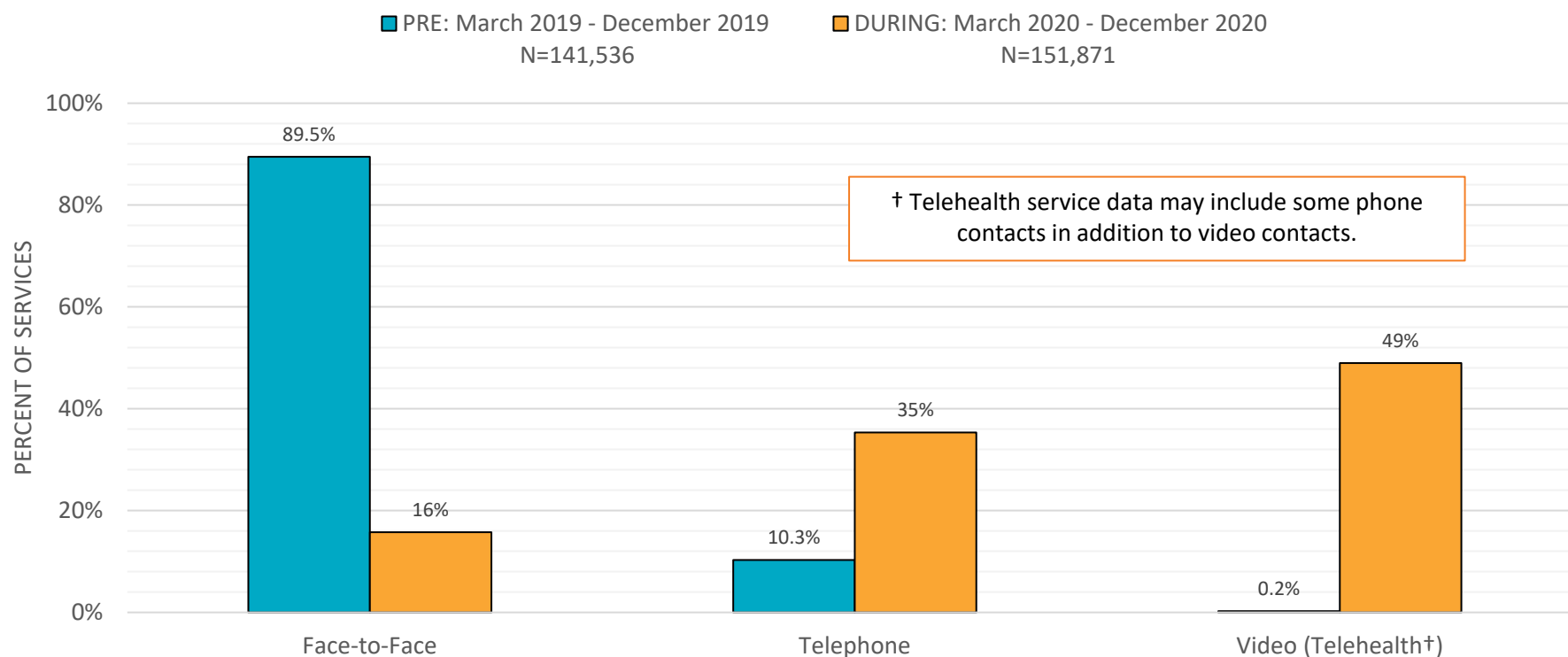
*Clients may have received services from more than one level of care.

There were no differences in the racial/ethnic breakdown of clients served before and during the pandemic in **Outpatient** or **Emergency/Crisis** services settings.

All Telehealth Contacts

As expected, the **proportion of outpatient phone and video services increased dramatically** during the pandemic.

All Services: Before and During the Pandemic*



*Services refer to outpatient billable contacts (e.g., therapy, case management, medication check, etc.) where the client and family or the client and family/legal guardian were contacted.

†Telehealth can include both video and telephone services.



Satisfaction: Youth Services Survey (YSS)



YSS - Satisfaction

The Youth Services Survey (YSS)—Satisfaction By Domain

The Youth Services Survey (YSS) is a biennial state-mandated survey administered to all mental health clients ages 13 and older, as well as the parents/caregivers of all youth receiving mental health services regardless of age. The YSS was administered to clients during three 1-week periods within our study timeframe: November 2019 (pre-pandemic), June 2020 (during pandemic), and December 2020 (during pandemic). The June and December 2020 YSS surveys were administered entirely online due to the COVID-19 pandemic; satisfaction results may not be directly comparable to previous years.

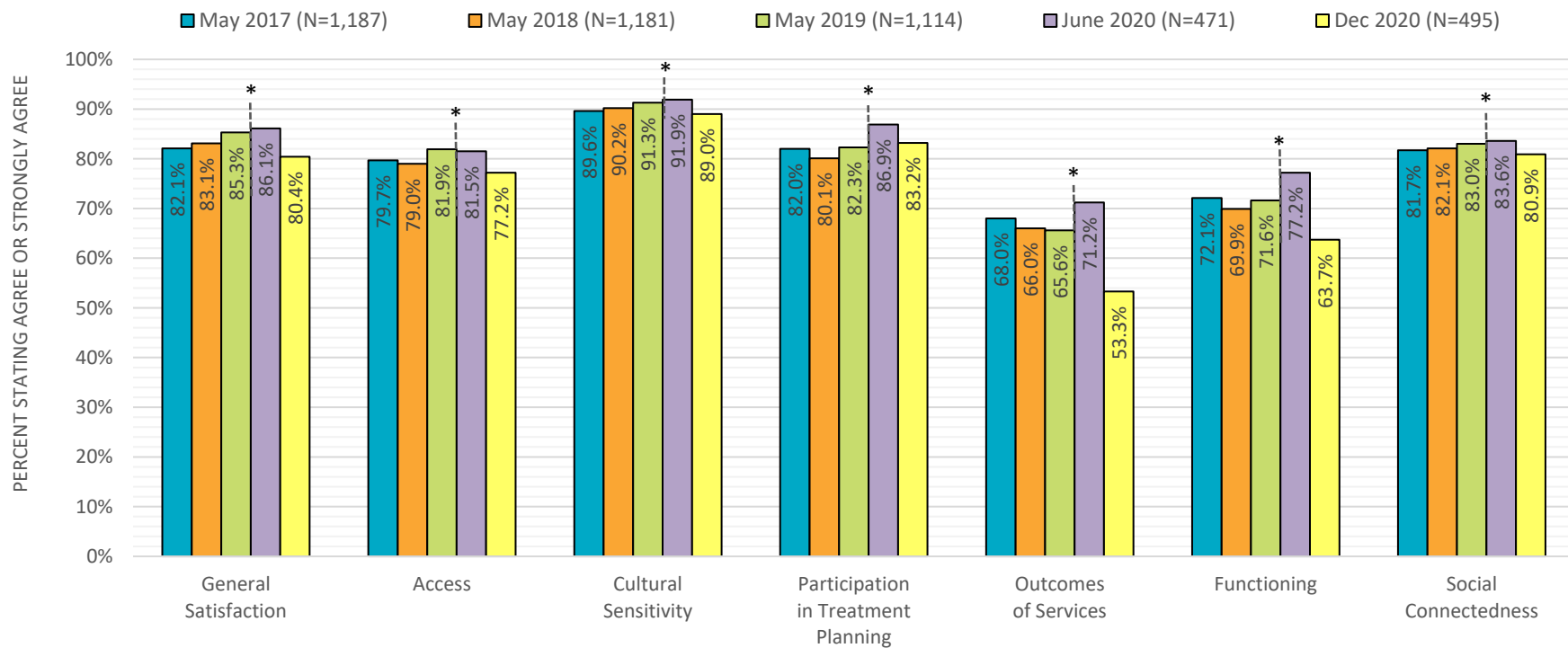
YSS Satisfaction questions were grouped into seven domains:

1. General Satisfaction
2. Perception of Access
3. Perception of Cultural Sensitivity
4. Perception of Participation in Treatment Planning
5. Perception of Outcomes of Services
6. Perception of Functioning
7. Perception of Social Connectedness

Youth Satisfaction

During the pandemic, **satisfaction briefly rose in June 2020, followed by a decrease in December 2020 across all racial/ethnic groups**, especially in the **Functioning** and **Outcomes** domains. Youth satisfaction rarely changes from year-to-year, so any large changes like these are meaningful.

Youth Satisfaction Before and During Pandemic

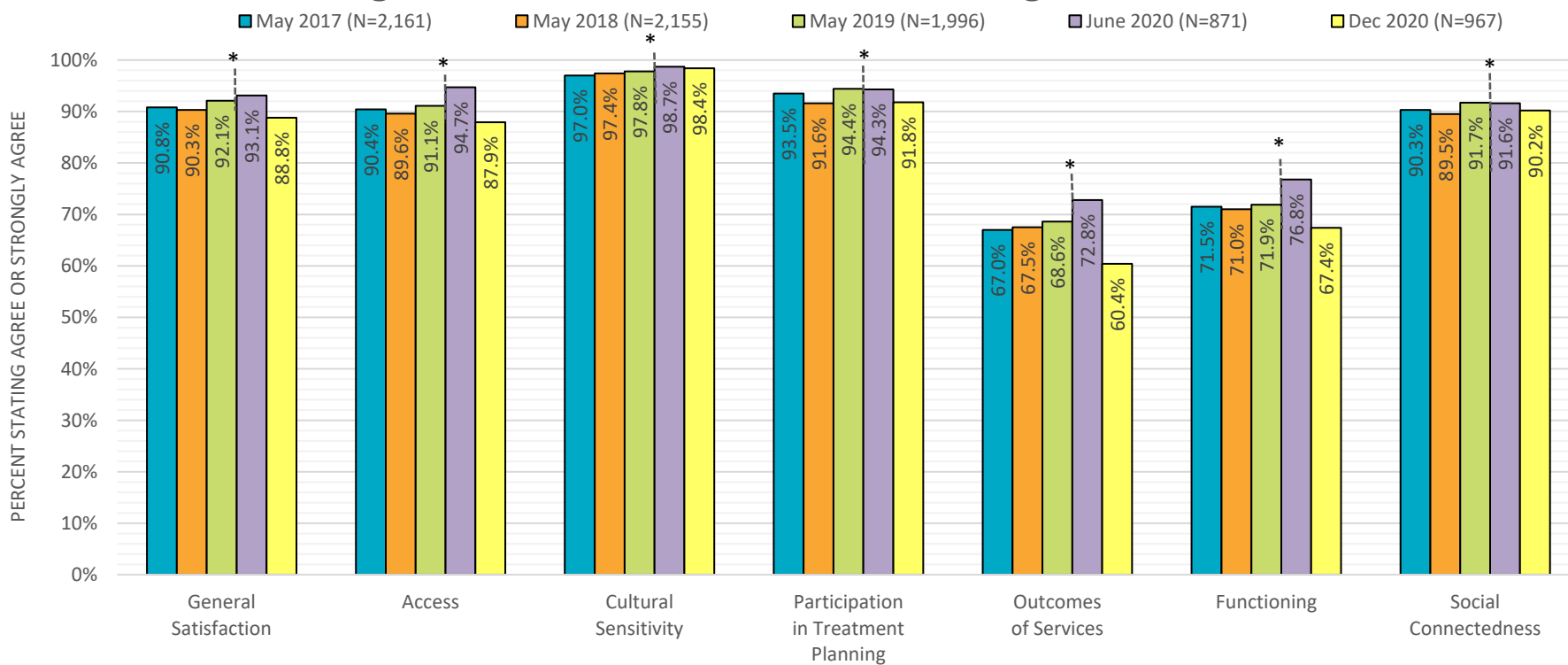


*Bars to the left of this line indicate time periods pre-COVID. Bars to right of this line indicate time periods during the pandemic.

Caregiver Satisfaction

Similar to youth report, during the pandemic caregiver satisfaction **briefly rose in June 2020** then **decreased in December 2020, especially in the Outcomes and Functioning domains**. Given that caregiver satisfaction rarely changes from year-to-year, this change is notable.

