

The Effects of COVID-19 on Children, Youth & Families Across Populations

Kenneth M. Rogers, MD NASMHPD Annual Meeting September 9, 2021



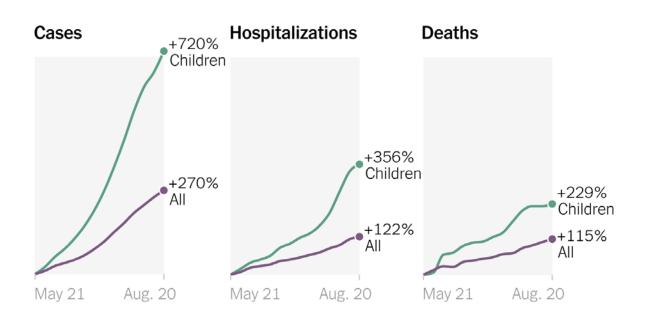
Highlights

- COVID-19 has significantly impacted children and adolescents physical and mental health.
- Black, Latinx and Native American youth have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic.
- Poverty and financial inequality have further exacerbated the effects of the pandemic among poor youth.

Background

- Depression and anxiety have been noted with H1N1, Ebola, and prior flu epidemics.
- o Black, Latinx, and Native Americans were 2-5x more likely to be hospitalized or die.
- The contagious nature of Delta has led to increased fear, especially in minority communities.
- Pandemic overlapped with a collective outcry against racism and inequality.
- Until the Delta variant, this was primarily a disease that was limited to the adult population.

Trending COVID in Youth



Psychological Challenges

- Increased domestic violence
- Increased family psychological distress
- o Increased demand for mental health services
- o Increase parental distress

Educational Challenges

- Significant negative impact on school readiness
- Virtual learning increased distress
- Increasing educational gaps
- o Family loss (death, jobs, family)
- o Loss of skills
 - White students 1-3 months behind
 - > Students of color 3-5 months behind

Health Disparities

- o MIS-C more common in child cases
- o Pediatric disparities are similar to those of adults
- o Essential workers and public facing jobs are more at risk
- AA and Latinx youth are more likely in multigenerational homes

Social Isolation

- Social isolation for extended time is linked to increased mental health issues
- Worsening of current symptoms (PTSD, ADHD, Developmental Disorders)
- Lack of peer interaction decreased cognition, developmental changes, and emotional changes
- Increasing use of technology

Institutionalization

- Juvenile Justice-communal settings-increased risk of outbreaks
- Frequently overlooked pediatric populations
- Shuttering or programs that cater to institutionalization of youth
- Limiting population which have an impact on care that is available

Other Issues

- o Financial inequality
- o Economic instability
- Technology barriers
- o Community health carriers



Future Recommendations

- School systems must think creatively to encourage ongoing learning over the summer.
 - Summer School
 - Summer Camps
 - Volunteerism
- Health systems must engage with other systems (school, social welfare, juvenile justice) to educate and empower youth and families.
- Advocate for full funding of social welfare programs for youth and families to create an adequate safety net.