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Severe COVID-19 in people 55 and older during the first year of the pandemic in Sweden

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Abstract. Rosengren A, Lundberg CE, Söderberg M, Santosa A, Edqvist J, Lindgren M, et al. Severe COVID-19 in people 55 and older during the first year of the pandemic in Sweden. *J Intern Med*. 2022;**292**:641–653.

Background. Exposure to many contacts is the main risk factor for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection, while risk of serious disease and death is chiefly determined by old age and comorbidities. Relative and population-attributable fractions (PAFs) of multiple medical and social exposures for COVID-19 outcomes have not been evaluated among older adults.

Objectives. We describe the effect of multiple exposures on the odds of testing positive for the virus and of severe disease (hospital care or death) and PAFs in Swedish citizens aged 55 years and above.

Methods. We used national registers to follow all citizens aged 55 years and above with respect to (1) testing positive, (2) hospitalization, and (3) death between 31 January 2020 and 1 February 2021.

Results. Of 3,410,241 persons, 156,017 (4.6%, mean age 68.3 years) tested positive for SARS-CoV-2, while 35,999 (1.1%, mean age 76.7 years) were hospitalized or died (12,384 deaths, 0.4%, mean age 84.0 years). Among the total cohort, the proportion living without home care or long-term care was 98.8% among persons aged 55–64 and 22.1% of those aged 95 and above. After multiple adjustment, home care and long-term care were associated with odds ratios of 7.9 (95% confidence interval [CI] 6.8–9.1) and 22.5 (95% CI 19.6–25.7) for mortality, with PAFs of 21.9% (95% CI 20.9–22.9) and 33.3% (95% CI 32.4–34.3), respectively.

Conclusion. Among Swedish residents aged 55 years and above, those with home care or long-term care had markedly increased risk for COVID-19 death during the first year of the pandemic, with over 50% of deaths attributable to these factors.

Keywords: comorbidity, COVID-19, demographics, mortality, population study, severe illness

Introduction

For most people infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the clinical course is relatively mild, but in a proportion symptoms progress to seri-

ous pulmonary and other complications, usually within 10–14 days. Clinical presentation can be different among the very old and frail compared to that among younger persons, with more rapid progression to death. These cases

may never reach or be considered for hospital care.

While the risk of being infected with SARS-CoV-2 is directly linked to risk of exposure, serious complications and death are predominantly linked to old age, male sex, frailty, and comorbidities [1–6]. Comparable to Europe as a whole [7], only a minority of all COVID-19 deaths in Sweden have been in people of working age where risk of being infected and of subsequent severe disease or death varies with exposure at work [8–11], and other demographic and socioeconomic factors [11, 12]. Given the increased risk of serious illness and death, older persons in Sweden and elsewhere were advised to avoid face-to-face contact from the outset of the pandemic [13]. Still, many older adults depend on other people for their daily living and could not avoid being exposed to infection while also being frail, often with multiple comorbid conditions.

The high risk of death from COVID-19 in residential or long-term care is well known [1, 14–16], though there is limited information about the risk associated with home care [14]. Prior studies have shown that excess mortality was higher among those receiving either home care or long-term care compared with older persons living independently. However, these studies did not consider comorbidities or consider the potential magnitude of the effect at the population level.

All Swedish individuals have a unique personal identification number (PIN) that makes it possible to combine data from several registers with detailed records on multiple health and social issues. The present study used register data on all Swedish citizens aged 55–110 years and alive on 1 January 2020. We sought to estimate absolute, relative, and population-attributable fractions (PAFs) of testing positive for SARS-CoV-2, being hospitalized, and death associated with COVID-19 in relation to age, sex, comorbid conditions, home care or long-term care, and demographics during the first year of the pandemic.

Materials and methods

Data sources

Data for the study population were assembled through a multilinkage of several nationwide administrative and health care registers (appendix pp. 2–3).

Study population, definitions, and outcomes

The study population comprised all persons registered as living in Sweden aged 55 years and older, alive on 1 January 2020 (41% of the Swedish population aged ≥ 18). A limited number of individuals ($<0.5\%$) with conflicting information (mostly because of reused PINs) were excluded. Baseline comorbidities and outcomes were based on hospital diagnoses, defined as shown in detail in Tables S1 and S2. The Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) for register-based research was calculated as previously described [17] with modifications according to data availability (defined in Table S3). Information on municipal care for the elderly or disabled was categorized into independent living, home care only, and long-term care (living in a long-term care facility).

Statistics Sweden provided demographics data from the last update in 2019. The country of origin was dichotomized as follows: those born in a Nordic country (Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, or Norway) or any other country. Additional variables included housing (meter square per inhabitant, number of people per household); residing in an urban, suburban, or rural area; population density of the residential area; annual income divided by the number of members in the household; and education defined as compulsory only (≤ 9 years), 10–12 years, or college/university education. The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare provided data on health, home care, and living in a long-term care facility (appendix pp. 2–3).