Caregiver Satisfaction Before and During Pandemic



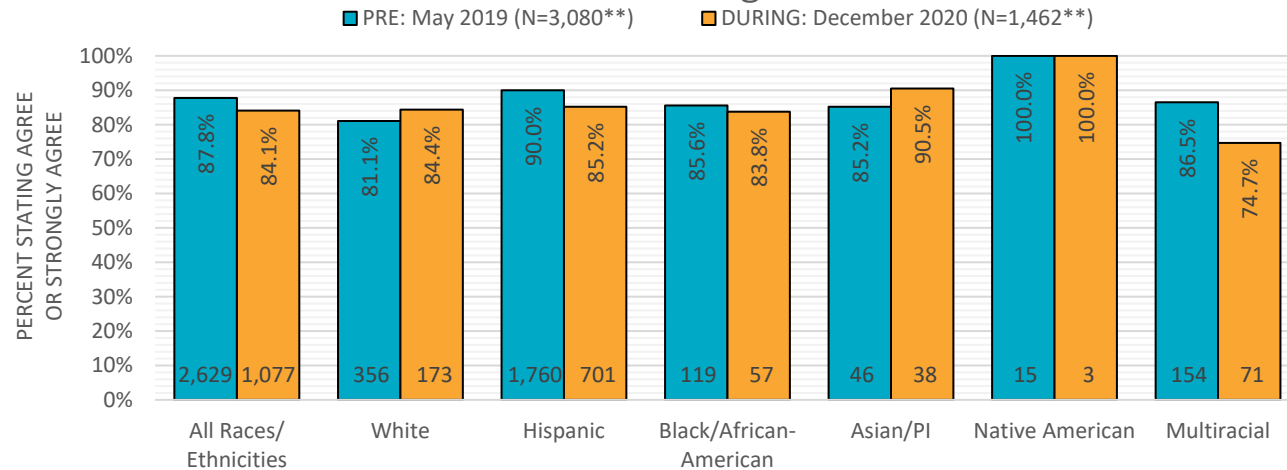
*Bars to the left of this line indicate time periods pre-COVID. Bars to right of this line indicate time periods during the pandemic.

Satisfaction by Race/Ethnicity

During the pandemic, there were no racial/ethnic differences on the **General Satisfaction, Cultural Sensitivity, Outcomes, Functioning, or Social Connectedness** domains.

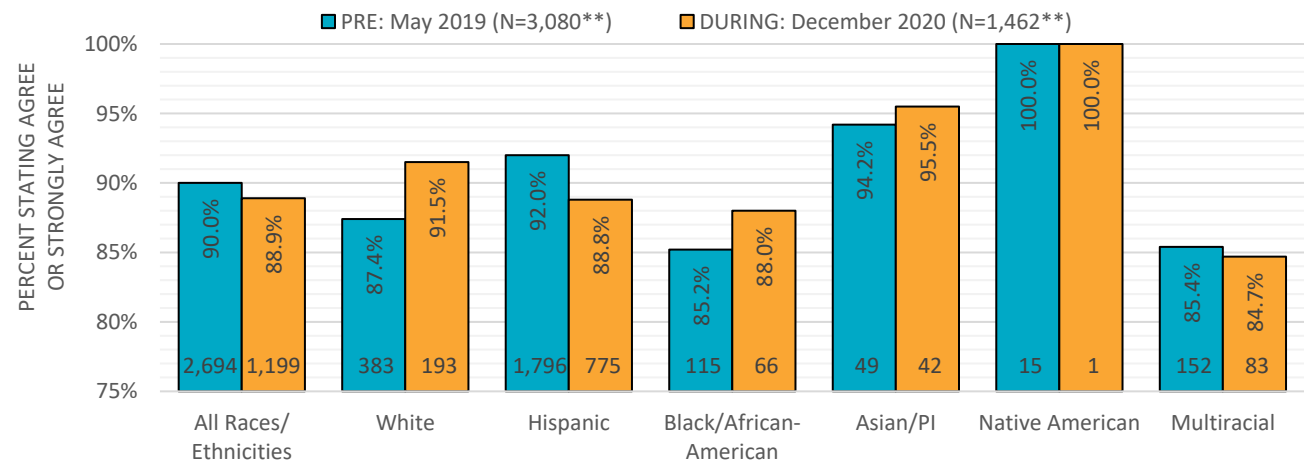
However, Hispanic and Multiracial clients reported decreased **Access** while White and Asian/Pacific Islander clients endorsed more. Further, White, Black/African-American, and Asian/Pacific Islander clients reported more **Participation in Treatment Planning**, while Hispanic clients reported less during the pandemic.

Access Domain by Race/Ethnicity*
Before and During Pandemic



*Combined Parent/Youth data based on Youth race/ethnicity. Other and Unknown categories are not presented here.
**Not every youth/caregiver completed responses for every domain.

Participation in Treatment Planning Domain by Race/Ethnicity* Before and During Pandemic



*Combined Parent/Youth data based on Youth race/ethnicity. Other and Unknown categories are not presented here.
**Not every youth/caregiver completed responses for every domain.



Client Severity at Intake

Intake Severity: PSC and CANS

- **The Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PSC)** is a psychosocial screening tool
 - The PSC identifies emotional and behavioral problems
 - The Caregiver Form is completed by caregivers of clients ages 3 through 18 years old
 - The Pediatric Symptom Checklist for youth (PSC-Y) is completed by clients ages 11 through 18 years old
- **Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS)** is a structured assessment to identify strengths and needs in youth and families
 - Three domains: Child Behavioral and Emotional Needs, Risk Behaviors, and Life Functioning
 - Needs are areas where a child or youth requires help or serious intervention
 - Completed by clinicians for clients ages 6 through 21 years old

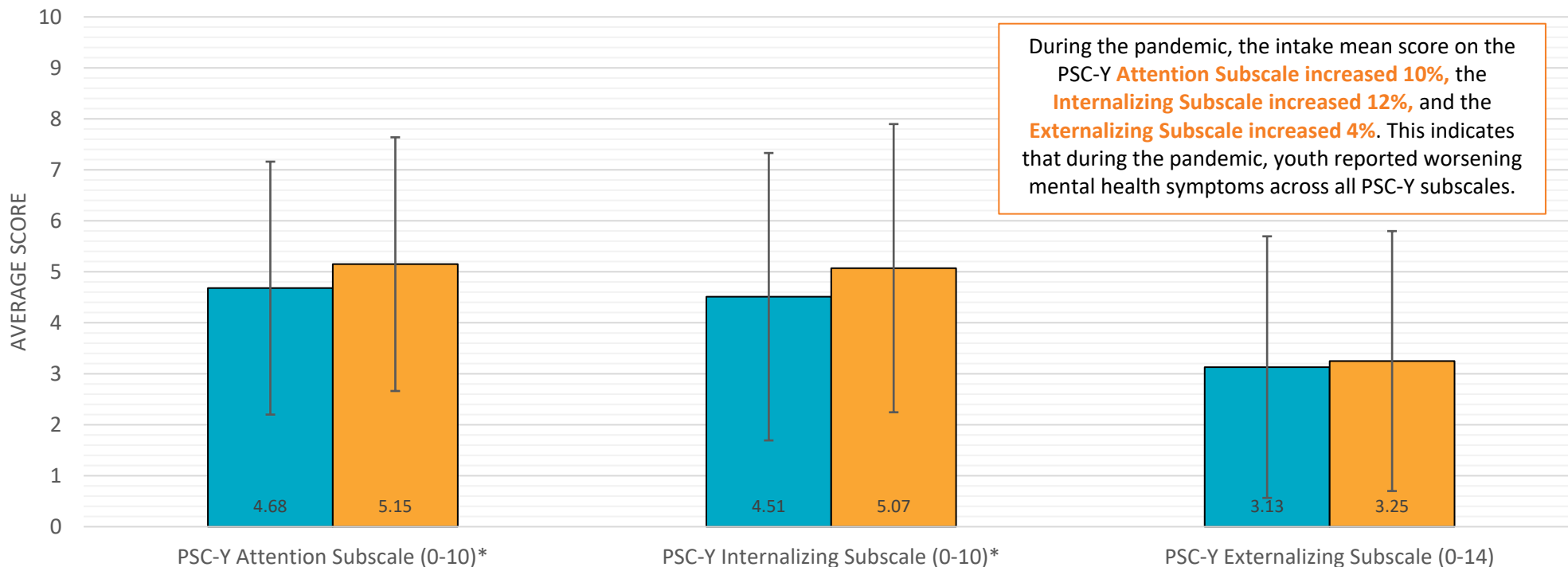
PSC Youth Intake Subscale Averages

During the pandemic, **youth reported worsening mental health symptoms upon entering services**. Youth PSC trends remained approximately the same across the largest racial/ethnic groups: Hispanic, White, Black/African American, and Asian/Pacific Islander.

Intake: Youth PSC Before and During Pandemic

■ PRE: April - December 2019
N=3,410

■ DURING: April - December 2020
N=2,600

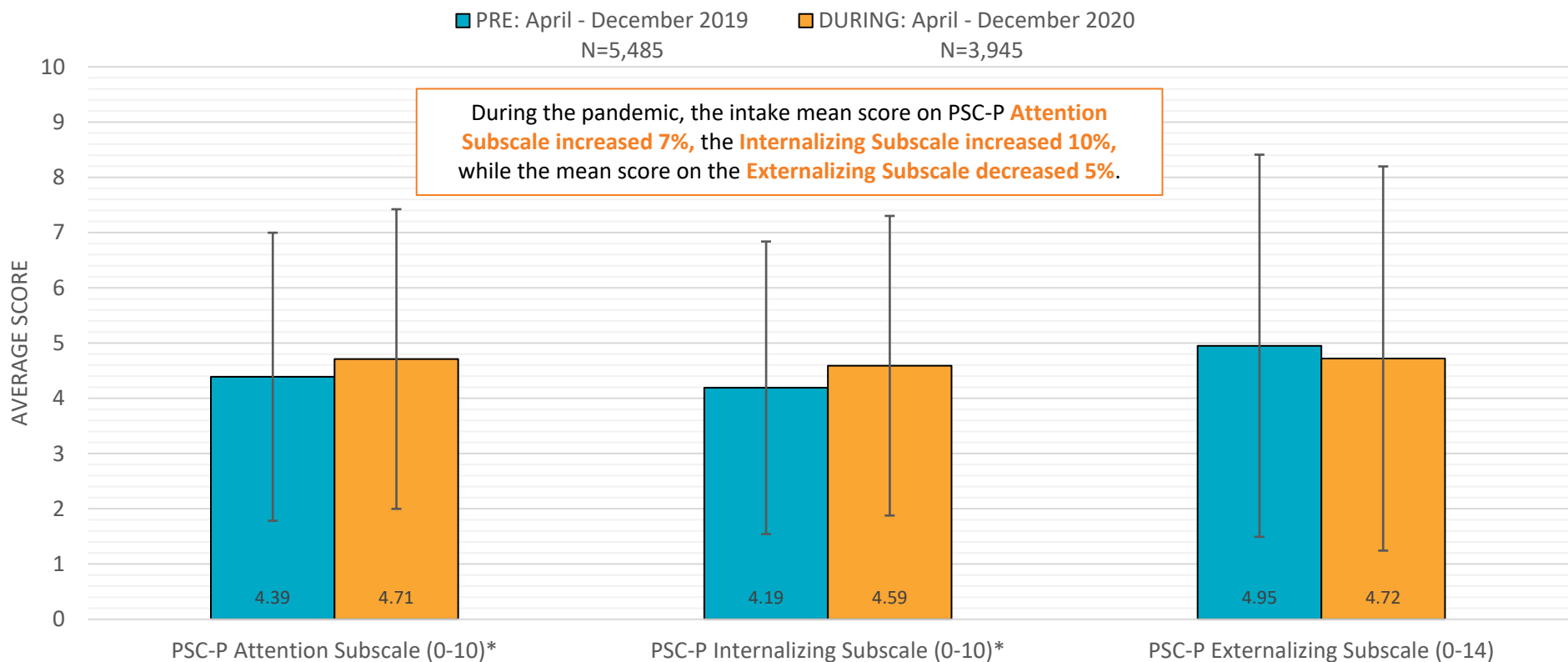


* During COVID, youth reported statistically significantly greater problems at intake.

PSC Parent Intake Subscale Averages

During the pandemic, **caregivers reported more attention and internalizing problems, but fewer externalizing issues**. During the pandemic, caregiver PSC trends remained approximately the same across the largest racial/ethnic groups: Hispanic, White, Black/African American, and Asian/Pacific Islander.

