

Fig. S1. Daily average mobile phone-based mobility of residents of Denmark. Percentage changes in mobility are presented with reference to a baseline location assessment (median values from the 5-week period 3 January to 6 February 2020). Changes in total visits to workplaces (light blue), retail and recreational spaces (dark blue), grocery stores and pharmacies (light red), parks (green), and transit stations (grey), as well as time spent in places of residence (dark red). The black dot-dashed vertical lines define the extent of the 2 strict lockdown periods (12 March – 14 April, 2020 and 17 December – 31 March, 2021). Data source: Google Mobility Reports. (Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports. Google, 2021).

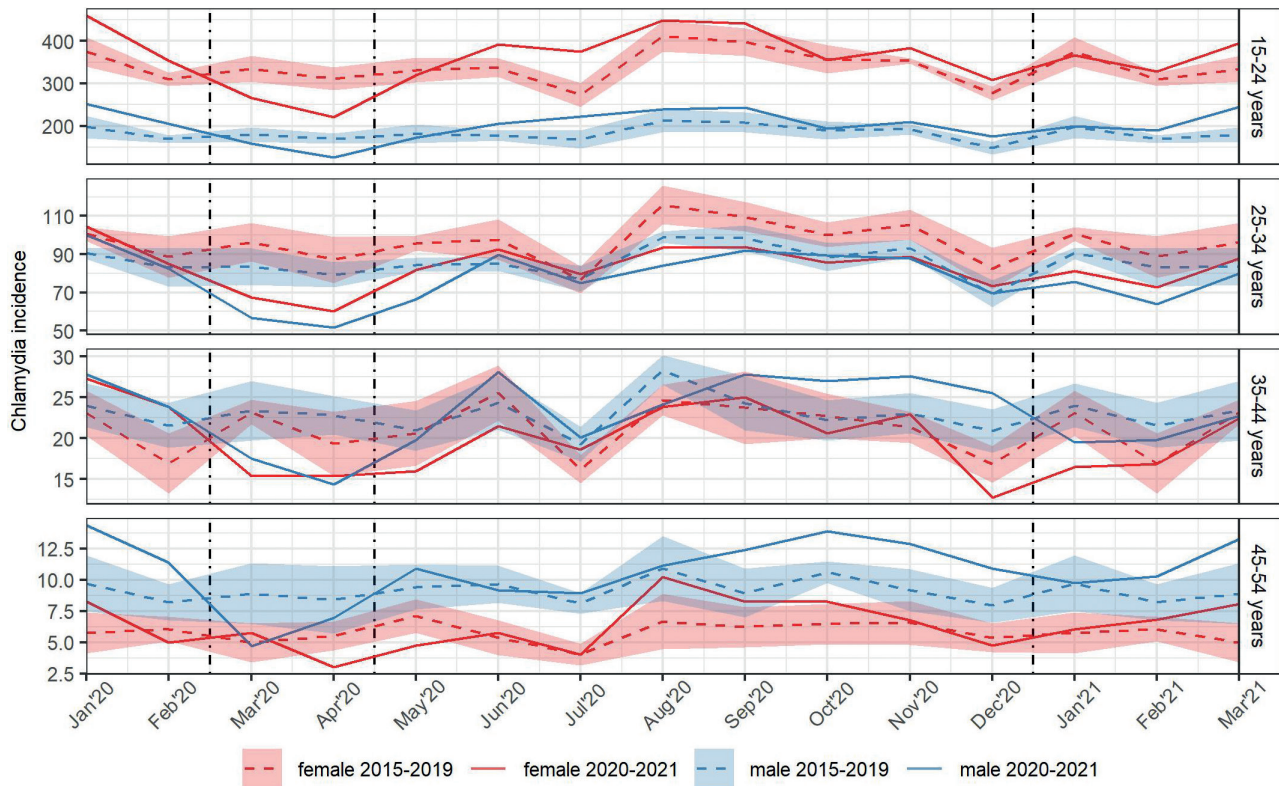


Fig. S2. Monthly incidence of cases of Chlamydia in (A) males and (B) females in specific age-groups. The red line in the monthly incidence in 2020 to 2021, and the blue line and shade is the mean incidence from 2015 to 2019 ± 1 standard deviation (SD). The black dot-dashed vertical lines define the extent of the 2 strict lockdown periods (12 March – 14 April, 2020 and 17 December – 31 March, 2021).

