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Results: We tested 15 missions according to the same research protocol. Responses from 78 analogue astronauts, including 36 men and 40 women, will be included in the analysis, making up a uniquely gender-balanced group. Participants came from 20 countries, and their average age was 28.2 years (min=19, max=59). Since the last mission ended at the end of December 2022, the exact results of the study will be known in March 2023.

Conclusions: The research will contribute to promoting the topic of equality and diversity of ICE group composition. It will be possible to answer whether and to what extent gender differences are important for adaptation to analogue space missions. This will allow preparing a set of practical recommendations for supporting ICE expedition recruitment.

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Is there a relationship between the Covid-19 lockdown and the intensity of suicidal thoughts in the Lithuanian sample?

Paulius Skruibis, Vilnius University; Dovile Grigiene, Vilnius University; Jurgita Rimkeviciene, Vilnius University; Said Dadashev, Vilnius University; Danute Gailiene, Vilnius University

Aim: to explore the relationship between Covid-19 lockdown and the intensity of suicidal thoughts.

Background. Suicide researchers at the beginning of Covid-19 pandemic argued that there might be an increase in suicidal behaviour due to a significant increase of suicide risk factors, such as isolation. However, suicide data from 21 countries showed no increase in the early months of the pandemic. We wanted to assess whether the second lockdown in Lithuania was associated with an increased intensity of suicidal thoughts.

Methodology. A non-probability quota sampling method was used to include people from different places of residence and age groups. We've filtered out 799 participants to form two groups: one group filled-in our questionnaire between the first and second lockdown (July-October, 2020), another group during the strictest lockdown (January, 2021). These two groups consisted of 25% males and 75% females aged 18 to 86 years old ($M = 44.09$, $SD = 16,69$). To determine how much of the variation in the intensity of suicide thoughts (measured by the Suicidal Ideation Attributes Scale – SIDAS) can be explained by the lockdown, we employed hierarchical multiple regression. Demographical variables and defeat and entrapment (SDES) were also added into the model.

Results. The full model of gender, age, lockdown and defeat and entrapment (SDES) to predict the intensity of suicidal thoughts was statistically significant, $R^2 = .343$, $F(4, 616) = 80.387$, $p < .001$; adjusted $R^2 = .339$. The addition of the lockdown into the model didn't lead to significant increase of R^2 . Strongest predictor of the intensity of suicidal thoughts was defeat and entrapment.

Conclusion: there was no significant relationship between the Covid-19 lockdown and the intensity of suicidal thoughts in the Lithuanian sample.

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