WEBAPPENDIX

PART 1: Material and methods

PART 2: The study protocol

PART 3: Results

PART 1: Material and methods

Methods

To study the effect on the mental health of university students, a protocol was assembled to gather demographic data and also data pertaining to general health, previous psychiatric history, current symptoms of anxiety (STAI-Y1 state) ¹, depression (CES-D) ² and suicidality (RASS), ³ as well as a detailed protocol to investigate changes because of the lockdown in sleep, sex, family relationships, finance, eating and exercising and religion/spirituality. Additionally, the beliefs concerning the COVID-19 outbreak, including the measures taken and conspiracy theories, were investigated.

The full protocol is shown in the part 2 of the webappendix.

Each question of the protocol was given an ID code, reflecting the part of the protocol it belongs to with a capital letter and a number to denote its position within that protocol part. Throughout the results these ID codes are used for increased accuracy.

According to a previously developed method, ^{2,3} the cut-off score 23/24 for the CES-D score and a previously derived algorithm were used to identify cases of probable clinical major depression. Cases of clinical depression were considered those positively identified by both methods. Those identified by only one of them, were considered to be cases of distress (false positive cases in terms of depression).

The data were collected online and anonymously from April 5th to May 2nd, 2020, during the period of the full implementation of lockdown in the country. Approval was given by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece.

Approval was given by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece.

Materials and Populations

The study sample included

- 1104 females (71,92%; aged 22.13±5.43) and
- 431 males (28.08%; aged 22.35±3.16)

In terms of type of studies they were as follows (webtable 1)

A3. Field of studies	Group	N	%
Architecture	В	76	4.95
Arts	C	13	0.85
Athletics	A	11	0.72
Biology	A	38	2.48
Chemical engineering	В	18	1.17
Chemistry	В	67	4.36
Civil engineering	В	129	8.40

Dentistry	A	18	1.17
Economics	В	48	3.13
Teaching and education	С	22	1.43
Electric and computer engineering	В	40	2.61
Engineering	В	40	2.61
English studies	С	3	0.20
French studies	С	3	0.20
Geology	В	5	0.33
Geoponics	В	15	0.98
German studies	C	2	0.13
Greek studies and literature	C	27	1.76
History and archaeology	C	57	3.71
Informatics	В	24	1.56
Journalism	C	20	1.30
Law	C	20	1.30
Mathematics	В	17	1.11
Medicine	A	407	26.51
Nursing	A	25	1.63
Pharmacy	A	13	0.85
Philosophy	C	12	0.78
Physics	В	113	7.36
Political sciences	C	9	0.59
Psychology	A	24	1.56
Veterinary	A	38	2.48
Other	С	181	11.79

In terms of year of study, they were as follows (webtable 2)

A4. Year of studies	N	%
1 st	253	16.48
2 nd	246	16.03
3 rd	218	14.20
4 th	286	18.63
5 th	244	15.90
6 th	134	8.73
Studies completed	154	10.03

Statistical Analysis

Stratification of the sample:

The study population was self-selected. The most important problem was that females were grossly over-represented.

A method of simplified post-stratification was used ⁴⁻⁸ in order to create a standardized study sample with characteristics as close as possible to those of the Greek general population.

A method of simplified post-stratification was used ⁴⁻⁸ in order to create a standardized study sample with characteristics as close as possible to those of the Greek general population in terms of sex. The source for data concerning the general population was the National Statistics Authority (www.statistics.gr). The transformation utilized the multiplication of blocks of data corresponding to the above key variable. More specifically it included the triplication of all male data. This led to the creation of a dataset with 2397 'dummy cases' which was closer to the general population and could be considered to be representative. The utilization of groups of cases 'en block' during the creation of this dataset is expected to keep the correlation between variables intact.

Afterwards.

- Descriptive tables were created for the variables under investigation, in order to calculate rates expected to reflect the prevalence of specific characteristics in the general population of university students in Greece during the lockdown
- Chi-square tests were used for the comparison of frequencies when categorical variables were present and for the post hoc analysis of the results a Bonferroni-corrected method of pair-wise comparisons was utilized ⁹.
- Factorial Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test for the main effect as well as the interaction among categorical variables, with Schefee as post hoc test to investigate which variables could contribute to the development of others.
- Relative Risk (RR) was calculated as the ratio of the incidence in two groups under comparison.

PART 2: The study protocol

A. GENERAL DATA

A1. Sex

- Male
- Female
- Other/I do not wish to define

A2. Date of Birth written with 4 digits (e.g. 1982)B

Please enter your date of birth in the form of 4 digits (e.g. 1981, 1968, 1993 etc.)

A3. Field of studies

- Architecture
- Arts
- Athletics
- Biology
- Chemical engineering
- Chemistry
- Civil engineering

- Dentistry
- Economics
- Teaching and education
- Electric and computer engineering
- Engineering
- English studies
- French studies
- Geology
- Geoponics
- German studies
- Greek studies and literature
- History and archaeology
- Informatics
- Journalism
- Law
- Mathematics
- Medicine
- Nursing
- Pharmacy
- Philosophy
- Physics
- Political sciences
- Psychology
- Veterinary
- Other

A4. Year of studies

- First
- Second
- Third
- Fourth
- Fifth
- Sixth
- Student pending graduation

B. ANXIETY

State-Trait Anxiety inventory

State questions B1-B20

B21. How much has your emotional state changed in relation to the appearance of anxiety and insecurity compared to before the COVID-19 epidemic?

Trait Questions B22-B42

C. SADNESS & DEPRESSION/MELANCHOLY

C1. I was bothered by things that usually don't bother me.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C2. I did not feel like eating; my appetite was poor.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C3. I felt that I could not shake off the blues even with help from my family or friends.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C4. I felt I was just as good as other people.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C5. I had trouble keeping my mind on what I was doing.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C6. I felt depressed.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C7. I felt that everything I did was an effort.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C8. I felt full of hope about the future.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C9. I thought my life had been a failure.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C10. I felt fearful.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C11. My sleep was restless.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C12. I was happy.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C13. I talked less than usual.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C14. I felt lonely.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C15. People were unfriendly.

• Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)

- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C16. I enjoyed life.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C17. I had crying spells.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C18. I felt sad.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C19. I felt that people disliked me.

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C20. I could not get "going".

- Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)
- Some of a little of the time (1-2 days)
- Occasionally or a moderate amount of time (3-4 days)
- Most or all of the time (5-7 days)

C21. How much has your emotional state related to the experience of joy or melancholy changed in comparison to before the COVID-19 epidemic?

- It got a lot worse
- It got a little worse
- Neither better nor worse
- Improved a bit
- It has improved a lot

D. THOUGHTS ABOUT DEATH

D1. Are you afraid that you are going to die?

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much
- Very much

D2. Do you ever think that it would be better if you were dead?

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much
- Very much

D3. Do you think that it is a wonderful thing that you are alive?

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much
- Very much

D4. Have you ever felt that it's worth living?

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much
- Very much

D5. Do you think of harming yourself physically?

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much
- Very much

D6. Do you often think of committing suicide if you have the chance?

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much
- Very much

D7. Do you make plans concerning the method to use in order to end your life?

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much
- Very much

D8. I am thinking of committing suicide, but I won't do it.

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much

• Very much

D9. Do you enjoy your life?

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much
- Very much

D10. Are you feeling tired from your life?

- Not at all
- A little bit
- Much
- Very much

D11. How much has your tendency to think about death and/or suicide changed, compared to before the outbreak of COVID-19?

- Very much increased
- Increased a bit
- Neither increased, nor decreased
- Decreased a bit
- Very much decreased

D12. Have you ever hurt yourself in any way deliberately, during your whole life so far?

- Never
- Once
- 2-3 times
- Many times

D13. Have you ever attempted suicide, during your whole life so far?

- Never
- Once
- 2-3 times
- Many times

E. SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The following questions refer to your consumption of alcohol and other substances. Your answers will remain secret. Please answer according to your experience, DURING THE QUARANTINE.

E1. Did you use alcohol or any other substances (like wine, beer, hard liquor, marijuana, cocaine, heroin or other opioids, stimulants, suppressants, hallucinogen, inhalants) during the quarantine more often than before?

• Never

- A little
- Moderately
- Much
- Very much

F. SEXUALITY

For every question, please select the answer best describing the GENERAL degree that represents you during the PREVIOUS WEEK, including the CURRENT DAY.

F1. How easily do you get sexually aroused?

- I never get aroused
- Difficultly
- Quite easily
- Very easily
- Extremely easily

F2. Is your orgasm satisfying?

- I can't have an Orgasm
- Slightly satisfying
- Quite satisfying
- Very satisfying
- Extremely satisfying

F3. How did the above change in comparison to the time before the Covid-19 lockdown?

- Significantly worse
- Slightly worse
- No change
- Slightly better
- Significantly better

G. SLEEP DURING THIS PERIOD

The following questions address sleep problems. Answer each question by choosing the most appropriate answer, according to what happened during the LAST TWO WEEKS of quarantine.

G1. How many hours do you sleep at night?

- Less than 5 hours
- 6 hours
- 7 hours
- 8 hours

• 9 hours or more

G2.	Is	it	difficul	lt foi	· you	to fall	asleep	at	night?

- Yes
- No

G3. Is it difficult for you to wake up in the morning?

- Yes
- No

G4. No matter how much you sleep, do you feel tired in the morning?

- Yes
- No

G5. At about what time do you wake up?

- At 8 o' clock or earlier
- At 9 o' clock
- At 10 o' clock
- At 11 o' clock
- At 12 o' clock or later

G6. How many times do you wake up during a typical night's sleep?

- None
- Once
- Twice or more

G7. Do you often snore?

- Yes
- No

G8. Are your dreams vivid and full of action?

- Yes
- No

G9. Do you have frightening dreams or nightmares?

- Yes
- No

G10. Do you wake up suddenly at night or in the morning with an unpleasant feeling of fear, anxiety, worry, tension, sadness, unhappiness or disoriented?

- Yes
- No

G11. Do you grit your teeth while sleeping (bruxism)?

- Yes
- No

G12. Do you have severe drowsiness during the day?

- Yes
- No

G13. Has your sleep duration changed in quarantine due to Covid-19 compared to before?

- It decreased a lot
- It decreased a little
- Neither decreased, nor increased
- It increased a little
- It increased a lot

G14. Has the quality of your sleep changed during the Covid-19 lockdown in comparison to the time before?

- It got a lot worse
- It got a little worse
- Neither better nor worse
- It has improved a little
- It has improved a lot

H. INTERNET USE

Answer the following questions about using the Internet during quarantine due to Covid-19. The Internet usage refers to anything one does while connected online (e-mail, web browsing, chat rooms, games, online porn/sex, discussion groups, multi-user rooms, list services etc.).

H1. Has your internet usage changed compared to before the Covid-19 epidemic?

- It decreased a lot.
- It decreased a little
- Neither decreased, nor increased

quality)?
 Not at all A little bit Moderately Much Very much No courses were done online
I2. Do they satisfactorily replace the traditional classroom teaching?
 Not at all A little bit Moderately Much Very much No courses were done online IA. QUALITY OF LIFE IA1. To help you express how good or bad your quality of life is during quarantine, we have set up a scale in which the best situation you can imagine is at 10 and the worst you can imagine is at 0. We would like you to note on the scale how good or bad your quality of life is TODAY.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Worst quality of life Best quality of life
IA2. How did the quarantine affect your family ties?Very negatively
Slightly negativelyNot affected
PositivelyVery positively
IA3. Has your overall quality of life changed compared to before the quarantine due to Covid-19?

