

Supplementary Information B

Table SB1 shows the differences in sex, father's social class, education and adult social class between those who were missing data on WEMWBS and those who were not. Cases missing wellbeing data were more likely to be male and were more likely to have had fathers who were in a lower manual social class or had fewer years of education than those with observed wellbeing data.

Table SB1: Comparison of the cases with missing data on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale and cases with complete data on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale

	NSHD		NCDS		BCS70	
	Missing data on WEMWBS	Complete data on WEMWBS	Missing data on WEMWBS	Complete data on WEMWBS	Missing data on WEMWBS	Complete data on WEMWBS
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Male	53.2	47.0	58.3	48.2	54.7	47.0
Father's social class						
I (Professional)	3.1	7.7	3.1	5.2	4.2	5.5
II (Intermediate)	22.3	21.3	18.4	21.3	21.3	26.1
III (Skilled Non-Manual)	15.6	17.2	9.0	11.3	10.9	11.1
III (Skilled Manual)	32.1	31.6	44.5	40.5	43.3	38.4
IV (Partly Skilled)	21.4	17.4	14.4	14.1	12.8	13.0
V (Unskilled)	5.4	4.9	10.6	7.6	7.6	5.8
Mean years of education	16.8	17.0	17.9	18.4	17.9	18.3
Adult social class						
I (Professional)	4.5	7.5	5.1	5.6	4.0	6.4
II (Intermediate)	41.5	41.1	32.9	38.5	41.6	44.9
III (Skilled Non-Manual)	22.8	23.7	19.3	21.9	18.3	18.8
III (Skilled Manual)	17.9	15.5	24.5	18.7	21.7	16.2
IV (Partly Skilled)	11.2	9.6	14.3	12.2	12.9	11.8
V (Unskilled)	2.2	2.6	3.9	3.0	1.6	2.0
Total	248	1,978	1,045	8,745	1,252	8,589

Significant results at $p < 0.05$ are shown in bold. Statistical comparisons carried out using logistic regression modelling likelihood of missingness as a function of gender (reference: men), social class (reference: skilled manual) or education (per additional year)