Table S2. Descriptive analysis, demographics (n=624,928). Changes in distribution.

	Pre-Lockdown (PL) n=588,690	Lockdown (LD) n=36,238	Δ %= LD – PL	P-value
Sex				
Female	309991a (52.7%)	19326b (53.4%)	0.7%	0.01
Male	278232a (47.3%)	16854b (46.6%)	-0.7%	
Age				<0.001
0-5	27258a (4.6%)	1326b (3.7%)	-1.0%	
6-15	21401a (3.6%)	934b (2.6%)	-1.1%	
16-25	57119a (9.7%)	2875b (7.9%)	-1.8%	
26-45	92530a (15.7%)	6201b (17.1%)	1.4%	
46-65	122699a (20.8%)	7948b (22%)	1.1%	
>65	267540a (45.5%)	16917b (46.7%)	1.3%	
Ethnicity				0.07
European/Other	424918a (82.6%)	25998b (83.1%)	0.5%	
Māori	61858a (12%)	3664a (11.7%)	-0.3%	
Pacific Peoples	27709a (5.4%)	1623a (5.2%)	-0.2%	
Rurality				0.25
Rural	129002a (22.5%)	7948a (22.2%)	-0.3%	
Urban	444054a (77.5%)	27774a (77.8%)	0.3%	
Location				<0.001
Aged Care Facility	33334a (5.7%)	1689b (4.7%)	-1.0%	
Healthcare Facility†	51831a (8.8%)	1404b (3.9%)	-4.9%	
Public / other	111771a (19%)	2930b (8.1%)	-10.9%	
Home	390934a (66.5%)	30166b (83.4%)	16.9%	

*$P<0.05$ is significant; $\chi 2$ test for nominal values. Independent T-test for continuous values. Missing values were <3% for all variables except Ethnicity (14.6%), the proportion of missing values for this variable was similar across both Pre-Lockdown and Lockdown periods. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. †Healthcare Facility refers to non-hospital treatment localities such as a general practice clinic. The results from the z-test are depicted by each subscript letter. With each letter denoting a subset of final categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the 0.05 level.