I1. Are your school's online courses satisfactory (concerning the quantity of hours and the

It increased a little It increased a lot

I. ONLINE TEACHING

- It got a lot worse
- It got a little worse
- Neither better nor worse
- It has improved a little
- It has improved a lot

IB. GENERAL THOUGHTS

IB1. The government is secretly involved in the murder of innocent citizens and/or well-known public figures.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB2. The power held by the heads of state is smaller than that of small unknown groups that really control the world of politics.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB3. Secret organizations are communicating with aliens, but they hide it from the public.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB4. Groups of scientists manipulate or conceal evidence to deceive the public.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB5. The government allows or commits acts of terrorism on its territory, and covers its involvement.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB6. A small, secret group of people is responsible for making all the important decisions, such as starting wars.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB7. Mind control technology is used on people without their knowledge.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB8. Novel and advanced technology that will harm the existing industry is being suppressed.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB9. The government uses people as scapegoats to hide its involvement in criminal activity.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB10. Some important events are due to the activity of a small group who secretly manipulate world events.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true

- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB11. Experiments involving new drugs or technologies are performed systematically on humans without their knowledge or consent.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB12. Many important pieces of information are deliberately hidden from the public for reasons of interest.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB13. The spread of certain viruses and/or diseases is the result of deliberate, covert actions of an organization.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB14. Covid-19 virus is a product of a scientific laboratory.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

IB15. The spread of the virus Covid-19 is the result of intentional, covert operations.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true

Definitely true

IB16. The creation of Covid-19 virus aims to its use as a biological warfare weapon.

- Definitely not true
- Probably not true
- I do not know
- Probably true
- Definitely true

PART 3: Results

3.1 Demographics

The stratified study sample included 46,06% females and 53.94% males. Age by sex was identical to that of the raw sample. Group A studies included 37.71%, group B 42.59% and group C 19.69%.

3.2 History of self-injury or suicidal attempt

History of self-injury: 20.48%

Males: 17.63%Females: 23.82%Once: 8.51%2-3 times: 8.51%Several times: 3.46%

History of suicidal attempt: 4.46%

• Males: 3.71%

• Females: 5.34% of females

Once: 3.29%2-3 times: 0.87%Several times: 0.29%

Males vs. females concerning

- history of self-injury: Chi-square=14.005, df=1, p<0.001
- history of suicidal attempts: Chi-square=3.704, df=1, p=0.054

3.3 Present mental status during lockdown

- Increased anxiety (at least 'much') in > 65%
- More depressive feelings (at least 'much') in > 30%

- Suicidal thoughts were increased (at least 'much') in 2.59%
- Major depression in 12.43%
- Distress in an additional 13.46%

	level	%	At least 'much' %
	not at all	0.00	
	a little	8.84	
B21. Change in anxiety	moderately	23.82	
	much	22.40	67.22
	a lot	44.93	67.33
	not at all	12.52	
	a little	31.62	
C21. Change in depressive affect	moderately	24.91	
	much	22.70	20.06
	a lot	8.26	30.96
	not at all	58.87	
	a little	20.19	
D11. Change in suicidal thoughts	moderately	18.36	
	much	2.59	2.50
	a lot	0.00	2.59

WebTable 3: Change in anxiety, depressive feelings and suicidality in the stratified sample

	Fem	ales	Ma	les
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
B21. Change in anxiety (0-4)	3.21	0.96	2.88	1.04
C21. Change in depressive affect (0-4)	2.05	1.14	1.64	1.14
D11. Change in suicidal thoughts (0-4)	4.06	18.33	2.43	13.58
IA1. Quality of Life (0-10)	6.02	2.13	5.99	2.12
STAI-S	46.99	13.60	41.76	12.68
STAI-T	46.23	12.31	43.04	12.16
CES-D	19.99	7.80	17.47	7.19
RASS Intention subscale	61.76	128.81	68.17	137.65
RASS Life subscale	133.16	102.55	140.41	105.63
RASS History subscale	49.45	65.16	36.07	56.15
RASS Total	244.38	241.83	244.64	241.88

WebTable 4: Change in anxiety, depressive feelings and suicidality when scores are utilized in a -2 to +2 scale, along with scores in the other scales used, in the stratified sample. ANOVA with sex as grouping and perceived changes in anxiety, depression and suicidality in comparison to the pre-lockdown period, scores in STAI-S, STAI-T, CES-D, QoL, and RASS subscales (Intention, Life and History) returned significant results (Wilks =0.905, F=25.15, effect df=10, error df=2386, p>0.001). The Scheffe post hoc test revealed that the two sexes differed in all variables except from Quality of Life, RASS Intention and RASS Life subscales, with females consistently reporting higher scores.

3.4 Lifestyle changes during the lockdown.

There were lifestyle changes concerning internet use, sex and sleep

There were lifestyle changes, with an increase in internet use in more than 90%, an increase in the quantity of sleep in more than 60% and deterioration of quality in approximately 40% with different patterns between sexes. Sexual function also deteriorated during the lockdown in approximately 35% with females having more problems at before and a worse effect of lockdown. Overall online teaching was considered to be satisfactory but could not substitute face to face teaching. Quality of life worsened in more than half of the study sample (WebTable).

alcohol use:

- No changes in alcohol use in approximately 80%s
- Any increase in 20%
- Alcohol use increased 'much' in more than 5%

Internet use:

• More than 90% used internet more frequently but

Sleep:

- Quantity of sleep increased in 60%
- Quality of sleep worsened in more than 40%.
- Different patterns between sexes with females having more deteriorated sleep (WebTable 5)

Sex

- More than 10% of females never have orgasm
- More than 20% of both sexes have an unsatisfactory sexual life
- In more than 35% sexual life deteriorated during the lockdown
- In approximately 6% sexual life improved during the lockdown
- Frequency of intercourse and satisfaction decreased and
- Are considered to be unsatisfactory by half of cases.

