

# Examining Social Isolation and Loneliness using Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging Data

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#### Social isolation is a modern plague, says expert



Why doctors are prescribing bingo, not pills, to keep patients healthy

# Loneliness May Be The Biggest Threat To Mental

Health Today

Does Canada need a loneliness strategy?







Posted: Jan 17, 2018 10:09 PM ET | Last Updated: January 17



Loneliness is a problem we can only tackle together





### Defining social isolation and loneliness

#### Social isolation

 the objective state of a person not having many social relationships and contacts.

#### Loneliness

 the unpleasant subjective experience resulting from the perceived mismatch between the (quantity or quality) of relationships we want compared to what we have.





### Lonely in a crowd

### Socially isolated but not lonely









## Social isolation and loneliness are health risks

- Decreased immune system
- Worse sleep quality
- Increased risk of heart disease and stroke
- Increased risk of dementia
- Increased risk of depression
- Poor quality of life
- Increased risk of mortality
- Increased health care use
- Etc., etc., etc.







## Why might social isolation/loneliness impact physical and mental health?

### Individual Characteristics/ Experiences

Gender Age Life transitions

### Structural Conditions/ Environment

Cultural
Socioeconomic
Geographic
Resources

#### Social Relationships

Social networks Social contact Perceptions of social contacts

#### Behavioral/ Affective Mechanisms

Social support
Health behaviors
Cognitive-affective
processes

### Physiological Pathways

Immune system
Neuroendocrine
system
Cardiovascular
reactivity

Social isolation Loneliness





## Why might social isolation/loneliness impact physical and mental health?



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### Structural Conditions

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Social isolation Loneliness Behavioral/ Affective Mechanisms

Social support

Health-related Outcomes

Depression Psychological Distress

Hospitalization

**ED** Use





### Measures – Social network structure in the CLSA

**Social network size.** Number of: 1) biological children, adopted children, as well as stepchildren; 2) living siblings; 3) relatives; 4) close friends; and 5) neighbors.

Frequency of contact with network members. "More than 1 year ago" to "Within the last day or two".

**Social participation.** Frequency of participation in eight activities in the past 12 months.





### Measures – Social support

19-item Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) – Social Support Survey.

- Affectionate support (e.g., "someone who hugs you");
- Emotional support (e.g., "someone you can count on to listen to you when you need to talk");
- Positive social interaction (e.g., "some to get together with for relaxation");
- Tangible support (e.g., "someone to help you if you were confined to bed").





## Social isolation and depression: The mediating role of social support

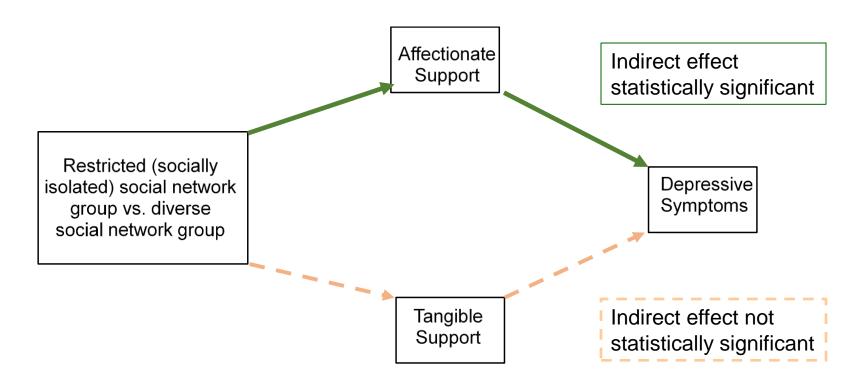


Figure adapted from Harasemiw O, Newall N, Mackenzie C, Shooshtari S, Menec V. Aging & Mental Health (in press).





### Our approach to measuring social isolation and loneliness using the CLSA

#### Social isolation index

- 1. living alone and not married or in a common law relationship = 1 point
- 2. less than monthly visits with friends or neighbours
- 3. less than monthly visits with relatives/siblings
- 4. less than monthly visits with children
- 5. being retired and less than monthly participation in 0 or 1 of 8 social activities.

