

Pandemic takes a toll on mental health of U.S. residents, new national survey shows

17 June 2020, by Molly Callahan



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As United States residents continue to weather the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, it's taking a toll on their mental health, according to a new national survey led by researchers from Northeastern, Harvard, Northwestern, and Rutgers universities.

The latest results—released as the country enters the fourth month of a "new normal" governed by public health guidelines to reduce the spread of SARS-CoV-2, the [coronavirus](#) that causes COVID-19—show that more than a quarter of U.S. residents (27 percent) "describe symptoms in a range that would be considered moderate or severe depression," according to the report.

The figure is more than three times higher than what has normally been observed in large national surveys. The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, for example, finds that

roughly 8 percent of U.S. residents reported moderate to severe depression between 2013 and 2016.

"Clearly, contemporary events are putting us all under a lot of stress, and we wanted to know if it was noticeable by the standards of our survey," says David Lazer, university distinguished professor of political science and computer and information sciences at Northeastern, and one of the researchers who conducted the study.

"And, boy, does it stick out," he says. "We're all stressed."

The researchers surveyed 18,132 U.S. residents in all 50 states and the District of Columbia between May 16 and May 31, and found stark differences in the reported [mental health](#) of people who said their lives have been disrupted "a great deal" by COVID-19 and the people who said their lives have been disrupted "a moderate amount" or less by the disease. Forty-two percent of people whose lives had been greatly disrupted reported moderate to severe depressive symptoms, while only 19 percent of those whose lives hadn't been disrupted as much reported such symptoms, according to the report.

The report also comes on the heels of the [death of George Floyd](#), a Black man in Minnesota who was killed in police custody on May 25. The event sparked [protests around the world](#) against police violence and racial injustice, and forced the U.S. to reckon with its [history](#) of racial disparities—the researchers found evidence of these disparities in their survey, as well.

Concerns about health, [financial stability](#), job loss, and education are all higher among non-white respondents, according to the report.

"Our data reflect the fact that communities of color across the country are disproportionately affected by both health and economic problems related to

the pandemic," the researchers wrote.

According to the report, the proportion of respondents worried about getting the virus is at least 12 points higher for other racial groups when compared to white U.S. residents.

Less than a third (31 percent) of white respondents said they are "somewhat" or "very" concerned about losing their job, compared to over half of Hispanic (53 percent) and Asian Americans (51 percent), and 43 percent of African Americans, the survey found.

The proportion of people who say they are concerned about education and childcare, as well as access to healthcare, is between 13 and 21 points higher among non-white compared to white groups, the survey found.

Additionally, researchers found that 67 percent of U.S. residents had received financial relief from the \$22 trillion congressional stimulus package called the CARES Act—a figure that masks striking disparities across social and [racial groups](#).

Researchers found that more than 73 percent of white participants got a financial relief payment, compared to 57 percent of African American, 55 percent of Asian American, and 56 percent of Hispanic respondents.

"It's a significant gap," Lazer says, "that may be highlighting how our response to provide some shock absorbers to this disaster ironically replicate or build upon a scaffolding that has its biases in access to banking and other services."

Other patterns emerged when the researchers examined who has—and who hasn't—received financial relief from the CARES Act.

They found that women (72 percent) were more likely than men (62 percent) to say a stimulus payment was received in their household. Payments were also more commonly reported by Republicans (72 percent) compared to Democrats (67 percent) and independents (64 percent). People whose households received stimulus relief were more likely to say they would support Donald

Trump in the 2020 election (37 percent) than their counterparts who did not get a payment (29 percent).

"These are not negligible differences," Lazer says.

More information: The report is available online: covidstates.org/

Provided by Northeastern University

APA citation: Pandemic takes a toll on mental health of U.S. residents, new national survey shows (2020, June 17) retrieved 12 October 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-06-pandemic-toll-mental-health-residents.html>

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