STATISTICAL ANALYSIS PLAN

1. Demografics and baseline characteristics

The online questionnaire is addressed through a worldwide social media platform (Facebook). In Romania there are almost 9,6 millions users of Facebook’s social media services with an approximately equal percentage between women and men. Regarding the accounts registered on this online social platform and the age of the persons that use them the percentages vary. 93,13% of those with ages between 15 and 24 years have a Facebook account. From the general population with ages between 24 and 49 years, 67,39% are Facebook users. 23,92% of those with ages between 50-64 years are also Facebook users while the users over 65 years represent only 7,45% of their age group. <http://www.facebrands.ro/demografice.html?fbclid=IwAR0djAEeEfcf4hDAnYQK-z0aOLLONjJDcrJ4Kkl9fPaCGM0QfkaK3guZnWk#evolutie>

Related to this facts we expect similar percentages of participants in our study.

1. Baseline characteristics

No criteria for inclusion or exclusion related to ethnicity, race or sex were formulated.

The baseline characteristics refer to socio-demografic data (age, sex, education, environment, occupation) , alcohol and tobacco consumption during the CoViD-19 pandemic.

 2. Medical history

The medical history is related status of diagnosis / close contact with SARS-CoV2 and chronic diseases. Past history of pshychiatric diagnostic or disorder is considered an exclusion criteria.

1. Evaluation of PHQ-9 and GAD-7 scales

The questions are formulated in a simple manner and adapted to the GAP-7 *(General Anxiety Disorders-7)* and PHQ-9 (*Patient Health Questionnaire -9*) scale as follows:

*How often have you been bothered by the following* (symptoms related to anxiety or depression) *over the past 2 weeks?*

The answers were adapted according to the points of the scale:

0 – not at all

1 – sometimes

2 – more than half the days

3 – nearly every day.

Based on the answers to the adapted question a score will be calculated for every participant .

For the PHQ-9 scale, scores lower than 4 mean there are no signs of depression, while a score between 5-9 can correlate to a mild form of depression. Scores between 10 -14 and 15-19 points are for the moderate respectively moderately severe depression. A total number of points greater than 20 raises the concern of severe depression. In the same manner, for the GAD-7 score, 0 to 5 points means no suspicion of anxiety, 6 to 10 points a mild form, 11 to 15 points moderate and 16 -21 points severe anxiety.

Three subgroups are of interest in the statistical analysis based on the COVID-19 diagnosis:

* the subgroup of respondents with no history of SARS-COV2 infection,
* the subgroup consisting of persons that have been quarantined for exposure to SARS-COV2 infection by close contact with an infected person,
* the subgroup of COVID-19 diagnosed patients.

Prevalence of mild anxiety might be expected in all the subgroups, but the more severe forms could be associated with the confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19.

In the subgroup consisting of persons that have been quarantined for exposure to SARS-COV2 that did not developed specific symptoms of the disease we will analyze the correlation between the level of anxiety or depression and the type of environment and occupation.

The data will be collected in MICROSOFT OFFICE PROFFESIONAL 201 EXCEL processed and analyzed using IBM SPSS v25.0 and its specific functions for descriptive and correlation analysis.