

Week of September 20, 2021 COVID-19 Behavioral Health Impact Situation Report

This situation report presents the potential behavioral health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic for Washington to inform planning efforts. The intended audience for this report includes response planners and any organization that is responding to or helping to mitigate the behavioral health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Purpose

This report summarizes data analyses conducted by the COVID-19 Behavioral Health Group's Impact & Capacity Assessment Task Force. These analyses assess the likely current and future impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and potential for substance use issues among Washingtonians.

Please note this report is based on the most recent available data from various sources. As such, different sections may present information for different reporting periods.

Key Takeaways

- **For the most recent reporting period ([CDC Week](#)¹ 36: week of September 5), three of six syndromic indicators increased from the previous reporting period. All six remain lower than the rates for the corresponding weeks of 2019 and 2020.**
- **Six statistical warnings** were issued:
 - **Psychological distress** for those identified as **female**.
 - **Suicidal ideation** for **Washington state overall**, those identified as **Asian**, and those identified as **White**.
 - **Alcohol-related visits** for those identified as **Black or African American**.
 - **Suspected drug overdose** for those identified as **female**.

¹ <https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/document/2020.pdf>

- **Eight statistical alerts** were issued:
 - **Psychological distress** for those **ages 18-44** and those identified as **American Indian or Alaska Native**.
 - **Suicidal ideation** for those identified as **female**, those **aged 5-17**, those identified as **American Indian or Alaska Native**, and those identified as **non-Hispanic or Latino**.
 - **Alcohol-related visits** for those identified as **Black or African American**.
 - **Suspected drug overdose** for those **ages 18-44** and those identified as **American Indian or Alaska Native**.

Impact Assessment

This section summarizes data analyses that show the likely current and future impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and potential for substance use issues among Washingtonians.

Syndromic Surveillance

The Department of Health collects syndromic surveillance data in near real-time from hospitals and clinics across Washington. The data are always subject to updates. Key data elements reported include patient demographic information, chief complaint, and coded diagnoses. This [data collection system](#)² is the only source of emergency department (ED) data for Washington. Statistical warnings and alerts are raised when a CDC algorithm detects a weekly count at least three standard deviations³ above a 28-day average count, ending three weeks prior to the week with a warning or alert. While both statistical warnings and alerts indicate more visits than expected, an alert indicates more caution may be warranted.⁴ These warnings or alerts will be mentioned within each respective syndrome section.

Analysis conducted by the Washington State Department of Health and the Northwest Tribal Epidemiology Center found 9,443 misclassified visits in Washington hospitals from May 15 – September 15, 2020. The visits in question should have been classified as American Indian/Alaska Native and represent a 26.8% misclassification rate during that time period.

As of the Week of October 12, 2020 Situation Report (Situation Report 13), **visits of interest per 10,000 ED visits replaced visit count graphs**. This new measure can help provide insights into: behavioral health impacts since the implementation of the “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” order

² <https://www.doh.wa.gov/ForPublicHealthandHealthcareProviders/HealthcareProfessionalsandFacilities/PublicHealthMeaningfulUse/RHINO>

³ Standard deviation: A measure of the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of values. Standard deviation is often used to measure the distance of a given value from the average value of a data set.

⁴ A warning is determined by statistical analysis using p-values from 0.01 – 0.05, while an alert is determined by statistical analysis using p-values of less than 0.01.

from March 23, 2020 (CDC Week 13), seasonal shifts year-over-year, new visit trends due to COVID-19 symptoms and diagnosis, perceptions of disease transmission and risk, as well as the relative frequency of these indicators for 2019 and 2020. An additional feature of these graphs is the “average weekly difference” in the lower right-hand corner. This feature is a measure of the variation in the weekly volume of visits and allows readers to compare both the year-over-year averages for a particular week, along with the weekly visit fluctuations, to better assess demand for care and care-seeking behaviors.

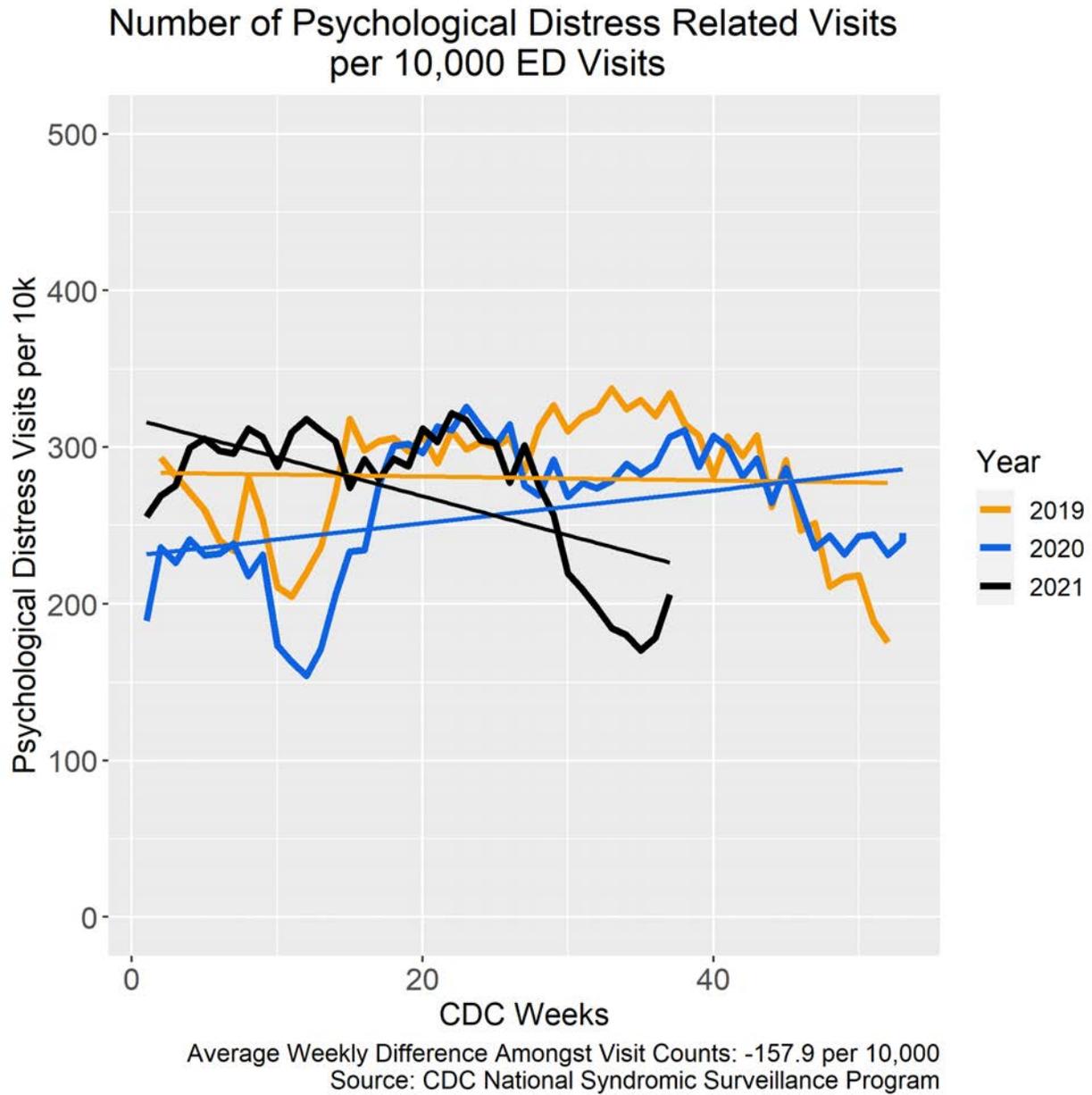
Because the volume of visits across care settings varied widely during 2020 and to date in 2021, rates presented in this report may not reflect the true magnitude and direction of trends for behavioral health conditions and should be interpreted cautiously.

Psychological Distress

During **CDC Week 36 (week of September 5)**, the relative reported rate of ED visits for psychological distress⁵ **increased from the previous reporting period** and is lower than the rates in the corresponding weeks of 2019 and 2020 (Graph 1). **A statistical warning was issued for those identified as female. A statistical alert was issued for those aged 18-44. For the second reporting period in a row, a statistical alert was issued for those identified as American Indian or Alaska Native.**

⁵ Psychological distress in this context is considered a disaster-related syndrome comprised of panic, stress, and anxiety. It is indexed in the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE) platform as Disaster-related Mental Health v1. Full details are available at <https://knowledgerepository.syndromicsurveillance.org/disaster-related-mental-health-v1-syndrome-definition-subcommittee>.

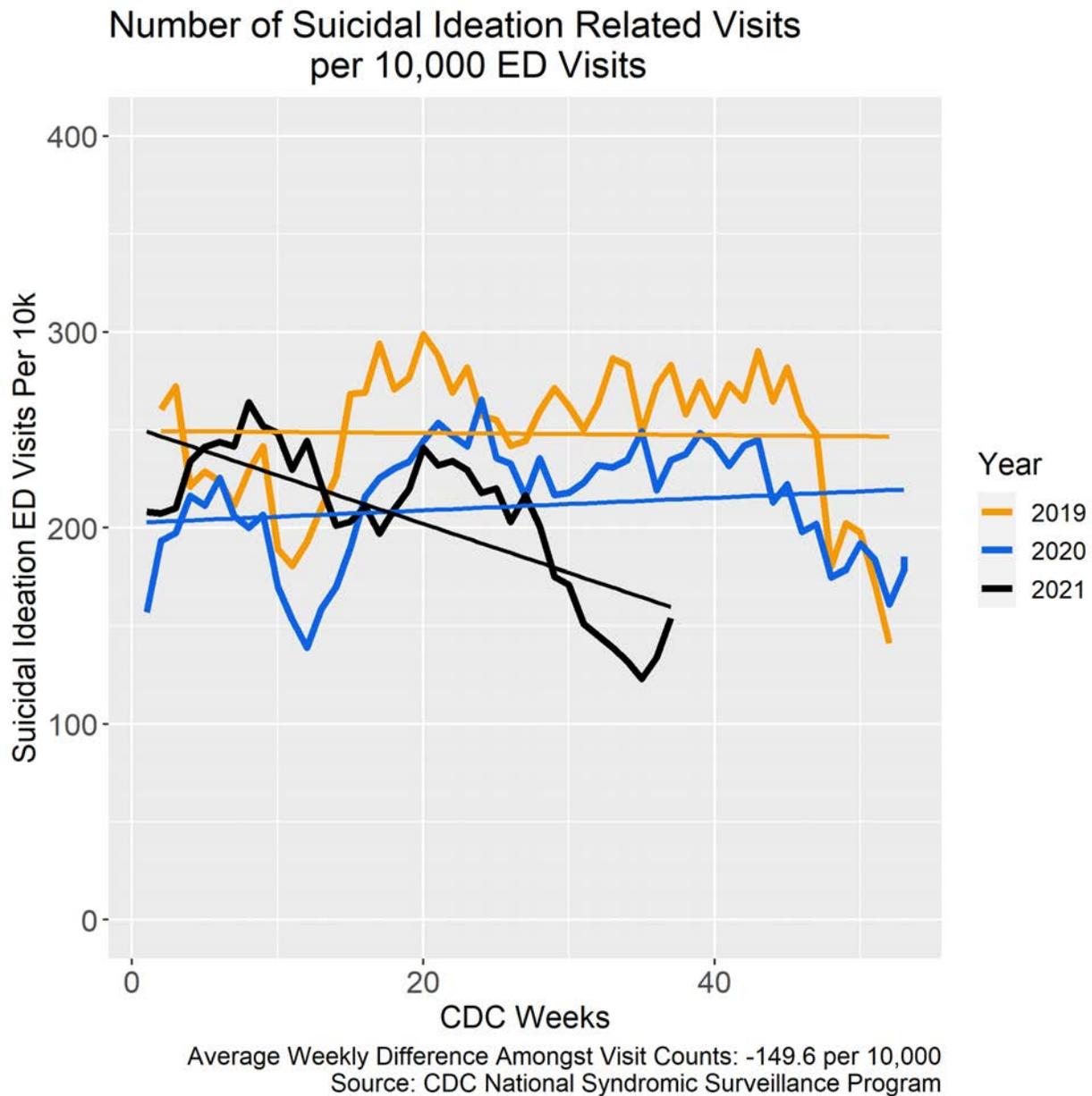
Graph 1: Relative count of ED visits for psychological distress in Washington, by week: 2019, 2020, and 21 to date (Source: CDC ESSENCE)



Suicidal Ideation and Suspected Suicide Attempts

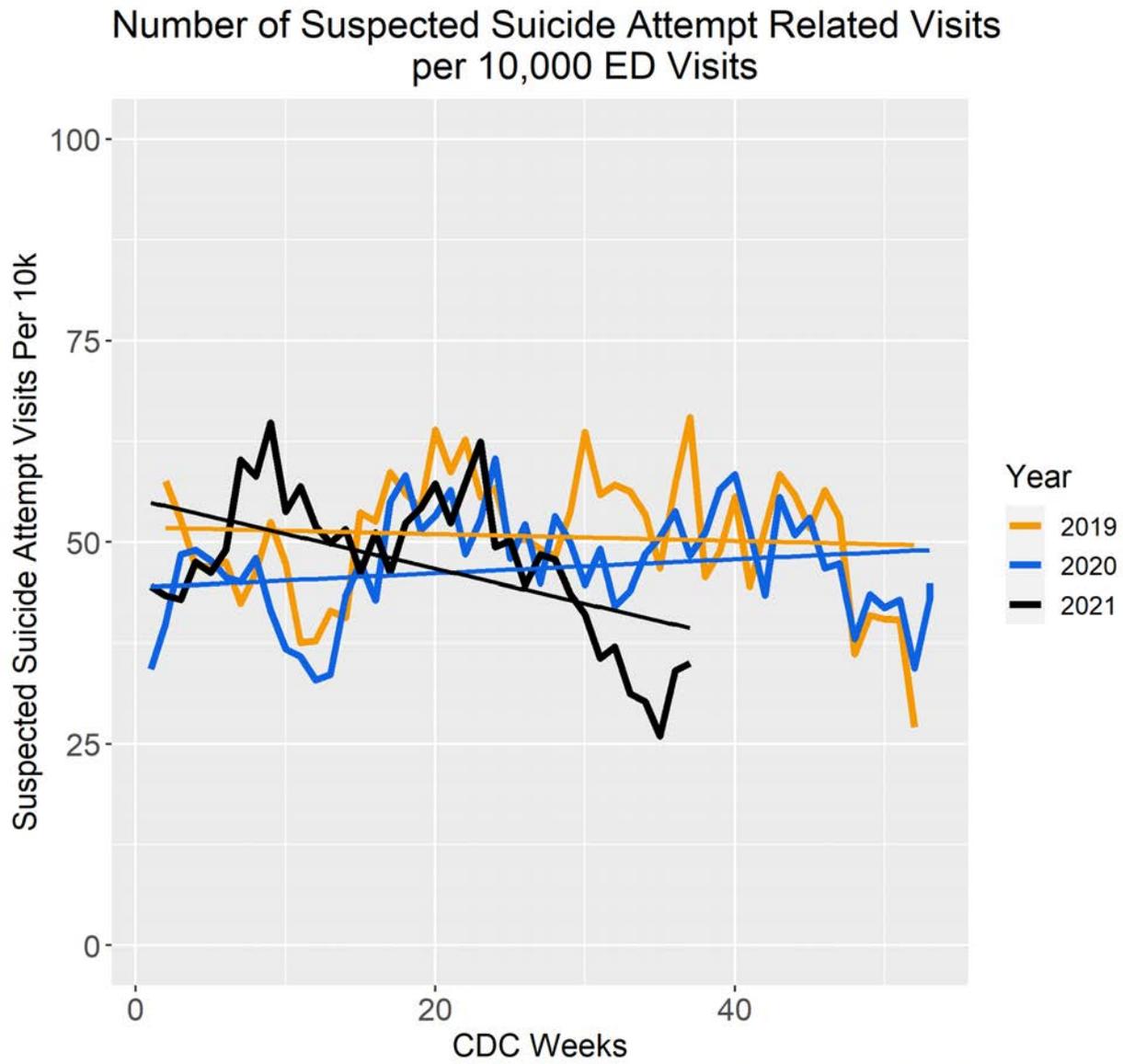
During **CDC Week 36 (week of September 5)**, the relative reported rate of ED visits for suicidal ideation **increased from the previous reporting period** and is lower than the rates in the corresponding weeks of 2019 and 2020 (Graph 2). **Statistical warnings were issued for Washington state overall, those identified as Asian, and those identified as White. Statistical alerts were issued for those identified as female, those aged 5-17, those identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, and those identified as Not Hispanic or Latino.**