Intake: Parent PSC Before and During Pandemic

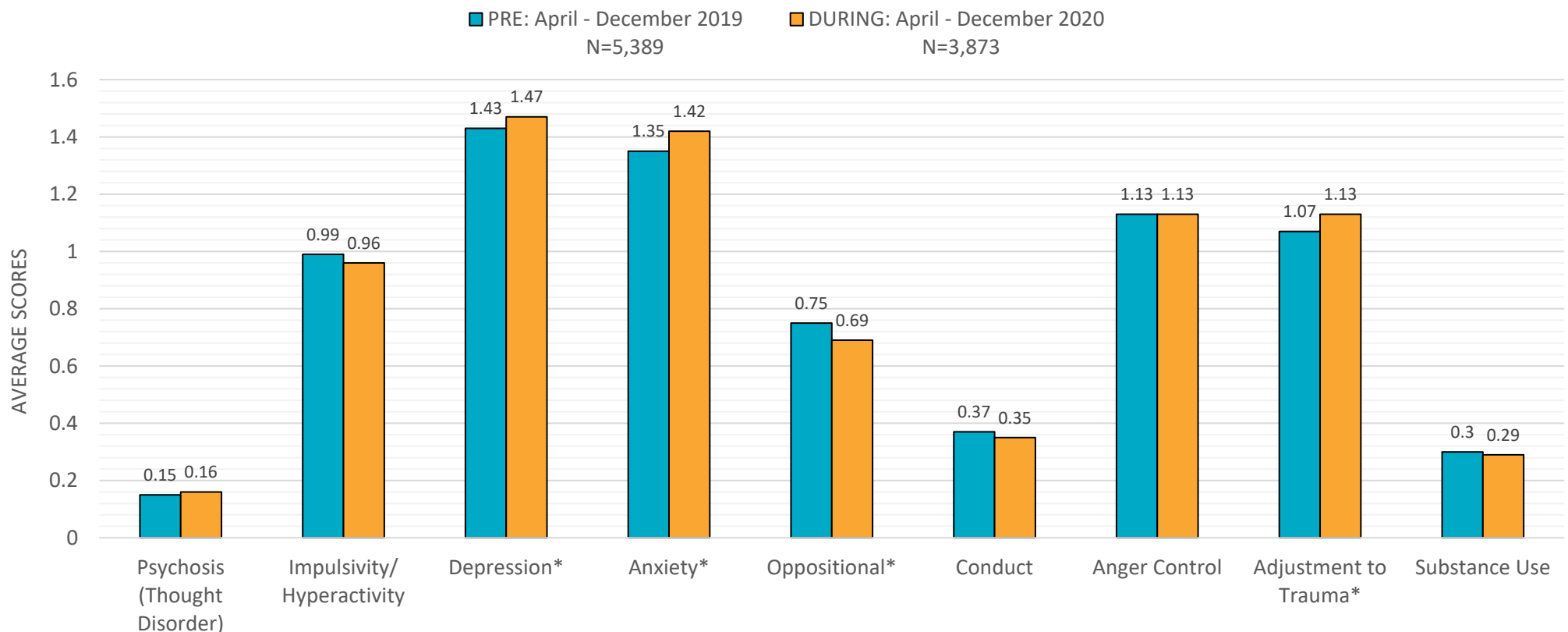


* During COVID, parents reported statistically significantly more problems at intake.

CANS Intake: Behavioral/Emotional Domain

During the pandemic, clinicians reported that youth entered services with **significantly greater depression, anxiety, and trouble adjusting to trauma, but less oppositional behavior**, which is consistent with caregiver report from the PSC. A large study of general population youth reported fewer symptoms of depression during the pandemic than in 2018 (Twenge & Joiner, 2020). However, this study may not generalize to the high-risk clients in San Diego County BHS.

Intake CANS Before and During Pandemic: Behavioral/Emotional Domain

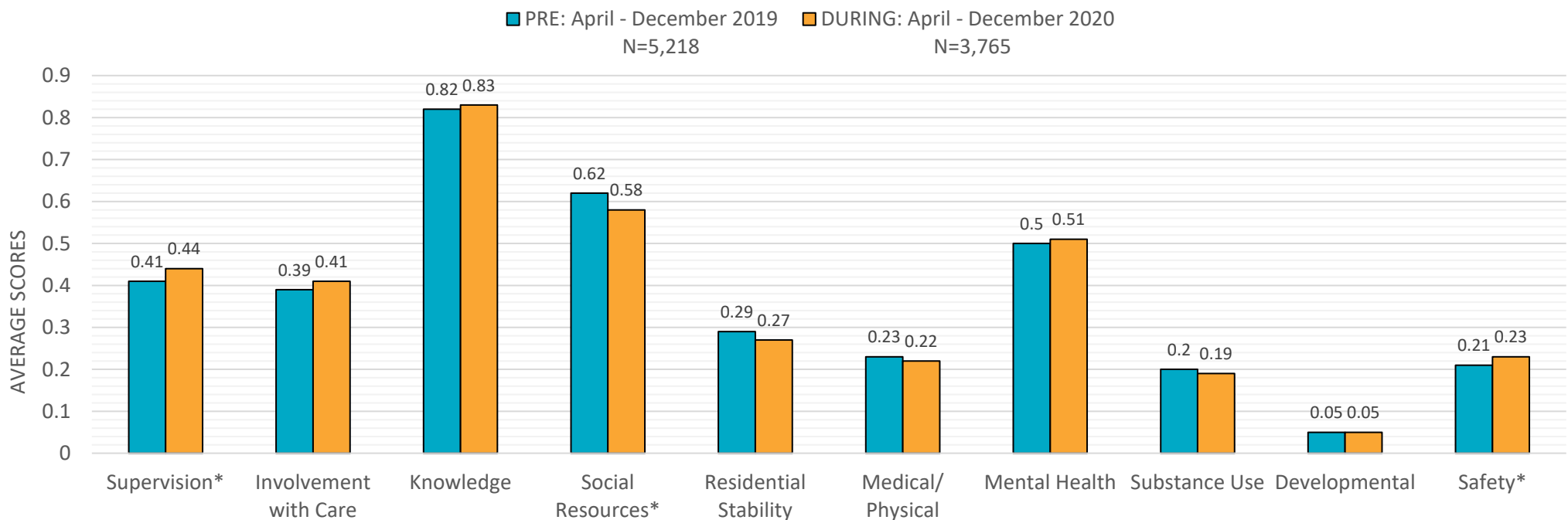


*At intake, there were statistically significant differences.

CANS Intake: Caregiver Resources and Needs

During the pandemic, clinicians reported caregivers had **significantly greater issues with supervision**, likely due to school closures, **and safety**, which is consistent with increases in domestic violence during the pandemic reported by a meta-analytic summary of 18 studies (Piquero et al., 2021). Clinicians surprisingly noted **fewer issues with social resources**, meaning that they thought caregivers had greater social/family networks to help with caregiving during the pandemic.

Intake CANS Before and During Pandemic: Caregiver Resources and Needs

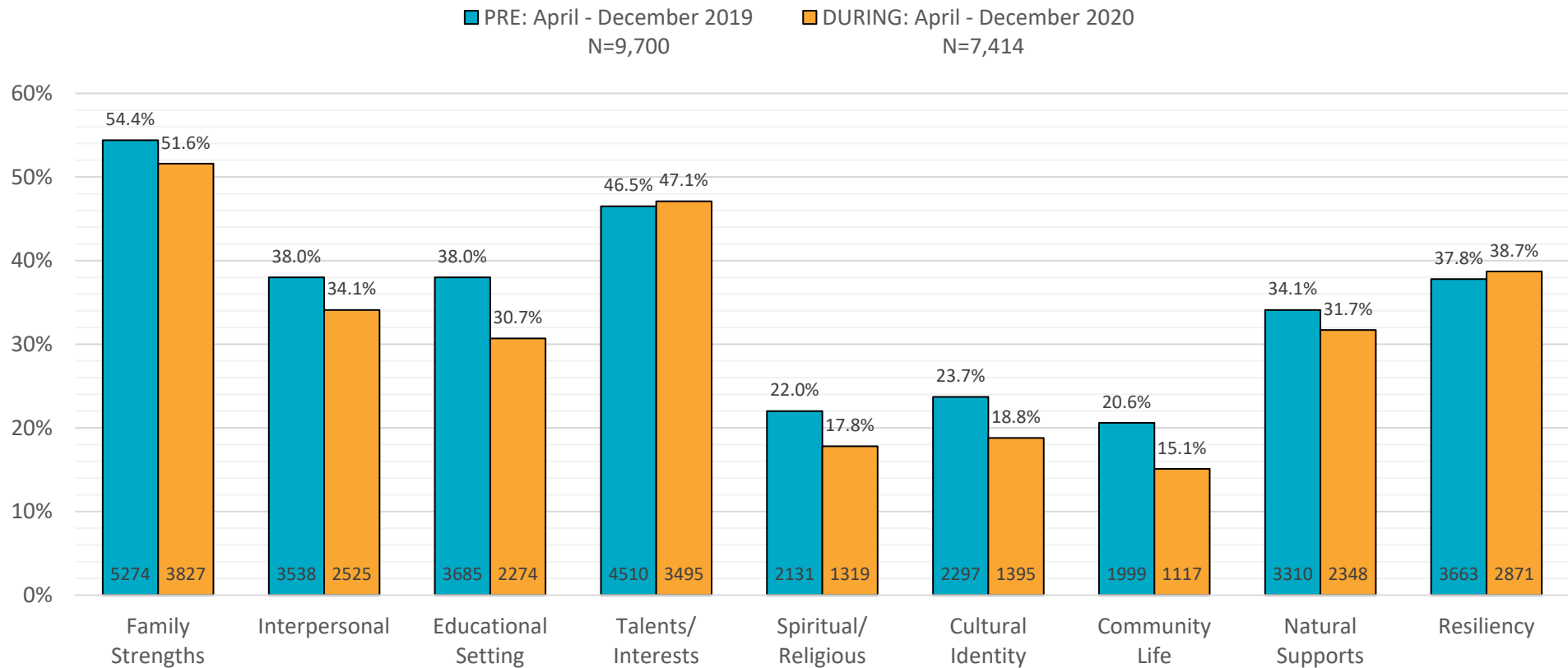


*At intake, there were statistically significant differences.

CANS Intake: Strengths

Compared to before the pandemic, clinicians reported that **clients entered services with fewer strengths** during the pandemic, perhaps due to the lack of opportunity to see friends / family or engage in recreational activities, such as sports or church activities.

Intake CANS Before and During the Pandemic: **Strengths**

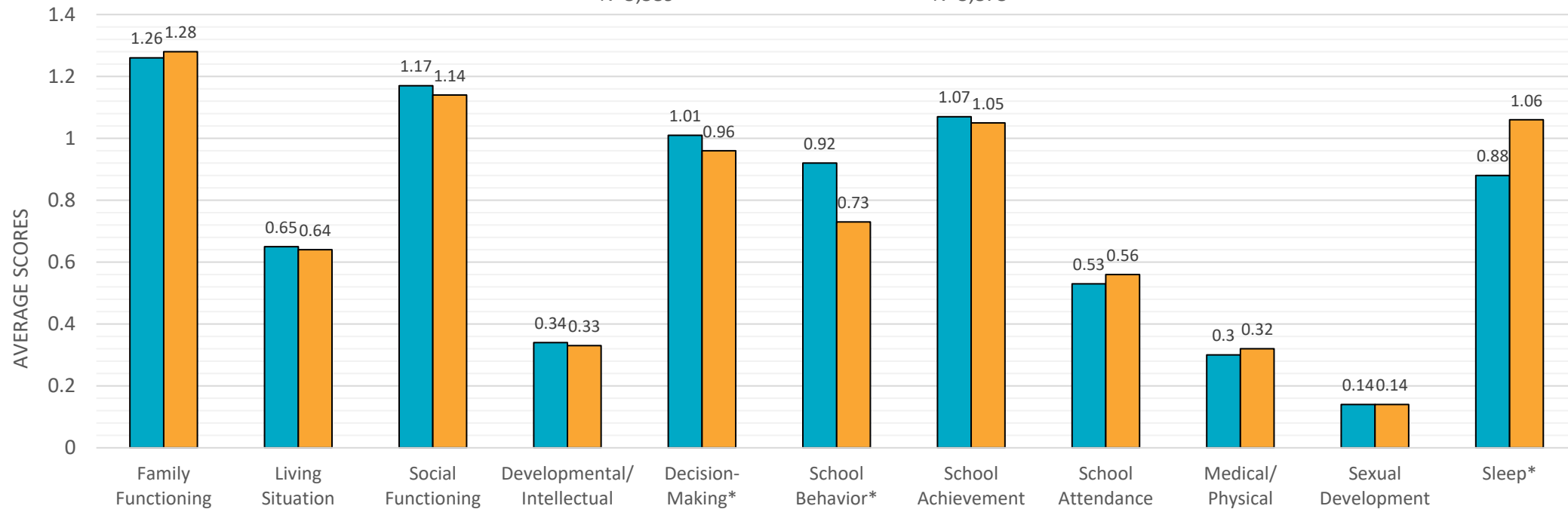


CANS Intake: Functioning

During the pandemic, **clinicians rated youth as having significantly greater problems with sleep**. In the general population, children are sleeping more during the pandemic, likely due to online school eliminating the need for a commute (Twenge et al., 2020). This is not the case in San Diego's public system of care. **Clinicians reported that youth have had fewer problems with decision-making and school behavior**, which is logical as they have been at home.