Online teaching

- 20% found online teaching unsatisfactory
- 40% believe it cannot replace face to face teaching

Family relationships during lockdown

- Improved in approximately 45%
- Worsened in approximately 10%

Quality of life during the lockdown

- Worsened in approximately 45%
- Improved in approximately 15%

Differences between sexes

The were significant differences between sexes with females manifesting more internet use, more sleep and sexual problems, but were more satisfied and positive with online teaching, experienced better or less deteriorating family relationships and a relative improvement in the overall quality of life.

		Females	Males	Chi- square	df	р
Alcohol use						
	Never	79.98	79.12			
E1. Did you use alcohol or any	A little	10.96	11.60			
illicit drugs during the quarantine	Moderately	5.16	4.18	3.909	4	0.418
more often than before?	Much	3.17	4.41			
	A lot	0.72	0.70			
Internet use						
	Much decreased	0.36	0.93		4	
H1. Has your internet usage	A little decreased	1.18	1.62			<0.001
changed compared to before the Covid-19 epidemic?	Not at all	6.43	11.14	61.060		
	A little increased	30.62	40.37			
	Much increased	61.41	45.94			
Sleep						
	4	5.71	6.73		4	
G1. How many hours do you sleep	6	12.86	17.40			
at night?	7	17.93	21.35	26.472		< 0.001
at fight:	8	30.53	29.70			
	9 or more	32.97	24.83			
G2. Is it difficult for you to fall	No	39.13	53.83	51.639	1	< 0.001
asleep at night?	Yes	60.87	46.17	31.039	1	<0.001
G3. Is it difficult for you to wake	No	33.06	46.17	42.601	1	< 0.001
up in the morning?	Yes	66.94	53.83	42.001	1	<0.001
G4. No matter how much you	No	43.57	51.51			
sleep, do you feel tired in the morning?	Yes	56.43	48.49	15.043	1	<0.001
C5 At about what time do	8	7.97	10.67			
G5. At about what time do you	9	16.94	17.63	22.430	4	< 0.001
wake up in the morning?	10	20.11	14.85			

	11	19.02	23.90			
	12 or latter	35.96	32.95			
	Never	47.01	58.93			
G6. How many times do you wake	Once	34.33	29.47	40.258	2	< 0.001
up during a typical night's sleep?	Two or more	18.66	11.60	40.230		<0.001
	No	91.12	82.83			
G7. Do you often snore?	Yes	8.88	17.17	35.402	1	< 0.001
G8. Are your dreams vivid and full	No	36.41	45.01			
of action?	Yes	63.59	54.99	18.195	1	< 0.001
G9. Do you have frightening	No	57.43	75.64	00.450		0.001
dreams or nightmares?	Yes	42.57	24.36	89.670	1	< 0.001
G10. Do you wake up suddenly	No	62.59	79.35			
during the night or in the morning with an unpleasant feeling of fear, anxiety, tension, sadness or disoriented?	Yes	37.41	20.65	82.318	1	<0.001
G11. Do you grit your teeth while	No	83.15	85.15	1.791	1	0.180
sleeping (bruxism)?	Yes	16.85	14.85	1./91	1	0.180
G12. Do you have severe	No	80.71	87.01	17.683	1	< 0.001
drowsiness during the day?	Yes	19.29	12.99	17.065	1	<0.001
G13. Has your sleep duration	Much decreased	3.35	2.78			
	A little decreased	10.33	12.06		4	0.004
changed in quarantine due to	Not at all	17.66	24.59	25.774		< 0.001
Covid-19 compared to before?	A little increased	44.29	42.00			
	Much increased	24.37	18.56		-	
G14. Has the quality of your sleep	Much worsened	12.68	8.58			
changed during the Covid-19	A little worsened	34.24	27.61	21 100		0.004
lockdown in comparison to the	Not at all	36.78	43.85	31.198	4	< 0.001
time before?	A little improvement	12.77	14.62			
	Much improvement	3.53	5.34			
Sexuality	37 1	2.24	0.02			
	Never aroused	2.26	0.93			
77	Very difficult	6.97	1.62			
F1. How easily do you get	Moderately difficult	19.20	8.12	150.311	5	< 0.001
sexually aroused?	Moderately easy	46.83	48.72			
	Very easy	19.02	29.93			
	Extremely easy	5.71	10.67			
	Never orgasm	11.96	1.86			
	Minimally satisfactory	8.06	3.71			
F2. Is your orgasm satisfying?	A little satisfactory	14.58	12.99	140.133	5	< 0.001
	Moderately satisfactory	35.14	39.21			
	Very satisfactory	19.66	27.84			
	Extremely satisfactory	10.60	14.39	10.071	-	0.004
	Significantly worse	17.48	12.53	12.951	3	0.004

	A little worse	22.37	25.52			
F3. How did the above change in						
comparison to the time before the	No change	53.99	56.15			
Covid-19 lockdown?	A little better	6.16	5.80			
	Significantly better	0.00	0.00			
Online teaching						
	Not at all	8.51	12.30			
II. Are your school's online	Little	12.95	16.24			
courses satisfactory (concerning	Moderately	21.47	20.42	22.785	5	< 0.001
the quantity of hours and the	Satisfactory	32.25	32.25	22.763		<0.001
quality)?	Excellently	20.56	15.55			
	Not done	4.26	3.25			
	Not at all	18.21	22.51			
	Little	21.74	19.26			
I2. Do they satisfactorily replace the traditional classroom	Moderately	20.83	21.81	10.319	5	0.066
the traditional classroom teaching?	Satisfactory	21.74	21.11		3	0.066
teaching?	Excellently	13.86	12.76			
	Not done	3.62	2.55			
Family						
	Very negatively	1.45	2.09			
IA2 Have did the groundtine offect	Negatively	8.42	8.58			
IA2. How did the quarantine affect your family ties?	No change	42.84	46.40	26.785	4	< 0.001
your raining ties?	Positively	37.68	38.52			
	Very positively	9.60	4.41			
Quality of life						
	Much worsened	12.77	13.46			
IA3. Has your overall quality of	A little worsened	42.12	42.46			
life changed compared to before	Not at all	26.90	30.39	15.727	4	0.003
the quarantine due to Covid-19?	A little improvement	14.49	9.51			
	Much improvement	3.62	4.18			

WebTable 5: Lifestyle changes during lockdown

3.5 Beliefs in conspiracy theories

Beliefs in conspiracy theories seem widely prevalent with acceptance ranging from 20-68%.

