Quality of life and associated factors among university students during the COVID-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional study

Mohammad Farris Iman Leong Bin Abdullah, Nor Shuhada Mansor, Mohd Afffuddin Mohamad, Soo Huat Teoh

ABSTRACT

Objective This study aimed to evaluate the quality of life (QoL) and determine its association with various factors and social support among university students during the COVID-19 pandemic after the end of movement lockdown.

Design, setting and participants This online cross-sectional study recruited 316 participants. The inclusion criteria were students 18 years and above who were registered with the faculties of medicine at Malaysian public universities located in Klang Valley and in the states of Penang and Kelantan in Peninsular Malaysia. The exclusion criteria were those who presented with psychotic disorders, bipolar mood disorder or a history of illicit drugs.

Outcome measures Participants were administered a self-reported questionnaire to gather data on demographic, personal, clinical and psychological characteristics. The questionnaire comprised of the 21-item Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, and the WHO Quality of Life-Brief Version (WHOQoL-BREF).

Results The psychological and social QoL scores were lower than the non-pandemic norms of the general population, while the physical health and environmental QoL scores were comparable. After adjusting for relevant demographic, personal and clinical variables, religious coping, greater number of hours of online classes attended, and greater social support from family, friends and significant others were significantly associated with higher QoL among the participants. Frustration due to study disruption, living in areas with a high prevalence of COVID-19 cases, and a higher severity of depressive and stress symptoms were significantly associated with lower QoL.

Conclusion COVID-19 impaired the QoL of university students even after the movement lockdown was lifted.

INTRODUCTION

SARS-CoV-2 is a highly infectious and contagious virus of the coronavirus family. Since the WHO announced it a global pandemic on 11 March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has been a major global health hazard. Malaysia, which has been experiencing an alarming increase in the prevalence of COVID-19 since early March 2020, imposed a movement control order (MCO) throughout the country from March to June 2020. Under MCO, all forms of public gatherings for social, religious, sporting or cultural purposes were banned, and all places of worship and business premises except for essential services were closed. The MCO was lifted in June 2020, but the rate of spread of COVID-19 in the country has not been fully under control. Fear of being infected with COVID-19 and uncertainty about the future resulting from the socioeconomic downturn and the academic disruption stemming from this global pandemic have had enormous psychological effects on university students.

Quality of life (QoL) has emerged as an important measure in psychiatric research due to its frequent use as an assessment and
treatment outcome indicator. The World Health Organization Quality of Life: Brief Version (WHOQoL-BREF) is a measurement tool that can be used to compare health-related QoL across many conditions and illnesses and to indicate the outcome of various QoL interventions.\(^8\) As movement lockdown and social distancing became the new norm in the daily life of university students during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, they contributed to a significant reduction in students’ activities, which is positively correlated to considerable deterioration in overall QoL.\(^9\) Hence, it is pivotal to investigate how the COVID-19 pandemic and the movement restrictions that followed affected the QoL of university students, as deterioration of QoL can contribute to diminished academic performance.\(^10\) Several factors, such as gender, education environment, years of study, depression and chronic illness, have been identified as predictors of QoL in university students.\(^11\) In Malaysia, although the MCO was lifted in June 2020, all academic activities are still restricted, all classes are still being conducted online since April 2020, and university students have not been permitted to access the university’s facilities. These new norms in the academic setting in Malaysia have disrupted the usual daily routine and academic progress of university students, who are the main stakeholders of higher education. This inevitable consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic may have had a considerable impact on university students’ QoL. To the best of our knowledge, data on QoL assessment among university students in response to the COVID-19 pandemic are lacking, particularly after the end of movement lockdown. Moreover, data regarding the association between COVID-19-related stressors, psychological complications (such as depression, anxiety and stress), social support and QoL among university students during the COVID-19 pandemic are scarce. Hence, this study fills this research gap by (1) evaluating the QoL of university students and (2) assessing the association between various psychological factors, social support and QoL to identify significant predictors of QoL among university students while adjusting for demographic, personal and clinical factors during the uncertain time of the COVID-19 pandemic and after lifting the movement lockdown.

