**Supplementary material:**

Impacts of ambient air quality on acute asthma hospital admissions during the COVID-19 pandemic in Oxford City, UK; a time series study

Ajit Singh a, b, †, Gabriella L. Morley c, †, Cécile Coignet d, Felix Leach e, Francis D. Pope a, Neil Thomas b, Brian Stacey f, Tony Bush e, Stuart Cole g, George Economides g, Ruth Anderson g, Pedro Abreu h and Suzanne E. Bartington b, *

a School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston Park Road, Birmingham, B15 2TT, UK; a.singh.2@bham.ac.uk; f.pope@bham.ac.uk

b Institute of Applied Health Research, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston Park Road, Birmingham, B15 2TT, UK; s.bartington@bham.ac.uk; g.n.thomas@bham.ac.uk

c Institute of Microbiology and Infection, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston Park Road, Birmingham, B15 2TT, UK; GLM092@student.bham.ac.uk

d NHS Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group, Jubilee House, 5510 John Smith Drive, Oxford Business Park South, Oxford, OX4 2LH; cecile.coignet@nhs.net

e Department of Engineering Science, University of Oxford, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PJ, UK; felix.leach@eng.ox.ac.uk; tony.bush@apertum.co.uk

† Ricardo Energy & Environment, Gemini Building, Fermi Avenue, Harwell, Oxfordshire, OX11 0QR. Email: brian.stacey@ricardo.com

g Oxfordshire County Council, County Hall, New Road, Oxford, OX1 1ND, UK; stuart.cole@oxfordshire.gov.uk; George.economides@oxfordshire.gov.uk; ruth.anderson@oxfordshire.gov.uk

h Oxford City Council, Town Hall, St Aldate's, Oxford, OX1 1BX; pabreu@oxford.gov.uk

†Joint first authors

*Correspondence to: s.bartington@bham.ac.uk (S.E.B)
Figure S1 Map of Oxford postcode districts illustrating Oxford City in OX1, OX2, OX3 and OX4. (Source, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:OX_postcode_area_map.svg).

Figure S2 Correlation between daily mean air pollutant concentrations and meteorological variables during a) Covid-19 pandemic year (Corr\text{2020}) and b) pre-pandemic years (Corr\text{2015 – 2019}) in Oxford. Here, RH and Temp denote relative humidity and temperature, respectively.
Figure S3 Time series of monthly adult asthma admissions, where the shaded lines represent the smooth fit at the 95% confidence interval.

Table S1 Incidence of adult hospital admissions for acute asthma in 2020 compared with pre-pandemic years (2015 – 2019).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
<th>IRR</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pandemic (2015 – 2019) mean</td>
<td>78.29</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>45.70</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.42 – 0.81</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*per 100,000 population

Table S2 Pearson correlation (r) matrix between air pollutant concentrations & meteorology and adult asthma admissions in 2020 versus 2015 – 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>NO₂</th>
<th>PM₂.₅</th>
<th>PM₁₀</th>
<th>Temp</th>
<th>RH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asthma admission 2015 – 2019</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma admission 2020</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>-0.38</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>