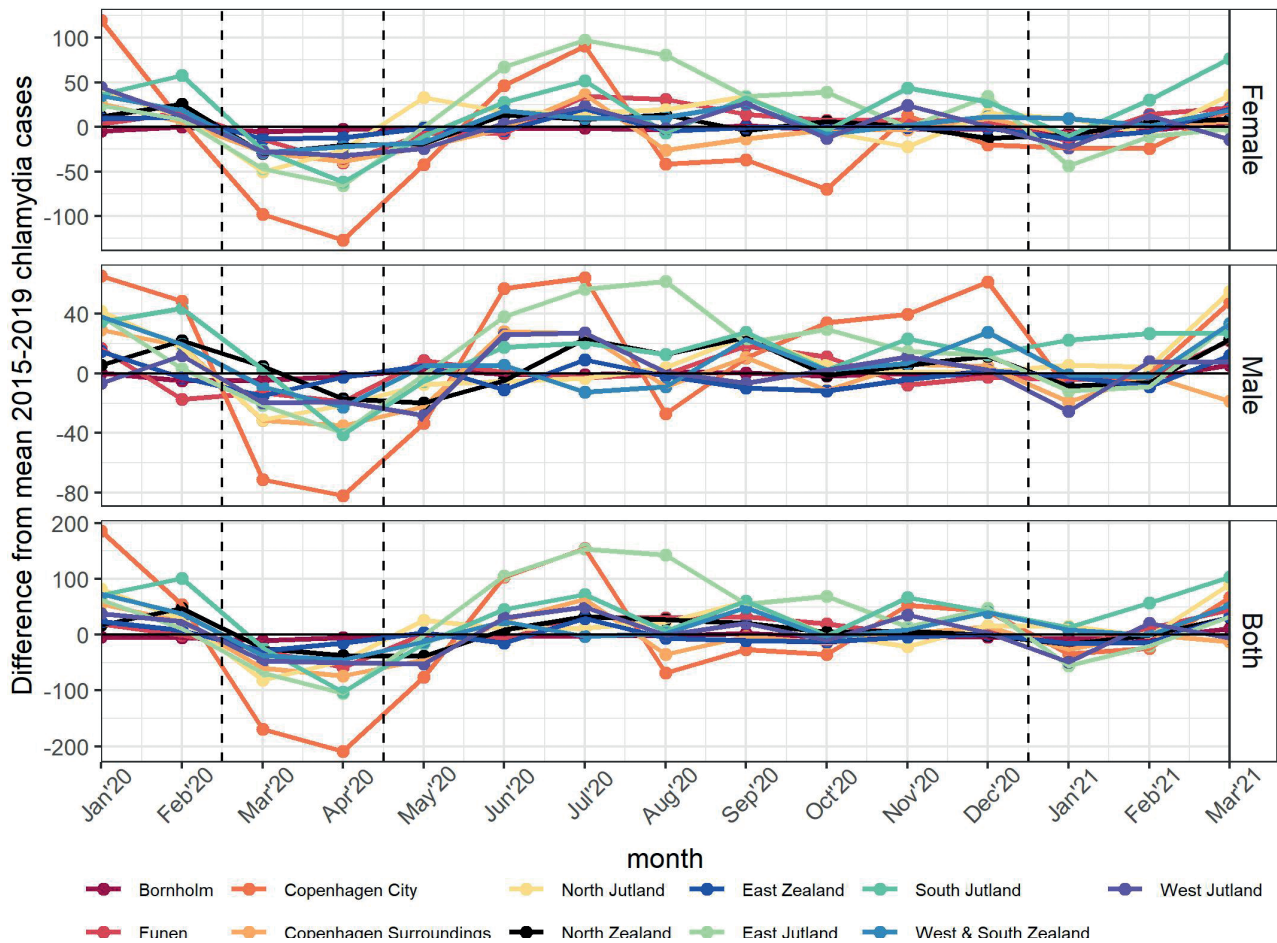


Fig. S3. Monthly incidence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* cases in the 11 provinces of Denmark. The data are divided into males and females, and the total incidence is shown in the bottom panel. The black vertical lines define the extent of the 2 strict lockdown periods 12 March – 14 April, 2020 and 17 December – 31 March, 2021 are demarcated by vertical dashed lines.

