

1 Comparing population-level mental
2 health of UK workers before and during
3 the COVID-19 pandemic: A longitudinal
4 study using Understanding Society

5 [Supplementary Material](#)

6

7 Table S1A. SIC Industrial Classifications Sections in Understanding Society and study

| SIC Industrial Classifications Sections - Understanding Society | | SIC Industrial Classifications Sections -Included in Study |
|---|----|--|
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 1 | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing |
| Mining and Quarrying | 2 | Mining, Energy and Water Supply |
| Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning | | |
| Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities | | |
| Manufacturing | | |
| Construction | 4 | Construction |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 5 | Wholesale and Retail Trade Motor Repair |
| Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles | | |
| Transportation and Storage | 6 | Transportation and Storage |
| Accommodation and Food Service Activities | 7 | Accommodation and Food Services |
| Information and Communication | 8 | Information and Communication |
| Financial and Insurance Activities | 9 | Financial and Insurance Activities |
| Real Estate Activities | 10 | Real Estate Activities |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities | 11 | Professional Scientific and Technical |
| Administrative and Support Service Activities | 12 | Administrative and Support Services |
| Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security | 13 | Public Administration and Defence |
| Education | 14 | Education |
| Human Health and Social Work Activities | 15 | Human Health and Social Work Activities |
| Arts, Entertainment and Recreation | 16 | Other Services |
| Other Service Activities | | |
| Activities of Households as Employers | | |

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9 Table S1B. Social class by occupation

| Socio-economic class (NS-SEC) /Occupation (SOC 2010) | Managers, directors and senior officials | Professional occupations | Associate professional and technical occupations | Administrative and secretarial occupations | Skilled trades occupations | Caring, leisure and other service occupations | Sales and customer service occupations | Process, plant and machine operatives | Elementary occupations | Total |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|---------------|
| Large employers & higher management | 1,026 | 371 | 280 | 26 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 1,740 |
| % | 30.81 | 5.43 | 5.32 | 0.74 | 1.03 | 0 | 0.97 | 0.53 | 0.12 | 6.42 |
| Higher professional | 60 | 2,444 | 226 | 28 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 2,800 |
| % | 1.80 | 35.79 | 4.29 | 0.79 | 1.03 | 0.45 | 0.65 | 0.61 | 0 | 10.33 |
| Lower management & professional | 1,799 | 3,498 | 3,722 | 795 | 146 | 117 | 203 | 34 | 47 | 10,361 |
| % | 54.02 | 51.22 | 70.69 | 22.48 | 10.75 | 4.79 | 13.11 | 2.98 | 2.84 | 38.22 |
| Intermediate | 59 | 271 | 601 | 2,030 | 90 | 395 | 362 | 11 | 21 | 3,840 |
| % | 1.77 | 3.97 | 11.42 | 57.39 | 6.63 | 16.16 | 23.37 | 0.96 | 1.27 | 14.16 |
| Small employers & own account | 309 | 195 | 160 | 187 | 393 | 315 | 80 | 152 | 177 | 1,968 |
| % | 9.28 | 2.86 | 3.04 | 5.29 | 28.94 | 12.89 | 5.16 | 13.31 | 10.69 | 7.26 |
| Lower supervisory & technical | 46 | 5 | 110 | 58 | 426 | 173 | 113 | 274 | 169 | 1,374 |
| % | 1.38 | 0.07 | 2.09 | 1.64 | 31.37 | 7.08 | 7.3 | 23.99 | 10.21 | 5.07 |
| Semi-routine | 30 | 39 | 146 | 381 | 184 | 1,334 | 748 | 243 | 509 | 3,614 |
| % | 0.90 | 0.57 | 2.77 | 10.77 | 13.55 | 54.58 | 48.29 | 21.28 | 30.74 | 13.33 |
| Routine | 1 | 6 | 20 | 32 | 91 | 99 | 18 | 415 | 731 | 1,413 |
| % | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.38 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 4.05 | 1.16 | 36.34 | 44.14 | 5.21 |
| Total | 3,330 | 6,829 | 5,265 | 3,537 | 1,358 | 2,444 | 1,549 | 1,142 | 1,656 | 27,110 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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13 Weighting strategy

14 First, we created an inverse-probability weight within each survey wave for having outcome data based
15 on:

- 16 i. Age, split in three broad age bands (1: 18/29y old, 2: 30/45y old and 3: Over 45y old),
- 17 ii. gender (male vs female),
- 18 iii. race (white vs non-white) and
- 19 iv. type of employment which is another binary variable that categorises employees versus those
20 that are either self-employed, both employees and self-employed and other.

21 These were combined with weights provided with the COVID-19 surveys, which were designed to
22 weight the observed sample at each COVID survey to resemble the sample from the 2017-2019 survey.
23 We also weighted the 2018-2020 survey to resemble the 2017-2019 survey based on the same
24 covariates listed above plus the binary variable for psychological distress and combined this with the
25 weight for outcome missingness for that survey. By using this method, each individual has a non-
26 monotone weight at each survey wave.

