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# **CPS Paper**

Predictors of depression and anxiety among urban adults during COVID-19: An online cross-sectional study in Dhaka city, Bangladesh

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Short Paper

#### **Brief Description**

Application of statistics in Health Science

#### Abstract

The growing urbanization creates many health related problem originating from the urban social or physical environment, contributing to increased anxiety and depression level. The objective of this study was to investigate the prevalence of depression and anxiety symptoms among urban adults in Bangladesh, and their socio-demographic predictors. An online crosssectional survey was conducted during March-May 2021 among the adults living in Dhaka city, Bangladesh, using a standard questionnaire designed using Google Forms and sent via a unique uniform resource locator (URL). Symptoms of mental health issues were measured using the shorter version of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale 21 (DASS-21). The survey covered 993 respondents. Both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used for data analysis. The results indicate that about 40% of the urban adults had moderate-severe anxiety symptoms, while about 46% had depression symptoms. The higher level of education, women, students, birth place and asset quintiles were found to be significantly associated with increased anxiety and depression among the urban adults. The findings stressed on the need for developing effective mental health services and educational programs for the urban people to meet their mental health needs and its prevention mechanism. Population-specific mental health interventions are urgently needed to meet demand during such outbreak.

## Figures/Tables

Table 1

 Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to demographic and socio-economic characteristics

Demographic Characteristics		n	%
Age in years	<30	673	67.8
	30-45	260	26.2
	>=46	60	6.0
Gender	Male	494	49.7
	Female	499	50.3
Level of education	Up to Secondary	108	10.9
	Higher Secondary	235	23.7
	Graduate or above	650	65.5
Occupation	Health care provider	440	44.3
	Service/Business	252	25.4
	Student	214	21.6
	Others	87	8.8
Monthly family income in BDT	Up to 15,000	210	21.1
E3 1.5	16,000-30,000	354	35.6
	31,000-50,000	271	27.3
	51,000 or above	158	15.9
Mean, Median		405	45. 30000
Socio-economic standard	Low	200	20.1
	Middle	587	59.1
	High	206	20.7
Place of birth	Urban	817	82.3
	Rural	176	17.7
Self/family member/relative	No	623	62.7
suffered from COVID 19	Yes	370	37.3

Table 2

Table 2: Descriptive statistics of Anxiety and Depression among respondents

Variables		n=993	%
Anxiety leve	el		
0-2	None	256	25.8
	Mild	344	34.6
	Moderate	305	30.7
	Severe	88	8.9
Depression	level		10
	None	223	22.5
	Mild	318	32.0
	Moderate	254	25.6
	Severe	198	19.9

### Table 3

Table 3 : Bivariate analysis of moderate-sever level of anxiety according to sociodemographic characteristics.

Background variable		Moderate-seve	p-value	
		Yes <u>n(</u> %)	<u>No n(%)</u>	
Age in years	<30	295 (43.8)	378 (56.2)	0.000
	30-45	71 (27.3)	189 (72.7)	
	>=46	27 (45.0)	33 (55.0)	
Gender	Male	180 (36.4)	314 (63.6)	0.044
	Female	213 (42.7)	286 (57.3)	
Level of education	Up to Secondary	28 (25.9)	80 (74.1)	0.000
	Higher Secondary	72 (30.6)	163 (69.4)	
	Graduate or above	293 (45.1)	357 (54.9)	
Occupation	Health worker	188 (42.7)	252 (57.3)	0.014
-	Service/Business	80 (31.7)	172 (68.3)	
	Student	94 (43.9)	120 (56.1)	
	Others	31 (35.6)	56 (64.4)	
Monthly family	Up to 15,000	87 (41.4)	123 (58.6)	0.609
income in BDT	16,000-30,000	146 (41.2)	208 (58.8)	
	31,000-50,000	99 (36.5)	172 (63.5)	
	51,000 or above	61 (38.6)	97 (61.4)	
Self/family	No	249 (40.0)	374 (60.0)	0.744
member/relative	Yes	144 (38.9)	226 (61.1)	
infected by		E) 55	10 70	
COVID-19				
Wealth quintile	Poorest	75 (37.5)	125 (62.5)	0.009
	Poorer	69 (35.0)	128 (65.0)	
	Middle	74 (33.6)	146 (66.4)	
	Richer	83 (48.8)	87 (51.2)	
	Richest	92 (44.7)	114 (55.3)	

### Table 4

 $\textbf{Table 4:} \ \ \textbf{Bivariate analysis of moderate-sever level of depression according to sociodemographic characteristics.}$ 

