

**Supplementary Table 1. Attrition analysis comparing key variables between the analytic sample and participants lost in follow-up.**

<b>Predictor</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Panel participants in 2020, 2021 &amp; 2022 (n = 1,067<sup>1</sup>)</b>	<b>Participants who didn't respond the follow up in 2021 or 2022 (n = 3,613)</b>	<b><i>p-value</i> (95%)</b>
HFI	Food secure	36.78 %	30.11 %	p = 0.000
	Mild insecure	41.70 %	41.26 %	p = 0.825
	Moderate insecure	13.96 %	17.54 %	p = 0.006
	Severe insecure	7.59 %	11.07 %	p = 0.001
Age of interviewee	Age	43.61	40.17	p = 0.000
Sex of interviewee	Woman	53.13 %	57.04 %	p = 0.026
	Man	46.86 %	42.95 %	p = 0.026
Education	1 year	2.43 %	4.04 %	p = 0.018
	3 years	17.90 %	21.20 %	p = 0.021
	4 years	21.55 %	28.84 %	p = 0.000
	5 years	20.52 %	21.89 %	p = 0.361
	6 years	37.58 %	24.02 %	P = 0.000
Size	Number of household members	4.11	4.35	p = 0.000
SES	1	2.90 %	7.11 %	p = 0.000
	2	19.40 %	29.80 %	p = 0.000
	3	14.33 %	16.32 %	p = 0.129
	4	12.65 %	14.55 %	p = 0.128
	5	14.24 %	13.31 %	p = 0.464
	6	18.55 %	12.31 %	p = 0.000
	7	17.90 %	6.55 %	p = 0.000

<sup>1</sup> The sample size in the attrition analysis varies slightly from the sample reported in Table 1. While the sample in Table 1 includes 1,074 participants, the present table reports 1,067 individuals. This is because missing value patterns vary between the two-year models and the attrition analysis.