Graph 2: Relative count of ED visits for suicidal ideation in Washington, by week: 2019, 2020, and 2021 to date (Source: CDC ESSENCE)



During **CDC Week 36 (week of September 5)**, the relative reported rate of ED visits for suspected suicide attempts **increased from the previous reporting period** and is lower than the rates in the corresponding weeks of 2019 and 2020 (Graph 3). Data regarding suspected suicide attempt should be interpreted with caution. The current CDC definition for suspected suicide attempt, due to its broad inclusion of intentional self-harm behaviors that may or may not be interpreted as a suicidal act, could artificially inflate both the count and rate of such visits. **No statistical warnings or alerts were issued.**

Graph 3: Relative count of ED visits for suspected suicide attempts in Washington, by week: 2019, 2020, and 2021 to date (Source: CDC ESSENCE)

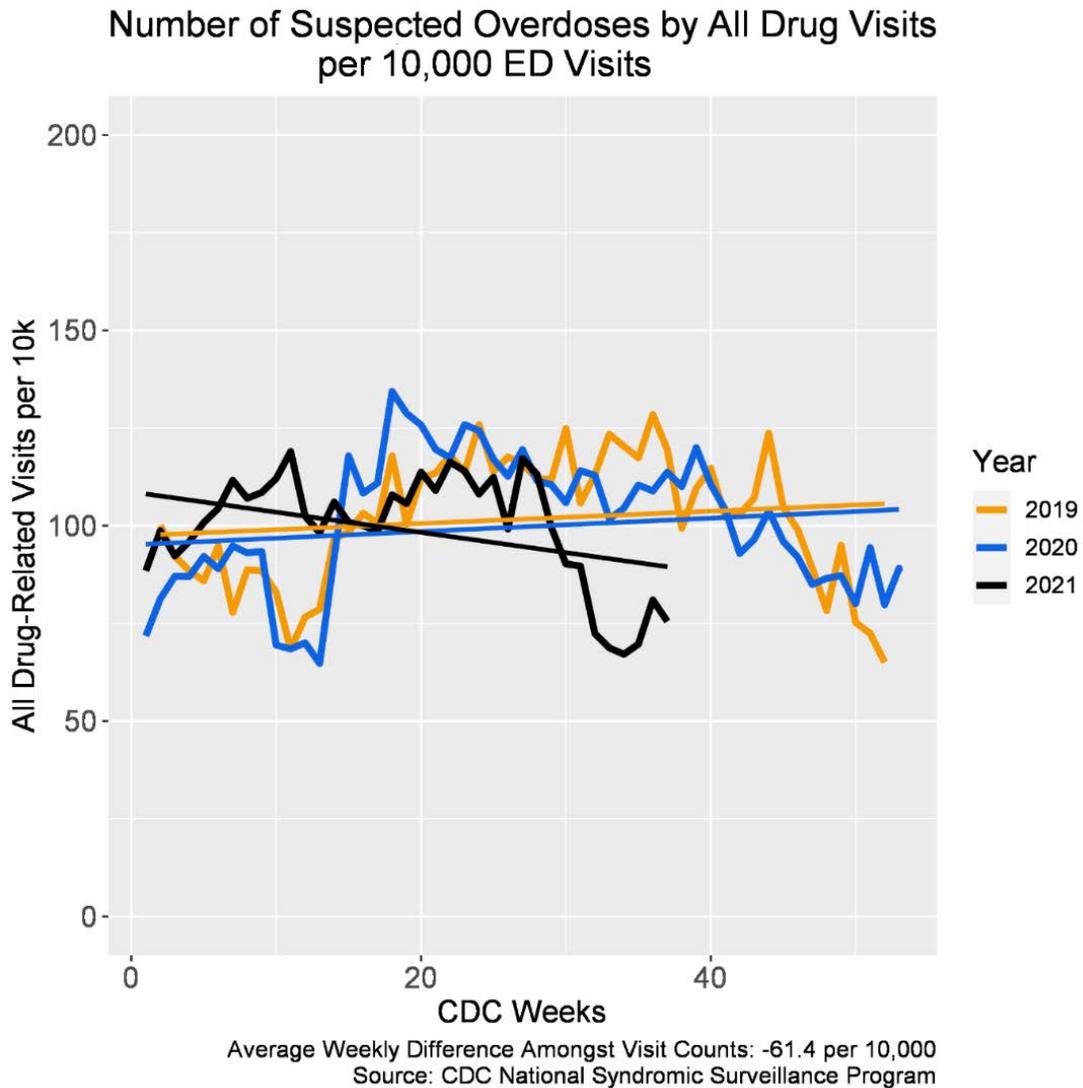


Average Weekly Difference Amongst Visit Counts: -29.7 per 10,000
 Source: CDC National Syndromic Surveillance Program

Substance Use – Drug Overdose and Alcohol-Related Emergency Visits

During **CDC Week 36 (week of September 5)**, the relative reported rate of all drug⁶-related ED visits **decreased from the previous reporting period** and is lower than the rates in the corresponding weeks of 2019 and 2020 (Graph 4). **A statistical warning was issued for those identified as female. Statistical alerts were issued those aged 18-44 and those identified as American Indian or Alaska Native**

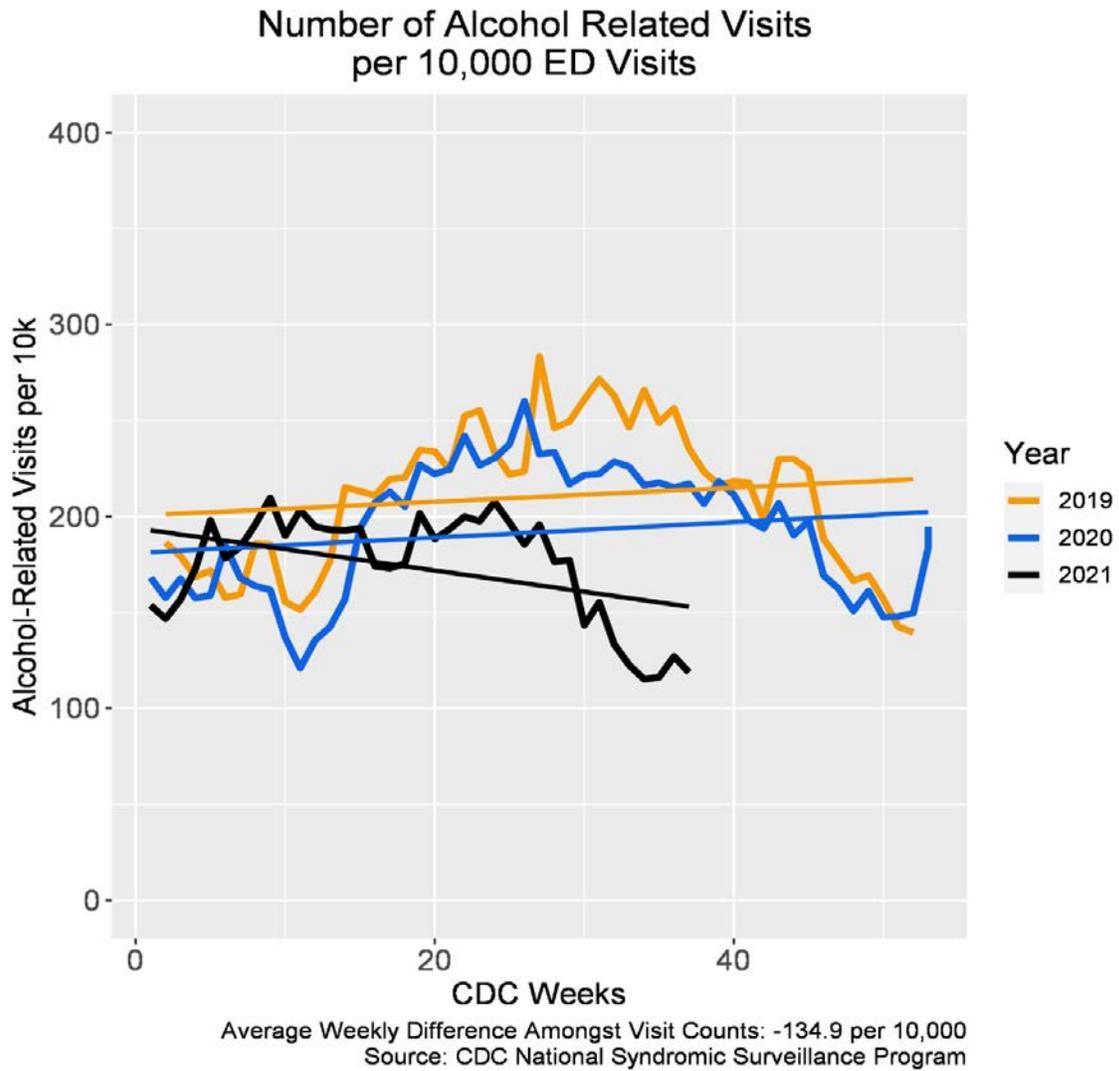
Graph 4: Relative count of all drug-related ED visits in Washington, by week: 2019, 2020, and 2021 to date (Source: CDC ESSENCE)



⁶ All drug: This definition specifies overdoses for any drug, including heroin, opioid, and stimulants. It is indexed in the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics (ESSENCE) platform as CDC All Drug v1. Full details available at <https://knowledgerepository.syndromicsurveillance.org/cdc-all-drug-v1>.

During **CDC Week 36 (week of September 5)**, the relative reported rate of alcohol-related ED visits **decreased from the previous reporting period** and remains lower than rates in the corresponding weeks of 2019 and 2020 (Graph 5). **A statistical warning was issued for those identified as Black or African American.** It should be noted that ED visits per 10,000 for alcohol remained somewhat stable in 2020, while there was a several week period of sustained decreases in visits in 2019. This has resulted in a slight convergence in visit counts between 2019 and 2020 data.

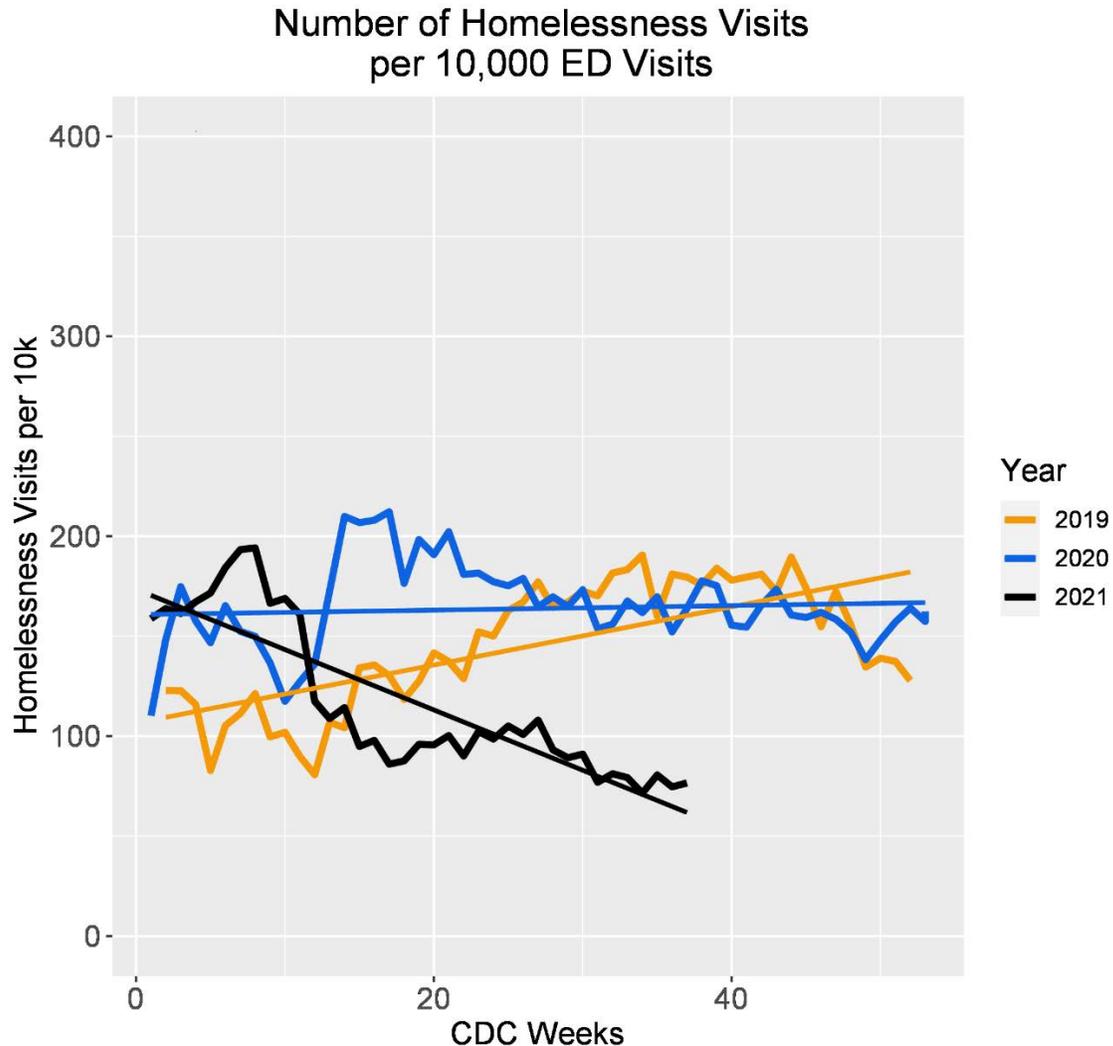
Graph 5: Relative count of alcohol-related ED visits in Washington, by week: 2019, 2020, and 2021 to date (Source: CDC ESSENCE)



Homelessness

During **CDC Week 36 (week of September 5)**, the relative reported rate of ED visits for homelessness⁷ is **approximately equal to the previous reporting period** and is lower than the rates in the corresponding weeks of 2019 and 2020 (Graph 6). **No statistical warnings or alerts were issued.**

Graph 6: Relative count of ED visits for homelessness in Washington, by week: 2019, 2020, and 2021 to date (Source: CDC ESSENCE)



Average Weekly Difference Amongst Visit Counts: -109.7 per 10,000
Source: CDC National Syndromic Surveillance Program

⁷ The homelessness syndrome identifies emergency department visits for patients who are experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity. For more information:

<https://knowledgerepository.syndromicsurveillance.org/syndrome-categories/behavioral-health>

General Surveillance

Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression

[Survey data](#) collected by the U.S. Census Bureau for September 1 – 13, 2021 show **an increase in anxiety (+2%) and a decrease in depression (-1%)** among adults in Washington, compared to the previous reporting period of August 18 – 30, 2021 (Graph 7).⁸ In the most recent reporting period represented below, **approximately 1.5 million adults in Washington reported symptoms of anxiety** on all or most days of the previous week, while **approximately 1 million adults reported the same frequency of symptoms of depression**. Please note that the same respondent may have reported frequent symptoms of both anxiety and depression, and these numbers are not cumulative. For these measures, the standard error suggests that the inaccuracy of estimates may be 8.1% above or below the numbers previously mentioned. This survey data is not in any way related to the data presented in previous sections.

In the September 1 – 13, 2021 survey data, respondents ages 30-39 reported the highest rate of frequent symptoms of anxiety (43%) and depression (32%). The next highest rates of anxiety were reported by those ages 40-49 and 18-29 (34% and 32%, respectively). The next highest rates of frequent symptoms of depression were reported by those ages 18-29, 40-49 and 18-29 (29% and 25%, respectively).