27

28 Transition Probabilities

29 A detailed description of the method we have used to carried observations forward and backwards
30 for the industry variables can be found below:

- 31 1. We first recoded the industry variable in the Covid-19 surveys where data was available (June and
32 July to align with the industry variable we have used for the pre-pandemic Waves
- 33 2. Then we carried forward valid observations (not missing or inapplicable) for September Wave from
34 July first and if still missing from June only to those that were employed in both waves and valid
35 observations for November using the exact same method.
- 36 3. Then we carried backwards observed data from June and July for April and May.
- 37 4. Then, we have carried forward or backwards information for June and July where we only had
38 observed information for the same individual in just one of the two surveys.
- 39 5. Where data for June and July was still missing, we have carried forward information from pre-
40 pandemic (Wave 9 and/or Wave 10/11). Steps 4 and 5 have resulted into enhancing our sample by
41 115 observations in June and 77 observations in July.
- 42 6. Then we carried pre-pandemic information forward for all COVID-19 surveys where data was still
43 missing.

44 Using these steps and before we apply any restrictions to the data for the purpose of our analysis
45 apart from being employed, and after we have employed our data carrying forward and backward

46 method we had 73,825 valid observations across 20,886 individuals for both pre-pandemic Waves 9
47 and 10/11 and all Covid-19 surveys (Pre-pandemic: 31,739 observations, Pandemic: 42,086
48 observations) of which 15,943 observations were observed during pandemic while all data points for
49 pre-pandemic were observed. Therefore, we have carried forward or backwards 26,143 observations
50 for all six COVID-19 surveys (June and July included) of which 5,455 (20.8%) observations were carried
51 forward from pre-pandemic waves (Waves 9 and Wave 10/11).

52 We then imposed our exclusion criteria in the data and come up with an analytical sample of 41,207
53 observations, where we ended up with 41,207 observations (Pre-Pandemic: 12,192, Pandemic:
54 29,015). Of them 9,781 observations are observed data points that refer to individuals that
55 participated in both pre and pandemic periods (but after COVID-19 June survey where data for
56 industry was first observed) and 19,234 observations were carried either forward or backwards from
57 pre or pandemic Waves.

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59 We have used the same strategy to carry information forwards for the other two exposures variables
60 we have used (social class and occupation).

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62 Table S2.: Transition probabilities and correlations between current and lagged values for industry, social class, and occupation

| Industry | Pre pandemic | | Pandemic 1-month PP | Social class | Pre pandemic | | Occupation | Pre pandemic | |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | 2-wave | 1-wave | | | 2-wave | 1-wave | | 2-wave | 1-wave |
| Agriculture Forestry and Fishing | 93.74 | 94.02 | 90.32 | Large employers & higher management | 85.59 | 85.64 | Managers, directors and senior officials | 87.29 | 87.57 |
| Mining, Energy and Water Supply | 91.91 | 91.79 | 79.51 | Higher professional | 92.83 | 92.72 | Professional occupations | 93.20 | 93.05 |
| Manufacturing | 93.61 | 93.41 | 87.39 | Lower management & professional | 91.85 | 91.79 | Associate professional and technical occupations | 86.19 | 86.29 |
| Construction | 93.20 | 93.55 | 89.69 | Intermediate | 87.38 | 87.26 | Administrative and secretarial occupations | 86.04 | 85.74 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade Motor Repair | 91.23 | 91.15 | 89.51 | Small employers & own account | 92.23 | 92.24 | Skilled trades occupations | 87.73 | 87.80 |
| Transportation and Storage | 93.95 | 93.94 | 79.52 | Lower supervisory & technical | 83.40 | 83.44 | Caring, leisure and other service occupations | 89.58 | 89.66 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 84.48 | 84.41 | 74.12 | Semi-routine | 87.22 | 87.19 | Sales and customer service occupations | 80.22 | 80.87 |
| Information and Communication | 92.66 | 92.64 | 79.30 | Routine | 85.65 | 85.79 | Process, plant and machine operatives | 88.95 | 88.84 |
| Financial and Insurance Activities | 93.78 | 93.68 | 90.22 | | | | Elementary occupations | 81.94 | 82.66 |
| Real Estate Activities | 92.69 | 92.67 | 85.51 | | | | | | |
| Professional Scientific and Technical | 92.90 | 92.88 | 72.31 | | | | | | |
| Administrative and Support Services | 87.26 | 87.27 | 54.38 | | | | | | |
| Public Administration and Defence | 94.58 | 94.79 | 77.32 | | | | | | |
| Education | 96.00 | 95.87 | 96.41 | | | | | | |
| Human Health and Social Work Activities | 96.54 | 96.48 | 89.47 | | | | | | |
| Other Services | 90.30 | 90.14 | 62.96 | | | | | | |
| Average | 92.43 | 92.42 | 81.12 | | 88.27 | 88.26 | | 86.79 | 86.94 |