METHODS

Study setting and participants

This cross-sectional online survey was conducted from 1 July to 21 July 2020, which was 3 weeks after the Malaysian government lifted the MCO on 11 June 2020. During the data collection period, although the MCO had been lifted, the rate of spread of COVID-19 in the country has not been fully under control, with the number of cumulative COVID-19 cases at 8840 cases and the number of deaths at 123 cases at the end of the data collection period.\(^12\) The data analysed in this study were partly based on the data from a cross-sectional survey of depression, anxiety and their associated factors among university students in Malaysia during the COVID-19 pandemic. The sample size was calculated based on the following formula: \(n = \left[\frac{(Z_{1-\alpha/2} \times \sigma \times \sqrt{6})}{\Delta}\right]^2\), where \(n\) is the total estimated sample size; \(Z_{1-\alpha/2}\) is the value representing the desired CI in which the confidence level selected was at 95%, with a critical value of 1.96; \(\sigma\) is the standard deviation (SD), which was 18.2 based on the QoL of the general population;\(^13\) and \(\Delta\) is precision with a value of 2.5. Hence, the estimated sample size needed was 243 subjects (after considering an additional 20% sample loss). The study participants were recruited by snowball sampling from the medical faculties of Malaysian public university students in Klang Valley in central Peninsular Malaysia and in the states of Penang and Kelantan located in the northern region of Peninsular Malaysia. The online survey was initially disseminated to medical postgraduate students, who were asked to circulate the invitation to participate in the survey to other medical postgraduate students, medical undergraduate students, postgraduate and undergraduate students in medical sciences, and other students from the medical faculties of public Malaysian universities located in the targeted regions. We selected participants with a diverse range of demographic characteristics according to age, gender and marital status. Those who were 18 years and above and were registered as students at the faculties of medicine of the Malaysian public universities located in Klang Valley and the states of Penang and Kelantan in Peninsular Malaysia were eligible to participate. Those who presented with psychotic disorders, bipolar mood disorder or a history of illicit drug use were excluded from the study because these illnesses may lead to impaired mental capacity to answer the questionnaires, since people with these illnesses may present with psychotic symptoms, manic features and cognitive deficit. All participants provided informed consent and were assured of anonymity and data confidentiality. They completed the questionnaires through an online survey platform (Google Forms). A total of 381 participants responded to the online survey. We excluded 65 participants who took less than 60% of the median time to complete the questionnaires in this study (median time=15 min) to avoid any response bias. Double responses from the same participant were prevented by activating the ‘limiting responses to once per person’ function in Google Forms. The final sample size was 316 participants.

Data collection

A self-report questionnaire was administered to the participants to collect data on the following: demographic and personal characteristics, clinical factors, and COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms of participants. The coding of the responses to the demographic and personal characteristics, clinical factors, and COVID-19-related stressors and coping is presented in online supplemental file 1. The self-reported questionnaire was constructed based on previous surveys on the psychological impact of severe acute respiratory syndrome...
and Middle East respiratory syndrome epidemics on university and medical students.\textsuperscript{14–18} We included the self-reported questionnaire in online supplemental file 1. The participants were also administered the Malay version of the 21-item Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21), the Malay version of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), and the Malay version of the WHOQoL-BREF. In this study, the DASS-21 subscale scores, MSPSS domain scores and WHOQoL-BREF domain scores were presented as continuous variables.

### Demographic characteristics

Data on participants’ demographic characteristics included age, gender, marital status and monthly living expenses. The assessment and coding of demographic characteristics are summarised in online supplemental file 1.

### Personal characteristics

The personal characteristics assessed in this study were the types of courses enrolled in at the university, the level of study which the respondents were enrolled in at the university and living arrangements. The assessment and coding of personal characteristics are summarised in online supplemental file 1.

### Clinical factors

Data on two clinical factors were collected in this study: history of pre-existing medical illnesses and history of pre-existing depressive and anxiety disorders. The assessment and coding of clinical factors are summarised in online supplemental file 1.

### COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms

Data on COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms included in this study were hours of online classes attended per week, perceived prevalence of COVID-19 cases at the place of residence, frustration due to loss of daily routine, frustration due to disruption of study and use of religious coping to manage stress in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The assessment and coding for COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms are summarised in online supplemental file 1.

### Depression, anxiety and stress

Presence of depression, anxiety and stress and severity of these symptoms were evaluated with DASS-21, which is a self-report questionnaire comprising seven items per subscale; the subscales are depression, anxiety and stress. Each item was scored on a Likert scale from 0 (did not apply to me at all) to 3 (applied to me very much). The sum scores were computed by adding the scores on the items per subscale and multiplying them by a factor of 2. The sum scores for each subscale may range between 0 and 42. Hence, the total score of the DASS-21 ranges from 0 to 120. The cut-off scores for DASS-21 to define cases are 9 for the depression subscale, 7 for the anxiety subscale and 14 for the stress subscale.\textsuperscript{19} The Malay version of the DASS-21 has good Cronbach’s $\alpha$ values of 0.75, 0.74 and 0.79 for the depression, anxiety and stress subscales, respectively.\textsuperscript{20}

### Social support

Perceived social support was measured by the MSPSS, which is a self-administered instrument that measures the perceived adequacy of social support individuals receive from friends, family and significant others/special persons. The MSPSS has 12 items, and each item was rated on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (very strongly disagree) to 7 (very strongly agree). The cumulative score of the MSPSS ranges from 12 to 84. Each domain comprises four items, and the cumulative score for each domain ranges from 4 to 28. The higher the score, the higher the individual’s level of perceived social support. The original version of the MSPSS has good internal consistency (Cronbach’s $\alpha=0.88$).\textsuperscript{21} The Malay version of the MSPSS has been validated among Malaysian university students, showing a high internal consistency (Cronbach’s $\alpha=0.94$).\textsuperscript{22}