Intake CANS Before and During Pandemic: Functioning Domain

■ PRE: April - December 2019 (N=5,389) ■ DURING: April - December 2020 (N=3,873)

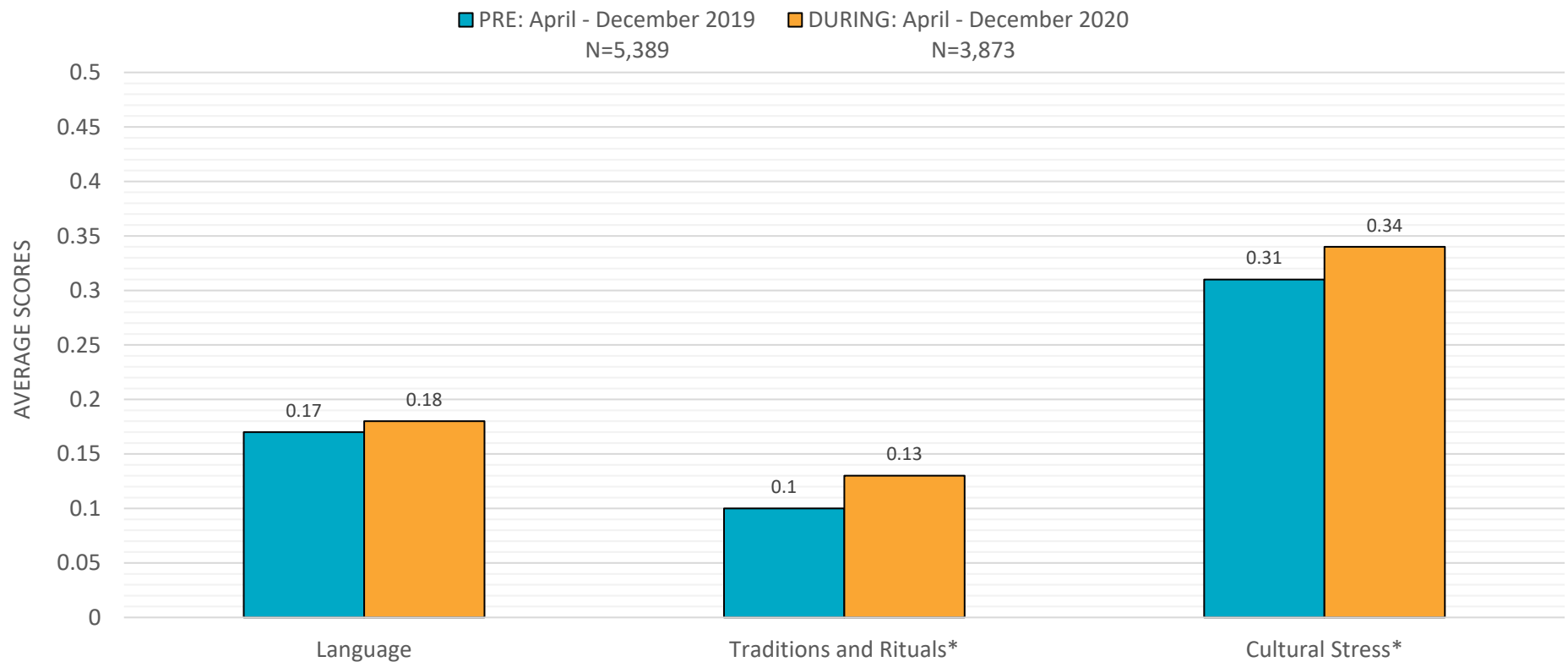


*At intake, there were statistically significant differences.

CANS Intake: Cultural Factors

Clinicians reported youth had **significantly greater cultural stress** (e.g., youths' cultural identity was met with more hostility) **and difficulty accessing cultural traditions, rituals, and practices** (e.g., youth or family had more trouble practicing their chosen traditions) during the pandemic. This may be due to broader societal stress surrounding racial justice issues in 2020.

Intake CANS Before and During Pandemic: Cultural Factors

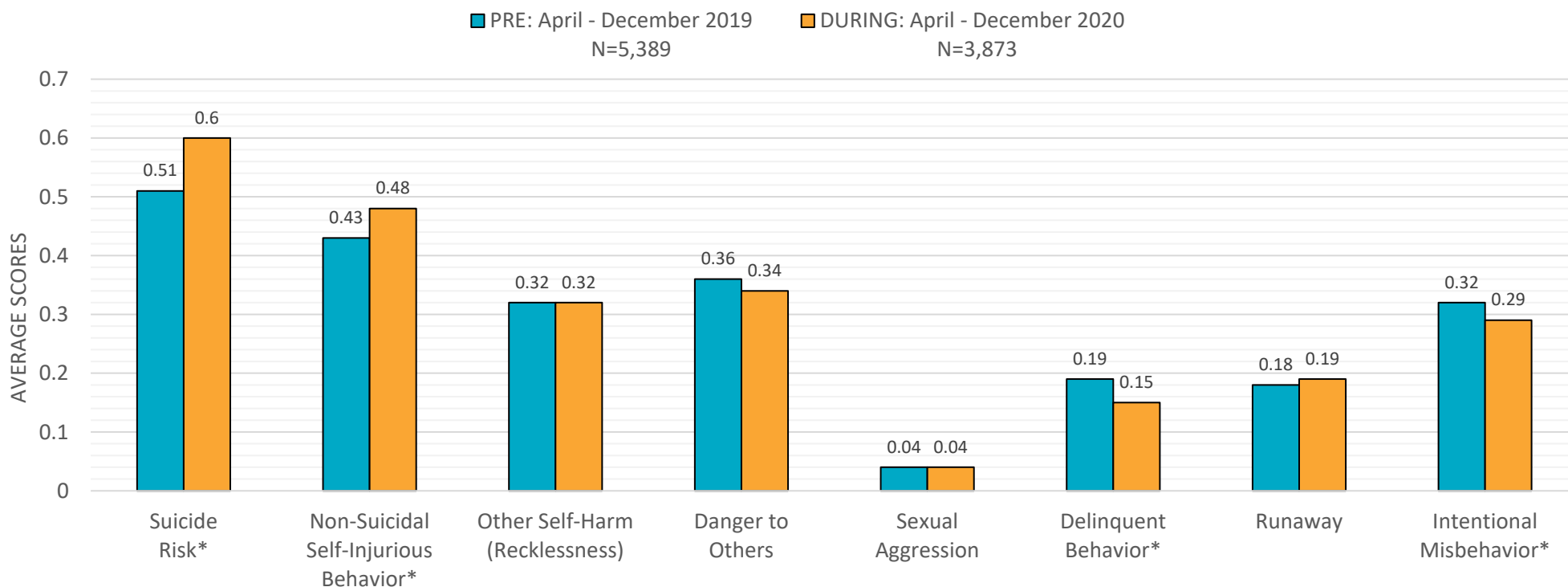


*At intake, there were statistically significant differences.

CANS Intake: Risk Behaviors

During the pandemic, clinicians reported youth had **significantly greater suicide risk and non-suicidal self-injurious behavior, but less delinquent behavior and intentional misbehavior**. This is in line with caregivers' report of more internalizing and less externalizing problems on the PSC during the pandemic. Further, a large meta-analysis of 54 studies suggests that suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and self-harm have increased during the pandemic (Dube et al., 2021).

Intake CANS Before and During Pandemic: Risk Behaviors

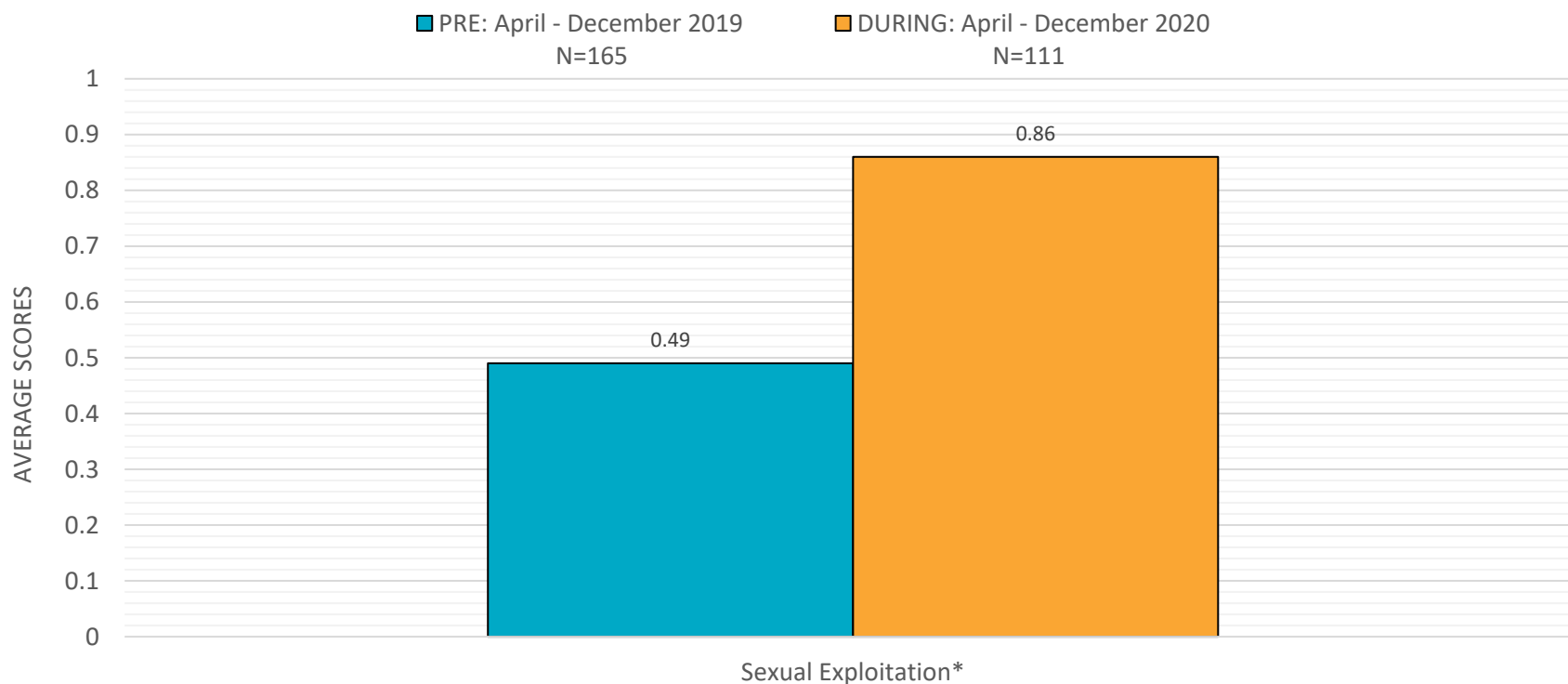


*At intake, there were statistically significant differences.

CANS Intake: Sexual Exploitation

While clinicians reported that fewer children experienced sexual exploitation during the pandemic, those that did experienced **significantly more severe exploitation (e.g., more chronic exploitation)**.

Intake CANS Before and During Pandemic: Sexual Exploitation



*In the intake CANS Sexuality Module, only the sexual exploitation item showed a statistically significant difference from pre- to during COVID.



Client Progress at Discharge

Discharge Outcomes: PSC/PSC-Y

Improvement is evaluated three ways:

1. Amount of Improvement: Cohen's d effect size

- Increase in impairment: 1+ point increase
- No improvement: 0-1 point reduction
- Small improvement: 2-4 point reduction
- Medium improvement: 5-8 point reduction
- Large improvement: 9+ point reduction

2. Reliable Improvement: Defined by measures' developers

- 6-point reduction on the total scale score
- Statistically reliable

3. Clinically Significant Improvement: Defined by measures' developers

- Started above the clinical cutoff on one scale at intake and was below the cutoff at discharge

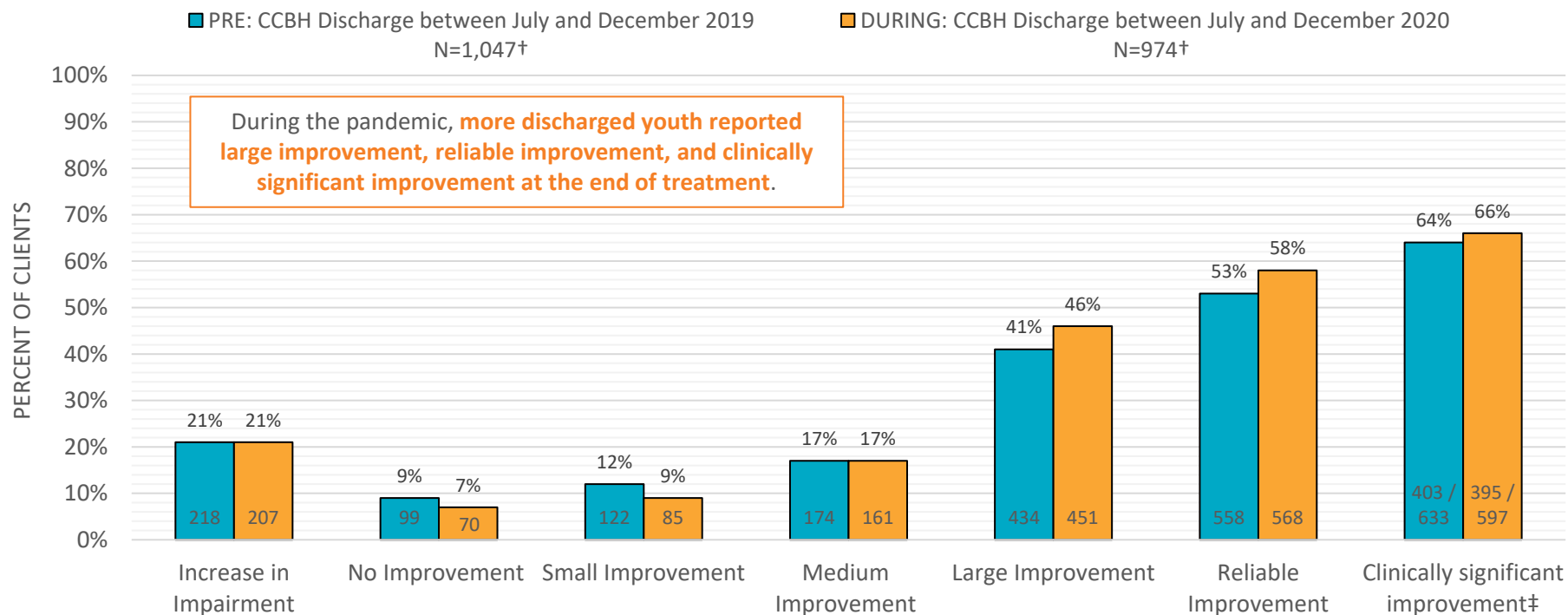
AND

- 6-point reduction on the total scale score.