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64 Table S3: Sample characteristics in the pre and pandemic Waves (Weighted Sample)

| | Full sample (Weighted) | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Pre-Pandemic | | Pandemic | | Total | |
| Outcome | | | | | | |
| <i>GHQ case %</i> | | | | | | |
| No | 82.06 | | 75.34 | | 77.34 | |
| Yes | 17.94 | | 24.66 | | 22.66 | |
| Total | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| Control Variables (Categorical) | | | | | | |
| <i>Sex %</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 46.68 | | 49.60 | | 48.73 | |
| Female | 53.32 | | 50.22 | | 51.27 | |
| Total | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| <i>Race %</i> | | | | | | |
| White | 93.77 | | 93.73 | | 93.74 | |
| Non-White | 6.23 | | 6.27 | | 6.26 | |
| Total | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| <i>UK country %</i> | | | | | | |
| England | 86.60 | | 85.21 | | 85.63 | |
| Wales | 3.94 | | 4.32 | | 4.21 | |
| Scotland | 7.81 | | 8.06 | | 7.98 | |
| Northern Ireland | 1.64 | | 2.41 | | 2.18 | |
| Total | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| <i>Employment Type %</i> | | | | | | |
| Employed | 86.42 | | 85.02 | | 85.41 | |
| Self-Employed, both or other | 13.58 | | 14.98 | | 14.56 | |
| Total | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |
| Control Variables (Continuous) | | | | | | |
| | Pre-pandemic | | Pandemic | | Total | |
| <i>Age</i> | mean | sd | mean | sd | mean | sd |
| | 45.20 | 11.86 | 45.92 | 12.21 | 45.70 | 12.11 |

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66 Table S4: Observations for Industry (SIC-2007) in pre-pandemic and pandemic Waves (Unweighted
67 and Weighted Sample (in brackets))

| Industry SIC-2007 | Full sample | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Pre-pandemic | Pandemic | Total |
| Agriculture Forestry and Fishing | 58 | 284 | 342 |
| % | 0.47 (0.45) | 0.98 (1.22) | 0.83 (0.99) |
| Mining, Energy and Water Supply | 171 | 573 | 744 |
| % | 1.4 (1.31) | 1.97 (1.95) | 1.8 (1.76) |
| Manufacturing | 1,038 | 1,877 | 2,915 |
| % | 8.51 (8.54) | 6.47 (7.01) | 7.07 (7.47) |
| Construction | 533 | 1,311 | 1,844 |
| % | 4.37 (4.79) | 4.52 (5.90) | 4.47 (5.57) |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade Motor Repair | 1,326 | 2,748 | 4,074 |
| % | 10.88 (11.86) | 9.47 (11.94) | 9.89 (11.91) |
| Transportation and Storage | 492 | 962 | 1,454 |
| % | 4.04 (4.18) | 3.32 (4.19) | 3.53 (4.19) |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 344 | 670 | 1,014 |
| % | 2.82 (2.93) | 2.31 (2.72) | 2.46 (2.78) |
| Information and Communication | 495 | 1,314 | 1,809 |
| % | 4.06 (4.21) | 4.53 (4.44) | 4.39 (4.37) |
| Financial and Insurance Activities | 430 | 1 354 | 1,784 |
| % | 3.52 (3.86) | 4.67 (4.25) | 4.33 (4.13) |
| Real Estate Activities | 159 | 326 | 485 |
| % | 1.30 (1.32) | 1.12 (0.90) | 1.18 (1.03) |
| Professional Scientific and Technical | 948 | 1 853 | 2,801 |
| % | 7.78 (7.84) | 6.39 (5.37) | 6.80 (6.11) |
| Administrative and Support Services | 465 | 1,292 | 1,757 |
| % | 3.81 (4.02) | 4.45 (3.72) | 4.26 (3.81) |
| Public Administration and Defence | 1,054 | 1,465 | 2,519 |
| % | 8.65 (7.89) | 5.05 (4.51) | 6.11 (5.52) |
| Education | 1,820 | 4,653 | 6,473 |
| % | 14.93 (14.41) | 16.04 (13.59) | 15.71 (13.83) |
| Human Health and Social Work Activities | 2,266 | 4,360 | 6,626 |
| % | 18.59 (17.41) | 15.03 (13.63) | 16.08 (14.76) |
| Other Services | 593 | 3,973 | 4,566 |
| % | 4.86 (4.97) | 13.69 (14.66) | 11.08 (11.77) |
| Total | 12,192 | 29,015 | 41,207 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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69 Table S5: Observations for Social Class (NS-SEC) pre-pandemic and pandemic Waves (Unweighted and
70 Weighted Sample (in brackets))

