



HAL
open science

Student mental health during the first two years of the COVID- 19 pandemic

Elodie Charbonnier, Sarah Le Vigouroux, Cecile Puechlong, Lucile
Montalescot, Aurélie Goncalves

► **To cite this version:**

Elodie Charbonnier, Sarah Le Vigouroux, Cecile Puechlong, Lucile Montalescot, Aurélie Goncalves. Student mental health during the first two years of the COVID- 19 pandemic. 30 th European Congress of Psychiatry., Jun 2022, Budapest, Hungary. European Psychiatry, 65 (S1: Abstracts of the 30th European Congress of Psychiatry), pp.S535, 2022, 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1367 . hal-03685342

HAL Id: hal-03685342

<https://hal.science/hal-03685342v1>

Submitted on 2 Jun 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Student mental health during the first two years of the COVID-19 pandemic

E. Charbonnier, S. Le Vigouroux, C. Puechlong, L. Montalescot, & A. Goncalves. APSY Lab, University of Nîmes, Nîmes, France.

Contact: elodie.charbonnier@unimes.fr

Introduction

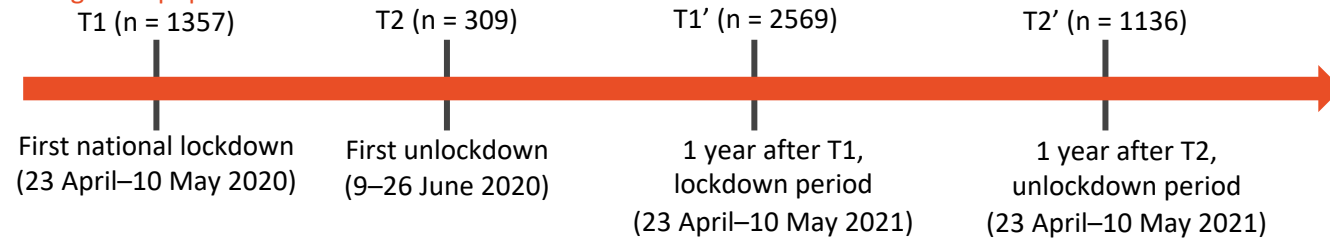
- The COVID-19 pandemic has had deleterious effects on the **mental health** of students (Charbonnier et al., 2021; Le Vigouroux et al., 2021).
- Long before the COVID-19, **coping strategies** (i.e., the cognitive and behavioral efforts undertaken by individuals to deal with stressful situations) were identified as playing an important role in poor mental health (Garnefski et al., 2002).
- Studies have highlighted the **long-term deleterious** mental health consequences of previous pandemics (Bonanno et al., 2008; Liu et al., 2012). However, to date, we mainly have data for the first year of the pandemic.

Objective

Compare the mental health (anxiety and depressive symptoms) and coping strategies of French university students **during different phases** (lockdowns and periods without lockdowns) of the COVID-19 pandemic **in the first 2 years** (in 2020 and 2021).

Method

- Variables:** Anxiety and depressive symptoms (with HADS: Lepine et al., 1985) and coping strategies (with Brief Cope: Muller & Spitz, 2003)
- Design and population:**



Participants in T2 and T2' were participants from T1 and T1' who agreed to complete the questionnaire a second time. So, intra-year comparisons (T1-T2 and T1'-T2') were made using paired samples *t*-tests, and inter-year comparisons (T1 - T1' and T2 - T2') using independent samples *t*-tests.

Table 1. Means (Standard Deviations) at four time points and mean comparisons (intra year and inter year)

	2020			2021			T1 - T1'		T2 - T2'	
	T1	T2	t-test	T1'	T2'	t-test	t-test	t-test		
Anxiety symptoms	8.61 (4.54)	7.15 (4.13)	6.47 ***	10.05 (4.65)	7.94 (4.38)	17.86 ***	-9.31 ***	-2.86 **		
Depressive symptoms	7.03 (4.08)	4.49 (3.53)	10.44 ***	7.75 (4.30)	5.40 (3.94)	19.39 ***	-5.06 ***	-3.67 ***		
Acceptance	6.14 (1.65)	6.27 (1.46)	0.87	5.49 (1.66)	5.89 (1.55)	-6.59 ***	11.60 ***	3.88 ***		
Positive reframing	5.24 (1.81)	5.31 (1.69)	0.96	4.76 (1.68)	5.04 (1.63)	-5.33	8.19 ***	2.62 *		
Humor	3.69 (1.72)	3.94 (1.76)	-0.95	3.30 (1.51)	3.51 (1.61)	-4.37 ***	7.27 ***	4.09 ***		
Active coping	3.75 (1.51)	4.02 (1.51)	-2.38 *	3.81 (1.46)	4.06 (1.49)	-5.04 ***	-1.27	-0.41		
Planning	4.49 (1.78)	4.49 (1.75)	1.45	4.24 (1.63)	4.32 (1.63)	-0.90	4.42 ***	1.60		
Instrumental support	3.77 (1.68)	4.20 (1.74)	-3.26 **	4.03 (1.73)	4.35 (1.76)	-6.16 ***	-4.63 ***	-1.33		
Emotional support	4.03 (1.81)	4.30 (1.72)	-1.46	4.54 (1.83)	4.58 (1.79)	0.50	-8.30 ***	-2.45 *		
Venting	4.23 (1.75)	4.72 (1.81)	-3.12 **	4.27 (1.66)	4.53 (1.66)	-4.08 ***	-0.70	1.68		
Religion	2.83 (1.53)	2.74 (1.35)	0.56	3.10 (1.75)	2.91 (1.57)	1.05	-4.83 ***	-1.73		
Denial	3.01 (1.36)	2.81 (1.17)	2.67 **	3.15 (1.47)	2.92 (1.27)	3.65 ***	-3.03 **	-1.40		
Self-blame	3.84 (1.70)	3.91 (1.68)	-1.28	4.53 (1.86)	4.43 (1.80)	1.51	-11.44 ***	-4.52 ***		
Self-distraction	4.82 (1.61)	5.00 (1.48)	-2.38 *	5.17 (1.53)	5.16 (1.53)	2.87 **	-6.69 ***	-1.57		
Disengagement	3.74 (1.58)	3.70 (1.55)	0.11	4.21 (1.70)	3.83 (1.56)	7.69 ***	-8.53 ***	-1.31		
Substance use	2.61 (1.37)	2.64 (1.30)	-1.86	2.81 (1.56)	2.68 (1.39)	1.00	-3.88 ***	-0.49		

* $p < 0.05$. ** $p < 0.01$. *** $p < 0.001$.

Results

During the lockdown periods (T1&T1'), compared with the periods after lockdown (T2& T2'), students :

- had higher levels of symptoms
- lower use of adaptive coping (e.g., active coping, support)
- higher use of maladaptive coping (e.g., denial, disengagement)

During the second year of the pandemic (T1'&T2'), compared to the first year (T1 &T2), students :

- had higher levels of symptoms
- lower use of coping, particularly adaptive strategies (e.g., acceptance)

Discussion

- Students' mental health and coping were more severely impaired during lockdown periods, this can be explained by isolation (Dawson & Golijani-Moghaddam, 2020).
- Students' mental health and coping was more severely impaired during the second year of the pandemic, this supports the hypothesis that the psychological effects of COVID-19 may be long lasting and highlights the need to continue to deploy interventions for students.