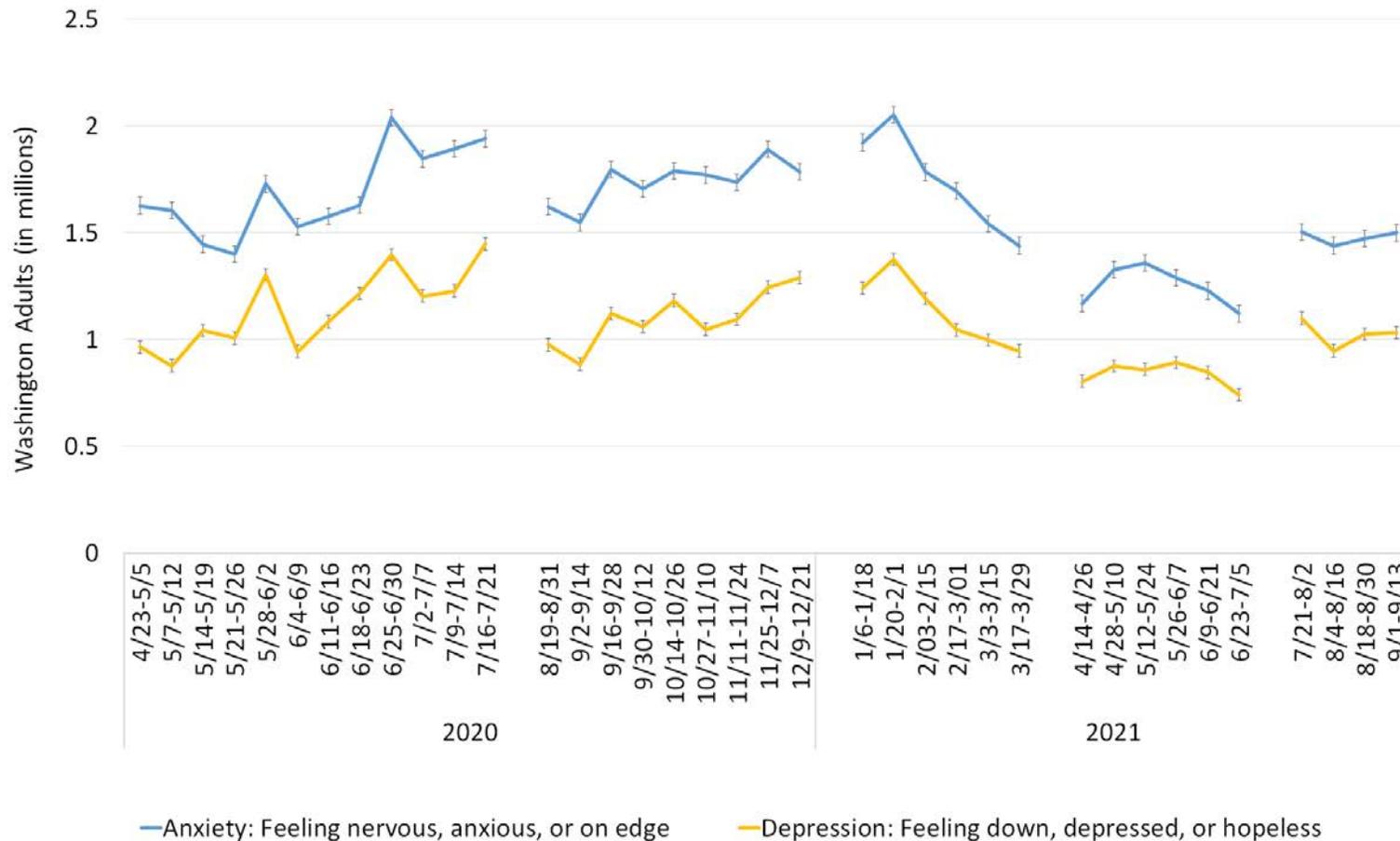
Those who live in households earning less than \$25,000 were the most likely to report frequent symptoms of anxiety (45%), followed by those in households earning \$25,000 – \$35,000 per year and \$150,000 - \$200,000 per year (both at 33%). There was no category of household income that reported frequent symptoms of anxiety at a rate of less than 20%.

Additionally, respondents in households earning less than \$25,000 per year reported the highest rate of frequent symptoms of depression (36%), followed by those in households earning \$25,000 – \$35,000 per year and \$150,000 - \$200,000 per year (both at 25%).

Those who identified as female at birth have an increased symptom reporting rate for anxiety (33% for females, compared to 24% for males), while the rates are the same for reporting frequent symptoms of depression (21%).

⁸ In May, the U.S. Census Bureau began measuring the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic with a weekly Household Pulse survey of adults across the country. The survey asks questions related to various topics, such as how often survey respondents have experienced specific symptoms associated with diagnoses of generalized anxiety disorder or major depressive disorder over the past week, as well as services sought. Additional details about the survey can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/covid19/pulse/mental-health.htm>.

**Graph 7: Estimated Washington adults with feelings of anxiety and depression at least most days, by week:
April 23, 2020 – September 13, 2021 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)**



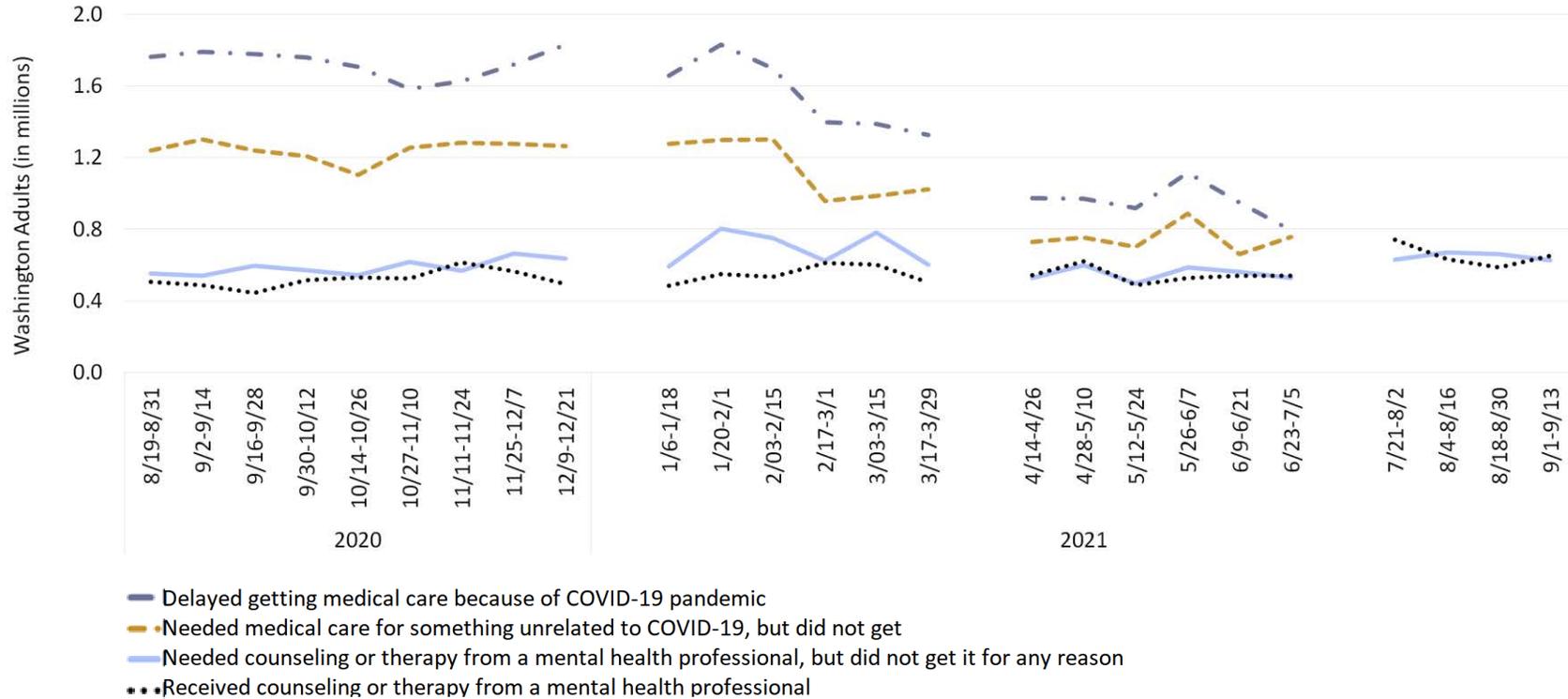
Note: For the period of July 21 – August 19, 2020, census data was not available and thus, any trends during this point are an artifact of analysis. Additionally, the U.S. Census Bureau briefly paused data collection for the periods of December 23, 2020 – January 3, 2021; March 30 – April 14, 2021; and July 5 – 21, 2021.

Care-Seeking Behavior

[Survey data](#)⁹ collected by the U.S. Census Bureau for September 1 – 13, 2021 show the number of adults in Washington who received medical care and counseling, as well as the number who delayed or did not receive care (Graph 8). Compared to the previous reporting period August 18 – 30, 2021, **fewer people reported needing therapy or counseling but not receiving it for any reason (-5%)** and **more people received counseling or therapy from a mental health professional such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker (+11%)**. For these measures, the standard error suggests that the inaccuracy of estimates may be around 6.3% above or below the numbers previously mentioned.

⁹ <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/covid19/pulse/mental-health-care.htm>

**Graph 8: Estimated Washington adults who received or delayed medical care or counseling, by week:
August 19, 2020 – September 13, 2021 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)**

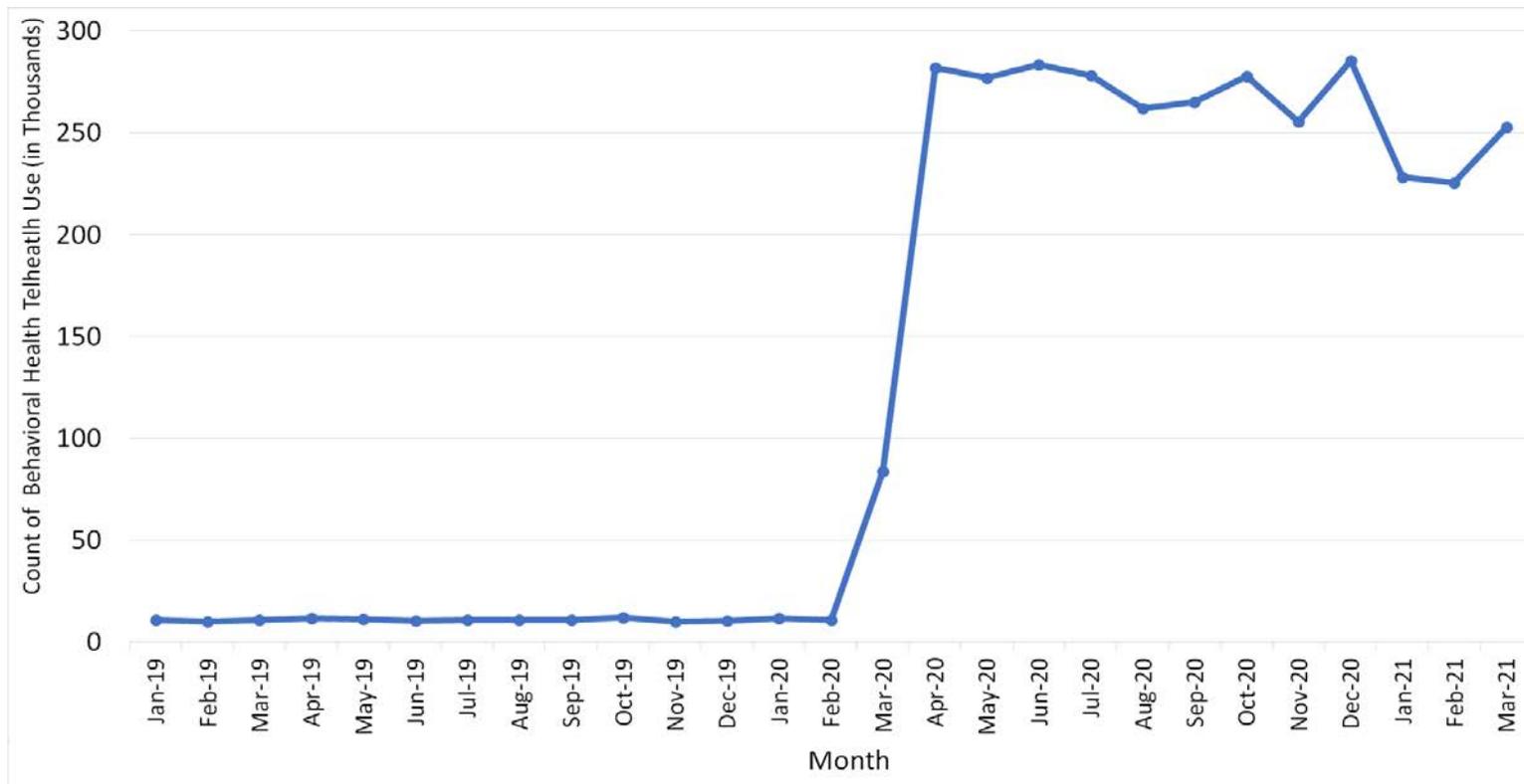


Note: The U.S. Census Bureau began this data collection in August 2020 and paused briefly for the periods of December 23, 2020 – January 3, 2021; March 30 – April 14, 2021; and July 5 – 21, 2021. Data collection for Phase 3.2 of the Household Pulse Survey impacted survey methodology, questions related to “delayed getting medical care because of COVID-19 pandemic” and “needed medical care for something unrelated to COVID-19, but did not get” were removed and will not be included in further analyses.

Telehealth Use for Washington Medicaid Clients

Telehealth (phone and videoconferencing) claims use for Washington Medicaid clients is collected by the Washington State Health Care Authority (HCA). Graph 9 provides a count of telehealth behavioral health services use claims. It is important to note the limited use of telehealth in Medicaid clients prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020), which could explain the significant increase in March and April 2020 (237.6%). Caution should be taken when reviewing data as the “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” order may have impacted telehealth use. Additionally, due to the significant demand for telehealth, several changes were made to policies, coverage, and implementation that could impact this data. The most recent reporting period (March 2021) showed a 12% increase of telehealth behavioral health services use claims compared to the previous month.

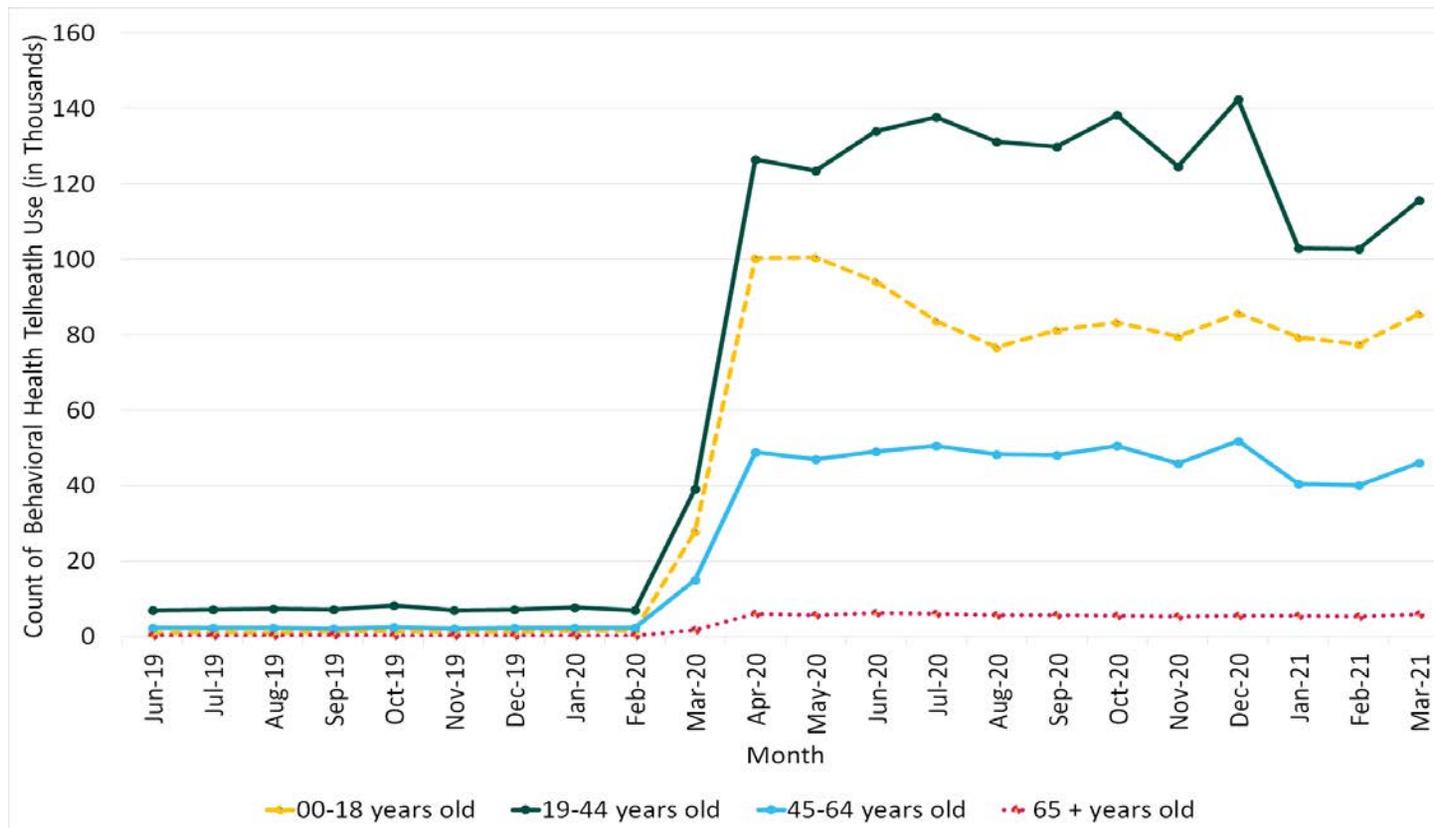
Graph 9: Count of telehealth behavioral health use claims for Washington Medicaid clients, by month (Source: HCA)



Note: Due to missing or suppressed data, results may be underreported.