Only the belief concerning extraterrestrials had lower acceptance (3.80%).

Interestingly, the beliefs concerning mind-control technology and that the COVID-19 outbreak is the result of deliberate covert action, are accepted by more than 20%.

Less than 50% rejected six out of fifteen beliefs surveyed (40%).

One belief (A lot of important information are hidden in purpose from the public due to interests) was accepted by the majority (68.38%).

		N	%		
	Definitely false	843	35.17	59.24	
IB1. The government is secretly involved in	Possibly false	577	24.07		
the murder of innocent citizens and/or well-	Don't know	517	21.57		
known public figures.	Possibly true	375	15.64	10.10	
	Definitely true	85	3.55	19.19	
	Definitely false	448	18.69	38.09	
IB2. The power held by the heads of state is	Possibly false	465	19.40		
smaller than that of small unknown groups	Don't know	596	24.86		
that really control the world of politics.	Possibly true	687	28.66	27.05	
	Definitely true	201	8.39	37.05	
	Definitely false	1750	73.01	84.77	
IB3. Secret organizations are	Possibly false	282	11.76		
communicating with aliens, but they hide it	Don't know	274	11.43		
from the public	Possibly true	67	2.80	2.90	
	Definitely true	24	1.00	3.80	
	Definitely false	625	26.07	51.52	
IB4. Groups of scientists manipulate or	Possibly false	610	25.45		
conceal evidence to deceive the public.	Don't know	404	16.85		
	Possibly true	593	24.74	31.62	
	Definitely true	165	6.88	31.02	
	Definitely false	716	29.87	49.77	
IB5. The government allows or commits	Possibly false	477	19.90		
acts of terrorism on its territory, and covers its involvement.	Don't know	541	22.57		
its involvement.	Possibly true	507	21.15	27.66	
	Definitely true	156	6.51	27.66	
	Definitely false	683	28.49	49.40	
IB6. A small, secret group of people is	Possibly false	501	20.90		
responsible for making all the important	Don't know	547	22.82		
decisions, such as starting wars.	Possibly true	521	21.74	27 70	
	Definitely true	145	6.05	27.78	

	Definitely false	992	41.39	62.45	
IB7. Mind control technology is used on	Possibly false	505	21.07		
people without their knowledge.	Don't know	395	16.48		
	Possibly true	350	14.60	21.07	
	Definitely true	155	6.47	21.07	
	Definitely false	508	21.19	38.80	
IB8. Novel and advanced technology that	Possibly false	422	17.61		
will harm the existing industry is being	Don't know	796	33.21		
suppressed.	Possibly true	553	23.07	27.00	
	Definitely true	118	4.92	27.99	
	Ţ				
IRO The government uses poorle as	Definitely false	631	26.32	45.97	
IB9. The government uses people as	Possibly false	471	19.65		
scapegoats to hide its involvement in	Don't know	621	25.91		
criminal activity.	Possibly true	532	22.19	20.12	
	Definitely true	142	5.92	28.12	
ID10 G	Definitely false	642	26.78	45.31	
IB10. Some important events are due to the	Possibly false	444	18.52		
activity of a small group who secretly manipulate world events.	Don't know	619	25.82		
mampulate world events.	Possibly true	538	22.44	28.87	
	Definitely true	154	6.42	26.67	
IB11. Experiments involving new drugs or	Definitely false	836	34.88	59.82	
technologies are performed systematically	Possibly false	598	24.95		
on humans without their knowledge or	Don't know	471	19.65		
consent.	Possibly true	400	16.69	20.52	
	Definitely true	92	3.84	20.53	
ID12 Marra i de di i	Definitely false	177	7.38	18.23	
IB12. Many important pieces of	Possibly false	260	10.85		
information are deliberately hidden from the public for reasons of interest.	Don't know	321	13.39		
the public for reasons of interest.	Possibly true	816	34.04	68.38	
	Definitely true	823	34.33	00.50	

	Definitely false	712	29.70	50.94
IB13. The spread of certain viruses and/or	Possibly false	509	21.23	
diseases is the result of deliberate, covert	Don't know	525	21.90	
actions of an organization.	Possibly true	481	20.07	27.16
	Definitely true	170	7.09	27.16
	Definitely false	685	28.58	49.77
IB14. Covid-19 virus is a product of a	Possibly false	508	21.19	
scientific laboratory.	Don't know	507	21.15	
	Possibly true	504	21.03	29.08
	Definitely true	193	8.05	29.08
	Definitely false	799	33.33	53.44
IB15. The spread of the virus Covid-19 is	Possibly false	482	20.11	
the result of intentional, covert operations.	Don't know	564	23.53	
	Possibly true	410	17.10	22.02
	Definitely true	142	5.92	23.03
	Definitely false	866	36.13	55.57
IB16. The creation of Covid-19 virus aims	Possibly false	466	19.44	
to its use as a biological warfare weapon.	Don't know	526	21.94	
	Possibly true	421	17.56	22.49
	Definitely true	118	4.92	∠∠ . 49