		Moderate-severe level depression			
Background variable		Yes <u>n(</u> %)	No <u>n(</u> %)	p-value	
Age in years	<30	327 (51.4)	346 (48.6)	1000	
	30-45	179 (31.2)	81 (68.8)	0.000	
	>=46	35 (41.7)	25 (58.3)		
Gender	Male	287 (41.9)	207 (58.1)	0.023	
Gender	Female	254 (49.1)	245 (50.9)	0.023	
	Up to Secondary	73 (32.4)	35 (67.6)	0.000	
Level of education	Higher Secondary	145 (38.3)	90 (61.7)	53, 866, 86, 81, 86, 87	
	Graduate or above	323 (50.3)	327 (49.7)		
	Health worker	246 (44.1)	194 (55.9)	87	
Occupation	Service/Business	155 (38.5)	97 (61.5)	0.000	
Occupation	Student	86 (59.8)	128 (40.2)	0.000	
	Others	54 (37.9)	33 (62.1)	100	
	Up to 15,000	112 (46.7)	98 (53.3)		
Monthly family	16,000-30,000	186 (47.5)	168 (52.5)	0.671	
income in BDT	31,000-50,000	155 (42.8)	116 (57.2)	0.671	
	51,000 or above	88 (44.3)	70 (55.7)		
Self/family	No	328 (47.4)	295 (52.6)	16	
member/relative infected by COVID-19	Yes	213 (42.4)	157 (57.6)	0.132	
	Poorest	119 (40.5)	81 (59.5)	63	
	Poorer	119 (39.6)	78 (60.4)		
Wealth Quintile	Middle	122 (44.5)	98 (55.5)	0.019	
11 - m. 101000 . mo 1. 1. 10 m. 100,000 W	Richer	86 (49.4)	84 (50.6)	-575-555-576-76	
	Richest	95 (53.9)	111 (46.1)		

Table 5

Table 5: Multiple logistic regression analysis of anxiety

Independent veriable	Coefficient	p- value	AOR**	95% C.I.for AOR	
Independent variable				Lower	Upper
Level of education					
Up to Secondary	Reference		1.000		
Higher Secondary	0.089	0.758	1.093	0.621	1.924
Graduate or above	0.748	0.005	2.114	1.256	3.556
Occupation		0.506			
Service/Business	Reference		1.000		
Health Worker	0.205	0.312	1.228	0.825	1.828
Student	0.339	0.147	1.404	0.888	2.219
Others	0.234	0.401	1.264	0.732	2.181
Self/family member/relative					
infected byCOVID 19					
Yes	Reference		1.000		
No	0.019	0.898	1.019	0.761	1.365
Gender					
Male	Reference		1.000		
Female	0.228	0.121	1.256	0.941	1.675
Place of birth				21	
Urban	Reference				
Rural	0.546	0.002	1.726	1.216	2.448
Wealth quintiles					
Poorest	Reference		1.000		
Poorer	-0.188	0.386	0.829	0.543	1.267
Middle	-0.157	0.453	0.854	0.566	1.288
Richer	0.441	0.044	1.554	1.013	2.384
Richest	0.333	0.113	1.395	0.924	2.106
Age in Years	.002	0.851	1.002	0.984	1.019
Monthly family income	.000	0.633	1.00	0.912	1.010
Constant	-1.467	0.002	0.231		

Table 6

Table 6:Multiple logistic regression analysis of depression

Independent variable	Coefficient	p-value	OR	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
				Lower	Upper
Level of education					
Up to secondary	Reference	N 120	1.000		
Higher Secondary	0.056	0.838	1.058	0.619	1.808
Graduate or above	0.652	0.010	1.919	1.172	3.143
Occupation		50 50			
Service/Business	Reference		1.000		
Health Worker	-0.087	0.661	0.917	0.620	1.354
Student	0.602	0.009	1.826	1.165	2.862
Others	-0.014	0.960	0.986	0.578	1.683
Self/family		***			
member/relative infected by COVID 19					
Yes	Reference		1.000		
No	0.089	0.545	1.093	0.819	1.460
Gender					
Male	Reference	20 20	1.000		
Female	0.318	0.029	1.375	1.033	1.830
Place of birth			2		
Urban	Reference		1.000		
Rural	0.401	0.026	1.493	1.050	2.124
Wealth quintiles		18. (3) 18. (2)	1	.41	
Poorest	Reference		1.000		
Poorer	-0.070	0.743	0.932	0.613	1.418
Middle	0.180	0.381	1.197	0.801	1.791
Richer	0.353	0.106	1.423	0.928	2.184
Richest	0.622	0.003	1.862	1.233	2.813
Age in Years	-0.008	0.339	0.992	0.974	1.009
Monthly family income	0.000	0.198	1.000	0.995	1.008
Constant	-0.907	0.045	0.404	36	