PSC-Youth: Progress at Discharge

Traditionally, the majority of youth experience improvement on the PSC at discharge. During the pandemic youth entered services with greater severity at intake, though **they reported similar or better progress at discharge.**

Discharge: Youth PSC* Before and During Pandemic



During the pandemic, **more discharged youth reported large improvement, reliable improvement, and clinically significant improvement at the end of treatment.**

* Administered to youth ages 11 - 18 only

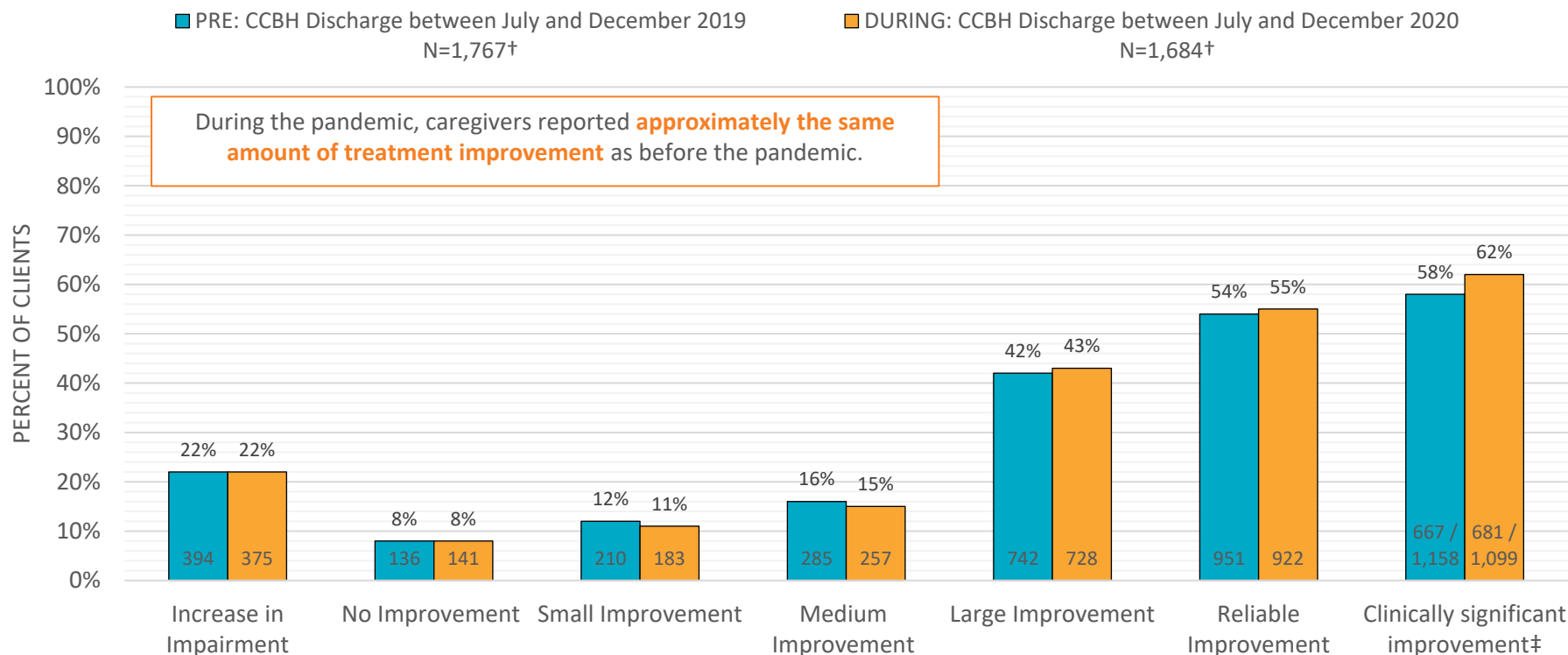
† Percent of clients and total N are based on clients who had both intake and discharge data available.

‡ This data is only calculated for clients who started above the clinical cutoff point at intake.

PSC Parent: Progress at Discharge

Again, the majority of caregivers report improvement in their children at discharge. During the pandemic, **caregivers reported similar improvement in mental health treatment outcomes** as they did before the pandemic.

Discharge: Parent PSC* Before and During Pandemic



* Administered to caregivers of youth ages 3 - 18 only

† Percent of clients and total N are based on clients who had both intake and discharge data available.

‡ This data is only calculated for clients who started above the clinical cutoff point at intake.

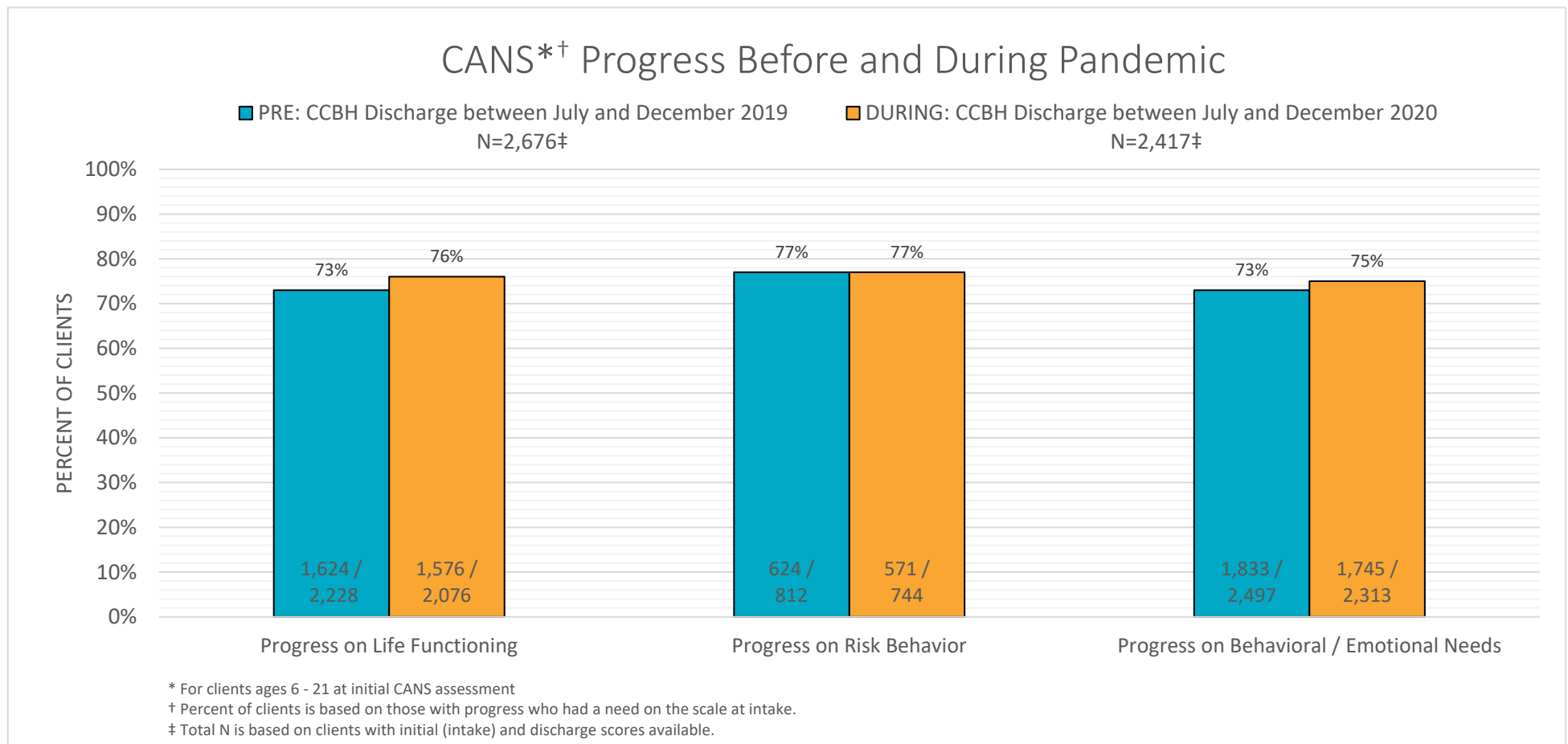
Discharge Outcomes: CANS

- Level of progress on the CANS between initial assessment and discharge was measured for discharged clients open for a minimum of 60 days.
- Progress is operationally defined as a reduction of at least one need from initial assessment to discharge on the CANS domains: Life Functioning, Risk Behaviors, and/or Child Behavioral and Emotional needs (i.e., moving from a '2' or '3' at initial assessment to a '0' or '1' on the same item at the discharge assessment).



CANS Progress at Discharge

Before the pandemic, youth traditionally experienced treatment progress on CANS outcomes at discharge. During the pandemic, clinicians reported that **the proportion of youth who experienced treatment progress on the Life Functioning, Risk Behaviors, and Behavioral/Emotional needs domains increased slightly or stayed about the same.**





Crisis Services

Emergency Screening Unit (ESU)

The Emergency Screening Unit (ESU) provides emergency assessment services for Medi-Cal and unfunded youth experiencing a psychiatric crisis. ESU's multidisciplinary clinical team offers comprehensive screening services, crisis stabilization, and facilitates inpatient hospitalization when indicated. Crisis stabilization services are allowable for less than 24-hours at which point an individual should be stabilized and discharged home or transferred to an inpatient facility for additional service delivery to resolve the crisis.

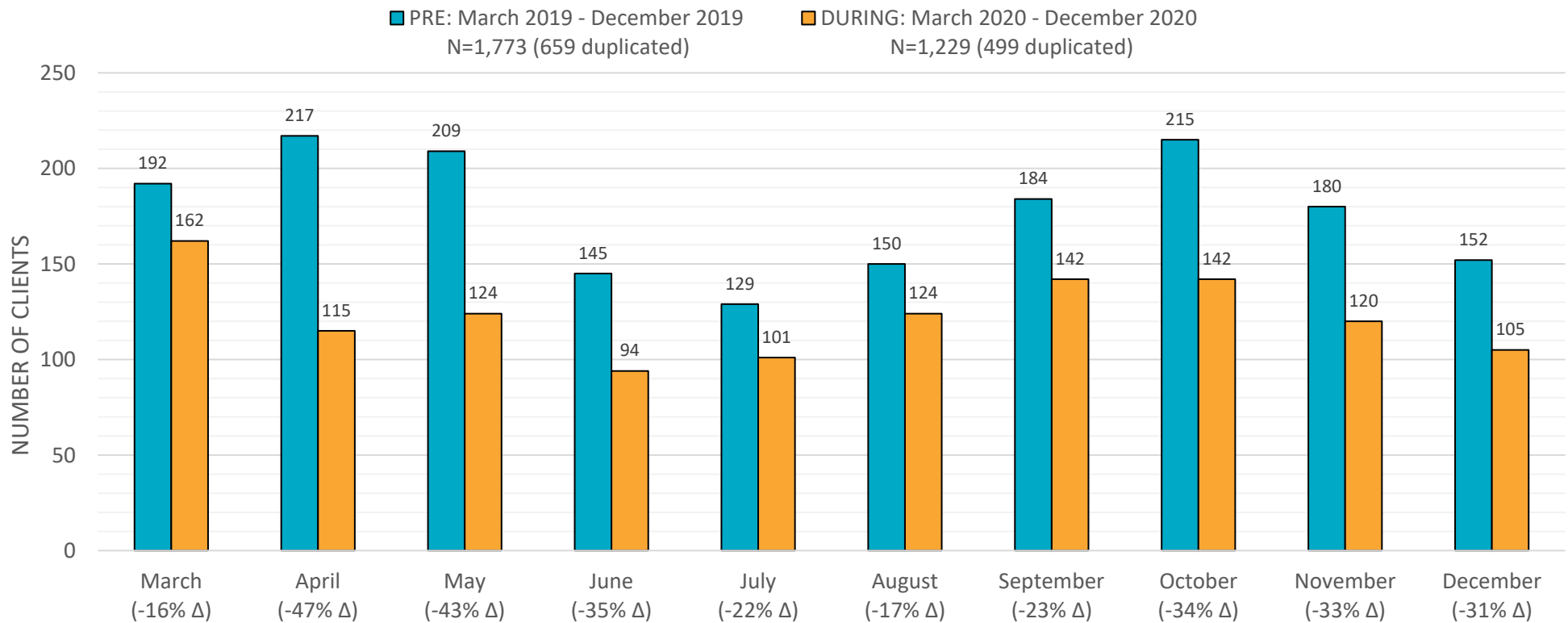
Hospitalization via ESU occurs in two ways. First, following receipt of crisis stabilization services as outlined above. Second, via the direct admission process by which ESU reviews information received from the Emergency Departments throughout the county, and the ESU team will facilitate access to a county inpatient bed, as applicable, or recommend the youth is sent to ESU for stabilization services.

