Interrupted time series analyses were used to test for pre-vaccine (phase 2) and 8 months post-vaccine (phase through 17 months after the pandemic began (9 months older spanning 26 months prior to the pandemic (phase 1) from a longitudinal cohort study of adults aged 65 and 80 years old. The purpose of this research is to examine trends in symptoms of depression and anxiety among older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic. Early trauma may significantly contribute to depressive symptoms among bereaved older adults. Findings suggest that older adults’ mental health significantly worsened during the phase of the pandemic when a vaccine was unavailable, but returned to pre-pandemic estimates after a vaccine was available. Future studies are needed to unpack the contribution of vaccine availability and other factors to changes in mental health observed among older adults during the pandemic.