Graph 10 shows the count of claims for telehealth behavioral health services use stratified (or arranged) by age. Similar to the non-stratified data, it is important to note the limited use of telehealth in Medicaid clients prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020), which could explain the significant increase in March and April 2020. Caution should be taken when reviewing data, as the “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” order may have impacted telehealth use. Additionally, due to the significant need for telehealth, several changes were made to policies, coverage, and implementation that could impact this data. The most recent reporting period (March 2021) showed increased claims of telehealth behavioral health services (by age group), compared to the previous month: individuals ages 18 and younger (11%), ages 19 – 44 (13%), ages 45 – 64 (15%), and ages 65 and older (10%).

Graph 10: Count of telehealth behavioral health use claims for Washington Medicaid clients, by month and age (Source: HCA)

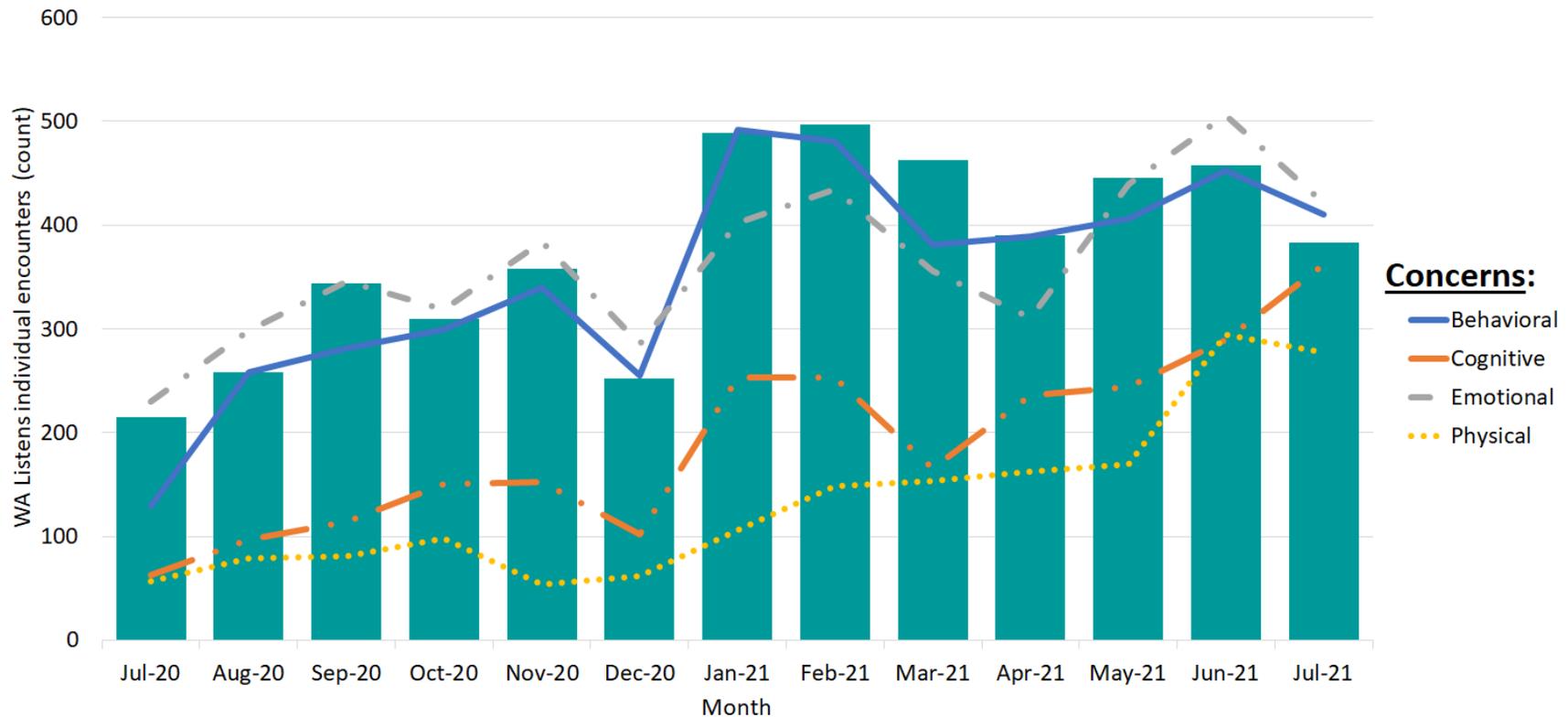


Note: Due to missing or suppressed data, results may be underreported.

Telephonic Support Lines – Service Volume

[Washington \(WA\) Listens](https://waportal.org/partners/home/WaListens)¹⁰ is a free, anonymous service that offers non-clinical behavioral health support for both individual and group encounters. Additionally, WA Listens provides referral information to local resources based on the needs expressed. Since its inception in July 2020, a total of 4,863 WA Listens individual encounters have been completed (Graph 11). For **gender, age, and race** information on **individual encounters** in July 2021, see Table 1.

Graph 11: Total count of WA Listens individual calls and concerns, by month (Source: HCA)



Note: Individuals can call about more than one concern, including multiple of the same type.

¹⁰ <https://waportal.org/partners/home/WaListens>

Table 1: Gender, age, and race of July 2021 WA Listens survivors (Source: HCA)

Gender	Count (%)
Female	169 (44.1%)
Male	217 (56.7%)
Transgender	-- (--%)

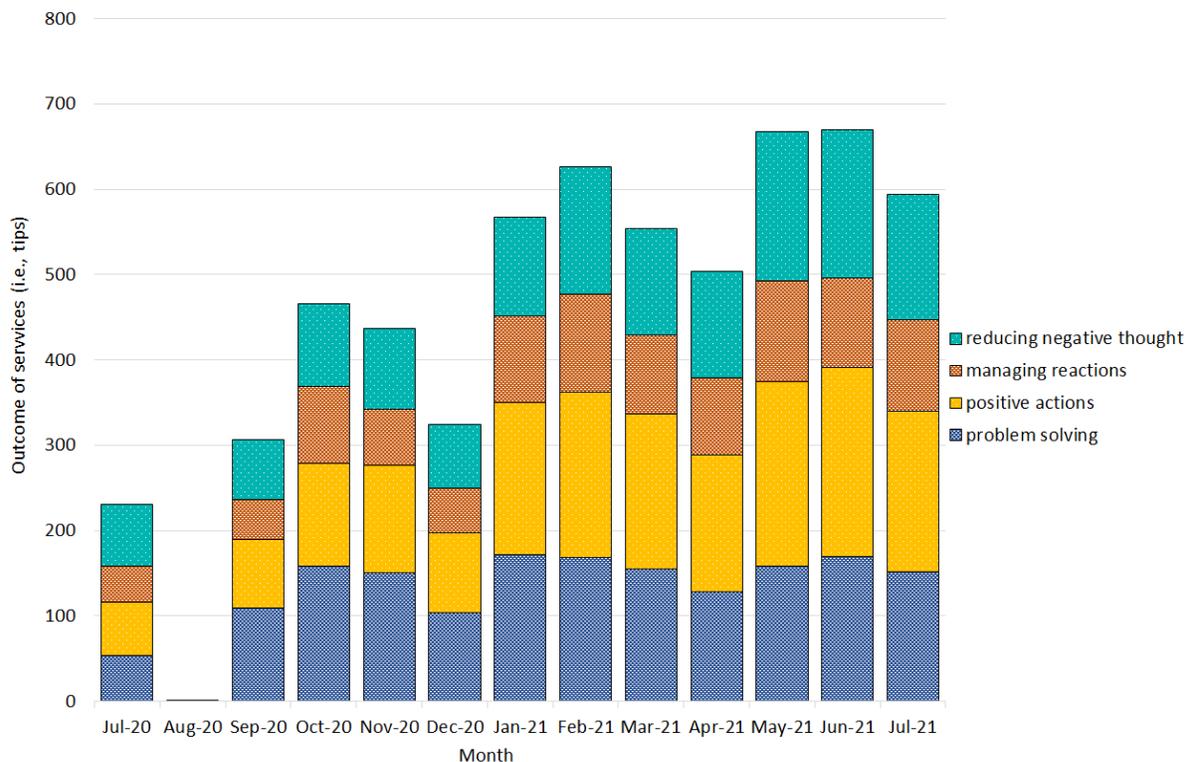
Age	Count (%)
< = 17	-- (--%)
18 – 39	151 (39.4%)
40 – 64	127 (33.2%)
> = 65	109 (28.5%)

Race	Count (%)
Other	68 (17.8%)
White	280 (73.1%)

Note: Gender, age, and race are not mutually exclusive (i.e., individuals can report more than one gender, age, and race).

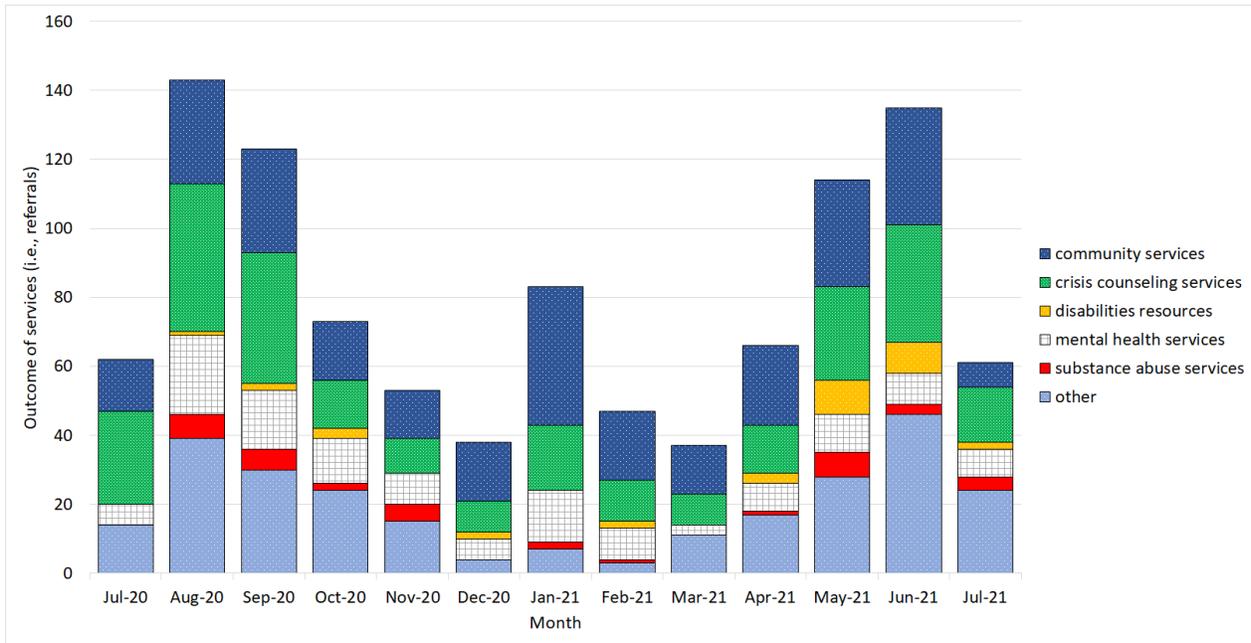
In July 2021, calls for **behavioral concerns** decreased by 9.5%, **cognitive concerns** increased by 25.3%, **emotional concerns** decreased by 16.8%, and **physical concerns** decreased by 5.8% (Graph 11). For **risk factors**, 43.3% focused on past substance use and mental health problems, 36.8% focused on prolonged separation from family, and 39.9% on past trauma. For **outcomes from services**, see Graph 12 for **tip** outcomes and Graph 13 for **referral** outcomes.

Graph 12: Outcome of services (i.e., tips) for WA Listens, by month (Source: HCA)



Note: Tips are not mutually exclusive (i.e., individuals can receive more than one tip).

Graph 13: Outcome of services (i.e., referrals) for WA Listens, by month (Source: HCA)

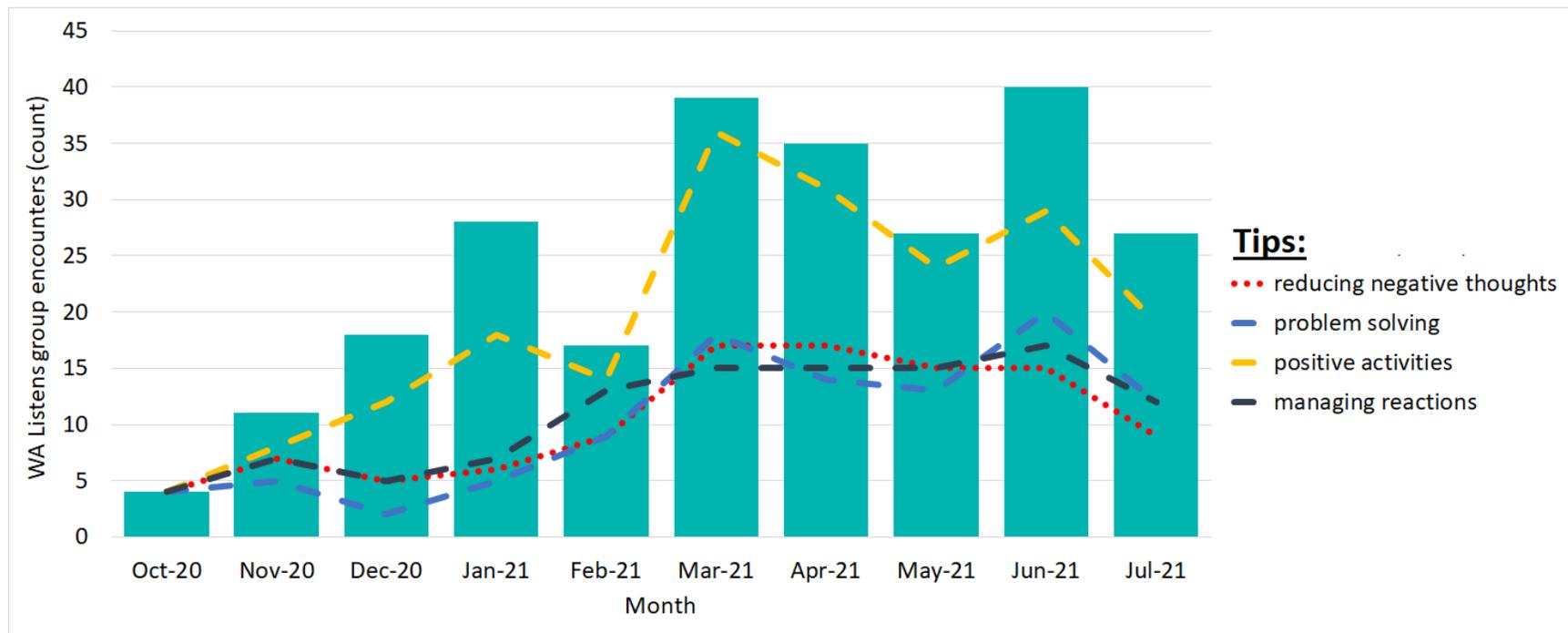


Note: Referrals are not mutually exclusive (i.e., individuals can receive more than one referral).

Since the start of WA Listens, a total of 246 **group encounters** (2 or more people) have been completed (Graph 14). Due to the group environment, gender, age, and race were not collected in a standardized method. In July 2021, all group encounters occurred in a virtual setting.

For **outcomes from services** in July 2021, all group sessions provided at least one type of information, while 54.4% of group sessions provided all three types of information (i.e., information on reactions to disasters, community resources, and the crisis counseling program). All group sessions in July provided at least one tip (22.5%), while 25.0% provided all four types of tips (Graph 14).