There are three (3) available inpatient hospitals for youth within San Diego County: (1) Rady Children's Hospital's Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Services (CAPS), which is the countywide Short-Doyle Medi-Cal psychiatric inpatient program for Medi-Cal and unfunded youth; (2) Aurora Behavioral Health Care and (3) Sharp Mesa Vista, which both provide Medi-Cal services.

Admissions to ESU

Before the pandemic stay-at-home order began, there were **1,773 total admissions to ESU (includes duplicated clients)**. During the pandemic, there were **1,229 total admissions to ESU (includes duplicated clients)**. This is a **decrease of 30.7%**.

ESU Screenings Receiving Crisis Stabilization Services*
Before and During Pandemic

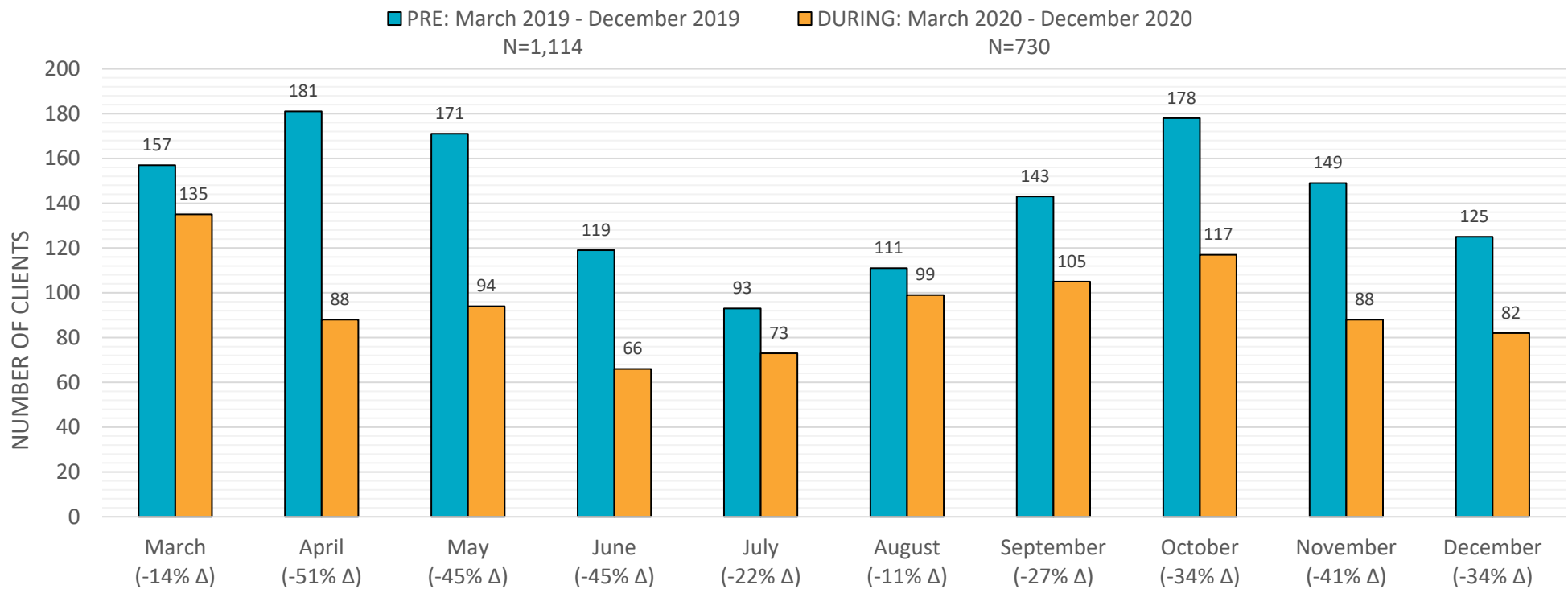


*This applies to clients ages 0 - 18 years old.

Unique Clients Admitted to ESU

Before the pandemic stay-at-home order began, from March 2019 - December 2019, there were **1,114 total unique clients admitted to ESU**. During the pandemic, from March 2020 - December 2020, there were **730 total unique clients admitted to ESU**. This is a **decrease of 34.5%**. This may be due to fear of going to a medical setting during a pandemic as well as national stay home advisories.

ESU Unique Clients* Before and During Pandemic

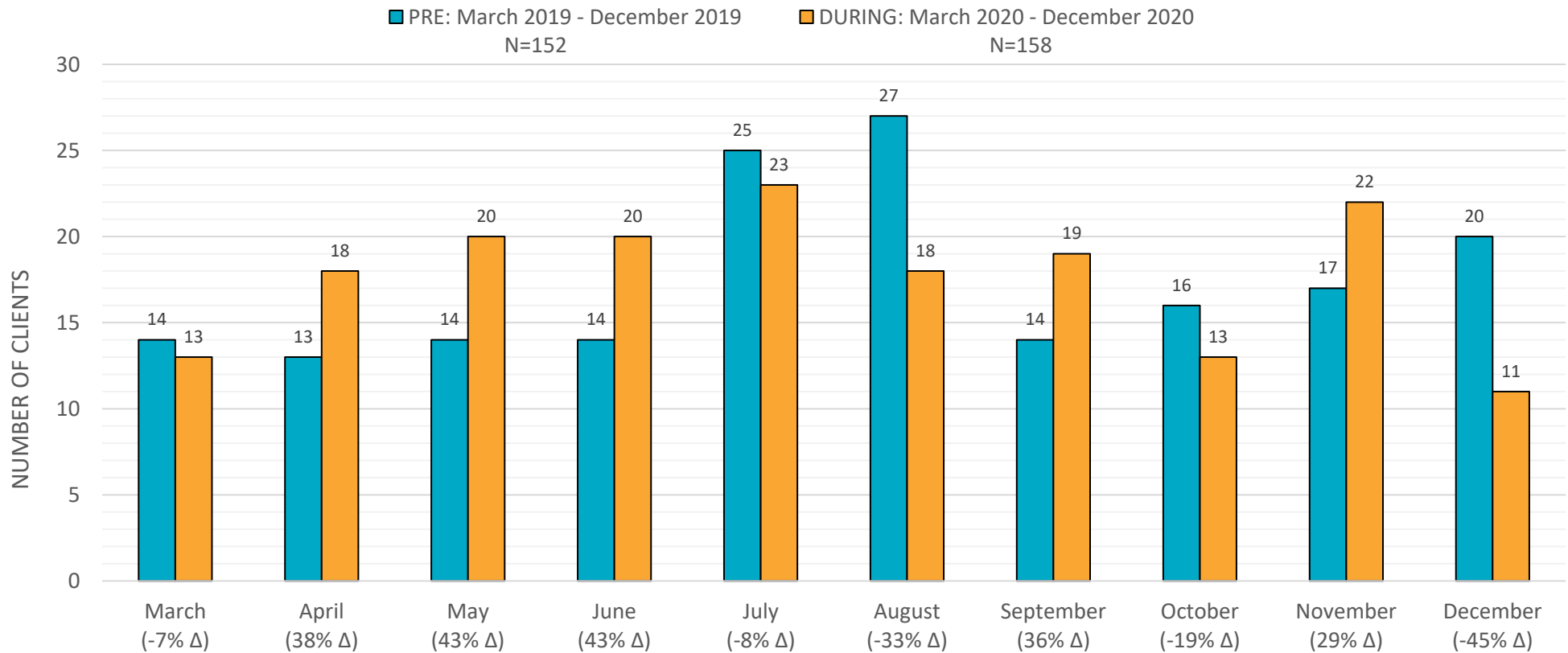


*This applies to clients ages 0 - 18 years old.

ESU: Unique Direct Admissions

Before the pandemic stay at home order began, from March 2019 - January 2020 **152 unique clients were authorized by ESU for direct hospital admission**. During the pandemic, from March 2020 - January 2021 there were **158 direct admissions**. This is an **increase of 3.9%**.

Total Direct Admissions to Inpatient via ESU* Before and During Pandemic



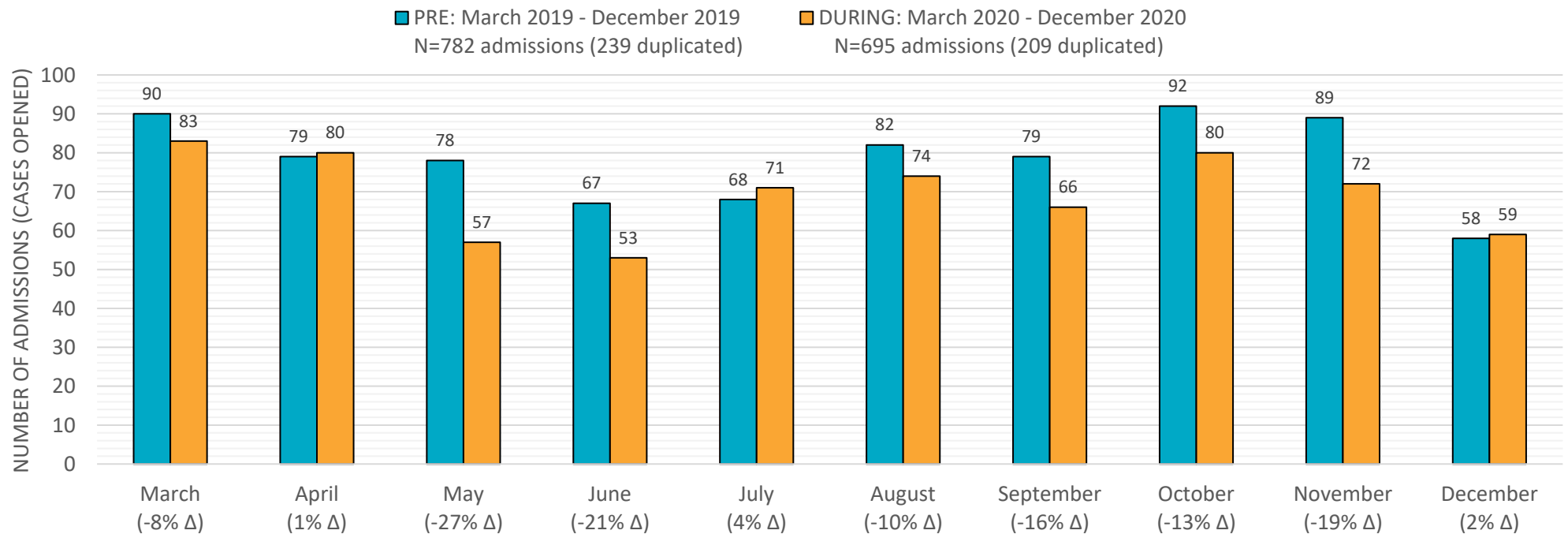
*This applies to clients ages 0 - 18 years old.

Inpatient Admissions: CAPS, Aurora, and Sharp

Before the pandemic, there were **782 total admissions (may include duplicated clients)**. During the pandemic, there were **695 total admissions**. This is a **decrease of 11.1%**.

