

Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Albanian authorities declared mandatory stay-at-home measures, closing businesses, schools and public places.

Objectives: To investigate the impact of these immediate changes on the mental wellbeing of the population.

Methods: Respondents (N=1678) from 18 to 60 years old were selected through a convenient sampling method. Questionnaires were administered online reporting time spent daily in the COVID-19 topic and generalities; the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 and Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7.

Results: Findings suggest a significant negative correlation between age and anxiety scoring ($r_{(n=1678)} = -.121, p \leq .001$) and age and depression scoring ($r_{(n=1678)} = -.232, p \leq .001$), shown also on the ANOVA test for age and anxiety ($F=6.019, p \leq .05$) and age and depression ($F=20.326, p \leq .05$). Differences on the level of education resulted in a lower score of anxiety and depression respectively ($F=3.524, p \leq .05$), ($F=7.739, p \leq .05$) on respondents with higher education. Those who were jobless from the pandemic scored higher on anxiety and depression respectively ($F=9.760, p \leq .05$) ($M=6.21, ds=4.686$) and ($F=16.051, p \leq .05$) ($M=8.18, ds=5.791$). Significant differences were found related to different amounts of time spent on the COVID-19 topic, respectively for anxiety and depression ($F=25.736, p \leq .001$), ($F=5.936, p \leq .003$), with people who spend less than 1 hour scoring higher on depression ($M=7.57, ds=5.849$) and those who spend more than 3 hours scoring higher on anxiety ($M=6.76, ds=5.60$).

Conclusions: Higher education individuals, having a job and being in a romantic relationship relate to lower levels of depression during Covid-19 quarantine in Albania. Spending more time on the COVID-19 topic daily and being a female relate to higher level of anxiety.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: covid-19; anxiety; depression; general population

O082

Psychological impact of the COVID-19 crisis on young swiss men participating in a cohort study: Differences due to socioeconomic status and work situation

S. Marmet^{1*}, M. Wicki¹, G. Gmel^{1,2,3,4}, C. Gachoud¹, N. Bertholet¹ and J. Studer¹

¹Psychiatry, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland;

²Research, Addiction Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; ³Institute For Mental Health Policy Research, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada and ⁴Department Of Health And Social Sciences, University of the West of England, Bristol, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic impacted daily life worldwide. It may also have had a psychological impact, especially on those with less resources already before the crisis and those who reported substantial changes to their work situation.

Objectives: To investigate whether socioeconomic status before the crisis and changes in work situation during the crisis (unemployment, home-office) are associated with psychological impact in a cohort of young Swiss men.

Methods: A total of 2345 young Swiss men (mean age = 29) completed assessments shortly before (April 2019 to February 2020) and early during the COVID-19 crisis (May to June 2020). Assessments covered psychological outcomes assessed before and during COVID-19 crisis (depression, perceived stress and sleep quality), and assessed during the crisis (fear, isolation and COVID-19 psychological trauma), socioeconomic status (relative financial status and difficulty to pay bills) before the crisis and changes in work situation (unemployment, home-office).

Results: About a fifth of the sample were in partial unemployment or lost their job during COVID-19 crisis. Those in partial or full unemployment, those mostly working from home and those with a lower socioeconomic status already prior to the crisis showed overall higher levels of depression, stress, psychological trauma, fear and isolation.

Conclusions: Even in a country with high social security such as Switzerland, the COVID-19 crisis had a higher psychological impact on those who were already disadvantaged before the crisis or experienced deteriorations in their work situation. Supporting disadvantaged subpopulations during the crisis may help to prevent an amplification of pre-existing inequalities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; psychological impact; Switzerland; Socioeconomic status

O084

The coronavirus pandemic in Israel: A comparison between holocaust survivors and other older adults

E. Cohn-Schwartz^{1,2*}, Y. Bachner² and S. Carmel^{1,2}

¹Public Health, Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel and

²Multidisciplinary Research Center On Aging, Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic places older adults at increased risk for hospitalization and mortality. It also involves social isolation and negative effects of limited mental, social and physical activity. Holocaust survivors could be especially vulnerable to such effects due to their early life traumas. Previous research suggests that in times of life crises, Holocaust survivors may be both most vulnerable (i.e., wear-and-tear hypothesis); yet they may also demonstrate resilience.

Objectives: Thus, the current study examines the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health and well-being of Holocaust survivors in Israel, compared to adults who did not experience the Holocaust.

Methods: We collected data from 305 older adults aged 75 and above in Israel during the COVID-19 pandemic. Of these, 114 were Holocaust survivors and 191 did not experience the Holocaust. Participants were asked about their worries of COVID-19 infections, will to live, loneliness and depression and how these changed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: Holocaust survivors were worried to a greater extent from COVID-19 infection and from close others becoming infected, compared to older adults who did not experience the Holocaust. Moreover, survivors reported greater loneliness and depression overall and also reported that these measures became worse during