Graph 14: WA Listens group encounters and outcome of services, by month (Source: HCA)



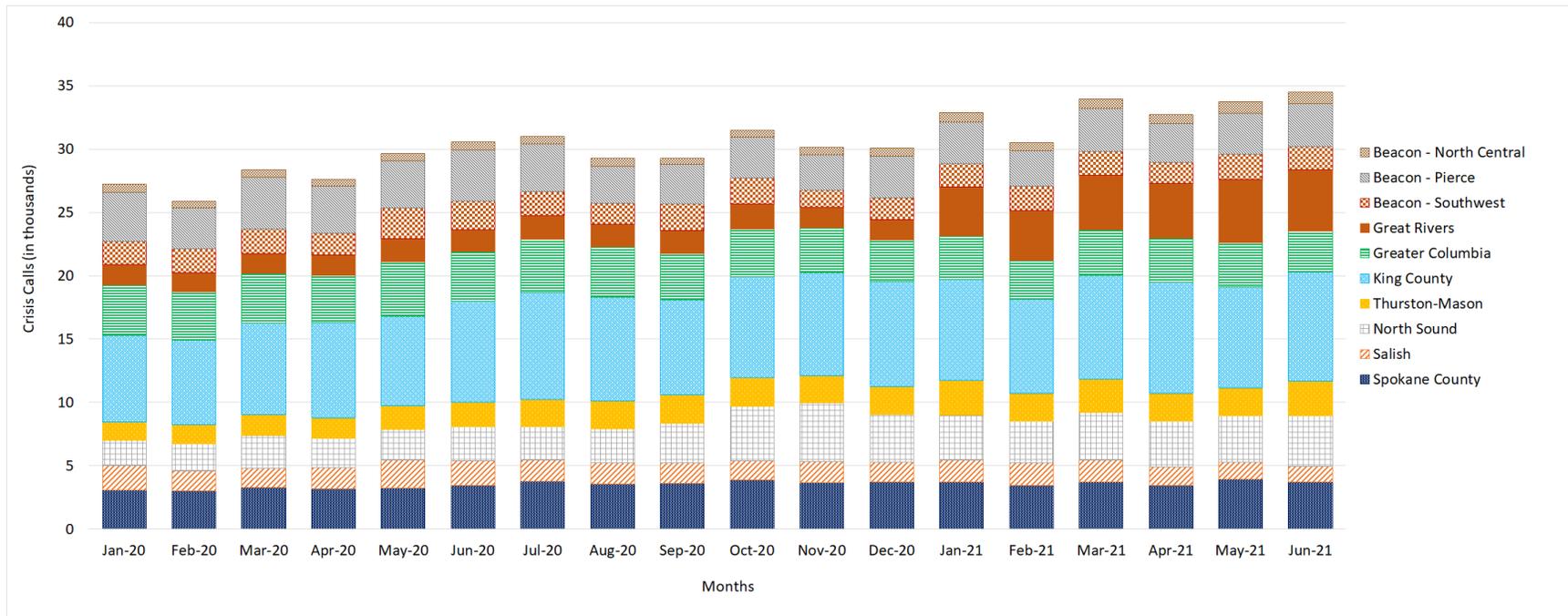
Note: Tips are not mutually exclusive (i.e., individuals can receive more than one tip).Crisis System of Care

The crisis system of care completed by [behavioral health administrative service organizations](https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/free-or-low-cost/19-0040-bh-aso-map.pdf)¹¹ (BH-ASOs) provides regional [crisis line](https://www.hca.wa.gov/health-care-services-supports/behavioral-health-recovery/mental-health-crisis-lines)¹² support that serves as the entry point or *front door* to crisis services (Graph 15). This includes support, initial risk assessment, and referral to appropriate follow up services, if needed. Graph 15 shows data on crisis system utilization for 2020 and 2021 to date.

¹¹ <https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/free-or-low-cost/19-0040-bh-aso-map.pdf>

¹² <https://www.hca.wa.gov/health-care-services-supports/behavioral-health-recovery/mental-health-crisis-lines>

Graph 15: Total count of individual encounter crisis calls, by month and BH-ASO (Source: HCA)



In 2020, the average monthly call volume (excluding hang ups, wrong number, and messages) was 29,218. During 2020, there was an increase in call trend in the beginning of the year (outside of February and April), but a stable trend at the end of 2020 (with a peak in October). Most recently, June 2021 presented with an 2.2% increase of all individual crisis calls.

Inpatient and Observational Community Hospital Discharges

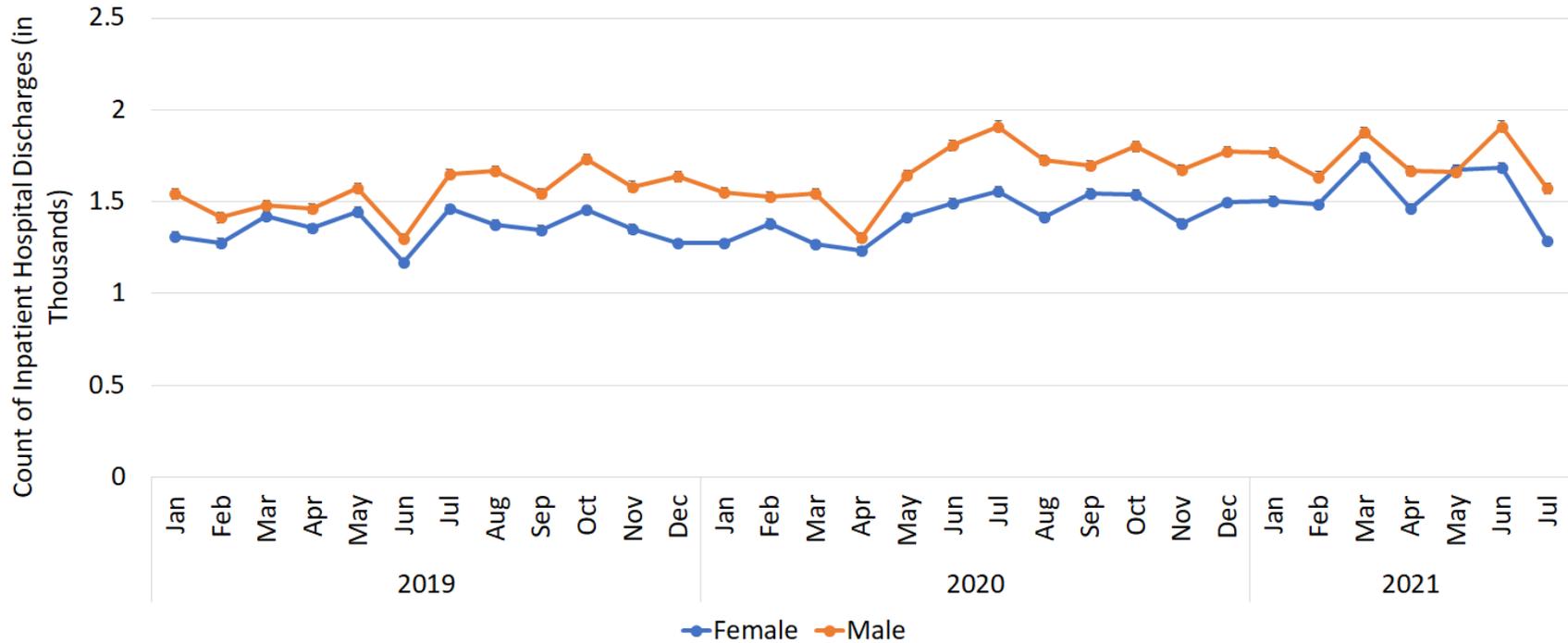
The [Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System \(CHARS\)](https://www.doh.wa.gov/dataandstatisticalreports/healthcareinwashington/hospitalandpatientdata/hospitaldischargedatachars)¹³ collects information on inpatient and observation patient community hospital stays. Caution should be taken when reviewing data, as the “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” order (March 2020) may have impacted hospital discharge data for both inpatient and observation patients. Only mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders were evaluated (i.e., primary diagnoses included only ICD-10 F-codes).¹⁴ The most recent reporting period (July 2021) **showed a 20.4% decrease of discharges with a diagnosis of mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders from inpatient care from community hospitals** and a **21.2% decrease of discharges with diagnoses of mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders from observational care from community hospitals**, compared to the previous month.

Graphs 16 and 17 show the count of inpatient and observational community hospital discharges for mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders stratified by gender. For **inpatient** community hospital discharges for mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders, the most recent reporting period (July 2021) showed a **23.8% decrease for females** and **17.7% decrease for males**. For **observational** community hospital discharges for mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders, the most recent reporting period (July 2021) showed an **32.4% decrease for females** and **8.6% decrease for males**.

¹³ <https://www.doh.wa.gov/dataandstatisticalreports/healthcareinwashington/hospitalandpatientdata/hospitaldischargedatachars>

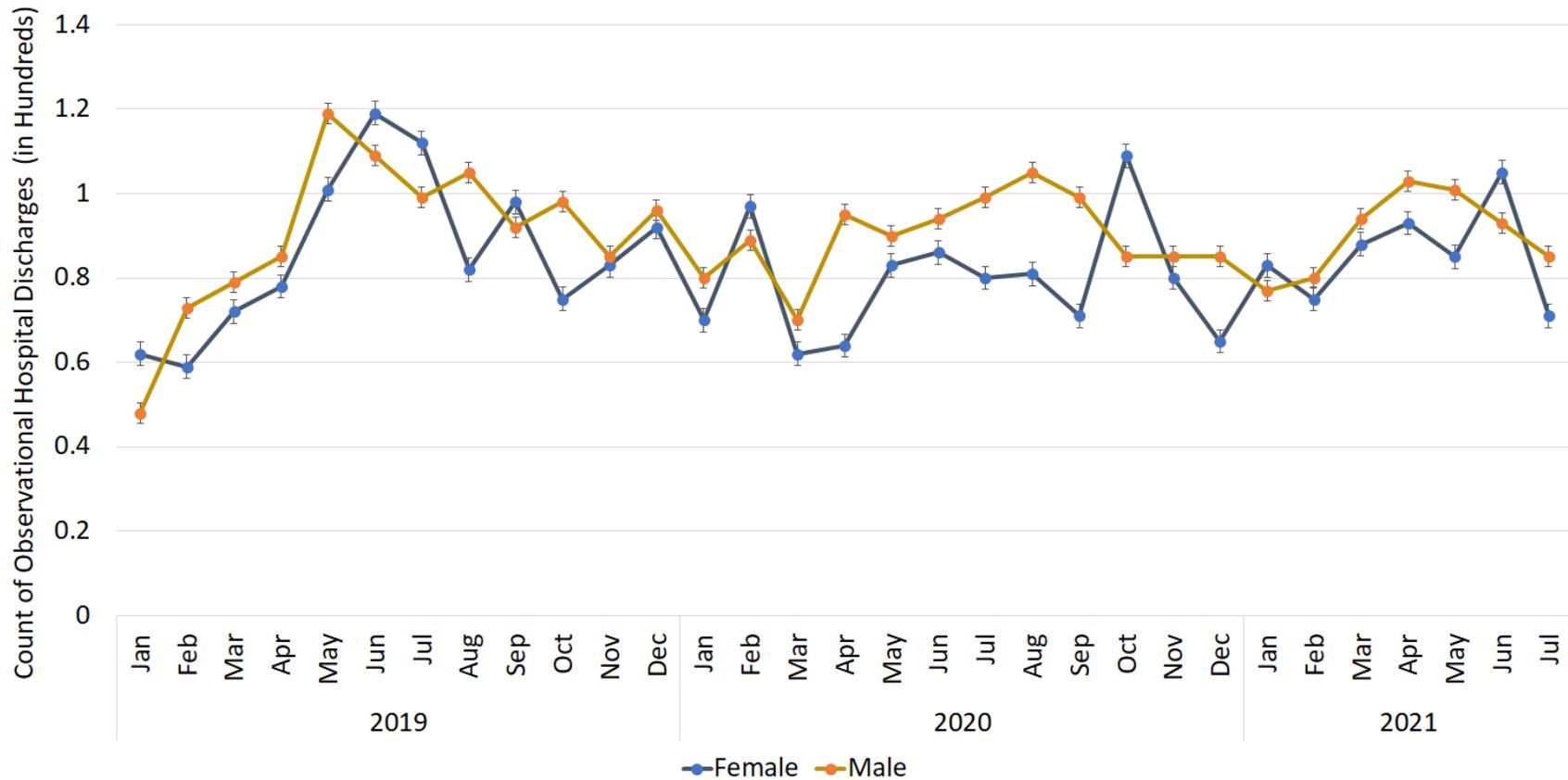
¹⁴ ICD-10 is the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Disease and Related Health Problems published by the World Health Organization (WHO). F-codes are specifically related to mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders.

Graph 16: Count of inpatient community hospital discharges for mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders, by month and gender (Source: DOH)



Note: Due to time lag, data might not be complete. While non-Washington residents can discharge from a Washington community hospital, only Washington residents were included in the analysis. Only F-codes as primary diagnoses were included in the analysis, and due to limitation, results may be underreported.

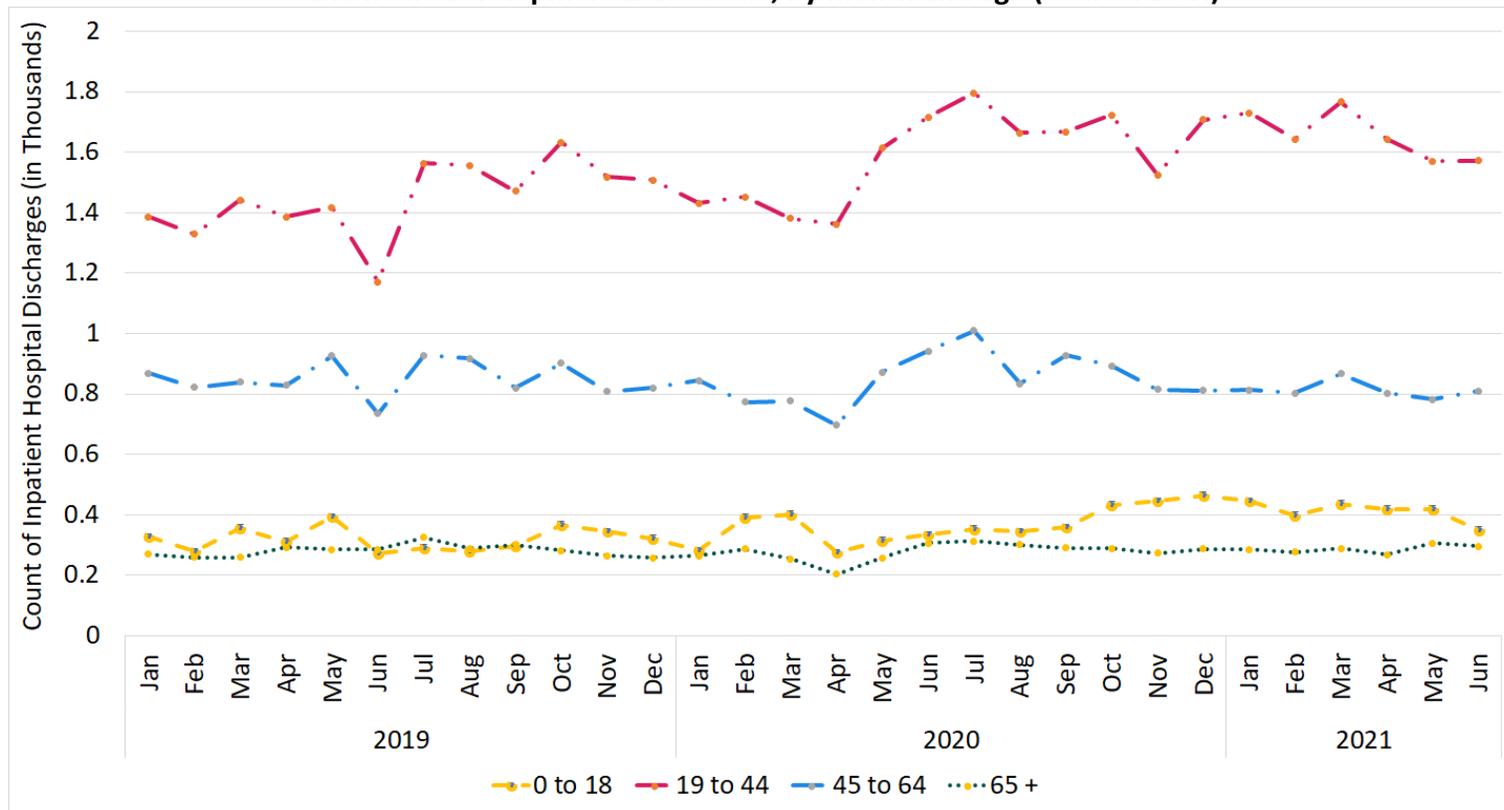
Graph 17: Count of observational community hospital discharges for mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders, by month and gender (Source: DOH)



Note: Due to time lag, data might not be complete. While non-Washington residents can discharge from a Washington community hospital, only Washington residents were included in the analysis. Only F-codes as primary diagnoses were included in the analysis, and due to limitation, results may be underreported.