	PRE: March 2019 - December 2019	DURING: March 2020 - December 2020	Percent Change
CAPS	501	481	-5.70%
Aurora	25	31	24.00%
Sharp	256	183	-28.50%

CAPS, Aurora, & Sharp Mesa Vista Admissions Before and During Pandemic*



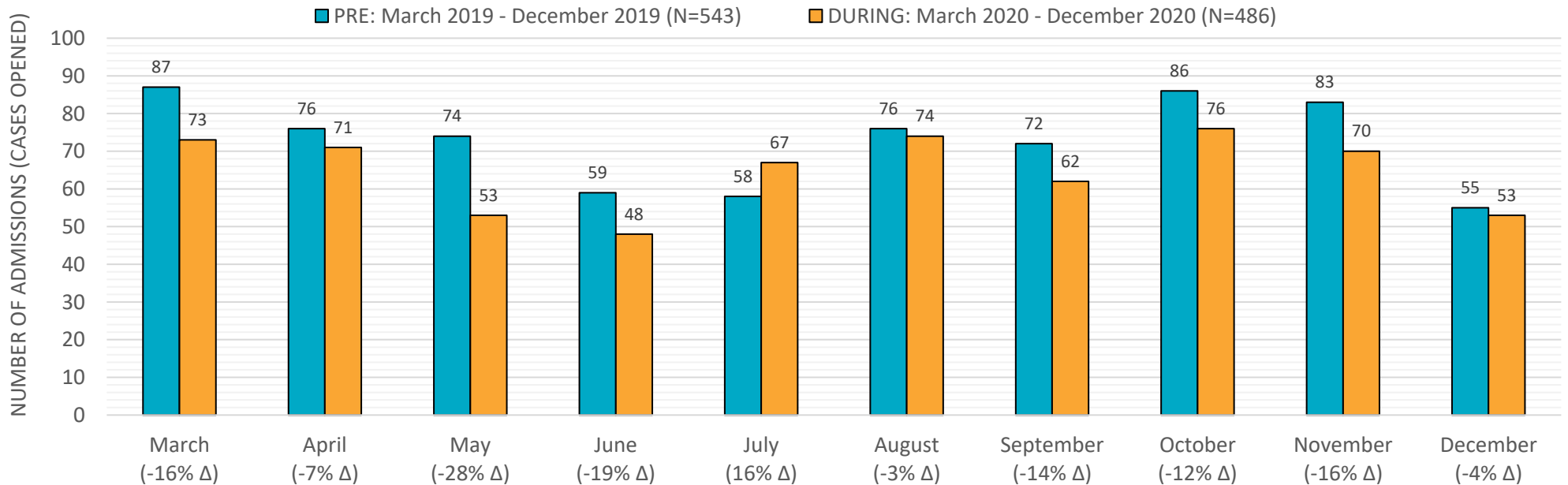
*Data presented is for clients up to age 18.

Unique Clients Served: CAPS, Aurora, and Sharp

Before the pandemic, there were **543 total unique clients who received services across all three inpatient hospitals serving kids**. During the pandemic, the hospitals served a total of **486 unique clients, which is a decrease of 10.5%**. See Slide 55 “Appendix: Unique Clients Served” for more detailed data on unique clients served per hospital.

	CAPS	Aurora	Sharp
PRE: March 2019 - December 2019	344	21	221
DURING: March 2020 - December 2020	326	28	161

CAPS, Aurora, & Sharp Mesa Vista Unique Clients Served Before and During Pandemic*

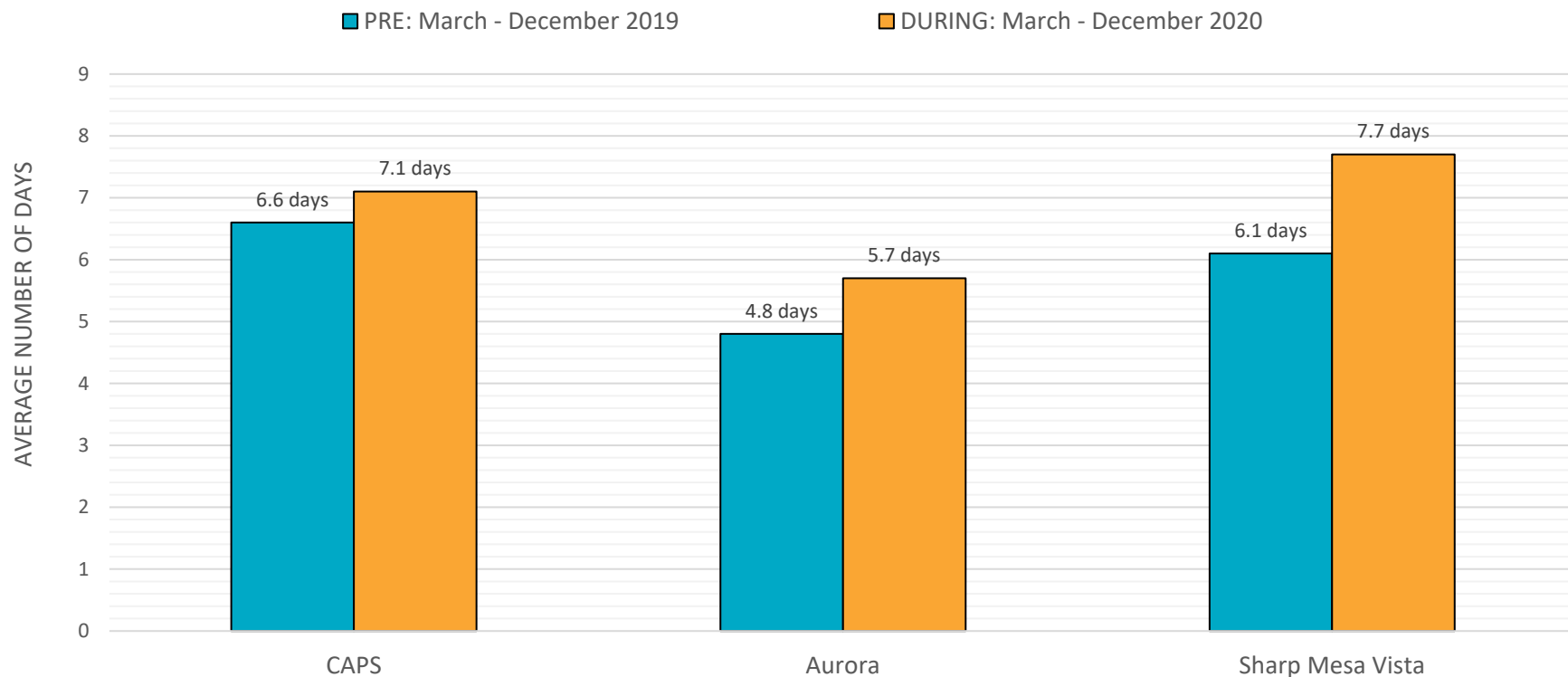


*Data presented is for clients up to age 18.

Inpatient Hospitalization: Length of Stay

Fewer clients received inpatient services, but **the amount of time they spent hospitalized increased.**

Inpatient Hospitalization Length of Stay
Before and During the Pandemic

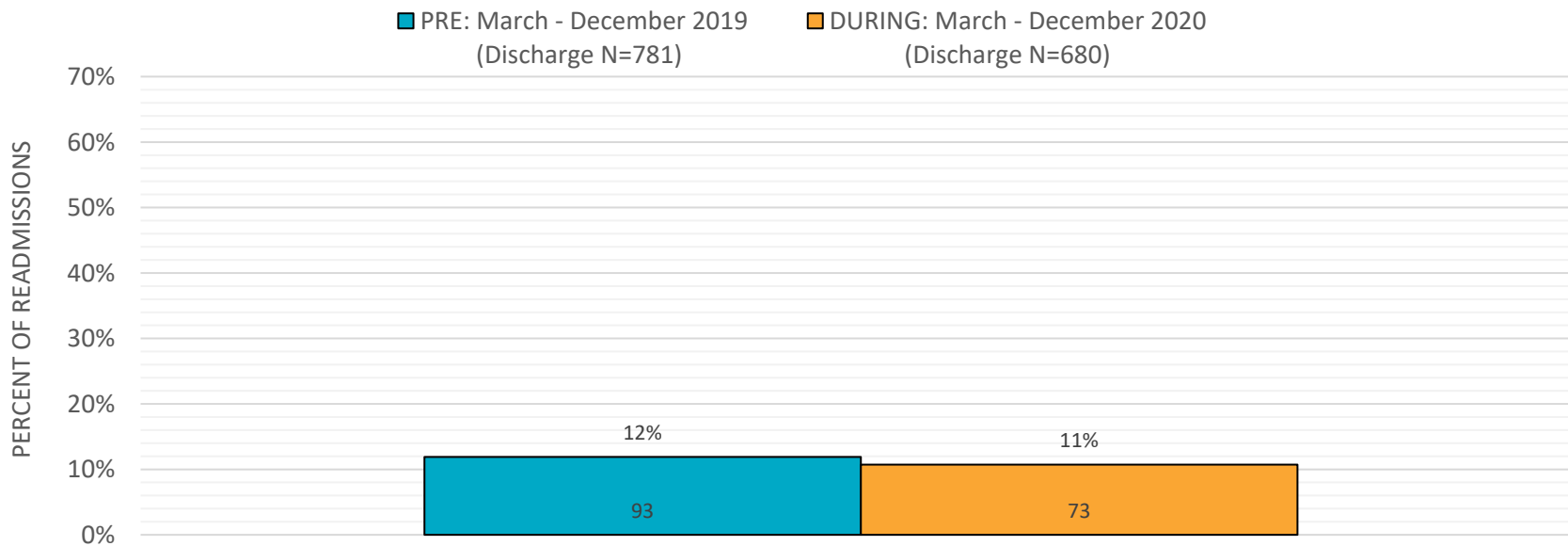


30-Day Inpatient Readmissions

The **percentage of discharged clients who were readmitted to inpatient services within 30 days of their discharge date did not change** during the pandemic. Inpatient readmissions (i.e., Rady's, Sharp Mesa Vista, and Aurora) stayed about the same.

	Rady's	Medi-Cal FFS	Total
PRE: March - December 2019	68 (14%)	25 (8%)	93 (12%)
DURING: March - December 2020	58 (13%)	15 (7%)	73 (11%)

