

INTRODUCTION

Feelings of social isolation and loneliness is a global public health concern that particularly affects older adults (1). It is well-established that many negative health consequences such as declines in cognitive function, mental health, decreased immune function, and mortality are associated with loneliness and social isolation in older adulthood (2–4). Related to this, a number of studies have begun to explore the sociodemographic characteristics that may predispose individuals to these feelings of

TABLE 1 | Reported feelings of isolation of older adult respondents in the year 2020, organized by demographic characteristics.

		Hardly ever	Some of the time	Often	Chi-square p-value
Age group	65–74 (<i>n</i> = 631)	34%	51%	15%	n.s
	75+ (<i>n</i> = 296)	37%	47%	17%	
Gender	Male (<i>n</i> = 449)	38%	48%	15%	n.s
	Female (<i>n</i> = 478)	32%	52%	16%	
Location	Rural (<i>n</i> = 144)	73%	21%	6%	n.s
	Urban (<i>n</i> = 783)	69%	27%	4%	
Housing	Live alone (<i>n</i> = 332)	34%	49%	18%	n.s
	Live with others (<i>n</i> = 572)	36%	51%	13%	
Relationship status	Not in partnership (<i>n</i> = 367)	36%	46%	17%	n.s
	In partnership (<i>n</i> =				

reported feeling isolated “often” at a greater proportion than their demographic counterparts. These results align with our

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be