Graph 18 shows counts of inpatient community hospital discharges for mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders separated by age. Due to low numbers, no further separation was conducted for observational community hospital discharges. Compared to the previous month, the most recent reporting period (July 2021) showed a 41.6% decrease for those 0–18 years old, a 16.6% decrease for individuals ages 19–44 years, a 21.1% decrease for individuals ages 45–64 years, and a 11.4% decrease for individuals ages 65 years and older.

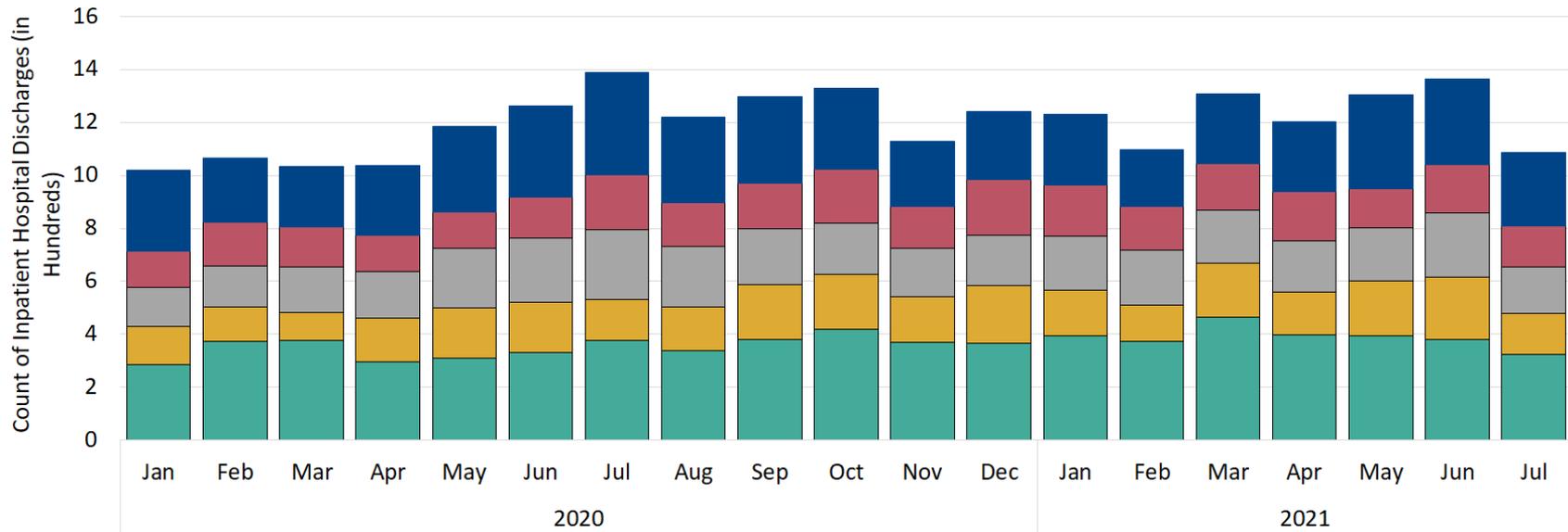
Graph 18: Count of inpatient community hospital discharges for mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders, by month and age (Source: DOH)



Note: Due to time lag, data might not be complete. While non-Washington residents can discharge from a Washington community hospital, only Washington residents were included in the analysis. Only F-codes as primary diagnoses were included in the analysis, and due to limitation, results may be underreported.

Graph 19 shows the count of the top five mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders in terms of inpatient community hospital discharges. Due to low numbers, no further separation was conducted for observational community hospital discharges. The most recent reporting period showed an increase in three of the five mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders. Compared to the previous month, there was a 14.5% decrease in “alcohol dependence with withdrawal, unspecified,” a 27.4% decrease in “schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type,” and a 33.3% decrease in “unspecified psychosis not due to a substance or known physiological condition,” in inpatient community hospital discharges. In addition, there was a 15.4% decrease in “schizophrenia, unspecified” and a 15.2% decrease in “major depressive disorder, recurrent severe without psychotic features” in inpatient community hospital discharges.

Graph 19: Count of the top mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders for inpatient community hospital discharges, by month (Source: DOH)



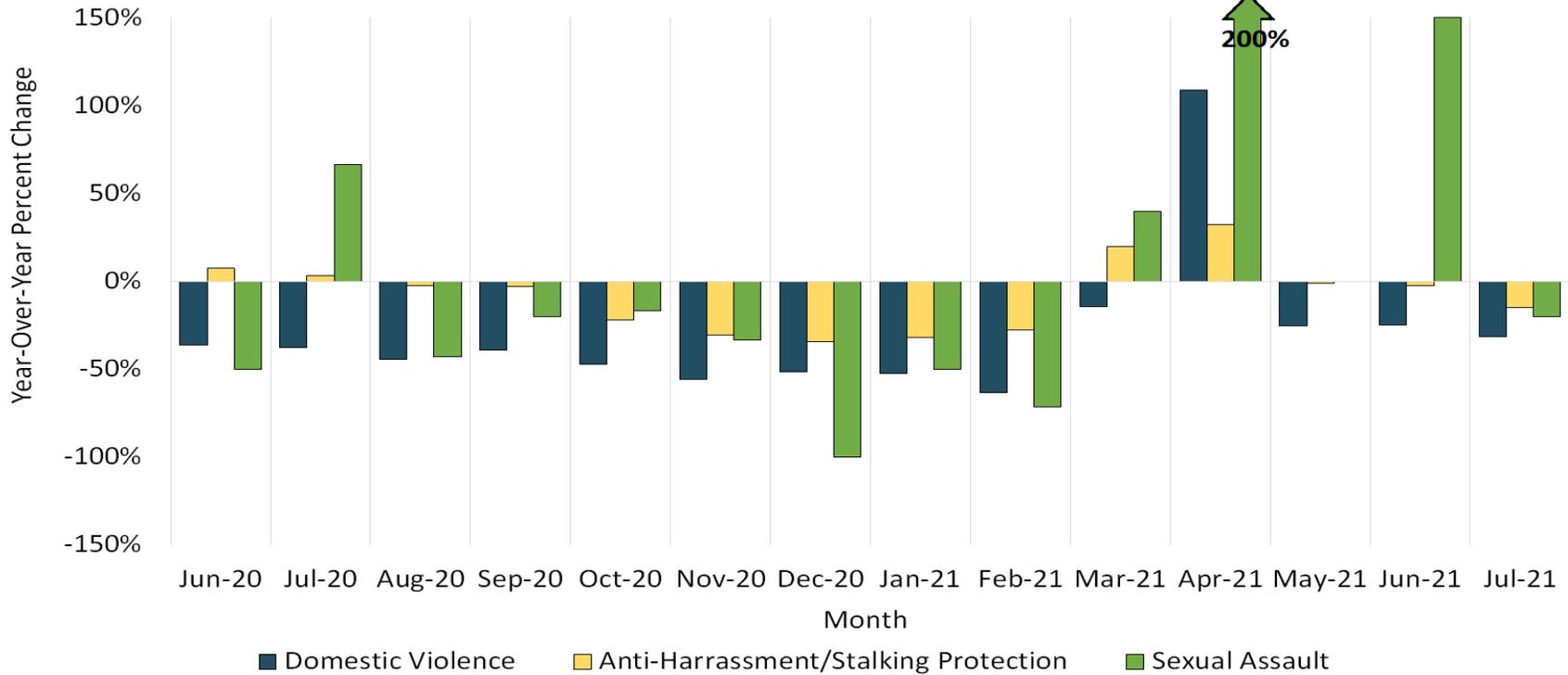
- F10.239: Alcohol dependence with withdrawal, unspecified
- F20.9: Schizophrenia, unspecified
- F25.0: Schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type
- F29: Unspecified psychosis not due to a substance or known physiological condition
- F33.2: Major depressive disorder, recurrent severe without psychotic features

Court Reporting

Protection Order Filings

Monthly protection order (for domestic violence, anti-harassment, and sexual assault) filings from the Washington Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) show the initiation of a court case by formal submission. Year-over-year percent change of monthly juvenile offender filings (regardless of most serious charge) decreased from March 2020 – May 2020. Note that the “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” order and associated court closures may impact court filing data. While monthly filings of protection orders for anti-harassment and sexual assault fluctuated from May 2020 to July 2020, a consistent decrease for monthly filings of protection orders was present from August 2020 to February 2021. Most recently, July 2021 presented a decrease in the year-over-year percent change for protection orders for anti-harassment/stalking (-15%), domestic violence (-31%), and sexual assault (-20%). (Graph 20).

Graph 20: Protection orders filed, by month: 2019, 2020, and 2021 to date (Source: AOC)



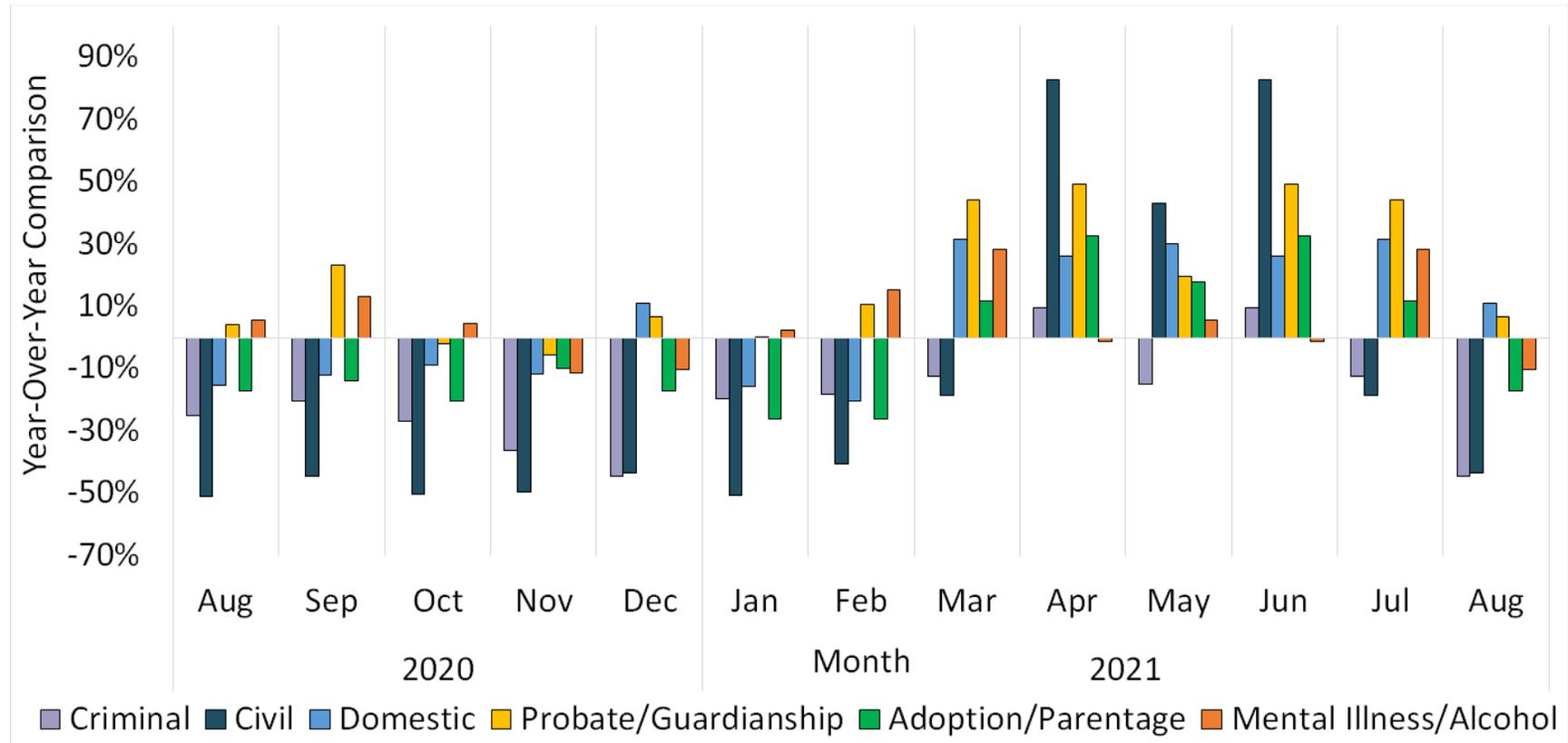
Note: For civil case protection orders, a petition for an order of protection is filed by a person seeking relief from an allegedly violent person, either related to or living with the petitioner. Anti-harassment petitions included in this category began to be processed by district courts effective July 1, 1991. Stalking protection order petitions began reporting in this category effective July 28, 2013.

Superior Court Case Filings

Monthly superior court case filings (e.g., criminal, civil, domestic, probate or guardianship, adoption or parentage, and mental illness and alcohol) are recorded by AOC. The total count of superior court case filings decreased from March 2020 to May 2020. Note that the court closures associated with the “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” order may have impacted court filing data. The most recent

reporting period (August 2021) presented with year-over-year percent increases for all but civil (-44%), adoption/parentage (-17%), mental illness/alcohol (-10%), and criminal (-45%) court case filings (Graph 21).

Graph 21: Superior court cases filed, by month: 2019, 2020, and 2021 to date (Source: AOC)