### Quality of life

The QoL of the participants was measured using the WHOQoL-BREF, which is a self-administered questionnaire used to assess QoL. It comprises 26 items: items 1 and 2 are general questions on QoL, and the other items are grouped into four domains (physical health, psychological, social relationship and environmental QoL). Each item is scored on a Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5. Each domain was scored with values from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better QoL. The WHOQoL-BREF has good psychometric properties.\textsuperscript{23} The general norms for the WHOQoL-BREF domain scores are as follows: 73.5 (SD=18.1) for physical health QoL, 70.6 (SD=14.0) for psychological QoL, 71.5 (SD=18.2) for social relationship QoL and 75.1 (SD=13.0) for environmental QoL.\textsuperscript{13} The Malay version of the WHOQoL-BREF has demonstrated excellent psychometric properties, with an internal consistency (Cronbach’s $\alpha$) of 0.89.\textsuperscript{24}

### Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) V.26. Descriptive statistics were reported for participants’ demographic, personal and clinical factors and COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms, as well as for DASS-21, MSPSS and WHOQoL-BREF domain scores (to achieve objective 1 of the study). All categorical variables were presented as frequencies and percentages, while continuous variables were presented as mean and SD. There were no missing data.

To achieve objective 2 of the study, simple and multiple linear regression analyses were used to examine the association between COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms, psychological factors, perceived social support and QoL domains. In the multiple linear regression analyses, we adjusted for relevant demographic,
personal and clinical variables. Multicollinearity was assessed by referring to the variance inflation factor, in which all the independent variables included in the multiple linear regression models had a score of <5, indicating no multicollinearity. The normal probability plot of the residuals of all the multiple linear regression models demonstrated that all the points lay in a reasonably straight diagonal line from bottom left to top right, indicating that the errors of the linear regression models were normally distributed. Statistical significance was set at p<0.05 for the multiple linear regression analyses, and all p values were two-sided.

**Patient and public involvement**

This study was conducted without involvement of the participants, patients and the public. The findings of the study will be disseminated to the participants via email on request.

**RESULTS**

**Study participants**

All participants completed the questionnaire. The demographic, personal and clinical characteristics, and COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms of the participants are summarised in table 1. The mean physical health, psychological, social relationship and environmental QoL scores were 75.31 (SD=15.11), 67.72 (SD=17.14), 68.32 (SD=18.22) and 74.61 (SD=13.68), respectively. The psychological characteristics, social support and QoL of the participants are presented in table 1.

**Association between various factors and physical health QoL**

Table 2 illustrates the associations between COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms, psychological characteristics, social support and physical health QoL among the participants. Simple linear regression revealed that several factors were significantly associated with physical health QoL (table 2). However, the multiple linear regression model indicated that only three variables were significantly associated with higher physical health QoL: a greater number of hours of online classes attended per week (B=0.287, 95% CI 0.083 to 0.491, p=0.006), higher family support (B=2.294, 95% CI 0.848 to 3.740, p=0.002) and higher friend support (B=2.660, 95% CI 1.216 to 4.105, p<0.001). In contrast, frustration due to study disruption (B=−4.483, 95% CI −7.35 to −1.652, p=0.002) and greater severity of stress symptoms (B=−0.299, 95% CI −0.601 to −0.003, p=0.049) were significantly associated with lower physical health QoL. The multiple linear regression model contributed to a significant regression equation of \( F(20,295)=15.912 \) (p<0.001, \( R^2=0.519 \)).

**Association between various factors and psychological QoL**

Table 3 presents the association between COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms, psychological characteristics, social support and psychological QoL.
among the participants. Simple linear regression illustrated that several factors were significantly associated with psychological QoL and these are listed in table 3. The multiple linear regression model indicated that higher family support (B=-2.978, 95% CI 1.633 to 4.322, p<0.001), higher friend support (B=-2.369, 95% CI 1.026 to 3.712, p=0.001) and higher significant other support (B=2.133, 95% CI 1.004 to 3.263, p=0.001) were significantly associated with higher psychological QoL. Only two variables were significantly associated with lower psychological QoL: the perception that the area of residence had a high prevalence of COVID-19 cases (B=-3.112, 95% CI -5.658 to -0.566, p=0.017) and greater severity of depressive symptoms (B=-0.645, 95% CI -0.989 to -0.393, p<0.001). The multiple linear regression model contributed to a significant regression equation of F(20,295)=30.897 (p<0.001, R^2=0.677).

**Associations between various factors and environmental QoL**
The associations between COVID-19-related stressors and coping mechanisms, psychological characteristics, social support and environmental QoL among the participants are illustrated in table 5. Simple linear regression revealed that several factors were significantly associated with environmental QoL, as listed in table 5. The multiple linear regression model confirmed that agreeing that religious coping helped to manage stress (B=3.930, 95% CI 1.315 to 6.545, p=0.003), higher family support (B=1.794, 95% CI 0.409 to 3.179, p=0.011), higher friend support (B=3.100, 95% CI 1.716 to 4.483, p<0.001) and higher significant other support (B=2.369, 95% CI 1.205 to 3.532, p<0.001) were significantly associated with higher environmental QoL. None of the variables predicted a lower environmental QoL. The multiple linear regression model contributed to a significant regression equation of F(20,295)=12.631 (p<0.001, R^2=0.425).

