

S1 Table. **Unadjusted**^a analysis from Table 4: Associations between the psychological impact of the COVID-19 crisis and socioeconomic status, highest level of education and working in contact with potentially infected people

	Psychological impact of the COVID-19 crisis					
	Psychological distress during COVID-19 without mentioning it as a cause			Psychological distress due to COVID-19, mentioning it as a cause		
	<i>Measured during COVID-19 and adjusted for pre-COVID-19 levels</i>			<i>Measured during COVID-19 only</i>		
	Depression <i>b</i> [95%CI]	Perceived stress <i>b</i> [95%CI]	Sleep Quality <i>b</i> [95%CI]	Psychological trauma <i>b</i> [95%CI]	Fear <i>b</i> [95%CI]	Isolation <i>b</i> [95%CI]
Socioeconomic status						
Relative financial status (ref: average; n = 684)						
below average (n = 737)	0.17 [0.07, 0.26]	0.21 [0.11, 0.30]	-0.03 [-0.13, 0.06]	0.19 [0.08, 0.29]	0.26 [0.16, 0.37]	0.23 [0.12, 0.33]
above average (n = 924)	0.11 [0.02, 0.20]	0.01 [-0.08, 0.10]	0.01 [-0.08, 0.10]	-0.05 [-0.15, 0.06]	-0.08 [-0.18, 0.02]	0.09 [-0.01, 0.19]
Difficulty paying usual bills (ref: easy or very easy; n = 971)						
fairly easy (n = 762)	0.00 [-0.09, 0.08]	0.02 [-0.07, 0.10]	-0.05 [-0.14, 0.04]	0.12 [0.03, 0.22]	0.15 [0.06, 0.25]	0.04 [-0.06, 0.13]
rather difficult or difficult (n = 612)	0.02 [-0.08, 0.12]	0.17 [0.08, 0.27]	-0.11 [-0.20, -0.01]	0.41 [0.31, 0.52]	0.42 [0.32, 0.52]	0.23 [0.13, 0.34]
Highest level of education (ref: apprenticeship (12–13 years); n = 944)						
compulsory schooling (9 years; n = 41)	-0.06 [-0.34, 0.23]	0.18 [-0.11, 0.47]	0.02 [-0.27, 0.31]	0.20 [-0.12, 0.53]	0.29 [-0.03, 0.60]	0.03 [-0.29, 0.34]
secondary school (12–13 years; n = 221)	0.24 [0.10, 0.37]	0.16 [0.02, 0.29]	-0.16 [-0.30, -0.03]	0.15 [0.00, 0.29]	0.10 [-0.05, 0.24]	0.26 [0.11, 0.40]
bachelor's degree (15 years; n = 612)	0.15 [0.06, 0.24]	0.00 [-0.09, 0.10]	-0.06 [-0.16, 0.03]	-0.10 [-0.20, 0.00]	0.09 [-0.01, 0.19]	0.11 [0.01, 0.22]
master's degree (17 years; n = 527)	0.26 [0.17, 0.36]	0.13 [0.03, 0.22]	-0.07 [-0.16, 0.03]	-0.06 [-0.17, 0.05]	-0.02 [-0.13, 0.09]	0.19 [0.08, 0.29]
Working in contact with potentially infected people						
Job in healthcare sector in contact with patients (ref: no; n = 1963)						
yes (n = 107)	-0.02 [-0.19, 0.15]	-0.08 [-0.25, 0.09]	-0.02 [-0.20, 0.15]	-0.10 [-0.30, 0.09]	-0.19 [-0.38, 0.00]	0.02 [-0.17, 0.21]
Other job in contact with people (e.g. restaurant) (ref: no; n = 1534)						
yes (n = 538)	-0.12 [-0.21, -0.04]	-0.08 [-0.17, 0.00]	0.03 [-0.06, 0.12]	0.06 [-0.04, 0.15]	0.04 [-0.05, 0.14]	0.00 [-0.10, 0.10]

Note: Outcomes were z-standardized, and *b* represents differences in standard deviations with respect to the reference group. 95%CI = 95% confidence interval of *b*. ^a In contrast to Table 4, this analysis was only adjusted for language and age, respectively baseline for consequences measured before and after COVID-19, but not for changes during the COVID-19 crisis (experience of COVID-19 symptoms, COVID-19 symptoms in entourage, changes in employment status, change in workload, call up to military or civil protection unit, percentage of work at home). Coefficients in bold are significant at the *p* < .05 level.