| Social Class NS-SEC | Full sample | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Pre-pandemic | Pandemic | Total |
| Large employers & higher management | 715 | 1,686 | 2,401 |
| % | 5.86 (5.92) | 5.81 (5.32) | 5.83 (5.50) |
| Higher professionals | 1,351 | 3,214 | 4,565 |
| % | 11.08 (10.41) | 11.08 (9.15) | 11.08 (9.52) |
| Lower management & pr | 4,370 | 10,455 | 14,825 |
| % | 35.84 (35.17) | 36.03 (31.28) | 35.98 (32.44) |
| Intermediate | 1,697 | 4,164 | 5,861 |
| % | 13.92 (13.99) | 14.35 (13.98) | 14.22 (13.98) |
| Small employers & own account | 1,108 | 2,471 | 3,579 |
| % | 9.09 (8.90) | 8.52 (8.47) | 8.69 (8.60) |
| Lower supervisory & technical | 700 | 1,612 | 2,312 |
| % | 5.74 (6.17) | 5.56 (7.48) | 5.61 (7.09) |
| Semi-routine | 1,622 | 3,888 | 5,510 |
| % | 13.30 (13.88) | 13.4 (16.45) | 13.37 (15.68) |
| Routine | 629 | 1,525 | 2,154 |
| % | 5.16 (5.56) | 5.26 (7.88) | 5.23 (7.19) |
| Total | 12,192 | 29,015 | 41,207 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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75 Table S6: Observations for Occupations (SoC) in pre-pandemic and pandemic Waves (Unweighted and
76 Weighted Sample (in brackets))

| Occupations SOC 2010, condensed | Full sample | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Pre-pandemic | Pandemic | Total |
| Managers, directors and senior official | 978 | 2,352 | 3,330 |
| % | 11.91 (12.17) | 12.44 (12.01) | 12.28 (12.06) |
| Professional occupations | 2,051 | 4,778 | 6,829 |
| % | 24.97 (23.29) | 25.28 (20.12) | 25.19 (21.07) |
| Associate professional and technical occupations | 1,565 | 3,700 | 5,265 |
| % | 19.06 (18.76) | 19.58 (18.53) | 19.42 (18.60) |
| Administrative and secretarial occupations | 1,055 | 2,482 | 3,537 |
| % | 12.85 (12.51) | 13.13 (10.51) | 13.05 (11.11) |
| Skilled trades occupations | 420 | 938 | 1,358 |
| % | 5.12 (5.72) | 4.96 (7.89) | 5.01 (7.24) |
| Caring leisure and other service occupations | 775 | 1,669 | 2,444 |
| % | 9.44 (9.20) | 8.83 (9.62) | 9.02 (9.49) |
| Sales and customer service occupations | 500 | 1,049 | 1,549 |
| % | 6.09 (6.67) | 5.55 (7.26) | 5.71 (7.09) |
| Process, plant, and machine operatives | 358 | 784 | 1,142 |
| % | 4.36 (4.47) | 4.15 (5.31) | 4.21 (5.06) |
| Elementary occupations | 508 | 1,148 | 1,656 |
| % | 6.19 (7.20) | 6.07 (8.75) | 6.11 (8.28) |
| Total | 8,210 | 18,900 | 27,110 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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79 Table S7. Unstratified Regression models – Sensitivity analysis for outcome variable ((0: 0≤GHQ-12≤2, 1: 3≤GHQ-12≤12).

