

Supplementary files for the manuscript

COVID-19: Physical activity and quality of life of Swiss school children during and after stay-at-home

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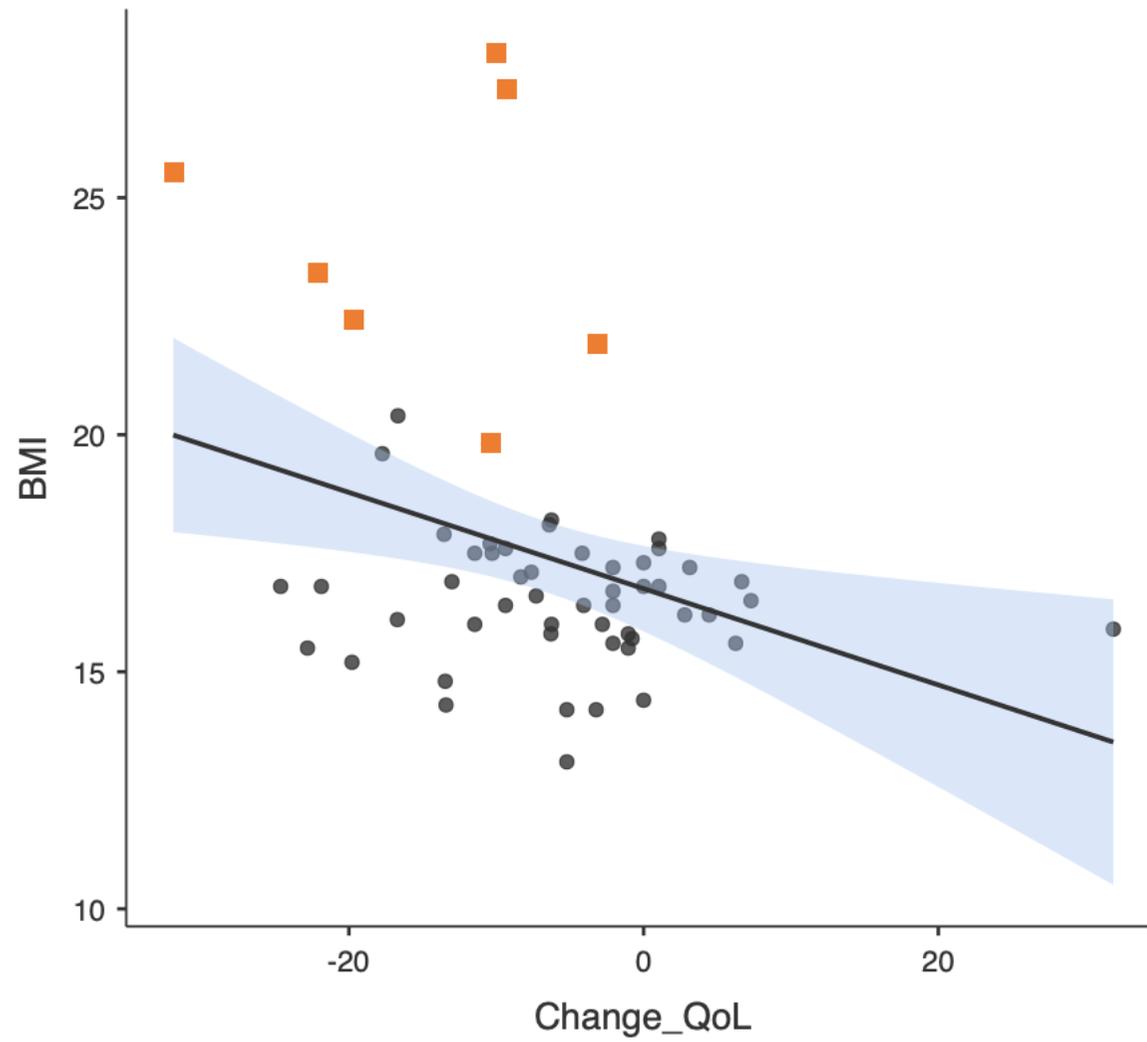
Table S1. Comparison of background characteristics between children participating at both measurement points ($n = 36$) and those participating at the first measurement point only ($n = 21$).

	Children participating at both measurement points ($n = 36$)	Children participating at the first but not second measurement point ($n = 21$)	<i>P</i>
	<i>Mean (SD)</i>	<i>Mean (SD)</i>	
Age [years]	10.42 (1.11)	10.48 (1.78)	.891
Socioeconomic status [0-13]	9.56 (1.73)	8.14 (2.15)	.009 *
Height [cm]	146.09 (10.68)	135.40 (29.98)	.173
Weight [kg]	37.53 (8.39)	35.94 (10.26)	.501
BMI [kg/m ²]	17.23 (2.51)	18.04 (3.78)	.397
	<i>n (%)</i>	<i>n (%)</i>	
Overweight	4 (11.1%)	3 (14.3%)	.480
Sex [female]	18 (50%)	16 (23.8%)	.052
Swiss citizenship	36 (100%)	21 (100%)	
Swiss citizenship parents	34 (94.4%)	20 (95.2%)	.461
School grade (1st/ 3rd/ 4th/ 5th/ 6th)	0 (0%)/ 11 (30.6%)/ 6 (16.6%)/ 13 (36.1%)/ 6 (16.6%)	3 (14.3%)/ 3 (14.3%)/ 2 (9.5%)/ 9 (42.9%)/ 4 (19.0%)	.123
Membership in sports club	32 (88.9%)	13 (65.0%)	.031 *
<i>Living conditions</i>			
Residential area (urban, suburban, rural)	2 (5.6%)/ 8 (22.2)/ 26 (72.2)	1 (4.8%)/ 0 (0%)/ 20 (95.2%)	.062
Access to garden	35 (97.2%)	20 (95.2%)	.695
Nearby playground	32 (88.9%)	19 (90.5%)	.851
Pedestrian friendly neighborhood	33 (91.7%)	17 (81.0%)	.311

Note. *SD* = standard deviation; *BMI* = body mass index

Significant differences between the two groups are indicated by an asterisk ($p < .05$).*

Figure S1. Correlation between BMI and change in total score of HRQoL ($r = -.334, p = .013$) including overweight and normal weight children.



Note. The data depicted shows the mean value of imputed data sets for each participant. Change_QoL = total score of KINDL^R. Orange-colored rectangles = overweight children. Black-colored dots = normal weight children.

Figure S2.

COVID-19: Government Response Stringency Index



This is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest). If policies vary at the subnational level, the index is shown as the response level of the strictest sub-region.



Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 15 January, 12:21 (London time)

Note: This index simply records the number and strictness of government policies, and should not be interpreted as 'scoring' the appropriateness or effectiveness of a country's response.

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Source: <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/covid-stringency-index>

Figure S3.

COVID-19: Government Response Stringency Index



This is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest). If policies vary at the subnational level, the index is shown as the response level of the strictest sub-region.



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