

One in eight older adults experienced depression for the first time during the COVID-19 pandemic

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A new, large-scale study of more than 20,000 older adults in Canada found that approximately 1 in 8 older adults developed depression for

the first time during the pandemic.

For those who had experienced depression in the past, the numbers were even worse. By the autumn of 2020 almost half (45%) of this group reported being depressed.

Published in the *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, the research analyzed responses from the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging, which collected data from participants for an average of seven years.

"The high rate of first-onset depression in 2020 highlights the substantial mental health toll that the pandemic caused in a formerly mentally healthy group of [older adults](#)," says first author, Andie MacNeil, a recent Master of Social Work graduate from the Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work (FIFSW) and the Institute for Life Course and Aging, University of Toronto.

While the surge in prevalence of depression among older adults during the pandemic is well known, few studies prior to this have identified the percentage of people who experienced it for the first time or the percentage of people with a history of the disorder who experienced a relapse.

"The devastation of the pandemic which upended so many aspects of daily life hit those with a history of depression particularly hard," says co-author Sapriya Birk, a researcher formerly based in the Department of Neuroscience, Carleton University, Ottawa who is currently a [medical student](#) at McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada. "Health professionals need to be vigilant in screening their patients who had [mental health problems](#) at an earlier time in their life."

The researchers identified several factors that were associated with

depression among older adults during the pandemic, including inadequate income and savings, loneliness, chronic pain, trouble accessing healthcare, a history of adverse childhood experiences, and [family conflict](#).

Older adults who, prior to the pandemic perceived their income to be inadequate for satisfying their [basic needs](#), and those who had fewer savings were more likely to develop depression during the pandemic.

"These findings highlight the disproportionate mental health burden borne by individuals with low socioeconomic status during the pandemic. Many of these socioeconomic risk factors may have been exacerbated by the economic precarity of the pandemic, particularly for individuals with fewer resources," says co-author Margaret de Groh, Scientific Manager at the Public Health Agency of Canada.

Individuals who experienced various dimensions of loneliness, such as feeling left out, feeling isolated, and lacking companionship had approximately 4 to 5 times higher risk of both incident and recurrent depression.

"It is not surprising that the lock-down was particularly difficult for older adults who were isolated and lonely during the pandemic. Social connections and [social support](#) are essential for well-being and mental health. Better support and outreach are needed for those who are isolated," says co-author Ying Jiang, Senior Epidemiologist at the Public Health Agency of Canada.

Older adults in [chronic pain](#) and those who had trouble accessing their usual healthcare, medication or treatments were more likely to be depressed during the autumn of 2020.

"This finding underlines the importance of streamlining service

provision to ensure less disruption of medical services when future pandemics arise," says co-author Professor Paul J. Villeneuve, Department of Neuroscience, Carleton University, Canada.

Individuals with a childhood history of adversity were more likely to be depressed during the Autumn of 2020. Older adults who experienced family conflict during the pandemic had more than triple the risk of depression compared to their peers who did not.

"Family conflict is a major stressor that can impact mental health even in the best of times. With the enforced close quarters of lockdown and the stress of the pandemic, there was considerable strain on many family relationships. The ensuing conflict was a major risk for depression," says senior author, Professor Esme Fuller-Thomson at University of Toronto's FIFSW and director of the Institute for Life Course & Aging.

The study was published in the *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. The study included 22,622 participants of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) who provided data at the baseline wave (2011–2015), follow-up 1 wave (2015–2018), and during the pandemic (September–December 2020). The impact of the [pandemic](#) on depression among older Canadians may even be greater than observed because vulnerable populations were under-represented in the CLSA.

"We hope our findings can help health and social work professionals improve targeted screening and outreach to identify and serve older adults most at risk for [depression](#)," said Andie MacNeil.

More information: Andie MacNeil et al, Incident and Recurrent Depression among Adults Aged 50 Years and Older during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Longitudinal Analysis of the Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging, *International Journal of Environmental*

Research and Public Health (2022). [DOI: 10.3390/ijerph192215032](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph192215032)

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