**DISCUSSION**
This study investigated the QoL of Malaysian university students and its association with various factors and social support when the country was still battling the COVID-19 pandemic and after the end of movement lockdown. As a comparison with the norms of the WHOQoL-BREF domain scores in the non-pandemic-affected general population, the psychological (67.72 (study) vs 70.6 (general population)) and social relationship (68.32 (study) vs 71.5 (general population)) QoL levels reported in our study were relatively low, whereas the physical health and environmental QoL levels were comparable. This finding was not surprising because the prevalence rates of depression, anxiety and stress among the participants in this study were 36%, 37% and 42%, respectively, which may have led to lower psychological QoL. Furthermore, social distancing and restrictions on organising and attending social activities as preventive measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 may have contributed to lower social relationship QoL.

We found that only a greater number of hours of online classes attended per week and higher family and friend support significantly predicted an increase in physical health QoL among the participants. The literature points out that chronic absenteeism from class is associated with a higher risk of engaging in health risk behaviours, such as cigarette smoking, chronic alcohol use and risky sexual behaviours. In contrast, a sense of academic achievement is associated with a higher level of general health. Hence, the finding that university students who attended a greater number of hours of classes had a higher physical health QoL in this study is in line with what has been described in the literature. For the relationship between family and friend support and physical health QoL, a survey of 2348 adults in the USA reported that having good friend networks and friend

---

**Table 1 Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 anxiety subscale score</td>
<td>6.83*</td>
<td>7.98†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 stress subscale score</td>
<td>10.52*</td>
<td>8.95†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean family support score</td>
<td>22.28*</td>
<td>4.87†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean friend support score</td>
<td>21.68*</td>
<td>4.72†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean significant other support score</td>
<td>22.07*</td>
<td>9.16†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean physical health QoL score</td>
<td>75.31*</td>
<td>15.11†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean psychological QoL score</td>
<td>67.72*</td>
<td>17.14†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean social QoL score</td>
<td>68.32*</td>
<td>18.22†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean environmental QoL score</td>
<td>74.61*</td>
<td>13.68†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean.†SD.

DASS-21, 21-Item Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale; QoL, quality of life.

---

a significant regression equation of $F(20,295)=16.624$ ($p<0.001$, $R^2=0.530$).
support predicted increases in good subjective health status. Conversely, family and friend relationship strain may decrease long-term physical health. In addition, greater family and friend support is related to increased moderate-intensity and vigorous-intensity physical activity, which may enhance physical health QoL. Although our study did not assess participants’ physical activity during the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing physical activity, such as exercising at home with family and friends, may help people cope with boredom and loss of daily routine, potentially enhancing physical health QoL.

Our findings identified that frustration due to study disruption and higher severity of stress symptoms significantly predicted a decrease in participants’ physical health QoL. Interestingly, further questioning of the participants indicated that they were complaining of uncertainty about their future as their study was prolonged, their graduation time would be delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and that they were disturbed by loss of their daily academic routine, such as their usual classes and clinical sessions. Moreover, a switch from conventional in-person or classroom teaching to the new norm of tele-education or online classes may have disrupted the academic momentum of university students, particularly medical students in vulnerable groups, such as those with financial difficulties and students living in rural or remote areas of the country. Such students may have experienced lack of internet access, problems with internet coverage and financial constraints that forced them to take up jobs to sustain them during the trying times of COVID-19, which may have hampered their commitment to adapt to the new norm of online learning.

### Table 2: Association between various factors and physical health quality of life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Simple linear regression</th>
<th>Multiple linear regression model†</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>B (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19-related stressors and coping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frustration due to loss of daily routine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>−9.166 (−12.384 to −5.949)</td>
<td>0.076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>−2.544 (−5.354 to 0.266)</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean hours of online classes attended per week</td>
<td>0.240 (−0.014 to 0.493)</td>
<td>0.006*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frustration due to study disruption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>−8.367 (−11.783 to −4.952)</td>
<td>0.076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>−4.483 (−7.315 to −1.652)</td>
<td>0.002*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was your place of living highly prevalent for COVID-19-positive cases?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>−3.647 (−7.289 to −0.005)</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>−2.001 (−4.740 to 0.738)</td>
<td>0.152</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion helped you to cope with stress during COVID-19?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>2.910 (−0.667 to 6.488)</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.928 (−0.803 to 4.658)</td>
<td>0.166</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 depression subscale score</td>
<td>−0.997 (−1.164 to −0.830)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>−0.062 (−0.334 to 0.210)</td>
<td>0.654</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 anxiety subscale score</td>
<td>−0.909 (−1.093 to −0.724)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>−0.254 (−0.540 to 0.031)</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 stress subscale score</td>
<td>−0.959 (−1.113 to −0.804)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>−0.299 (−0.601 to −0.003)</td>
<td>0.049*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean family support score</td>
<td>6.284 (5.068 to 7.499)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>2.294 (0.848 to 3.740)</td>
<td>0.002*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean friend support score</td>
<td>6.332 (5.102 to 7.561)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>2.660 (1.216 to 4.105)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean significant other support score</td>
<td>3.967 (2.836 to 5.098)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>0.217 (−0.997 to 1.432)</td>
<td>0.725</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistical significance at p<0.05.
†Multiple linear regression model reported that $F(20,295)=15.912, p=0.001$, with $R^2=0.519$, adjusted for age, gender, marital status, living expenses, level of study which the respondents were enrolled in at the university, course enrolled in at the university, living arrangement, and history of pre-existing medical, depressive and anxiety disorders.