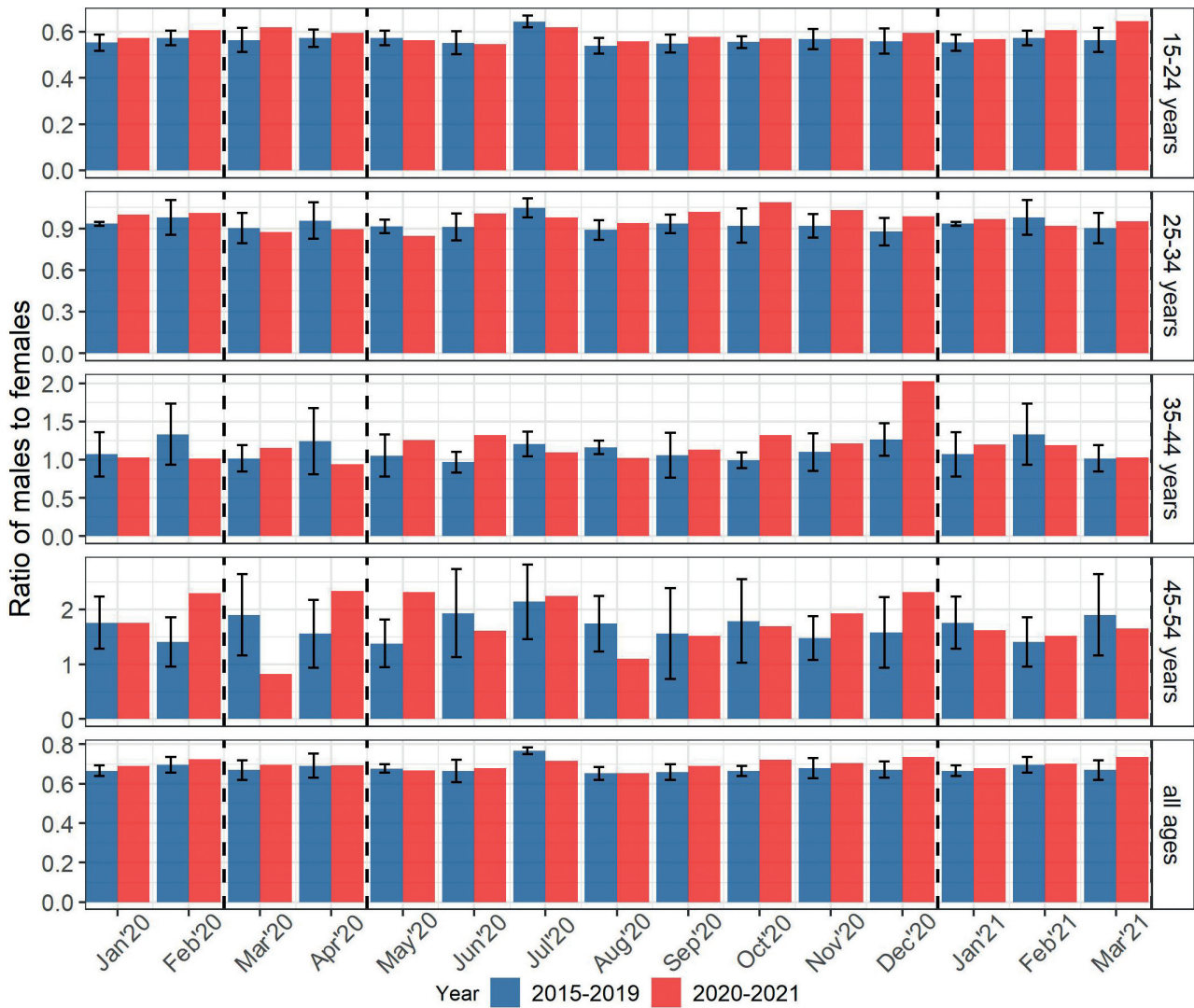


Fig. S4. Ratio of males to females among the laboratory-verified *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in different age groups. Bars indicate upper 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). The extent of the two strict lockdown periods 12 March – 14 April, 2020 and 17 December – 31 March, 2021 are demarcated by vertical dashed lines.