| | | Odds Ratios | | P values | | CI 95% | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | Analytical Model | Sensitivity | Analytical Model | Sensitivity | Analytical Model | Sensitivity |
| Industry SIC 2007 (Model 1) | Accomm&Food Services | 2.710 | 2.372 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 1.569–4.680 | 1.435–3.939 |
| | Agriculture Forestry and Fishing | 0.655 | 0.525 | 0.483 | 0.301 | 0.201–2.136 | 0.155–1.784 |
| | Mining–Energy and Water Supply | 1.670 | 1.841 | 0.231 | 0.136 | 0.722–3.863 | 0.827–4.117 |
| | Manufacturing | 3.013 | 3.043 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.917–4.737 | 2.051–4.531 |
| | Construction | 2.726 | 2.153 | 0.001 | 0.016 | 1.545–4.807 | 1.156–4.031 |
| | Wholesale and Retail Trade Motor Repair | 2.333 | 2.358 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.611–3.380 | 1.651–3.373 |
| | Transportation and Storage | 1.725 | 2.014 | 0.072 | 0.014 | 0.952–3.126 | 1.118–3.37 |
| | Information and Communication | 2.393 | 2.107 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.406–4.073 | 1.34–3.356 |
| | Financial and Insurance Activities | 1.420 | 1.531 | 0.148 | 0.065 | 0.883–2.282 | 0.977–2.413 |
| | Real Estate Activities | 2.378 | 2.502 | 0.073 | 0.063 | 0.922–6.135 | 0.954–6.596 |
| | Professional Scientific and Technical | 3.150 | 3.461 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2.169–4.575 | 2.454–4.908 |
| | Administrative and Support Services | 2.061 | 1.852 | 0.007 | 0.019 | 1.218–3.488 | 1.105–3.097 |
| | Public Administration and Defence | 2.197 | 2.356 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.522–3.172 | 1.691–3.287 |
| | Education | 2.435 | 2.689 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.835–3.232 | 2.047–3.532 |
| | Human Health and Social Work Activities | 2.185 | 2.266 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.687–2.830 | 1.788–2.876 |
| | Other Services | 2.273 | 2.155 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.517–3.404 | 1.494–3.121 |
| Social class NS-SEC (Model 2) | Large employers & higher management) | 1.907 | 1.893 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.287–2.827 | 1.324–2.75 |
| | Higher professional | 2.601 | 2.810 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.919–3.524 | 2.111–3.694 |
| | Lower management & professional | 2.381 | 2.477 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.924–2.947 | 2.028–3.02 |
| | Intermediate | 2.078 | 2.159 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.544–2.796 | 1.622–2.873 |
| | Small employers & own account | 3.244 | 3.180 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2.276–4.626 | 2.217–4.582 |
| | Lower supervisory & technical | 2.308 | 2.160 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 1.441–3.697 | 1.402–3.345 |
| | Semi-routine | 2.132 | 2.191 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.575–2.887 | 1.649–2.914 |
| | Routine | 1.656 | 1.649 | 0.025 | 0.021 | 1.065–2.577 | 1.08–2.531 |
| Occupation (SOC) (Model 3) | Managers, directors and senior officials | 2.557 | 2.369 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.783–3.667 | 1.704–3.279 |
| | Professional occupations | 2.337 | 2.621 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.783–3.064 | 2.037–3.386 |
| | Associate professional and technical occupations | 2.471 | 2.664 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.784–3.424 | 1.954–3.622 |
| | Administrative and secretarial occupations | 1.892 | 1.925 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.324–2.703 | 1.382–2.688 |
| | Skilled trades occupations | 2.877 | 3.068 | 0.002 | 0.001 | 1.479–5.597 | 1.571–6.007 |
| | Caring, leisure and other service occupations | 2.166 | 2.364 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.448–3.239 | 1.624–3.452 |
| | Sales and customer service occupations | 3.010 | 3.064 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 1.613–5.618 | 1.643–5.647 |
| | Process, plant and machine operatives | 2.467 | 2.457 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 1.283–4.742 | 1.361–4.459 |
| | Elementary occupations | 1.596 | 1.471 | 0.063 | 0.101 | 0.976–2.612 | 0.928–2.337 |

80 Note: Grey-shadowed areas represent estimations for the sensitivity analysis

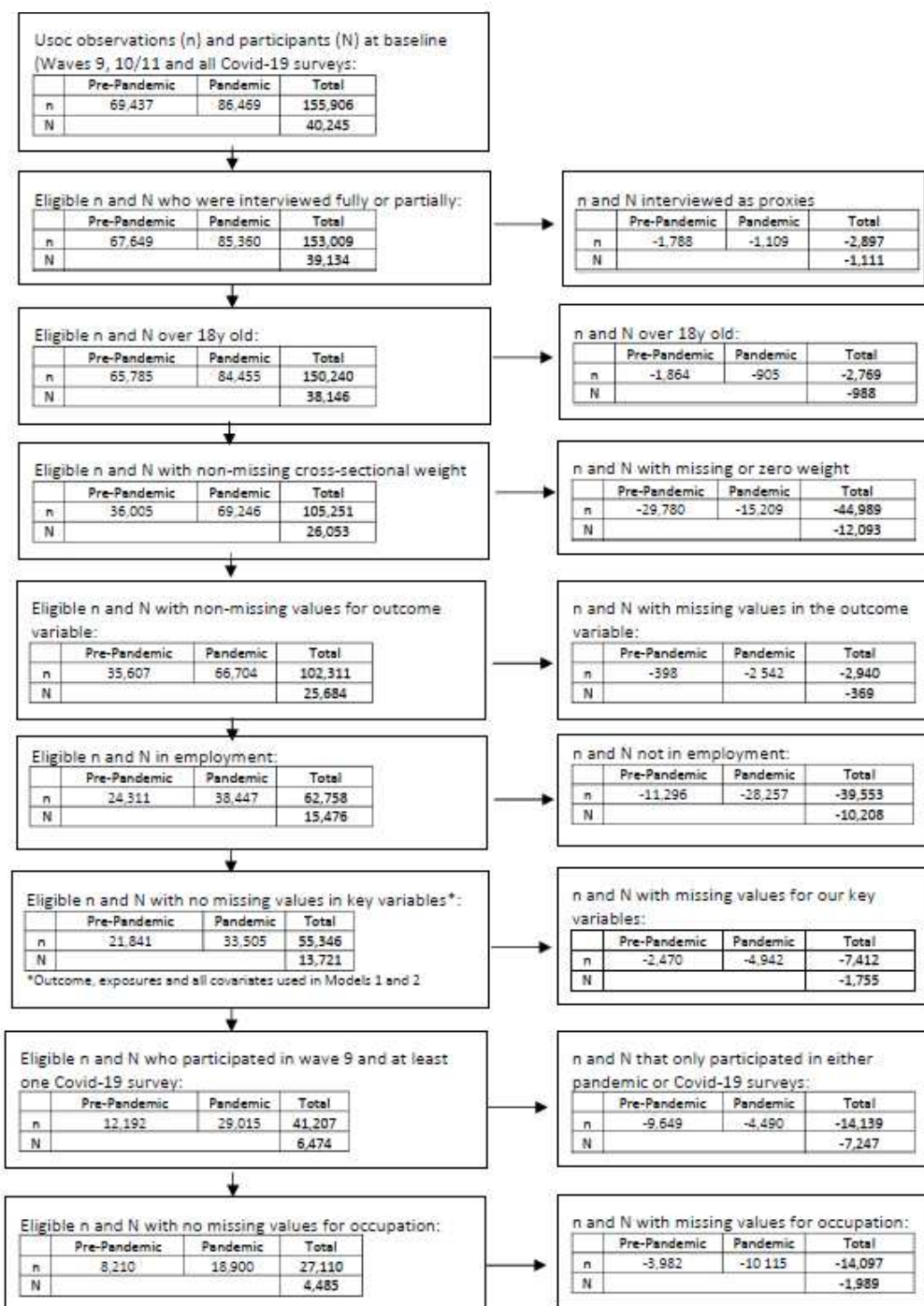
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82 Table S8. Total, included and excluded observations and participants across all waves used