DASS-21, 21-Item Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale.
Three factors were identified as significant predictors of higher psychological QoL: higher levels of (1) family, (2) friend and (3) significant other social support. Conversely, both higher severity of depression and perception of living in an area with a high prevalence of COVID-19 cases significantly predicted lower psychological QoL. Studies on the general population and healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic have pinpointed that higher social support was associated with lower anxiety and depression, whereas lower social support was associated with higher anxiety and depression.32–36 Greater family and friend support, greater integration into a social network and having a larger social network are also protective against depression.37 Higher family and friend support has also been shown to enhance psychological well-being.38 Hence, it is not surprising that higher family, friend and significant other social support for the participants in this study was associated with higher psychological QoL. Our finding that those who perceived the area in which they lived to have a high prevalence of COVID-19 cases showed reduced psychological QoL is similar to the findings of two studies in China, which reported that those living and working in close proximity to the epicentre of COVID-19 infection had higher odds of experiencing psychological symptoms such as depressive and post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.36 39 The tighter movement control and the fear of contracting COVID-19 (for self and family) in those who perceived that they lived in an area with a high prevalence of COVID-19 cases may have led to the emergence of higher negative affect, depreciating respondents’ psychological QoL. Depression has been reported to diminish psychological QoL, which is attributed to the mood disturbance experienced by a person with depression. The degree of decrement of psychological QoL is inversely proportional to the severity of depressive symptoms.40 A study of 394 patients with depressive disorder in Ethiopia reported that the psychological QoL domain of the WHOQoL-BREF score was as low as 42.8±8.20.41 Hence, our finding of the inverse relationship between severity of depressive symptoms and psychological QoL is in line with previous observations.

### Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Simple linear regression</th>
<th>Multiple linear regression model†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B (95% CI)</td>
<td>P value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19-related stressors and coping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frustration due to loss of daily routine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>−9.321 (−13.006 to −5.637)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean hours of online classes attended per week</td>
<td>0.202 (−0.087 to 0.491)</td>
<td>0.170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frustration due to study disruption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>−5.814 (−9.776 to −1.852)</td>
<td>0.004*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was your place of living highly prevalent for COVID-19-positive cases?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>−5.438 (−9.550 to −1.326)</td>
<td>0.010*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion helped you to cope with stress during COVID-19?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5.212 (1.180 to 9.245)</td>
<td>0.011*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 depression subscale score</td>
<td>−1.440 (−1.601 to −1.278)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 anxiety subscale score</td>
<td>−1.119 (−1.323 to −0.916)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 stress subscale score</td>
<td>−1.204 (−1.369 to −1.038)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean family support score</td>
<td>9.082 (7.854 to 10.311)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean friend support score</td>
<td>8.500 (7.200 to 9.800)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean significant other support score</td>
<td>6.744 (5.589 to 7.899)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistical significance at p<0.05.
†Multiple linear regression model reported that F(20,295)=30.897, p<0.001, with R²=0.677, adjusted for age, gender, marital status, living expenses, level of study which the respondents were enrolled in at the university, course enrolled in at the university, living arrangement, and history of pre-existing medical, depressive and anxiety disorders.

DASS-21, 21-Item Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale.
symptoms and psychological QoL is well documented in the literature.

Our study indicated that using religious coping to manage stress during the COVID-19 pandemic and having higher family, friend and significant other support predicted increased social relationship QoL among the university students. No factors were significantly associated with lower social relationship QoL. Religious practices like attending religious services often increase attendees’ social networks and allow frequent exchanges and sharing of information compared with attending such services less frequently.42 It has been found that persons who attend religious services with one or both parents have greater promoted feelings of well-being, and those who attend religious services with their spouses exhibit enhanced relationship commitment.43 Further questioning of the participants in our study revealed that those who attempted to cope with the MCO and COVID-19 pandemic with religious coping spent more time in prayers with family at home during the MCO; hence, they strengthened their family ties and further enhanced their social relationship QoL. These results may explain the reason behind our finding that those who used religious coping to manage stress reported better social relationship QoL. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the quality of social relationships in that people receive better support from their family, feel more caring towards their family and others, and share their feelings with others more often.44 These shifts in social relationships support the association between higher family, friend and significant other support and greater social relationship QoL reported by the university students in this study.

The current study also highlighted that religious coping and greater family, friend and significant other support predicted an increase in environmental QoL, while none of the COVID-19-related stressors and psychological complications were associated with lower environmental QoL among university students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Similar to our study, in which most participants were Muslim, Gardner et al45 surveyed 114 university students from a university in Malaysia and found that the association between religious coping and increased social relationship QoL was stronger among students who attended religious services with one or both parents, compared to those who attended religious services less frequently.