Total score = 0-5; dichotomized: 3-5=socially isolated.

#### Loneliness

"How often did you feel lonely?"; dichotomized: "all of the time" [5-7 days] and "occasionally" [3-4 days] = lonely.





### Data source - CLSA Comprehensive cohort

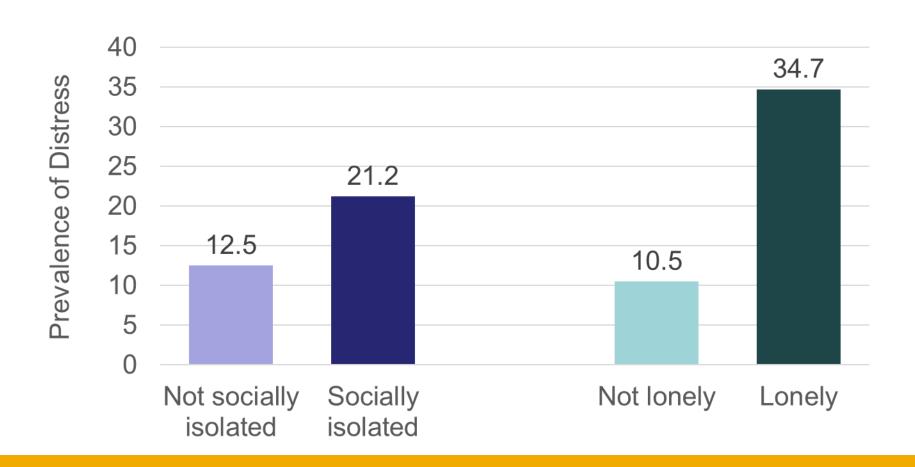
- Baseline data
  - to derive main predictor variables social isolation and loneliness variables (and covariates)
- Maintaining contact questionnaire (MCQ) conducted about 18 months after the baseline data collection
  - to derive outcome variable psychological distress (Kessler K10 scale)

Social isolation and loneliness





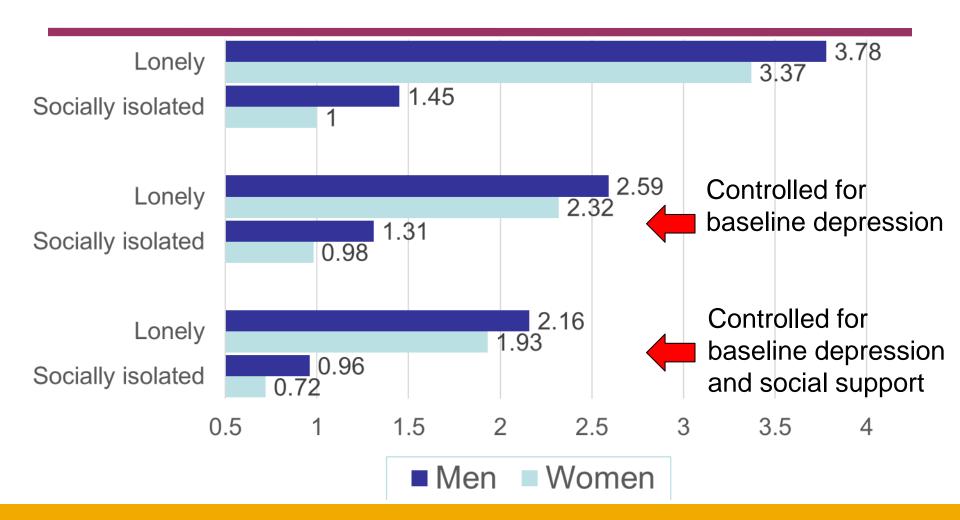
## Social isolation and loneliness and psychological distress







### The relationship between loneliness and social isolation and psychological distress (Adjusted odds ratios)







### Conclusions

- Social support may mediate the relationship between social isolation and loneliness and mental health to some extent, but
  - > there appear to be gender differences
  - results may differ depending on the type of support
  - we need to test a mediational model
- We need to look at other possible mediators.











#### www.clsa-elcv.ca