| Waves | Observations | | | Individuals | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | Included | Excluded | Total | Included | Excluded |
| <i>Pre-Pandemic</i> | | | | | | |
| Wave 9 | 36,055 | 6,450 | 29,605 | 14,884 | 1,162 | 13,722 |
| Wave 10/11 | 33,382 | 5,742 | 27,640 | 11,911 | 2,149 | 9,762 |
| COVID-19 April Survey | 17,761 | 5,679 | 12,082 | 3,367 | 951 | 2,416 |
| COVID-19 May Survey | 15,529 | 5,153 | 10,376 | 2,491 | 778 | 1,713 |
| COVID-19 June Survey | 14,123 | 4,971 | 9,152 | 2,066 | 729 | 1,337 |
| COVID-19 July Survey | 13,574 | 4,810 | 8,764 | 2,014 | 703 | 1,311 |
| COVID-19 September Survey | 12,876 | 4,326 | 8,550 | 1,774 | 599 | 1,175 |
| COVID-19 November Survey | 12,846 | 4,076 | 8,770 | 1,738 | 565 | 1,173 |
| Total | 155,906 | 41,207 | 114,699 | 40,245 | 6,474 | 33,771 |

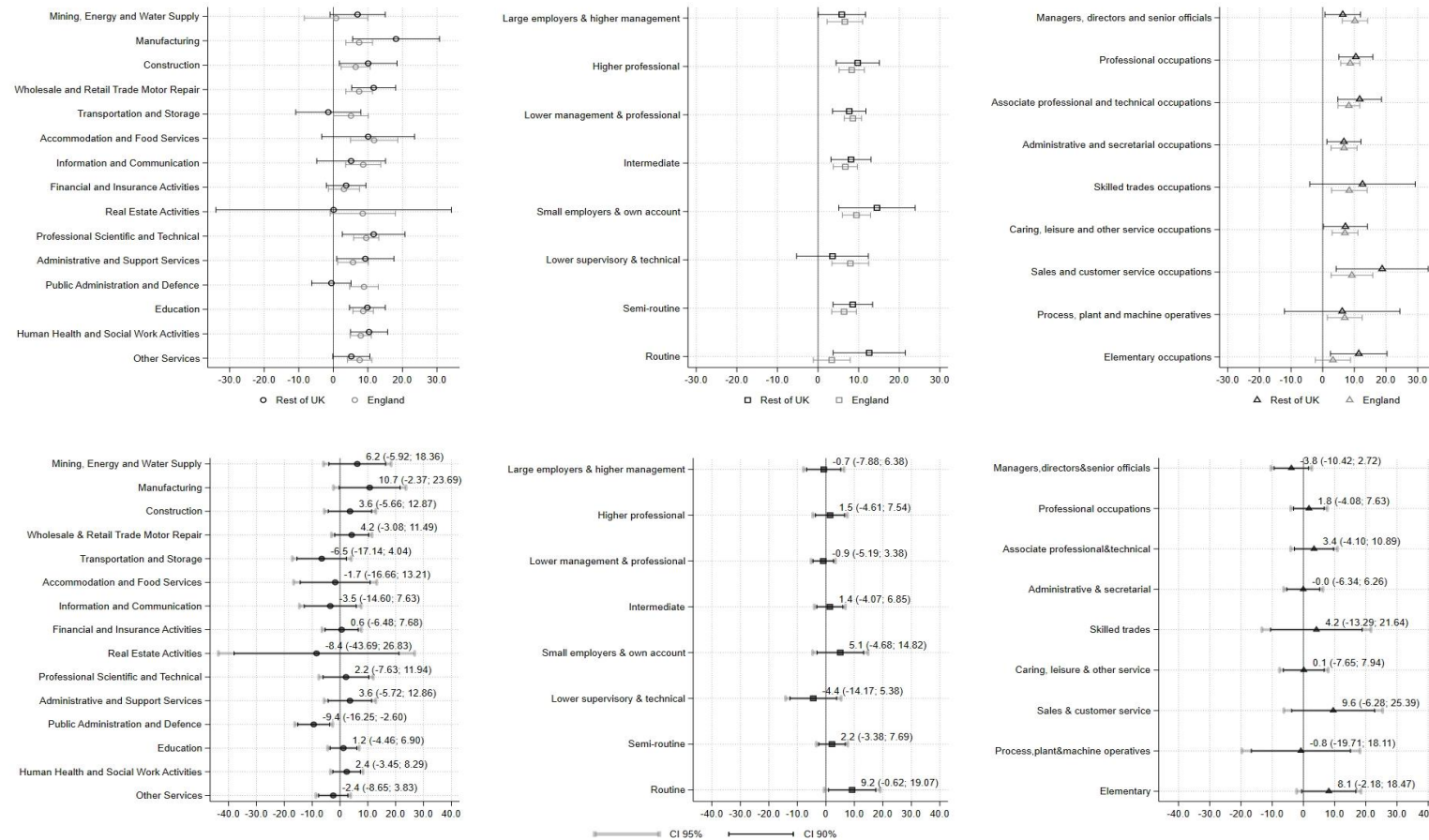
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84 Figure S1: Flowchart of study participants