---

**Table 4** Association between various factors and social relationship quality of life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Simple linear regression</th>
<th>Multiple linear regression model†</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>B (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>B (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COVID-19-related stressors and coping</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frustration due to loss of daily routine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td>−7.319 (−11.306 to −3.332)</td>
<td>0.669</td>
<td>−0.727 (−4.077 to 2.622)</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>−2.012)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>−7.319 (−11.306 to −3.332)</td>
<td>0.669</td>
<td>−0.727 (−4.077 to 2.622)</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean hours of online classes attended per week</td>
<td>0.235 (0.072 to 0.542)</td>
<td>0.133</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.190 (−0.053 to 0.433)</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.190 (−0.053 to 0.433)</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frustration due to study disruption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>0.004*</td>
<td>−6.224 (−10.435 to −2.012)</td>
<td>0.148</td>
<td>−2.487 (−5.862 to 0.888)</td>
<td>0.343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>−2.012)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>−6.224 (−10.435 to −2.012)</td>
<td>0.148</td>
<td>−2.487 (−5.862 to 0.888)</td>
<td>0.343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was your place of living highly prevalent for COVID-19-positive cases?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>−2.973 (−7.379 to 1.433)</td>
<td>0.343</td>
<td>−1.576 (−4.841 to 1.688)</td>
<td>0.343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>−1.433)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>−2.973 (−7.379 to 1.433)</td>
<td>0.343</td>
<td>−1.576 (−4.841 to 1.688)</td>
<td>0.343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion helped you to cope with stress during COVID-19?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>0.004*</td>
<td>6.353 (2.080 to 10.627)</td>
<td>0.16*</td>
<td>4.013 (0.758 to 7.267)</td>
<td>0.16*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10.627)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.353 (2.080 to 10.627)</td>
<td>0.16*</td>
<td>4.013 (0.758 to 7.267)</td>
<td>0.16*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychological characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 depression subscale score</td>
<td>−1.068 (−1.279 to −0.858)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td></td>
<td>−1.068 (−1.279 to −0.858)</td>
<td>0.491</td>
<td>−0.113 (−0.437 to 0.211)</td>
<td>0.252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 anxiety subscale score</td>
<td>−0.861 (−1.096 to −0.627)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td></td>
<td>−0.861 (−1.096 to −0.627)</td>
<td>0.252</td>
<td>−0.198 (−0.539 to 0.142)</td>
<td>0.742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean DASS-21 stress subscale score</td>
<td>−0.913 (−1.115 to −0.711)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td></td>
<td>−0.913 (−1.115 to −0.711)</td>
<td>0.742</td>
<td>−0.060 (−0.420 to 0.300)</td>
<td>0.742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social support</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean family support score</td>
<td>8.547 (7.149 to 9.945)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.547 (7.149 to 9.945)</td>
<td>0.018*</td>
<td>2.091 (0.367 to 3.815)</td>
<td>0.018*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean friend support score</td>
<td>9.576 (8.239 to 10.913)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.576 (8.239 to 10.913)</td>
<td>0.018*</td>
<td>5.304 (3.582 to 7.026)</td>
<td>0.018*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean significant other support score</td>
<td>6.895 (5.647 to 8.142)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.895 (5.647 to 8.142)</td>
<td>0.018*</td>
<td>2.164 (0.716 to 3.612)</td>
<td>0.018*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistical significance at p<0.05.
†Multiple linear regression model reported that F(20,295)=16.624, p<0.001, with R²=0.530, adjusted for age, gender, marital status, living expenses, level of study which the respondents were enrolled in at the university, course enrolled in at the university, living arrangement, and history of pre-existing medical, depressive and anxiety disorders.

DASS-21, 21-Item Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale.
students in New Zealand and highlighted that religious coping was positively related to QoL. Assessment of the individual domains of the WHOQoL-BREF also indicated that positive religious coping is associated with an increase in environmental QoL.\(^46\) supporting our finding that religious coping increased environmental QoL. Greater family, friend and significant other social support allows persons to strengthen their family ties, increase their social network size with friends and strengthen the positive relationship of a couple or partners. This may improve access of the person to resources and material goods, including financial support. Greater self-efficacy, competence and self-esteem as a result of good support from social networks may increase the sense of security in relation to physical surroundings and daily living, heightening environmental QoL.\(^47\) Hence, it is not surprising that greater family, friend and significant other social support leads to higher environmental QoL, as reported by this study.

Based on the findings of this study, we can highlight a few recommendations to improve the QoL of university students during the COVID-19 pandemic. First, higher education institutions (HEIs) should pay more attention to students who live in areas where COVID-19 cases are highly prevalent because these groups of students may have impaired QoL. Second, several psychological factors were reported to decrease QoL in this study, such as frustration due to study disruption and a higher severity of depressive and anxiety symptoms. During the COVID-19 pandemic, when social distancing is pivotal as an infection preventive measure, online psychosocial interventions that help curb these psychological complications are of utmost importance. Hence, HEIs should consider arranging online counselling or psychotherapy for university students needing these services. An example of an effective online psychosocial intervention for university students is the MePlusMe programme, which promotes psychological well-being.
supports mood and daily functioning, and enhances university students’ study skills. Third, as religious coping and family, friend and significant other social support increased the QoL of university students, HEIs and the government should focus on efforts to organise more online social support groups, encourage the use of web-conferencing applications to sustain social communication and relationships, and organise more online religious talks through HEI websites during the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, a sufficient duration of online classes should be arranged to enhance the sense of academic satisfaction and reduce feelings of uncertainty among university students, considering that a greater number of hours of online classes attended improves the QoL of university students. However, the question of whether COVID-19-related stressors have an impact on the academic performance of university students is still unresolved. To date, few studies have investigated how COVID-19 has affected the academic performance of college students and the findings were inconsistent.