30-Day Readmissions
Before and During Pandemic



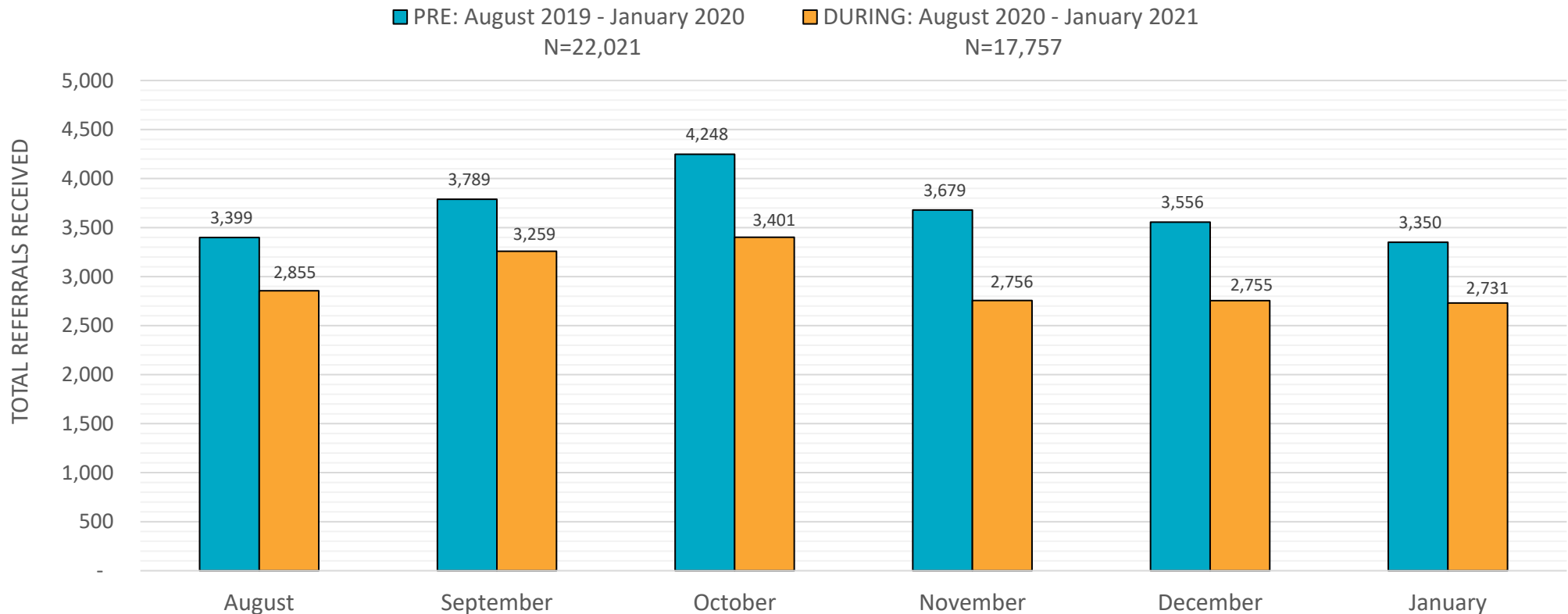


Additional Outcomes

Child Welfare Hotline Referrals

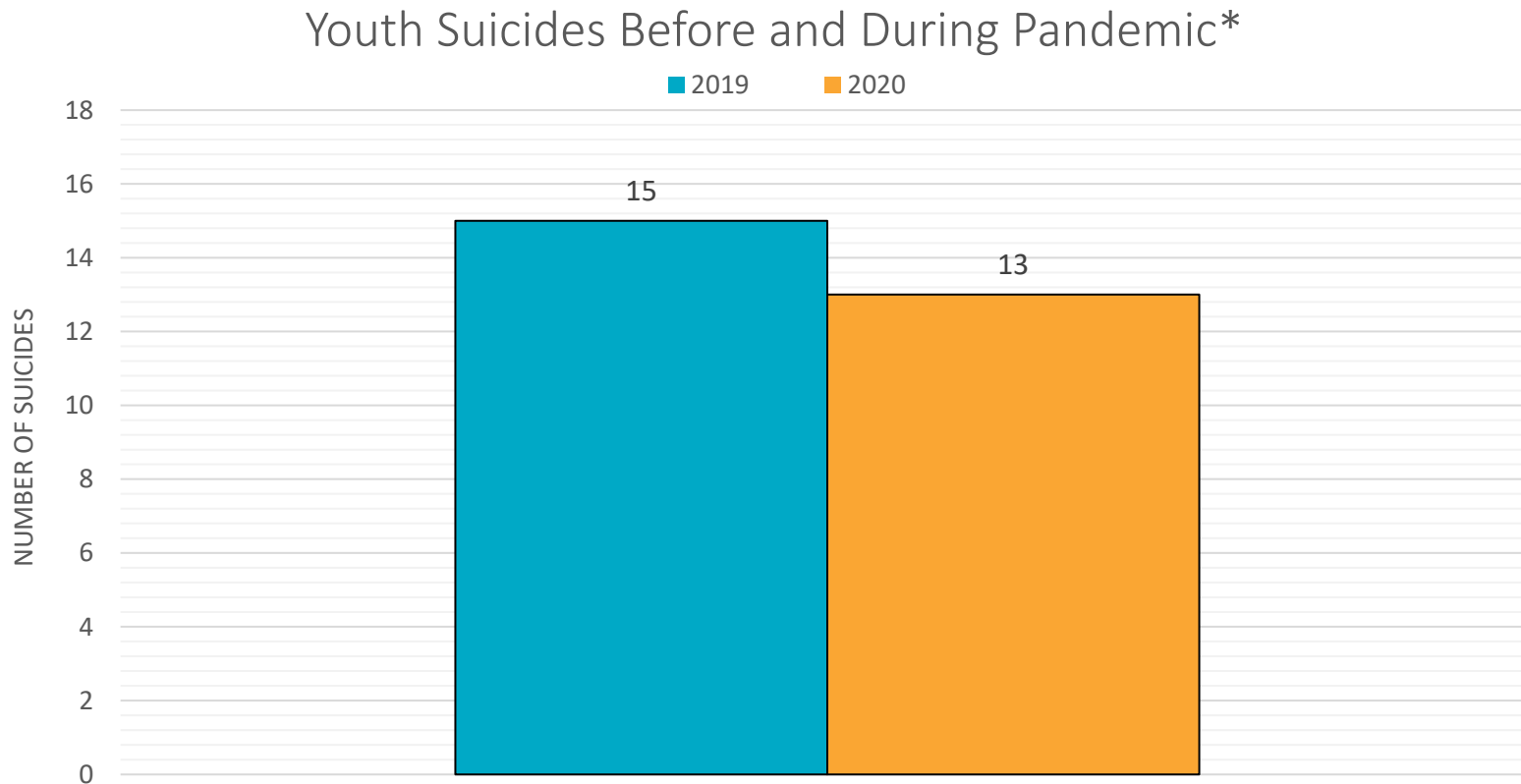
Before the pandemic, there were **22,021 hotline referrals** to Child Welfare. During the pandemic there were **17,757 hotline referrals**. This is a **decrease of 19%**, and is consistent with school closure during the pandemic, which is a large referral source to Child Welfare. A summary of 3 articles reported that child protection referrals fell 27-39% (Viner et al., 2021).

Hotline Referrals to Child Welfare: Before and During Pandemic



Suicide Rates

In San Diego County, there were no differences in youth suicide rates during the pandemic. This is in line with a large universal study of 21 countries, which found no evidence of a significant increase in risk of suicide, across all age groups, during the first four months of the pandemic (Pirkis et al., 2021). It is unclear how the pandemic will impact suicide rates after the pandemic and during the transition back to in-person school.



*Youth is defined as under age 18, where the cause of death from the medical examiner is listed as suicide.



Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

- During the pandemic, services were primarily delivered through **teletherapy**.
- **20 percent fewer clients were served in CYFBHS during the pandemic**, but those who entered treatment **appeared to stay longer and receive more services**.
 - The largest decreases were noted in emergency/crisis services.
- Youth who entered services during the pandemic presented with **more severe depression & anxiety symptoms and fewer conduct issues**.
- Youth entered services with **fewer ODD and adjustment disorder diagnoses, and more stressor diagnoses**.
- **Treatment was equally, if not more effective** during the pandemic.
- While youth entered services with more severe symptoms at intake, they experienced similar, if not **better, progress at discharge**. This may provide support for similar levels of effectiveness between teletherapy and in-person services for youth.
- **Suicide rates didn't change during the pandemic**, though clinician reports of **suicidal ideation and self-harm increased**.

Recommendations Background

The stay-at-home orders and school closures during the pandemic led to the disruption in many areas of children's lives. After spending a year with reduced in-person interaction and primarily virtual services and school, the return to school and gradual openings across San Diego county once again means families will have to adjust to a new normal. As the pandemic continues and the state of the world continues to change, the following recommendations should be taken into consideration.



Recommendations from the Literature

What Has helped Children Adjust Positively During the Pandemic?

- **Exercise** – Participation in youth sports or engaging in daily exercise (Li, 2021).
- Screen time – Screen time was associated with more psychological distress, however, when **screen time** was **used to connect with friends/family**, youth reported less loneliness and improved wellbeing (Li, 2020).
- **Social Connection** – Youth who felt more socially connected reported less anxiety/depression and more life satisfaction than youth feeling socially disconnected (Magson, 2020).
- **In-person Education** – Parents of school aged students receiving virtual instruction reported that children experienced worsened mental health (24.9% vs 15.9%), compared to reports from parents of on-site students (Verlenden et al., 2021).

Recommendations

Therapists

School Recommendations:

- Regularly **ask about school reintegration** and factors that serve as supports or barriers.
- **Leverage SchoolLink** to promote ongoing dialogue with schools.
- **Encourage caregivers to communicate regularly with teachers** about children's needs, and seek recommendations to improve children's school experience, including, but not limited to, performance and behavior.
- **Facilitate caregivers' interactions with teachers** and help develop questions for teachers
- Regularly inquire about and help families create structure for **school attendance**.
- **Discuss and help kids manage pandemic related anxiety**: returning to school, mask policies, the vaccine, virus fears.
- **Inquire about cyberbullying and other online activities** – as children return to school, in-person and cyberbullying may increase.
- **Ask about access to substances** since this may increase as children return to school campuses.

Recommendations (continued)

Therapists Pandemic Specific Recommendations Cont.

- Continue **providing teletherapy via videoconferencing**, when clinically appropriate.
- **Ask all families about the positive and negative ways the pandemic has impacted their families** (e.g., sleep patterns, electronic device use).
- **Provide caregivers with accurate information** about the effects of the pandemic on children's behavioral health.
- Discuss with families of youth with acute need, what prevents them from seeking crisis services, **strategize methods to increase access to services** and improve perceptions of safety.

Recommendations (continued)

CYFBHS

- **Continue providing education** around depression, anxiety, trauma, sleep, and suicidal thoughts **to remain prepared** for children's primary presenting problems.
- Contracting Officer Representatives (CORs) **check in with programs in neighborhoods where access to care was most impacted** to determine how to best support those programs.
- **Collaborate** with the Board of Supervisors **for opportunities to strengthen services** to children, youth, and families as well as recognize challenges around workforce shortages.
- **Enhance population health data** to inform system development.
- **Update the telehealth definition in the electronic health record** to delineate between video and telephone telehealth sessions, which will promote accurate reporting.

Questions





Appendix

Appendix: Notes

The data in this report was compiled in collaboration with multiple teams across HHSA and CASRC. The data sets used throughout this report were pulled from CYF mHOMS, CCBH, and the Optum Assignment Tables. Given that data utilized for this report came from multiple sources, there may be slight differences due to data extract dates.

Appendix: Unique Clients Served

The following data is the detailed data for unique clients served at each hospital presented on slide 41 entitled: **Unique Clients Served: CAPS, Aurora, and Sharp**. The data presented is for clients up to age 18.

	CAPS PRE: March 2019 - December 2019 N=501	CAPS DURING: March 2020 - December 2020 N=481	Aurora PRE: March 2019 - December 2019 N=21	Aurora DURING: March 2020 - December 2020 N=28	Sharp PRE: March 2019 - December 2019 N=221	Sharp DURING: March 2020 - December 2020 N=161
March	54	52	3	2	30	27
April	55	45	2	1	27	19
May	53	43	4	0	21	18
June	45	44	0	0	25	9
July	49	53	1	2	15	18
August	54	54	2	6	24	22
September	48	45	1	2	29	14
October	54	51	2	5	38	25
November	52	47	5	5	27	18
December	44	39	4	7	11	12

References

- Twenge, J. M., & Joiner, T. E. (2020). U.S. Census Bureau-assessed prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms in 2019 and during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic. *Depression and anxiety*, 37(10), 954–956. <https://doi.org/10.1002/da.23077>
- Piquero, A. Q., Jennings, W. G., Jemison, E., Kaukinen, C., & Knaul, F. M. Domestic Violence During COVID-19: Evidence from a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Washington, D.C.: Council on Criminal Justice, March 2021. https://counciloncj.org/resource/resmgr/covid_commission/Domestic_Violence_During_COV.pdf
- Twenge, J. M., Coyne, S. M., Carroll, J. S., & Wilcox, W. B. (2020). *Teens in Quarantine: Mental Health, Screen Time, and Family Connection*. Institute for Family Studies and The Wheatley Institution. <https://ifstudies.org/ifs-admin/resources/final-teenquarantine2020.pdf>
- Dubé, J. P., Smith, M. M., Sherry, S. B., Hewitt, P. L., & Stewart, S. H. (2021). Suicide behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic: A meta-analysis of 54 studies. *Psychiatry research*, 301, 113998. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2021.113998>
- Viner, R., Russell, S., Saullé, R., Croker, H., Stansfeld, C., Packer, J., Nicholls, D., Goddings, A.-L., Bonell, C., Hudson, L., Hope, S., Schwalbe, N., Morgan, A., & Minozzi, S. (2021). Impacts of school closures on physical and mental health of children and young people: a systematic review. *medRxiv*. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.10.21251526>
- San Diego County Child Welfare. (2019). *HOTLINE - Monthly Averages - FY2019/20 (through Sep 2019)*. San Diego County Child Welfare. https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/hhsa/programs/cs/CWS_dashboard/CWS_Dashboard_FY1920_Q1.pdf
- San Diego County Child Welfare. (2020). *HOTLINE - Monthly Averages - FY2020/21 (through Sep 2020)*. San Diego County Child Welfare. https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/hhsa/programs/cs/CWS_dashboard/CWS%20Dashboard_September2020.pdf
- Pirkis, J., John, A., Shin, S., DelPozo-Banos, M., Arya, V., Analuisa-Aguilar, P., Appleby, L., Arensman, E., Bantjes, J., Baran, A., Bertolote, J. M., Borges, G., Brečić, P., Caine, E., Castelpietra, G., Chang, S.-S., Colchester, D., Crompton, D., Curkovic, M., ... Spittal, M. J. (2021). Suicide trends in the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic: an interrupted time-series analysis of preliminary data from 21 countries. *The Lancet Psychiatry*. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2215-0366\(21\)00091-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2215-0366(21)00091-2)
- Li, S. H., Beames, J. R., Newby, J. M., Maston, K., Christensen, H., & Werner-Seidler, A. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 on the lives and mental health of Australian adolescents. *European child & adolescent psychiatry*, 1–13. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-021-01790-x>
- Magson, N. R., Freeman, J., Rapee, R. M., Richardson, C. E., Oar, E. L., & Fardouly, J. (2021). Risk and Protective Factors for Prospective Changes in Adolescent Mental Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 50(1), 44–57. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-020-01332-9>
- Verlenden, J.V., Pampati, S., Rasberry, C.N., Liddon, N., Hertz, M., Kilmer, G., Viox, M. H., Lee, S., Cramer, N. K., Barrios, L. C., & Ethier, K. A. Association of Children’s Mode of School Instruction with Child and Parent Experiences and Well-Being During the COVID-19 Pandemic — COVID Experiences Survey, United States, October 8–November 13, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2021;70:369–376. DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7011a1external icon](http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7011a1external%20icon).