Table S3. Descriptive analysis, Clinical impression (n=624,928). Changes in distribution.

	Pre-Lockdown (PL) n=588,690	Lockdown (LD) n=36,238	Δ %= LD – PL	P-value
Clinical Impression				<0.001
Abdominal Pain	45479a (7.8%)	3240b (9.1%)	1.3%	
Cardiac	61083a (10.4%)	4082b (11.4%)	1.0%	
Collapse	27296a (4.7%)	1516b (4.2%)	-0.4%	
Haemorrhage	10932a (1.9%)	717a (2%)	0.1%	
Infection	37374a (6.4%)	2369a (6.6%)	0.3%	
Mental Health	13966a (2.4%)	1318b (3.7%)	1.3%	
Metabolic	28580a (4.9%)	1616b (4.5%)	-0.4%	
Other Medical	76741a (13.1%)	4875b (13.6%)	0.5%	
Pain	68678a (11.7%)	4333b (12.1%)	0.4%	
Poisoning	18519a (3.2%)	802b (2.2%)	-0.9%	
Respiratory	67144a (11.4%)	3449b (9.6%)	-1.8%	
Stroke	13652a (2.3%)	916b (2.6%)	0.2%	
Trauma	117127a (20%)	6535b (18.3%)	-1.7%	
Did alcohol contribute?				<0.001
No	417011a (93.3%)	25493b (95.1%)	1.9%	
Yes	30076a (6.7%)	1300b (4.9%)	-1.9%	
Mechanism of injury				<0.001
Assault	8924a (6%)	445a (5.7%)	-0.3%	
Fall	75225a (50.8%)	4603b (58.9%)	8.0%	
Other trauma	39278a (26.5%)	2254b (28.8%)	2.3%	
Road traffic crash	24534a (16.6%)	518b (6.6%)	-10.0%	

*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 Did alcohol contribute? (27.1%) and Mechanism of Injury (15.1%, across all Trauma cases), the proportion of missing values for these variables was similar across both Pre-Lockdown and Lockdown periods. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. 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.