WebTable 6: Beliefs in conspiracy theories

	Mal	es	Fema		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Higher belief rate in
IB1. The government is secretly involved in the murder of innocent citizens and/or well-known public figures.	-0.83	1.19	-0.58	1.19	Females
IB2. The power held by the heads of state is smaller than that of small unknown groups that really control the world of politics.	-0.06	1.29	-0.17	1.19	Males
IB3. Secret organizations are communicating with aliens, but they hide it from the public.	-1.50	0.90	-1.57	0.84	Males

IB4. Groups of scientists manipulate or conceal	-0.52	1.29	-0.24	1.28	Females
evidence to deceive the public.	-0.32	1.29	-0.24	1.28	remaies
IB5. The government allows or commits acts					
of terrorism on its territory, and covers its	-0.60	1.29	-0.29	1.27	Females
involvement.					
IB6. A small, secret group of people is					
responsible for making all the important	-0.53	1.29	-0.34	1.24	Females
decisions, such as starting wars.					
IB7. Mind control technology is used on	-1.00	1.21	-0.49	1.35	Females
people without their knowledge.	-1.00	1.21	-0.49	1.33	Temales
IB8. Novel and advanced technology that will	-0.33	1.21	-0.20	1.13	Females
harm the existing industry is being suppressed.	-0.55	1.21	-0.20	1.13	Temales
IB9. The government uses people as					
scapegoats to hide its involvement in criminal	-0.48	1.25	-0.27	1.24	Females
activity.					
IB10. Some important events are due to the					
activity of a small group who secretly	-0.43	1.29	-0.29	1.24	Females
manipulate world events.					
IB11. Experiments involving new drugs or					
technologies are performed systematically on	-0.83	1.21	-0.56	1.20	Females
humans without their knowledge or consent.					
IB12. Many important pieces of information					
are deliberately hidden from the public for	0.66	1.27	0.90	1.17	Females
reasons of interest.					
IB13. The spread of certain viruses and/or					
diseases is the result of deliberate, covert	-0.63	1.27	-0.27	1.29	Females
actions of an organization.					
IB14. Covid-19 virus is a product of a	-0.60	1.29	-0.19	1.30	Females
scientific laboratory.	-0.00	1.27	-0.17	1.50	Terriares
IB15. The spread of the virus Covid-19 is the	-0.76	1.23	-0.36	1.28	Females
result of intentional, covert operations.	0.70	1.23	0.50	1.20	1 ciliules
IB16. The creation of Covid-19 virus aims to	-0.85	1.22	-0.40	1.28	Females
its use as a biological warfare weapon.	0.05	1.22	3.10	1.20	1 chiales

Webtable 7: Comparison of sexes concerning the believing in conspiracy theories (on a scale from -2 to +2)

	Group A		Group B		Group C		
	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD	Higher belief rate in
IB1. The government is secretly involved in the murder of innocent citizens and/or well-known public figures.	-0.98	1.13	-0.59	1.22	-0.49	1.19	B and C

-0.20	1.24	-0.04	1.26	-0.09	1.22	В
-1.63	0.80	-1.50	0.89	-1.40	0.96	B and C
-0.64	1.22	-0.32	1.31	-0.06	1.30	С
-0.61	1.26	-0.40	1.32	-0.28	1.25	B and C
-0.58	1.21	-0.38	1.30	-0.30	1.29	B and C
-0.95	1.23	-0.78	1.29	-0.37	1.35	С
-0.42	1.21	-0.20	1.18	-0.14	1.06	B and C
-0.61	1.23	-0.24	1.26	-0.26	1.21	B and C
-0.49	1.22	-0.31	1.31	-0.26	1.25	B and C
-1.00	1.13	-0.58	1.22	-0.41	1.23	С
0.65	1.26	0.81	1.23	0.91	1.17	B and C
-0.76	1.20	-0.35	1.33	-0.14	1.27	С
-0.78	1.19	-0.27	1.35	-0.01	1.27	С
-0.91	1.14	-0.49	1.31	-0.14	1.25	С
-0.96	1.17	-0.51	1.29	-0.32	1.26	С
	-1.63 -0.64 -0.61 -0.58 -0.95 -0.42 -0.61 -0.49 -1.00 0.65 -0.76 -0.78 -0.91	-1.63	-1.63	-1.63	-1.63 0.80 -1.50 0.89 -1.40 -0.64 1.22 -0.32 1.31 -0.06 -0.61 1.26 -0.40 1.32 -0.28 -0.58 1.21 -0.38 1.30 -0.30 -0.95 1.23 -0.78 1.29 -0.37 -0.42 1.21 -0.20 1.18 -0.14 -0.61 1.23 -0.24 1.26 -0.26 -0.49 1.22 -0.31 1.31 -0.26 -1.00 1.13 -0.58 1.22 -0.41 0.65 1.26 0.81 1.23 0.91 -0.76 1.20 -0.35 1.33 -0.14 -0.91 1.14 -0.49 1.31 -0.14	-1.63 0.80 -1.50 0.89 -1.40 0.96 -0.64 1.22 -0.32 1.31 -0.06 1.30 -0.61 1.26 -0.40 1.32 -0.28 1.25 -0.58 1.21 -0.38 1.30 -0.30 1.29 -0.95 1.23 -0.78 1.29 -0.37 1.35 -0.42 1.21 -0.20 1.18 -0.14 1.06 -0.61 1.23 -0.24 1.26 -0.26 1.21 -0.49 1.22 -0.31 1.31 -0.26 1.25 -1.00 1.13 -0.58 1.22 -0.41 1.23 0.65 1.26 0.81 1.23 0.91 1.17 -0.76 1.20 -0.35 1.33 -0.14 1.27 -0.91 1.14 -0.49 1.31 -0.14 1.25

Webtable 8: Comparison of School groups concerning the believing in conspiracy theories (on a scale from -2 to +2)

School groups differed from one another in all conspiracy theories <u>except</u> from:

• B vs. C in B12 (Many important pieces of information are deliberately hidden from the public for reasons of interest), IB10 (Some important events are due to the activity of a small group who secretly manipulate world events), IB9 (The government uses people as scapegoats to hide its involvement in criminal activity), IB8 (Novel and advanced technology that will harm the

existing industry is being suppressed), IB6 (A small, secret group of people is responsible for making all the important decisions, such as starting wars), IB5 (The government allows or commits acts of terrorism on its territory, and covers its involvement), IB3 (Secret organizations are communicating with aliens, but they hide it from the public), IB1 (The government is secretly involved in the murder of innocent citizens and/or well-known public)

• A vs C and B vs C in IB2 (The power held by the heads of state is smaller than that of small unknown groups that really control the world of politics).

		Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Chi-	df	p
		A	В	C	A	В	C	square		•
IB1. The government is secretly	Definitely false	43.92	31.15	27.12	69.80	54.55	49.15			
involved in the murder of	Possibly false	25.88	23.41	22.03				04.001	0	-0.001
innocent citizens and/or well-	Don't know	17.70	22.53	26.91				84.981	8	< 0.001
known public figures.	Possibly true	9.51	18.90	20.34	12.50	22.92	23.94			
	Definitely true	2.99	4.02	3.60	12.30	22.92	23.94			
IB2. The power held by the heads of state is smaller than that	Definitely false	20.24	17.92	17.37	41.81	35.85	35.81			
of small unknown groups that	Possibly false	21.57	17.92	18.43				16.318	8	0.038
really control the world of	Don't know	23.34	24.19	29.24				10.510	0	0.038
politics.	Possibly true	27.88	30.56	26.06	34.85	39.96	34.96			
ponties.	Definitely true	6.97	9.40	8.90		39.90	34.90			
	Definitely false	79.09	70.81	66.10	87.72	83.84	81.14			
IB3. Secret organizations are	Possibly false	8.63	13.03	15.04	-			24.257	0	.0.001
communicating with aliens, but	Don't know	9.18	12.54	13.35				34.257	8	< 0.001
they hide it from the public	Possibly true	2.43	2.45	4.24	3.10	3.62	5.51			
	Definitely true	0.66	1.18	1.27	3.10	3.02				
IDA Crowns of scientists	Definitely false	31.42	24.98	18.22	60.07	49.07	40.47			
IB4. Groups of scientists manipulate or conceal evidence	Possibly false	28.65	24.09	22.25				71.615	8	< 0.001
to deceive the public.	Don't know	17.04	16.55	17.16				/1.013	0	<0.001
to deceive the public.	Possibly true	18.69	26.74	31.99	22.90	34.38	42.37			
	Definitely true	4.20	7.64	10.38	22.90	34.30	42.37			
IB5. The government allows or	Definitely false	35.73	28.60	21.40	52.88	49.66	44.07			
commits acts of terrorism on its	Possibly false	17.15	21.06	22.67				59.619	8	< 0.001
territory, and covers its	Don't know	24.00	18.90	27.75				37.017	8	\0.001
involvement.	Possibly true	18.69	24.19	19.28	23.12	31.44	28.18			
	Definitely true	4.42	7.25	8.90	23.12	J1.77	20.10			

	Definitely	30.31	28.50	25.00						
IB6. A small, secret group of	false				54.76	47.40	43.43			
people is responsible for making	Possibly false	24.45	18.90	18.43				32.219	8	< 0.001
all the important decisions, such	Don't know	22.46	21.65	26.06				32.219	O	<0.001
as starting wars.	Possibly true	18.81	24.09	22.25	22.79	30.95	30.51			
	Definitely true	3.98	6.86	8.26	22.19	30.93	30.31			
ID7 Mind and declaration	Definitely false	48.01	41.72	27.97	68.03	63.17	50.21			
IB7. Mind control technology is	Possibly false	20.02	21.45	22.25				70.250	0	.0.001
used on people without their	Don't know	14.60	17.24	18.43				70.258	8	< 0.001
knowledge.	Possibly true	13.27	12.63	21.40	17.07	10.50	21.26			
	Definitely true	4.09	6.95	9.96	17.37	19.59	31.36			
IB8. Novel and advanced	Definitely false	26.88	19.20	14.62	44.91	36.73	31.57			
technology that will harm the	Possibly false	18.03	17.53	16.95				11.026	0	-0.001
existing industry is being	Don't know	29.42	33.20	40.47				44.036	8	< 0.001
suppressed.	Possibly true	21.57	23.90	24.15	25.66	30.07	27.07			
	Definitely true	4.09	6.17	3.81		30.07	27.97			
IDO TI	Definitely false	32.96	23.11	20.55	53.76	41.04	41.74			
IB9. The government uses	Possibly false	20.80	17.92	21.19				55.091	8	< 0.001
people as scapegoats to hide its involvement in criminal activity.	Don't know	24.56	25.56	29.24				33.091	0	<0.001
involvement in criminal activity.	Possibly true	17.37	26.54	22.03	21.68	33.40	29.03			
	Definitely true	4.31	6.86	6.99	21.08	33.40	29.03			
IB10. Some important events are	Definitely false	29.09	27.03	21.82	48.23	43.78	43.01			
due to the activity of a small	Possibly false	19.14	16.75	21.19				20.202	0	ر د0 001
group who secretly manipulate	Don't know	27.77	24.00	26.06				29.392	8	< 0.001
world events.	Possibly true	19.91	24.49	22.88	24.00	22.22	20.02			
	Definitely true	4.09	7.74	8.05	24.00	32.22	30.93			
IB11. Experiments involving new drugs or technologies are	Definitely false	45.13	30.95	23.73	70.80	54.16	51.06	103.120	8	<0.001