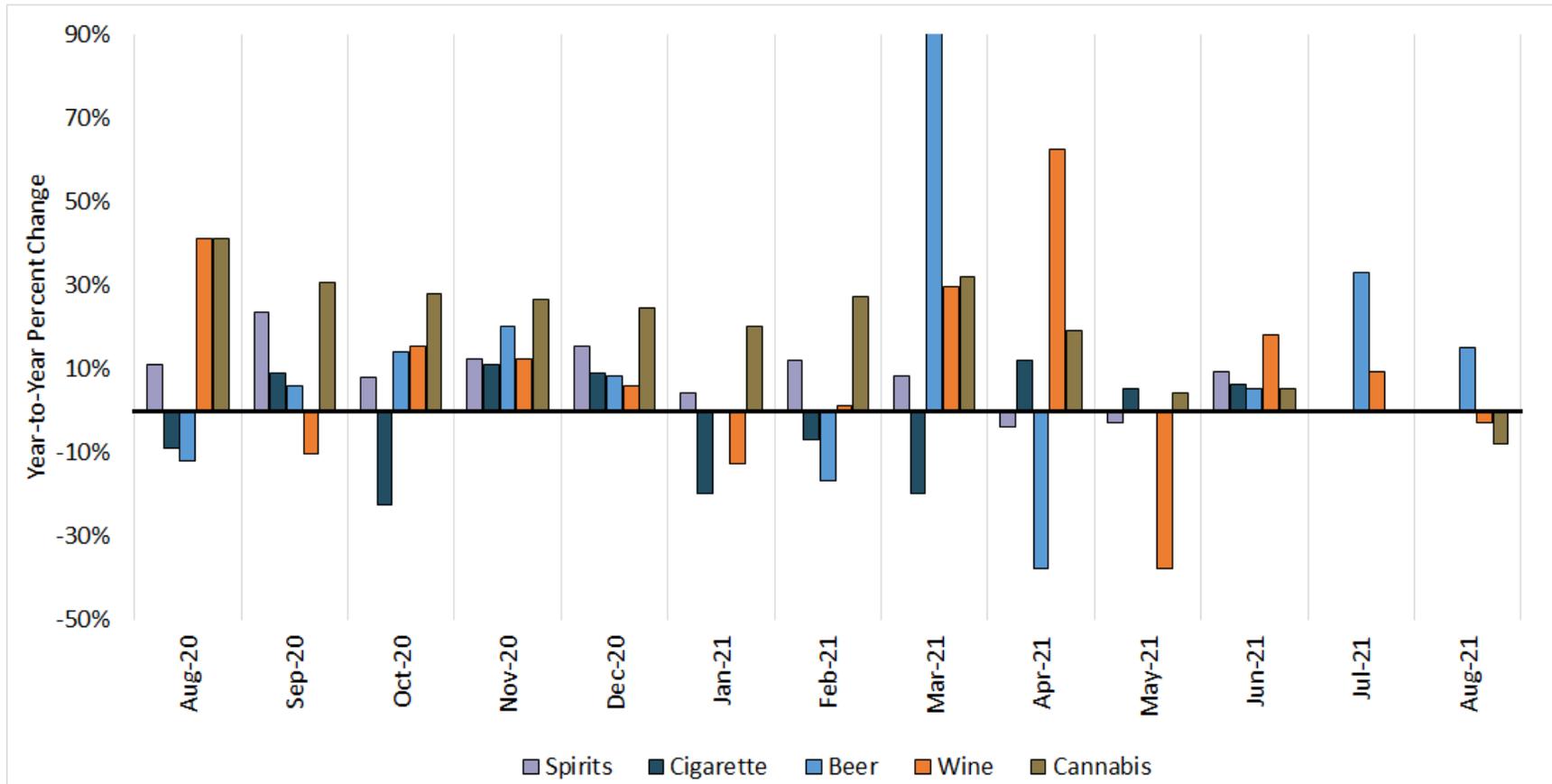
Note: **Criminal cases** are categorized by the primary (i.e., most serious) original charge in the following order: homicide, sex crime, robbery, assault, theft/burglary, motor vehicle theft, controlled substances, other felony, and misdemeanors. **Civil cases** pertain to the settlement of disputes between and among individuals, organizations, or groups and have to do with the establishment, recovery, or redress of private and civil rights. **Domestic cases** include child custody, committed intimate relationships, dissolution with children (and no children) of the marriage, annulment/invalidity, out-of-state-child custody, and legal separation. **Probate cases** pertain to registering a will, determining whether a will is a

valid instrument, the statutory method of establishing a will's proper execution, or the disposition of an estate in the absence of a will. **Guardianship cases** pertain to the relationship between a person lawfully invested with the power and charged with the duty of taking care of the rights of another person who is considered by the court to be incapable of caring for themselves. **Adoption/parentage cases** pertain to the establishment of a new, permanent relationship of a parent and child between persons not having that relationship (this includes adoption petitions filed in relation to actions of relinquishment or termination of parental rights) and to determine the legal status of an alleged biological parent. **Mental illness cases** involve the determining whether an individual is mentally ill or incapacitated and should be placed in or remain under care, custody, and treatment. **Alcohol cases** involve determining whether an individual is incapacitated by alcohol and should be committed to an institution for treatment.

Product Sales – Alcohol, Cannabis, and Cigarette Taxes

The Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) and the Washington State Department of Revenue (DOR) summarize monthly tax collections, which may be used as a representation of sales of legal recreational substances and by extension, potential for substance use issues. For the month of August, beer tax collections showed year-over-year percent increases in 2021, compared to 2020, while wine and cannabis showed year-over-year decreases (Graph 22). Note that on January 1, 2021, the legal age to purchase cigarettes in Washington increased from 18 to 21.

Graph 22: Year-over-year percent change in select product sales indicators, by month: 2020 and 2021 to date (Source: LCB, DOR)



Note: Timing of LCB revenue collection can impact LCB data. Vertical axis has been decreased to provide better detailed presentation.

NICS Background Checks – Firearms and Handguns

The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), operated by the FBI, requires a national namecheck system for federal firearms licensees (FFL). Federal background checks for gun sales may represent access to firearms, which is a risk factor for suicide and other gun violence.^{15,16,17,18} Nationally and in Washington, the year-over-year percent change of **firearm background checks** fluctuated in the first half of 2020 but maintained an increase from July 2020 to February 2021. In the same time period, Washington showed a higher percent change of firearm background checks compared to the rest of the United States in all but one month. In August 2021, Washington showed a year-over-year percent decrease (-20%) in the number of background checks, similar to the rest of the United States (-12%) (Graph 23).

Overall, the year-over-year percent change of **handgun background checks** has been higher in 2020 than in 2019, with June and July showing the greatest year-over-year monthly increases. Similar to firearms, Washington showed a higher percent change of handgun background checks from July to December 2020 as compared to the rest of the United States, and again showed a greater percent change in February 2021. While this does not account for a higher absolute number of handgun background checks, this finding reveals an increase of background checks from 2019 to early 2021. In March, April, May, June, July, and August 2021, there was a year-over-year percent decrease at both the state (-30%) and national levels (-26%) (Graph 24).

Potential social and political impacts, such as protests in the spring and summer of 2020 and contentious federal elections and subsequent election-related events (November 2020 through January 2021), could be affecting the number of firearm and handgun background checks. Specific to Washington, July 2020 introduced legislative updates on firearm regulations, such as new limitations on where firearms may be carried or stored.

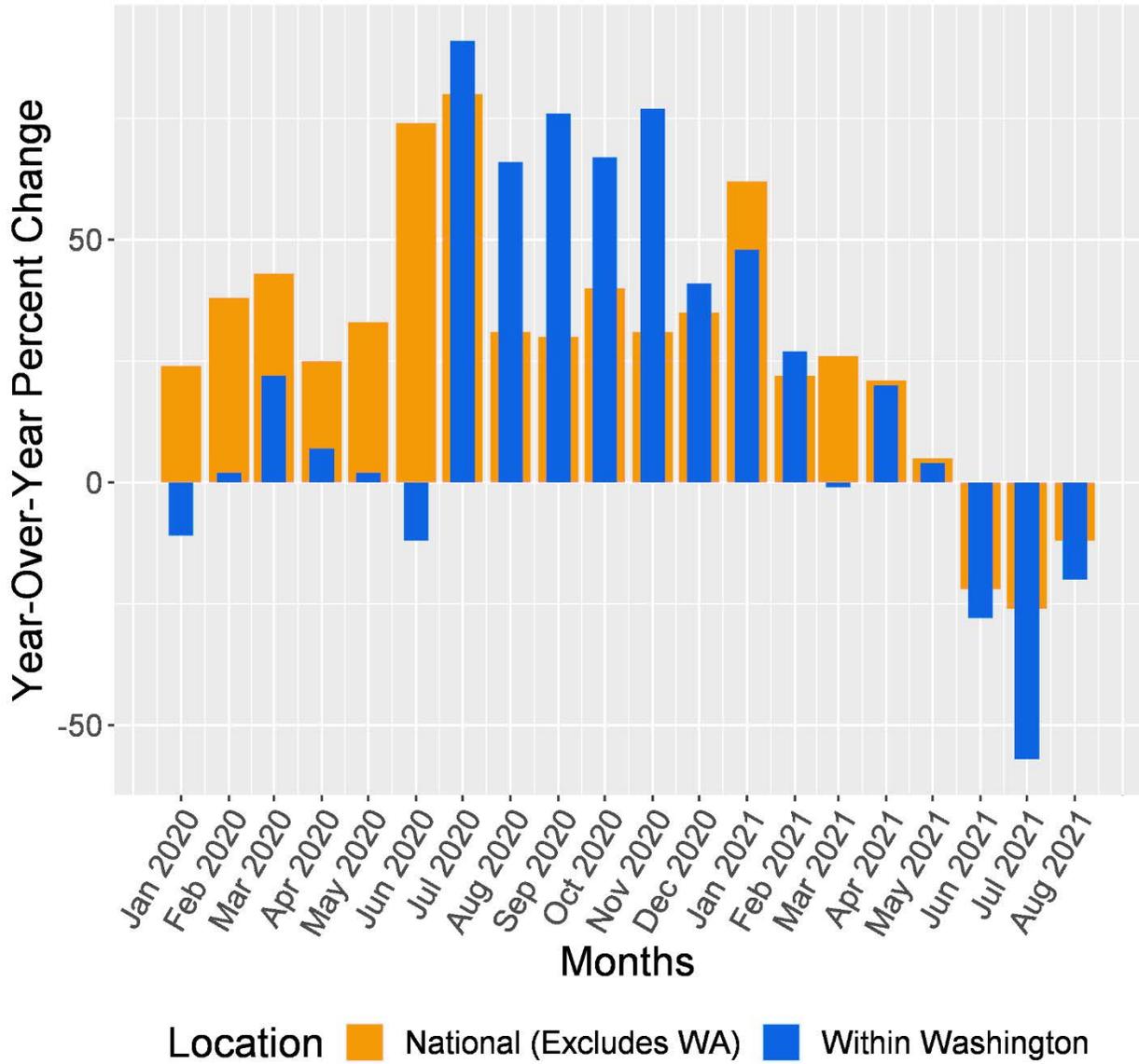
¹⁵ From the Federal Bureau of Investigation: “It is important to note that the statistics within this chart represent the number of firearm background checks initiated through the NICS [National Instant Criminal Background Check System]. They do not represent the number of firearms sold. Based on varying state laws and purchase scenarios, a one-to-one correlation cannot be made between a firearm background check and a firearm sale.”

¹⁶ Nemerov, H. R. (2018). Estimating Guns Sold by State. SSRN: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3100289>

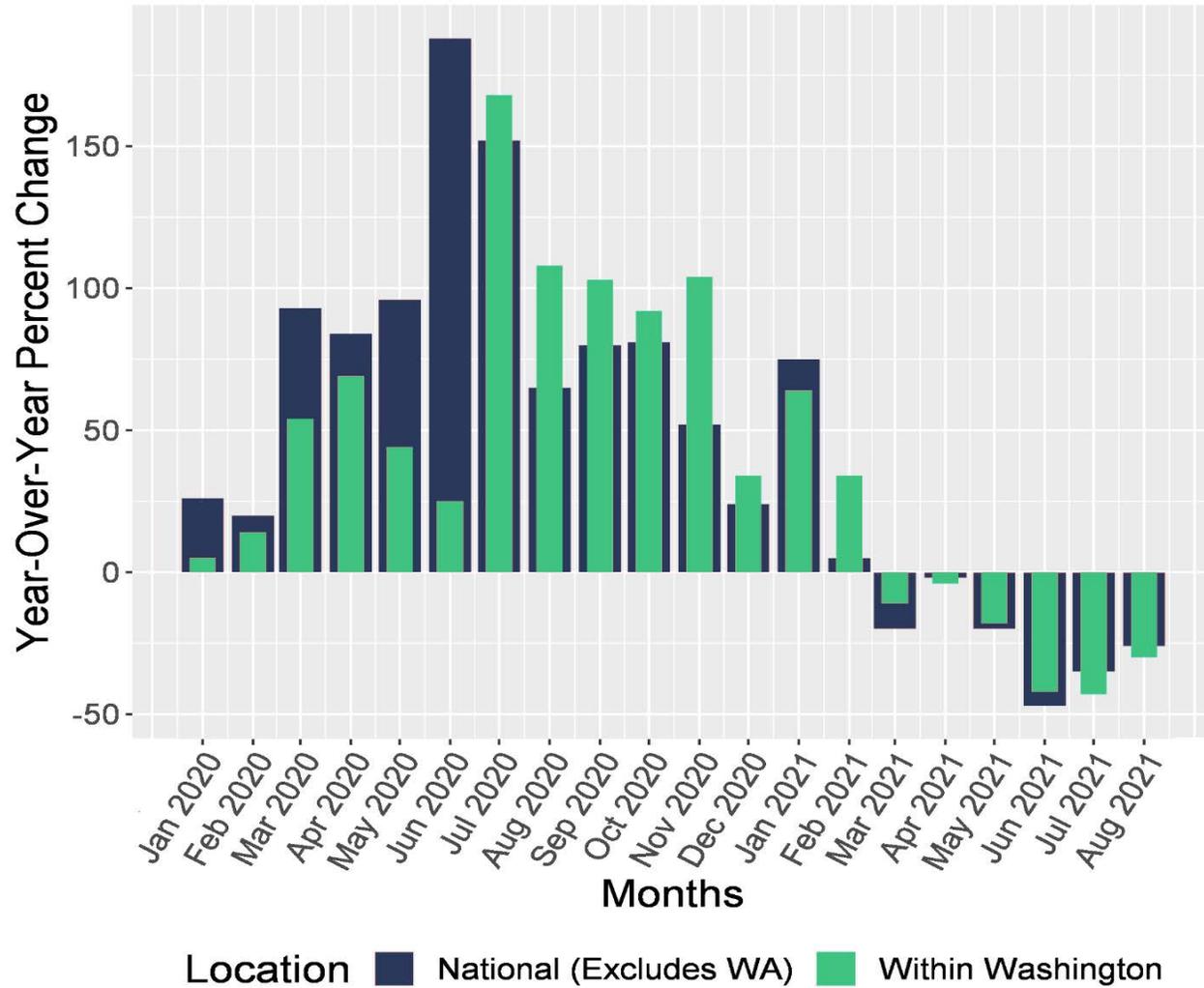
¹⁷ Anglemeyer, A., Horvath, T., & Rutherford, G. (2014). The accessibility of firearms and risk for suicide and homicide victimization among household members: a systematic review and meta-analysis [published correction appears in *Ann Intern Med*. 2014 May 6. 160(9), 658-9]. *Ann Intern Med*, 160(2), 101-110. doi:10.7326/M13-1301

¹⁸ Saadi, A., Choi, K. R., Takada, S., & Zimmerman, F. J. (2020). The impact of gun violence restraining order laws in the US and firearm suicide among older adults: a longitudinal state-level analysis, 2012–2016. *BMC Public Health*, 20, 1-8.

**Graph 23: Percent change of NICS firearm background checks, by month:
2019, 2020, and 2021 to date (Source: FBI)**



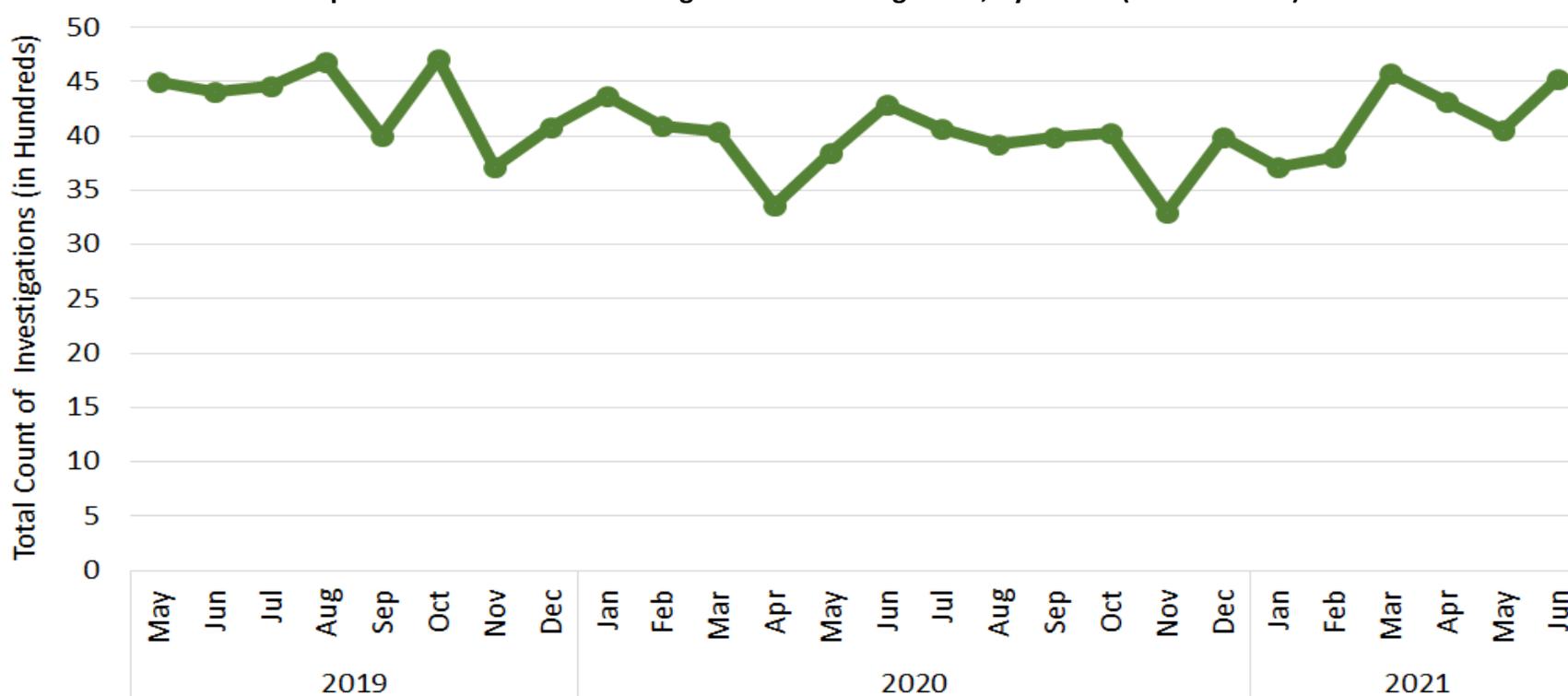
**Graph 24: Percent change of NICS handgun background checks, by month:
2019, 2020, and 2021 to date (Source: FBI)**



Adult Protective Services Investigations

The [Department of Social and Health Services](#)' (DSHS) Adult Protective Serves (APS) receives and investigates reports of abuse, abandonment, neglect, exploitation and self-neglect of [vulnerable adults](#) in Washington. Graph 25 shows the count of total Washington State APS investigations. The most recent reporting period (June 2021) showed a 11.9% increase in investigations, compared to the previous month.