Despite this shortfall, several factors may be associated with better academic performance during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as better understanding of students’ expectations among university instructors, feedback from students after completion of an online class, effective course design according to students’ needs and higher degree of happiness among students.

There are a few limitations to note in this study. First, the cross-sectional design of this study did not allow the causal relationship between various factors and QoL to be determined across time. Second, as the participants were not randomly sampled, they may not be representative of university students in Malaysia and hence this may restrict the generalisability of the findings. Third, as the questionnaires were all in the Malay language, it may have led to selection bias as international students could not participate. However, most international students in Malaysia are enrolled in private HEIs rather than in public universities.

In addition, excluding respondents who took less than 60% of the median time of the sample to answer the online questionnaires may also lead to selection bias. Finally, we did not assess the socioeconomic background of the respondents in this study, which could be an important confounding factor. Students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds may have poor internet access and live in unfavourable living conditions, which may diminish their QoL during the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite these limitations, this study fills the research gap on the scarcity of data on QoL of university students after the movement lockdown ended and has allowed several recommendations to be made.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study indicated that university students had lower psychological and social relationship QoL levels in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, even after the MCO was lifted. The current study identified two COVID-19-related stressors that predicted lower QoL among university students: frustration due to study disruption and perception of living in an area with a high prevalence of COVID-19 cases. Two psychological factors were predictive of lower QoL: higher severity of depression and stress. Conversely, the greater number of hours of classes attended per week, religious coping, and higher family, friends and significant other social support were associated with higher QoL among university students. Our findings indicate the pivotal role of online mental healthcare services and social support groups, and we have made some recommendations to improve the QoL of university students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank Dr Michael Wong and Dr Sarah Firdaus from Universiti Sains Malaysia for their assistance in recruiting participants and all the participants for their contribution to this research.

Contributors MFILBA: involved in the conceptualisation of research, data curation, obtained financial support, resources, investigation, methodology, data collection, data analysis and interpretation, supervision, validation, and writing of the original draft of the manuscript. NSM: involved in data curation, investigation, methodology, data analysis and interpretation, and writing and editing of a revised draft of the manuscript. SHT: involved in investigation, data collection, data analysis and interpretation, and writing and editing of a revised draft of the manuscript. MAAM: involved in data collection, data analysis and interpretation, and writing and editing of a revised draft of the manuscript. All authors have reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript before submission.

Funding This work was supported by a Short Term Grant of Universiti Sains Malaysia (grant number: 304/CGPT/6315236).

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of the Universiti Sains Malaysia (reference number USM/JEPEM/COVID19-21) and the Medical Research Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (reference number: UKMPP/111/8/JEP-2020-370). Each participant provided written informed consent before participating in the study.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary information.

Supplemental material This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/.

ORCID iD

Mohammad Farris Iman Leong Bin Abdullah http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7762-4052

REFERENCES


27 Walen HR, Lachman ME. Social support and strain from partner, family, and friends. Current directions in social psychology. 2002;14:267-76.


Supplementary file 1

The questions for assessment of and coding of the demographic, personal, clinical, and psychological characteristics of the participants

Demographic characteristics

The age of participants was recorded as a continuous variable. The gender of participants was categorized into males and females. The marital status was coded into two groups, such as “married” and “single, divorce, or widowed”. Monthly living expenses was categorized into two groups, such as “≤ Ringgit Malaysia 3000” and “> Ringgit Malaysia 3000”.

Personal characteristics

The response to the level of study which the respondents were enrolled in at university was recorded as “undergraduate course” and “postgraduate course”. The responses to the types of course enrolled was reported in two groups: “medical science-based course” (Bachelor of Science, Master of Science and Doctorate degree) and “medicine-based course” (Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, Master of Medicine and subspeciality training). The responses to living arrangement was coded as “living alone or living with friends” and “living with family”.

Clinical factors

History of pre-existing medical illnesses was evaluated through the question, “Do you have history of any medical illnesses?” The responses were coded as “No” and “Yes”. History of pre-existing depressive and anxiety disorders was evaluated through the question, “Do you have history of any depressive or anxiety disorders?” The responses were coded as “No” and “Yes”.