performed systematically on	Possibly false	25.66	23.21	27.33						
humans without their knowledge	Don't know	15.38	23.11	20.34						
or consent.	Possibly true	11.39	18.41	23.09	13.83	22.72	28.60			
	Definitely true	2.43	4.31	5.51	13.63	22.12	28.00			
IB12. Many important pieces of	Definitely false	8.63	7.05	5.72	21.24	17.53	13.98			
information are deliberately	Possibly false	12.61	10.48	8.26				22.689	8	0.003
hidden from the public for	Don't know	13.05	13.71	13.35				22.069	0	0.003
reasons of interest.	Possibly true 36.28 31.93 34.32 65.71	68.76	72.67							
	Definitely true	29.42	36.83	38.35	03.71	08.70	72.07			
IB13. The spread of certain	Definitely false	36.39	27.82	20.97	61.62	47.50	37.92			
viruses and/or diseases is the	Possibly false	25.22	19.69	16.95				92.948	8	< 0.001
result of deliberate, covert	Don't know	20.13	21.45	26.27				92.940	0	<0.001
actions of an organization.	Possibly true	14.27	21.94	27.12	18.25	31.05	35.81			
	Definitely true	3.98	9.11	8.69			33.61			
	Definitely false	36.39	26.74	17.58	63.72	43.88	43.88 35.81			
IB14. Covid-19 virus is a	Possibly false	27.32	17.14	18.22				147.571	8	< 0.001
product of a scientific laboratory.	Don't know	18.58	22.72	22.67				147.371	0	<0.001
	Possibly true	13.61	22.92	31.14	17.70	33.40	41.53	41.52		
	Definitely true	4.09	10.48	10.38	17.70	33.40	41.33			
ID 15 III 1 641	Definitely false	41.59	32.13	20.13	65.38	50.34	37.29			
IB15. The spread of the virus Covid-19 is the result of	Possibly false	23.78	18.22	17.16				121 277	0	د0 001
	Don't know	21.57	23.02	28.39				131.377	8	< 0.001
intentional, covert operations.	Possibly true	10.07	19.49	25.42	13.05	26.64	34.32			
	Definitely true	2.99	7.15	8.90	13.03	20.04	34.32			
IB16. The creation of Covid-19 virus aims to its use as a	Definitely false	46.02	32.52	25.00	67.59	50.73	43.01	104.751	8	<0.001
	Possibly false	21.57	18.22	18.01				104./31	8	\0.001
iological warfare weapon.	Don't know	17.26	23.70	27.12						

Possib	y true 12.72	1272 1920	23.31	15 15	25.56	29.87		
Definit	ely true 2.43	2.43 6.37	6.57	13.13	25.50	29.87		

Webtable 9: Comparison of School groups concerning the believing in conspiracy theories (with the use of frequencies and chi-square test)

There are significant differences among groups with group C being the group with higher beliefs

3.6 The effect of lockdown on Mental health

The comparison of the 'numbers of cases without' vs. those 'with a previous history of suicide attempts' grouped by sex,

In terms of the development of depression or distress Chi-square=56.881, df=5, p<0.001.

- For both sex and history of suicidal attempt independently doubled the risk for the development of depression during lockdown.
- Females were at a double risk to develop depression in comparison to males.
- Females with history of suicidal attempt were at a 5.71-times (44.07:7.71) higher risk to develop depression during the lockdown in comparison to males without such a history.

in terms of changes in current suicidal ideation Chi-square=17.414, df=7, p<0.014.

- Females with history of suicidal attempt are at a higher than 2-fold risk to develop suicidal ideation during the lockdown.
- On the contrary, there seems no effect of such a history on males.
- Females with history of suicidal attempt are at a 1.86-fold higher risk to develop suicidal ideation again during the lockdown in comparison to males without such a history ((28.81+8.47):(18.07+1.93)).

The detailed data are shown in table 1 in the manuscript

3.7 Mental health and conspiracy theories

The use of ANOVA with

Grouping variables: sex and healthy/distress/depression

Dependent variables: the 16 belief variables

Significant results for

- sex (wilks=0.945, F=8.640, effect df=16, error df=2376, p<0.001)
- depression/distress (wilks=0.969, F=2.378, effect df=32, error df=4752, p<0.001)
- as well as for their interaction (wilks=0.974, F=1.996, effect df=32, error df=4752, p=0.001).

The Scheffe post hoc tests revealed that the interaction between sex and depression/distress was significant in 13 out of 16 conspiracy beliefs with depressed females being the most believing subgroup, along a continuum with non-depressed males being the less believing group.

References

- 1. Fountoulakis KN, Papadopoulou M, Kleanthous S, et al. Reliability and psychometric properties of the Greek translation of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory form Y: preliminary data. *Ann Gen Psychiatry*. 2006;5:2.
- 2. Fountoulakis K, Iacovides A, Kleanthous S, et al. Reliability, validity and psychometric properties of the Greek translation of the Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression (CES-D) Scale. *BMC Psychiatry*. 2001;1:3.
- 3. Fountoulakis KN, Pantoula E, Siamouli M, et al. Development of the Risk Assessment Suicidality Scale (RASS): a population-based study. *J Affect Disord*. 2012;138(3):449-457.
- 4. Sarndal CE. Methods for Estimating the Precision of Survey Estimates when Imputation Has Been Used. *Survey Methodology*. 1992(18):241-252.
- 5. Holt D, Smith TMF. Post Stratification. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A (General)*. 1979;142(1):33-46.
- 6. Little RJA. Post-Stratification: A Modeler's Perspective. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. 1993;88(423):1001-1012.
- 7. Lavrakas P, ed Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage; 2008.
- 8. Keeble C, Law G, Barber S, Baxter P. Choosing a Method to Reduce Selection Bias: A Tool for Researchers. *Open Journal of Epidemiology*. 2015;5:155-162.
- 9. MacDonald PL, Gardner RC. Type I Error Rate Comparisons of Post Hoc Procedures for I j Chi-Square Tables. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*. 2016;60(5):735-754.