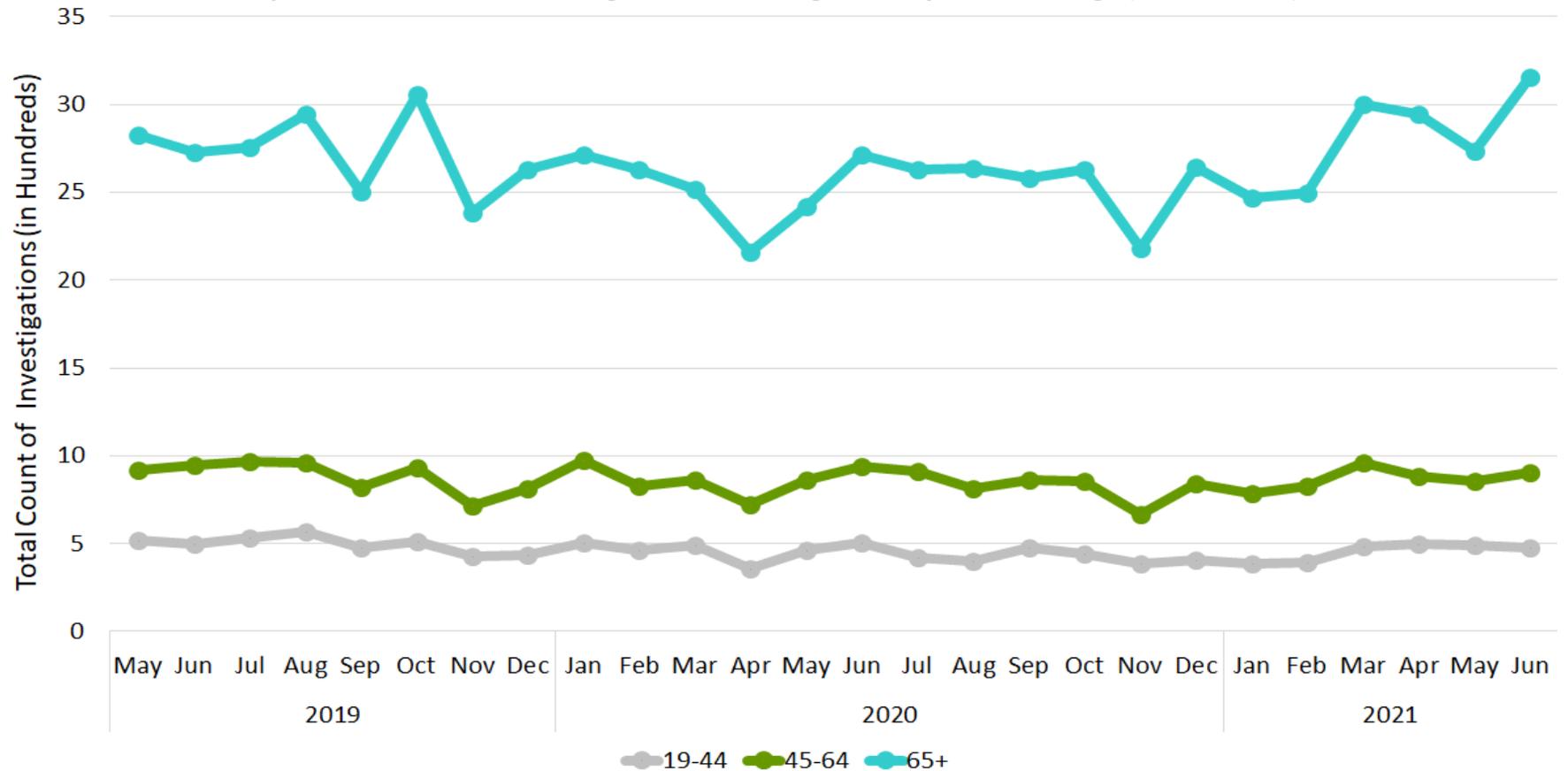
Graph 25: Count of total Washington State investigations, by month (Source: DSHS)



Note: Investigations include thorough interviews, observations, record reviews and coordination with law enforcement and other agencies as needed.

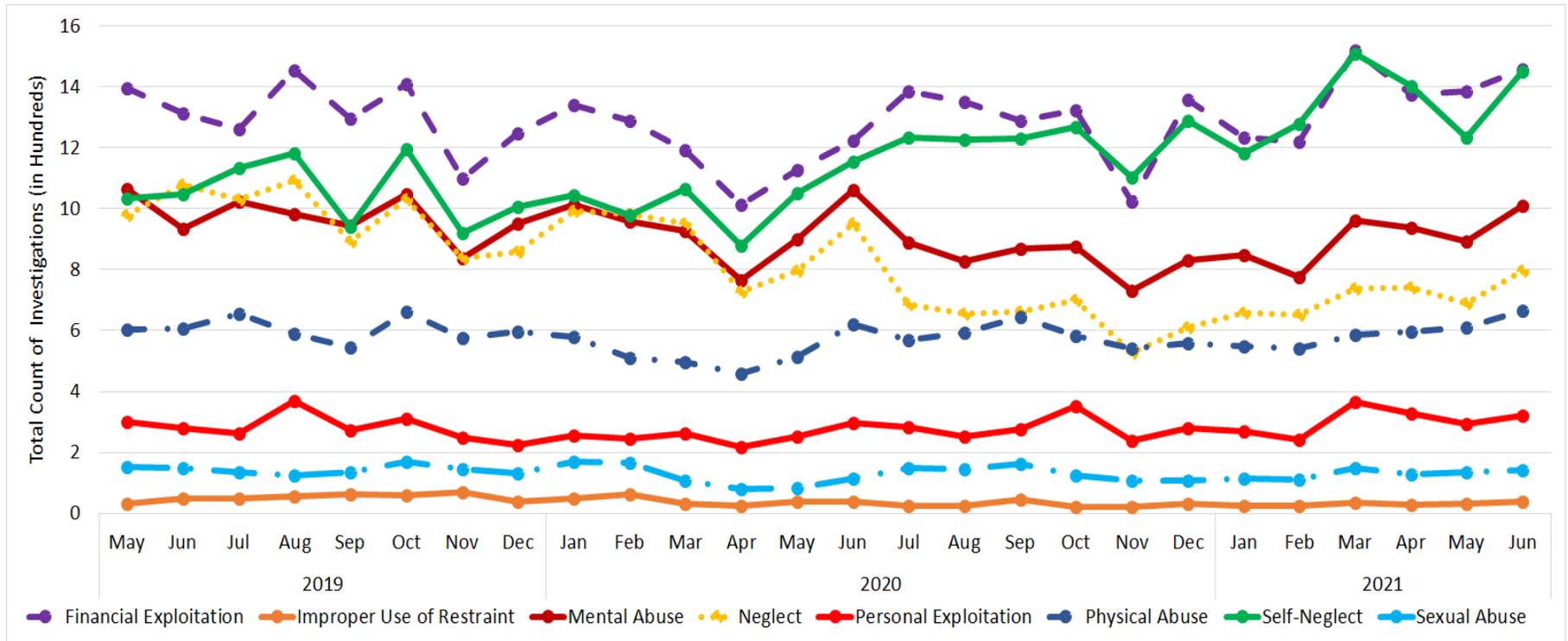
Graph 26 shows counts of total Washington State investigations stratified (or separated) by age. The most recent reporting period (June 2021) showed increased claims of telehealth behavioral health services (by age group), compared to the previous month: individuals ages 19 – 44 (-3%), ages 45 – 64 (6%), and ages 65 and older (15%).

Graph 26: Count of total Washington State investigations, by month and age (Source: DSHS)



Graph 27 shows the count of the APS investigations by type of investigation. The most recent reporting period showed an increase in all APS investigations: 5.4% increase in financial exploitation, 23.3% increase improper use of restraint, 13.3% increase in mental abuse, 15.4% increase in neglect, 9.2% in personal exploitation, 8.7% in physical abuse, 17.6% in self-neglect, and 5.2% in sexual abuse APS investigations.

Graph 27: Count of total Washington State investigations, by month (Source: DSHS)



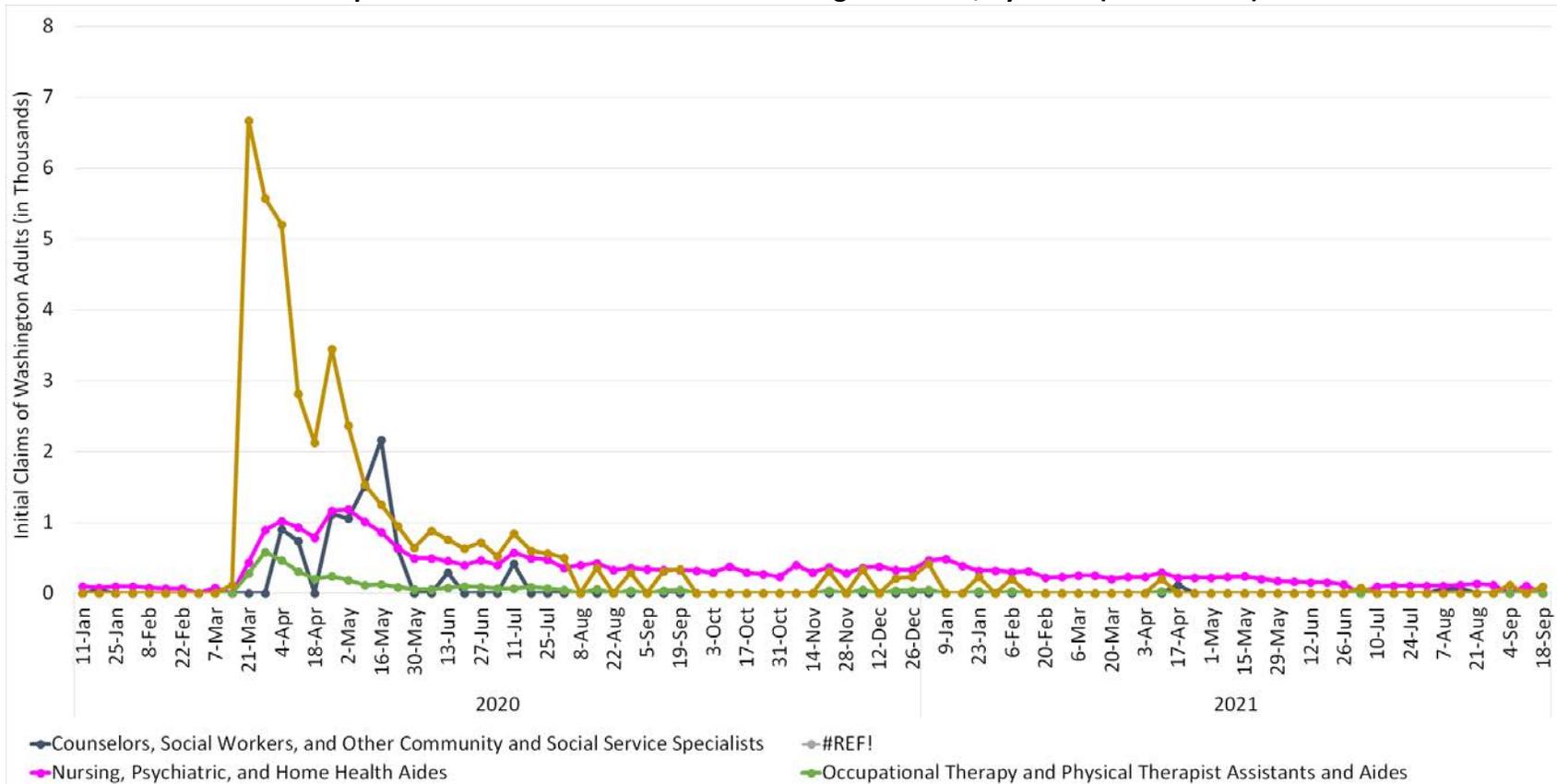
Note: **Financial exploitation** means the illegal or improper use, control over, or withholding of the property, income, resources, or trust funds of the vulnerable adult by any person or entity for any person’s or entity’s profit or advantage other than for the vulnerable adult’s profit or advantage. **Improper use of restraint** means the inappropriate use of chemical, physical, or mechanical restraints for convenience or discipline or in a manner that: (i) Is inconsistent with federal or state licensing or certification requirements for facilities, hospitals, or programs authorized under chapter 71A.12 RCW; (ii) is not medically authorized; or (iii) otherwise constitutes abuse under this section. **Mental abuse** means a willful verbal or nonverbal action that threatens, humiliates, harasses, coerces, intimidates, isolates, unreasonably confines, or punishes a vulnerable adult. Mental abuse may include ridiculing, yelling, or swearing. **Neglect** means (a) A pattern of conduct or inaction by a person or entity with a duty of care that fails to provide the goods and services that maintain physical or mental health of a vulnerable adult, or that fails to avoid or prevent physical or mental harm or pain to a vulnerable adult, or (b) An act or omission by a person or entity with a duty of care that demonstrates a serious disregard of consequences of such a magnitude as to constitute a clear and present danger to the vulnerable adult’s health, welfare, or safety, including but not limited to conduct prohibited under RCW 9A.42.100. **Personal exploitation** means an act of forcing, compelling, or exerting undue influence over a vulnerable adult causing the vulnerable adult to act in a way that is inconsistent with relevant

past behavior, or causing the vulnerable adult to perform services for the benefit of another. **Physical abuse** means the willful action of inflicting bodily injury or physical mistreatment. Physical abuse includes, but is not limited to: striking with or without an object, slapping, pinching, choking, kicking, shoving, prodding, or the use of chemical restraints or physical restraints unless the restraints are consistent with licensing requirements, and includes restraints that are otherwise being used inappropriately. **Self-neglect** means the failure of a vulnerable adult, not living in a facility, to provide for himself or herself the goods and services necessary for the vulnerable adult's physical or mental health, and the absence of which impairs or threatens the vulnerable adult's well-being. This definition may include a vulnerable adult who is receiving services through home health, hospice, or a home care agency, or an individual provider when the neglect is not a result of inaction by that agency or individual provider. **Sexual abuse** means any form of nonconsensual sexual contact including, but not limited to, unwanted or inappropriate touching, rape, sodomy, sexual coercion, sexually explicit photographing, and sexual harassment. Sexual abuse includes any sexual contact between a staff person, who is not also a resident or client, of a facility or a staff person of a program authorized under Chapter 71A.12 RCW, and a vulnerable adult living in that facility or receiving service from a program authorized under Chapter 71A.12 RCW, whether or not it is consensual.

Initial Claims of Washington Adults

The [Employment Security Department \(ESD\)](#) provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own and meet certain other eligibility requirements. The most recent reporting period (September 18, 2021) showed an increase of 101 initial claims for occupations under Other Healthcare Support Occupations as compared to the previous week; there were no changes to the other occupations (Graph 28).

Graph 28: Count of Initial Claims of Washington Adults, by week (Source: ESD)



Note: Initial claims are defined/measured as an event in which an individual is seeking to receive unemployment benefits. Initial claims included in the analysis contain 2 types of initial claims events: (1) New Claim. The first initial claim filed in person, by mail, by internet, telephone or other means to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation which results in an agency generated document of an appealable monetary determination provided to the potential claimant (2) Additional Claim. A subsequent initial claim filed during an existing benefit year due to new unemployment and when a break of one week or more has occurred in the claim series due to intervening employment.

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