

Taking the measure of mental health in a pandemic

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The disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic are far from over. Financial hardships, fear of infection, and continued social isolation continue to take a toll on the mental health of Americans.

In March, to better understand and measure mental health distress, a working group in the Department of Mental Health in the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health undertook research to assess the mental health impact of the pandemic over time by including key questions in existing and nationally representative domestic and international surveys. Nearly six months later, [survey data](#) have yielded insights regarding the impact of traditional and [social media](#) on mental health and the pandemic's [psychological effects](#) on people with no history of mental illness.

A study published online in July in the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* found that greater exposure to social and/or traditional [media](#) sources is associated with mental distress among U.S. adults ages 18 and older. Researchers for the study analyzed nationally representative data from 6,329 adults who completed the Understanding America Survey between March 10-31.

The survey fielded questions about how frequently respondents had experienced feelings of mental distress, including anxiety, depression, and hopelessness, in the two weeks preceding the survey. Researchers also sought data on the amount of time spent on social and traditional media and the news sources they turned to for information about the pandemic.

The study found that for every one-hour increase in time spent on social media and each traditional media source consulted, there was a modest increase in mental distress. Time spent on social media per day increased from an average of 50.4 minutes to 76.2 minutes between March 10-31, and the number of [traditional media](#) sources consulted during that same period increased from an average of 2.38 to 3. Associations with mental distress in relation to media did not differ among individuals with or without a history of depressive symptoms.

"These results do not mean that people should stop using social media or restricting media intake," says Kira Riehm, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Mental Health and the study's lead author. "Rather, individuals should be thoughtful when engaging in information-seeking and should consult public health sources that disseminate evidence-based information, wherever possible."

Assistant professor Johannes Thrusl, the study's senior author, adds: "There is evidence from other studies that interactions on social media are beneficial for your mental health. If you are spending time on social media, limit it to activities that will be most supportive of your mental health, such as engaging with friends and family."

More than one in four U.S. adults with no prior history of a mental health condition experienced mental distress in the early phases of the pandemic, according to research from the mental health working group.

Published online in *Preventive Medicine* in early August, the study analyzed 9,687 survey responses from the Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel collected March 19-24. The survey questioned participants about how frequently they felt nervous, anxious, depressed, lonely, had trouble sleeping, and whether they had physical reactions to stress in the week prior to taking the survey. The survey also gathered information about individuals' behavior, perceptions, and experiences in the pandemic's early days.

Of the respondents, 15% experienced two psychological distress symptoms—including anxiety, depression, loneliness, and sleep difficulties—for at least three days in the week the survey was completed, and 13% reported experiencing three or more psychological distress symptoms. The most common symptoms of psychological distress experienced for at least three days were nervousness, anxiety, or being on edge (average of 39%); sleeping difficulties (27%); depression

(19%); and loneliness (15%).

Searching online, posting about the coronavirus on social media, major changes to personal life, and a perception that the virus threatens the U.S. economy were all risk factors for more serious psychological distress. Demographics such as being female; never having been married, being divorced, or separated; and having someone in the household with a pay cut or reduced hours were also risk factors for psychological distress. Attending religious services once a week on average prior to the pandemic was associated with lower distress.

"People with no prior mental health condition may not be well equipped to handle the onset of mental health symptoms, especially during a pandemic when traditional coping strategies aren't available in the usual ways," says Calliope Holingue, postdoctoral fellow in mental health at the Bloomberg School and in neuropsychology at the Kennedy Krieger Institute. "Furthermore, people with no prior experience of seeking mental health treatment may not know how to navigate the mental health service system."

Researchers are deploying a new survey to examine predictors of county-level mental distress.

"One great benefit of this survey is the sample size is so large we can go down to the county level to look at area-level characteristics associated with mental distress, including the spread of the pandemic in that county, socioeconomic status, layoffs, existing resources, and more," says Elizabeth Stuart, associate dean for education and professor in mental health at the Bloomberg School.

Other future studies will track changes in [mental health](#) and substance use over time, as well as the intersection of mental [distress](#) and chronic [health](#) conditions.

More information: Kira E. Riehm et al. Associations Between Media Exposure and Mental Distress Among U.S. Adults at the Beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic, *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.amepre.2020.06.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2020.06.008)

Calliope Holingue et al. Mental distress during the COVID-19 pandemic among US adults without a pre-existing mental health condition: Findings from American trend panel survey, *Preventive Medicine* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.ypmed.2020.106231](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2020.106231)

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