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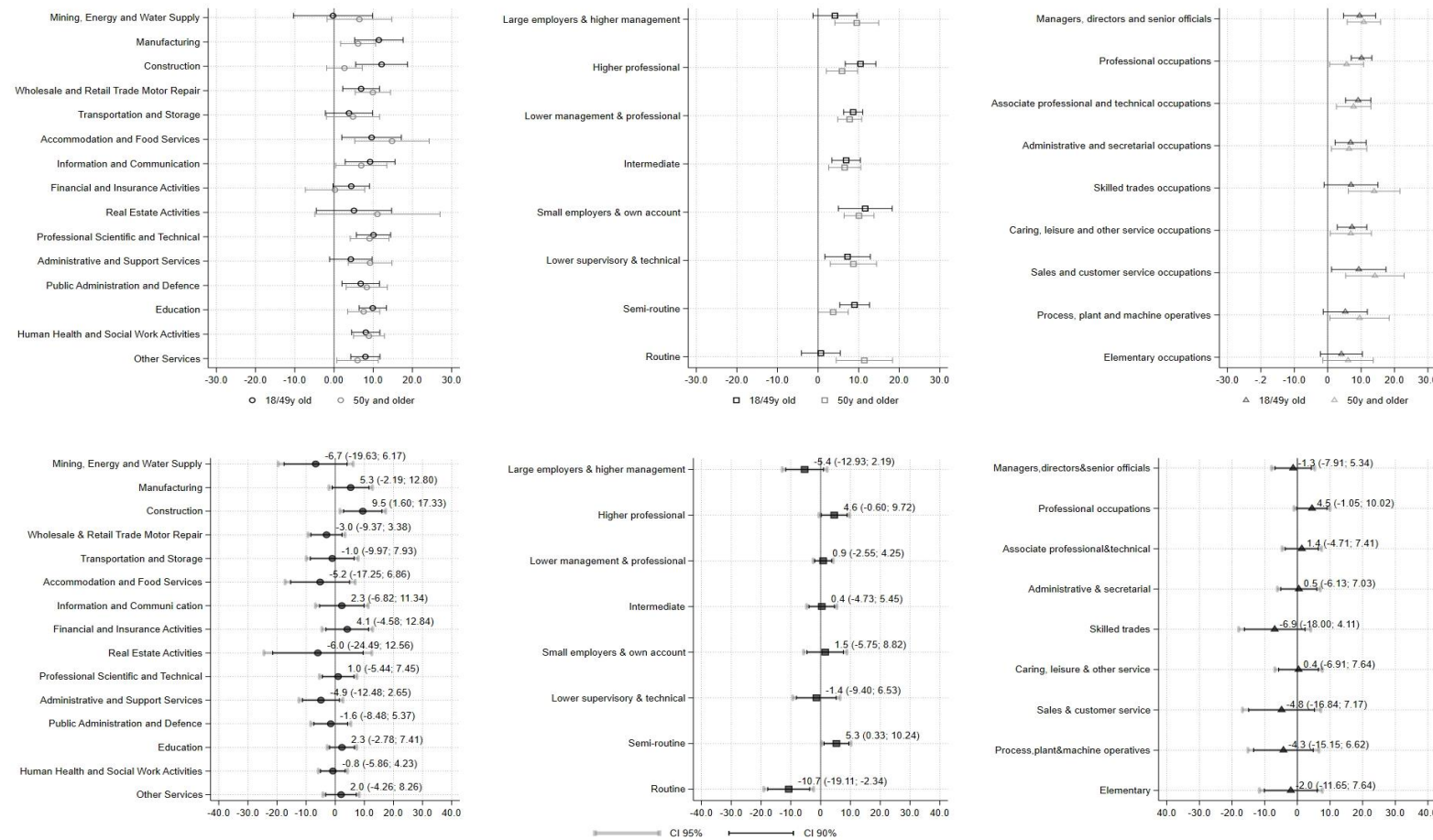
90 Figure S2. Stratified Regression models (UK Country of residence)



