

S3 Table. Differences in the variables measured before COVID-19 in non-respondents and respondents in the COVID-19 wave

	Not included in study	Included in study	t-value or OR (multinomial regression)	p-value	relative bias
n	2062	2345			
Age	28.17	28.21	-0.97	.330	-0.1%
Linguistic region					
French-speaking	53.4%	58.0%	1.205	.002	-3.8%
German-speaking	46.6%	42.0%	ref.		
Highest level of education (International Standard Classification of Education; ISCED)					
compulsory schooling (ISCED 2; 9 years)	2.3%	1.7%	0.802	.324	12.1%
secondary school diploma (ISCED 34; 12–13 years)	11.6%	9.4%	0.841	.105	9.9%
apprenticeship (ISCED 35; 12–13 years)	41.8%	40.3%	ref.		
bachelor's degree (ISCED 6; 15 years)	24.4%	26.1%	0.184	1.109	-3.1%
master's degree (ISCED 7; 17 years)	19.9%	22.5%	1.173	.055	-5.7%
Relative financial status					
below average	32.8%	31.4%	0.968	.670	2.0%
average	29.5%	29.2%	ref.		
above average	37.7%	39.4%	1.057	.453	-2.1%
Difficulty paying usual bills					
easy or very easy	35.5%	41.4%	ref.		
fairly easy	32.2%	32.5%	0.864	.043	-0.4%
rather difficult or difficult	32.3%	26.1%	0.691	.000	10.1%
Mental health					
Major depression score	9.54	9.10	1.86	.063	2.2%
Perceived stress score	5.46	4.89	6.51	.000	5.2%
Sleep quality	2.98	3.00	-0.84	.402	-0.3%

Note: t-tests were used to test difference in continuous variables and multinomial regressions for categorical variables (with % indicators). Non-respondents did either not reply at all or only partially and were therefore excluded from the study. The relative bias was calculated by the following formula: value total ((n not included/n included in study)* (value not included/value included in study))/value total sample).