COVID-19 related stressors and coping

Hours of online classes attended per week was reported as a continuous variable. Perceived prevalence of COVID-19 cases at the area of living was investigated through the question, “Was your place of living located in an area with high prevalence of COVID-19 positive cases?” The responses were coded as “No” and “Yes”. Frustration due to loss of daily routine was reported through the question, “Did you feel frustrated during the movement control order because of loss of daily routine which you usually performed prior to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic?” The responses were coded as ‘No’ and ‘Yes’. Frustration due to disruption of study
was assessed through the question, “Did you feel frustrated during the movement control order because your study or academic activities were disrupted?” The responses were coded as ‘No’ and ‘Yes’. The use of religious coping in managing stress during the COVID-19 pandemic was recorded based on the question, ‘Did religion help you to cope with stress during the COVID-19 pandemic?’ The responses were coded as ‘No’ and ‘Yes’.
**Supplementary file 2**

**Socio-demographic, COVID-19 related and clinical characteristics questionnaire (English version)**

**Date:**

**Instruction: Please answer all the questions below.**

**Part A (Socio-demographic data):**

(1) **Age:** _______ years

(2) **Gender:**
   - [ ] Male
   - [ ] Female

(3) **Marital status:**
   - [ ] Married
   - [ ] Single/divorced/widow/widower

(4) **Average monthly expenses:**
   - [ ] < RM 1000
   - [ ] RM 1000 – RM 3000
   - [ ] > RM 3000

**Part B (Personal characteristics):**

(1) **The level of study you enrolled in the university:**
   - [ ] Undergraduate course
   - [ ] Postgraduate course
(2) Course enrolled in the university:

- Medical science related (BSc/MSc/PhD)
- Medicine related (MBBS/MMed/subspeciality)

(3) Who did you live with when the movement control order was enforced in Malaysia?

- I live alone/I live with friends or coursemates
- I live with my family

Part C (Clinical characteristics):

(1) Any history of pre-existing medical/surgical illnesses diagnosed by doctors?

- Yes
- No

(2) Any history of pre-existing depressive and anxiety disorders diagnosed by doctors?

- Yes
- No

Part D (COVID-19 related stressors and religious coping):

(1) Did you feel frustrated because of loss of daily routine during the movement control order?

- Yes
- No
(a) If yes, what were the daily routines which you were unable to do during the movement control order which cause you the frustration?

(2) On average, how many hours did you attend online classes in a week during the movement control order?

   hours

(3) Did you feel stressful because your study was disrupted during the movement control order?

   ○ Yes
   ○ No

(a) If yes, what made you stress up when your study was disrupted during movement control order?

(4) Were COVID-19-positive cases highly prevalent in your area of living during the movement control order?

   ○ Yes
   ○ No

(5) Did religion help you to cope with stress and frustration during the movement control order and COVID-19?

   ○ Yes
   ○ No
Thank you for answering all the questions. We appreciate your cooperation.
Soal selidik sosiodemografi, ciri-ciri berhubungkait dengan COVID-19 dan ciri-ciri klinikal (Malay version)

Tarikh:

Arahan: Sila jawab semua soalan dibawah.

Bahagian A (Data sosiodemografi):

(1) Umur: ———— tahun

(2) Jantina:

- Lelaki
- Perempuan

(3) Status perkahwinan:

- Berkahwin
- Belum kahwin/duda/janda

(4) Purata perbelanjaan bulanan:

- < RM 1000
- RM 1000 – RM 3000
- > RM 3000

Bahagian B (Ciri-ciri peribadi):

(1) Tahap kursus yang didaftar di universiti:

- Kursus sarjana muda
- Kursus pascasiswazah
(2) Kursus yang didaftar di universiti:

- Kursus berkaitan dengan sains perubatan (BSc/MSc/PhD)
- Kursus berkaitan dengan perubatan (MBBS/MMed/subspeciality)

(3) Anda tinggal dengan siapa semasa perintah kawalan pergerakan di Malaysia dilaksanakan?

- Saya tinggal bersendirian/Saya tinggal dengan kawan atau rakan sekursus
- Saya tinggal bersama dengan keluarga

Bahagian C (Ciri-ciri klinikal):

(1) Adakah anda mempunyai sejarah penyakit medikal/surgikal yang didiagnosis oleh doktor?

- Ya
- Tidak

(2) Adakah anda mempunyai sejarah penyakit kemurungan dan keresahan yang didiagnosis oleh doktor?

- Ya
- Tidak

Bahagian D (Stres berhubungkait dengan COVID-19 dan menangani stres secara keagamaan):

(1) Adakah anda berasa kecewa kerana kehilangan rutin harian semasa perintah kawalan pergerakan?

- Ya
- Tidak
(a) Jika ya, apakah rutin harian yang tidak dapat anda laksanakan semasa perintah kawalan pergerakan sehingga menyebabkan kekecewaan?

(b) Dalam purata, berapa jamkah anda menghadiri kelas atas talian dalam seminggu semasa perintah kawalan pergerakan?

(c) Adakah anda berasa tertekan kerana pembelajaran anda tersekat semasa perintah kawalan pergerakan?

   ○ Ya
   ○ Tidak

(a) Jika ya, apakah yang menyebabkan anda tertekan apabila pembelajaran anda tersekat semasa perintah kawalan pergerakan?

(b) Adakah kes positif COVID-19 tinggi kekerapannya di Kawasan tempat tinggal anda semasa perintah kawalan pergerakan?

   ○ Ya
   ○ Tidak

(5) Adakah keagamaan membantu anda menangani stres dan kekecewaan semasa perintah kawalan pergerakan dan COVID-19?

   ○ Ya
Tidak

Terima kasih kerana menjawab kesemua soalan. Kami menghargai kerjasama anda.