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92 **Note:** circles represent industries, squares social class and triangles occupational groups

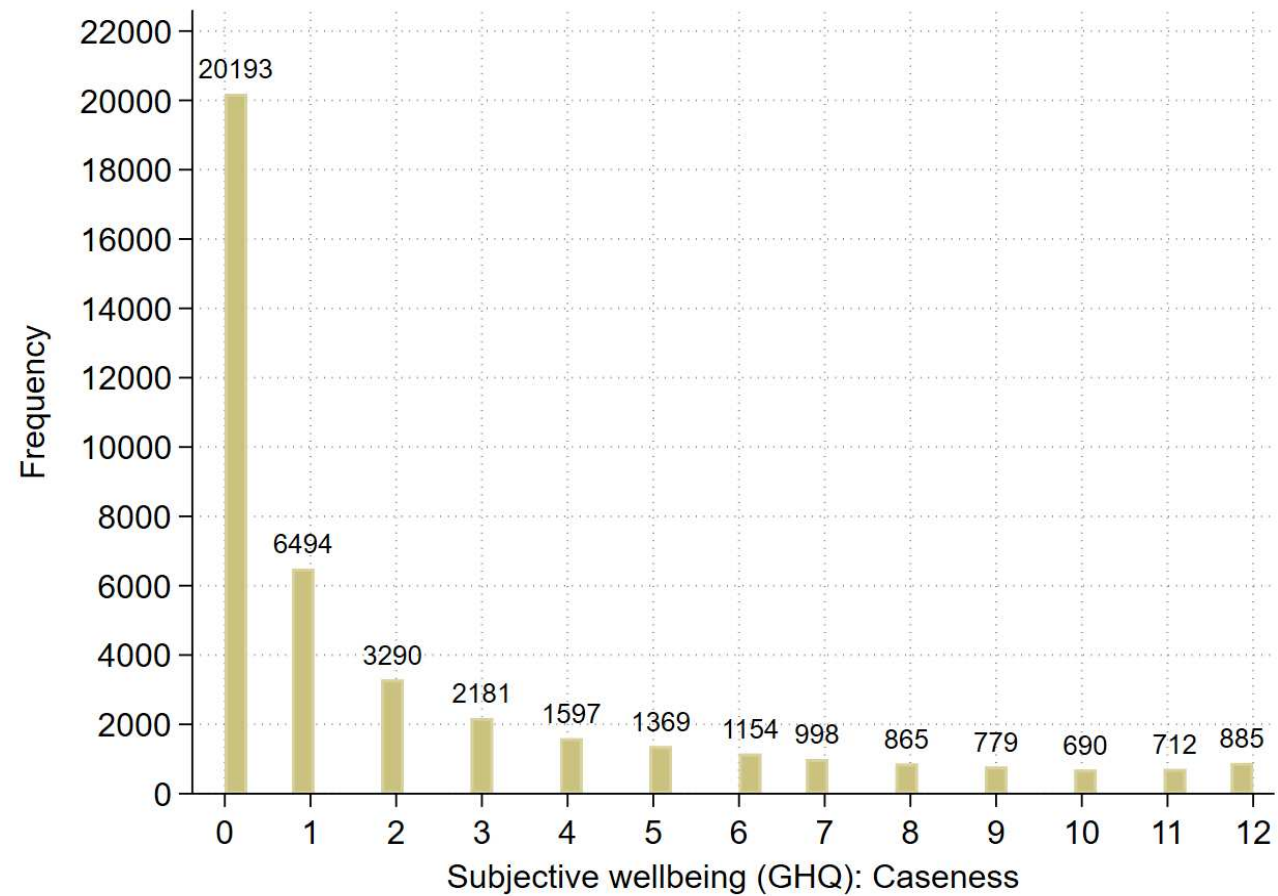
93 Figure S3. Stratified Regression models (Age)



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95 Note: circles represent industries, squares social class and triangles occupational groups

96 Figure S4. Distribution of observations in our analytical sample across all different values of GHQ-12.



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