

Table S3. Comparison of open-text respondents and non-respondents on demographic and background characteristics

Characteristic		Respondents (n = 233)	Non-respondents (n = 378)	Test statistic	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>
Age in years, M (SD)		27.8(6.7)	27.3(6.9)	$t(608) = 0.84$	.401	609
Gender	women, inter, non-binary, trans	77.7%	67.5%	$\chi^2(1) = 7.37$	.007	611
	cis men	22.3%	32.5%			
Sexual identity	lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, questioning, asexual or self-identified	45.1%	33.6%	$\chi^2(1) = 8.05$	.005	611
	heterosexual	54.9%	66.4%			
Migration history (own or family)	own or family	20.6%	37.4%	$\chi^2(1) = 19.03$	<.001	607
	no history of migration	79.4%	62.6%			
Mental health	diagnosed issues	51.5%	37.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 11.83$	<.001	569
	no diagnosed issues	48.5%	63.0%			
Physical health	diagnosed issues	37.9%	29.2%	$\chi^2(1) = 4.68$	.030	563
	no diagnosed issues	62.1%	70.8%			
Disability	disabled	5.7%	4.4%	$\chi^2(1) = 0.49$	.49	568
	non-disabled	94.3%	95.6%			
Degree program cluster ^a	music, music research	31.8%	38.6%	$\chi^2(1) = 2.95$, $p = .086$	.086	611
	general arts, arts research	5.6%	4.5%	$\chi^2(1) = 0.36$, $p = .55$		611
	fine arts	24.5%	16.1%	$\chi^2(1) = 6.41$		611
	performing arts, film and TV	10.3%	6.6%	$\chi^2(1) = 2.66$		611
	design studies	19.7%	22.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 0.43$,		611

Note. Comparison of participants who provided an open-text response (n = 233) with those who did not (n = 378). Percentages are column percentages within each group. Sample sizes vary due to item non-response. Age was compared using an independent-samples *t*-test; categorical characteristics using χ^2 tests (Fisher's exact test where cell frequencies were small).

^a Degree program clusters were tested individually as participants could indicate more than one program; percentages therefore sum to more than 100% and may differ from Table 4. Given the exploratory nature of these comparisons, *p*-values are reported descriptively and were not corrected for multiple testing; results with $p > .001$ should be interpreted with caution. Non-significant results do not establish equivalence, particularly for characteristics with small subgroups.