# NCI-AD Data Spotlight on Older Adults and Mental Health

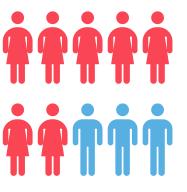


## NCI-AD DATA SPOTLIGHT

May is Older Americans Month and Mental Health Awareness Month. This NCI-AD Spotlight sheds light on the impact of mental health on older adults. Older adults experience greater inequality related to social and economic factors, that in turn can affect mental health.<sup>1</sup> About 12% of adults aged 65 or older report that they "rarely" or "never" receive the social and emotional support they needed.<sup>2</sup>

Note: These data were collected before COVID-19.

In 2018 - 2019, what did National Core Indicators - Aging and Disabilities Tell Us?<sup>3</sup>



Among those who reported they have a mental health diagnosis

73% were female.

74

Average age of those who reported a mental health diagnosis 77

Average age of those who **did not** report a mental health diagnosis

A higher proportion of white respondents reported having a mental health diagnosis, while a lower proportion of black respondents reported a diagnosis.



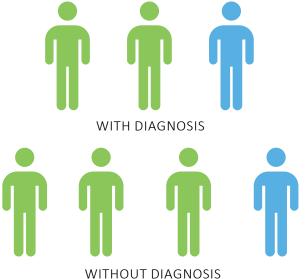
\*These data come from the 16 states that participated in the 2018–19 NCI-AD<sup>™</sup> Adult Consumer Survey. Analysis includes people 65 and older who responded to the question "Do you have a chronic psychiatric or a mental health diagnosis, such as bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or major depressive disorder?" Data include a total of 6,639 respondents. Comparisons are significant at .01.

### NCI-AD DATA SPOTLIGHT

Those with a mental health diagnosis reported poorer experiences with paid staff:



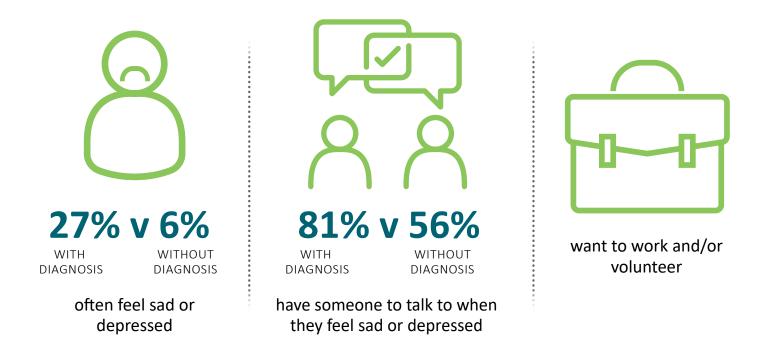
Only two-thirds of people with a mental health diagnosis reported that the services and supports they receive meet all of their needs and goals compared to three-quarters of those without a mental health diagnosis.



#### NCI-AD DATA SPOTLIGHT

Loneliness is a major risk factor for physical and mental illness in later life. Conversely, people who engage in meaningful, productive activities with others tend to live longer, are happier, and have a sense of purpose.<sup>4,5</sup>

**Respondents to the ACS with a mental health diagnosis were more likely than those without to report that they:** 



Respondents with a mental health diagnosis were *less likely* than those without to report they have family and friends (they do not live with) involved in their life and were less satisfied with how much they access their community.



#### **NCI-AD DATA SPOTLIGHT**

## References

- 1. World Health Organization and Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (2014). Social determinants of mental health. Geneva, World Health Organization.
- 2. McGuire LC, Strine TW, Okoro CA, Ahluwalia IB, Ford ES. Modifiable characteristics of a healthy lifestyle in U.S. older adults with or without frequent mental distress: 2003 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Am J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2007;15:754-761.
- 3. Data come from 2018-19 National Core Indicators Aging and Disabilities<sup>®</sup> Adult Consumer Survey, analysis includes people 65 and older who responded to the question "Do you have a chronic psychiatric or a mental health diagnosis, such as bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or major depressive disorder?" Data include a total of 6,639 respondents.
- 4. Loneliness and Social Isolation as Risk Factors for Mortality: A Meta-Analytic Review, Perspectives on Psychological Science 2015, Vol. 10(2) 227 –237)
- 5. Cacioppo S, Grippo AJ, London S, Goossens L, Cacioppo JT. Loneliness: clinical import and interventions. Perspect Psychol Sci. 2015 Mar;10(2):238-49