

# Study links rising stress, depression in US to pandemic-related losses, media consumption

September 18 2020

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Experiencing multiple stressors triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic—such as unemployment—and COVID-19-related media consumption are directly linked to rising acute stress and depressive

symptoms across the U.S., according to a groundbreaking University of California, Irvine study.

The report appears in *Science Advances*.

"The pandemic is not hitting all communities equally," said lead author E. Alison Holman, UCI professor of nursing. "People have lost wages, jobs and loved ones with record speed. Individuals living with chronic mental and [physical illness](#) are struggling; young people are struggling; [poor communities](#) are struggling. Mental health services need to be tailored to those most in need right now."

In addition, the research highlights the connection between mental health and exposure to media coverage of the COVID-19 pandemic, suggesting the need to step away from the television, computer or smartphone to protect psychological well-being.

"The media is a critical source of information for people when they're faced with ambiguous, ongoing disasters," said Roxane Cohen Silver, professor of psychological science and one of the study's principal investigators. "But too much exposure can be overwhelming and lead to more stress, worry and perceived risks."

With funding from a National Science Foundation RAPID grant, Holman, Silver, and co-investigators Dana Rose Garfin and Rebecca R. Thompson conducted a [national survey](#) of more than 6,500 U.S. residents in March and April 2020, as illness and deaths were rising around the country. Using the NORC AmeriSpeak panel, the study was the first of its kind to examine early predictors of rising [mental health](#) problems across the nation. The design let researchers evaluate the effects of the pandemic as it was unfolding in real time.

"Over the course of the study, the size of the pandemic shifted

dramatically," Holman said. Accordingly, people surveyed later in the study period reported the highest rate of [acute stress](#) and [depressive symptoms](#).

The UCI team's findings offer insights into priorities for building community resilience in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Those with pre-existing mental and physical conditions are more likely to show both acute stress and depressive symptoms.
- Secondary stressors—job and wage loss, a shortage of necessities—are also strong predictors in the development of these symptoms.
- Extensive exposure to pandemic-related news and conflicting information in the news are among the strongest predictors of pandemic-specific acute stress.

"It's critical that we prioritize providing resources to communities most in need of support right now—the unemployed, poor or chronically ill people, and [young people](#)," Holman said. "We also encourage the public to limit exposure to media as an important public health intervention. It can prevent mental and physical health symptoms and promote resilience."

**More information:** The unfolding COVID-19 pandemic: A probability-based, nationally representative study of mental health in the U.S. *Science Advances* (2020). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abd5390](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abd5390) , [advances.sciencemag.org/content/6/39/eaad0000](https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/6/39/eaad0000) 09/18/sciadv.abd5390

Provided by University of California, Irvine

Citation: Study links rising stress, depression in US to pandemic-related losses, media

consumption (2020, September 18) retrieved 3 May 2024 from  
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-09-links-stress-depression-pandemic-related-losses.html>

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