Variable

Intercept

AGE

FEMALE

IMMI1

IMMI2

PRIOR

INSTI

FOSTER

PSYC

 R^{2}

Coeff

 β_0

 β_1

 β_2

 β_3

 β_4

 β_5

 β_6

 β_7

 β_8

Group

В

-0.386

(0.550)

0.112

(0.070)

(0.072)

0.111

(0.071)

-0.020

(0.072)

(0.085)

0.365

(0.074)

0.001

(0.059)

0.104

(0.075)

0.238

(0.061)

0.143 †

 -0.138^{\dagger}

 $\overline{\mathbf{C}}$

(0.530)

-0.071

(0.072)

-0.063

(0.065)

0.079

(0.062)

0.018

(0.056)

0.089

(0.059)

0.154

(0.077)

-0.089

(0.057)

0.170

(0.063)

0.081

(0.032)

All estimates were pooled over ten multiply imputed datasets using Rubin's Rule.

Note. These tables summarised the standardized coefficients of the regression models used to

measure FFT effectiveness during the COVID-19 pandemic. Parameters associated with behavioral improvement (Δ BHV) were presented in Panel A whereas those associated with risk reduction (Δ RSK) are in B. Point estimates are accompanied by their standard errors below in parentheses.

0.977 †

B: Risk reduction (Δ RSK)

Coeff

 β_0

 β_1

 β_2

 β_3

 β_4

 β_5

 β_6

 β_7

 β_8

-0.015

(0.518)

0.166

(0.070)

0.051

(0.077)

0.087

(0.097)

0.041

(0.084)

0.125

(0.096)

0.087

(0.087)

(0.057)

-0.031

(0.083)

0.076

(0.045)

-0.158**

Variable

Intercept

AGE

FEMALE

IMMI1

IMMI2

PRIOR

INSTI

FOSTER

PSYC

 R^{2}

Group

В

0.176

(0.492)

0.158

(0.062)

(0.077)

-0.024

(0.071)

-0.018

(0.070)

0.123

(0.078)

0.081

(0.074)

-0.014

(0.050)

0.163

(0.078)

0.110

(0.048)

-0.187*

 \mathbf{C}

2.040

(0.501)

-0.077

(0.063)

-0.001

(0.066)

0.092

(0.063)

-0.148

(0.044)

0.178

(0.075)

-0.049

(0.080)

-0.164

(0.058)

0.060

(0.066)

0.090

(0.034)

Model Results for	FFT Effec	tiveness	during	COVID-
A: Behavioral improvement (ΔBHV)				

-0.441

(0.447)

0.143

(0.070)

0.017

(0.079)

-0.051

(0.073)

-0.059

(0.062)

0.100

(0.085)

0.245

(0.101)

0.080

(0.088)

0.070

(0.083)

0.135

(0.070)

 $^{\dagger}p$ < .10. *p < .05. **p < .01. ***p < .001.