The outcomes were (1) infection with COVID-19 based on a positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test, (2) severe COVID-19 defined as any hospitalization or death with a diagnosis of COVID-19 (International Classification of Diseases [ICD] 10 codes U071 and U072), and (3) death with a COVID-19 diagnosis as an underlying or contributory cause of death. To determine death from COVID-19, the underlying cause had to be related to symptoms, pre-existing conditions, or complications associated with COVID-19 (Table S4). We used a prespecified algorithm to exclude hospitalizations and deaths due to other causes, where a diagnosis of COVID-19 was considered to be incidental (Table S2). Of the 30,468 hospitalizations, 29,097 (95.5%) had COVID-19 as a principal diagnosis. Among the 12,384 deaths, 12,011 (97.0%) had COVID-19 as an underlying cause (Table S4), with acceptable underlying or

Table 1. COVID-19 in all Swedish citizens aged 55 years and older in January 2020, total infected, deaths, hospitalized, and treated in intensive care units, by age, until 1 February 2021

| | Total population | Age | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75–84 | 85–94 | 95–110 |
| Population | 3,410,241 | 1,225,692 | 1,107,726 | 768,931 | 275,296 | 32596 |
| Total COVID-19 cases | | | | | | |
| Cases (%) | 156,017 (4.6) | 78,855 (6.4) | 32,991 (3.0) | 23,320 (3.0) | 17,544 (6.4) | 3307 (10.1) |
| Hospitalized ^a (%) | 30,468 (0.9) | 6992 (0.6) | 7381 (0.7) | 9055 (1.2) | 6254 (2.3) | 786 (2.4) |
| ICU ^b (%) | 3664 (0.1) | 1307 (0.1) | 1445 (0.1) | 827 (0.1) | 83 (0.0) | 2 (0.0) |
| Severe COVID-19 ^c | 35,999 (1.1) | 7069 (0.6) | 7710 (0.7) | 10,503 (1.4) | 9054 (3.3) | 1663 (5.1) |
| Deaths (%) | 12,384 (0.4) | 423 (0.04) | 1404 (0.1) | 3956 (0.5) | 5313 (1.9) | 1288 (4.0) |
| Case fatality | | | | | | |
| Case fatality, overall | 7.9 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 17.0 | 30.3 | 38.9 |
| Case fatality, period 2 ^d | 5.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 13.0 | 25.9 | 33.7 |
| Hospital case fatality | 6853 (22.5) | 346 (4.9) | 1075 (14.6) | 2508 (27.7) | 2513 (40.2) | 411 (52.3) |
| ICU case fatality | 1179 (32.2) | 213 (16.3) | 512 (35.4) | 405 (49.0) | 47 (56.6) | 2 (100.0) |
| Location of death with COVID-19 | | | | | | |
| At home | 485 (3.9) | 42 (9.9) | 59 (4.2) | 126 (3.2) | 188 (3.5) | 70 (5.4) |
| At a long-term care facility | 5139 (41.5) | 17 (4.0) | 254 (18.1) | 1332 (33.7) | 2708 (51.0) | 828 (64.3) |
| In hospital | 6438 (52.0) | 352 (83.2) | 1042 (74.2) | 2389 (60.4) | 2297 (43.2) | 358 (27.8) |
| Other | 322 (2.6) | 12 (2.8) | 49 (3.5) | 109 (2.8) | 120 (2.3) | 32 (2.5) |

Note: Data are *n* (%).

Abbreviation: ICU, intensive care unit.

^aWith an acceptable main diagnosis. The list of acceptable main diagnoses is presented in Table S2.

^bICU is reported as the main diagnosis only.

^cSevere COVID-19: hospitalization or death.

^dCase fatality rate is calculated during period 2 (1 October 2020 to 1 February 2021).

principal diagnoses, such as symptoms compatible with COVID-19 including pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, or respiratory or kidney failure (Table S2). For 1371 hospitalizations and 189 deaths with a COVID-19 code, the underlying or principal diagnosis supported that COVID-19 was not the cause but incidental (e.g., bone fracture, appendicitis, or cancer death); these cases were not included as outcomes. We included both in-hospital and out-of-hospital deaths. The date of diagnosis was defined in the following order: date of COVID-19-hospitalization (for hospitalized patients), date of first positive test, and date of COVID-19 death. All cases registered between 31 January 2020 and 1 February 2021 were included.

Case fatality rates (CFRs) were calculated as the ratio of deaths divided by cases. Because few PCR tests were carried out during the first wave in the spring, an unknown number of symptomatic cases could not be identified. During the second wave, from 1 October 2020 to 1 February 2021—when

testing of all suspected cases was recommended—we were able to estimate CFRs based on the number of deaths divided by cases.

All data were linked, after which personal identifiers were removed and replaced by a code. The project was approved by the Swedish Ethical Review Authority. Because pseudonymized data were used, consent was not applicable.

Statistical methods. All major events, severe COVID-19, and COVID-19 deaths were recorded up to 1 February 2021, with comorbidities and demographics recorded until 1 January 2020, to avoid bias due to added reporting during the pandemic.

In baseline tables, data are reported without imputation (Tables 1 and 2, Tables S5–S9). Missing information on need of care is labelled as independent living, whereas other missing data were imputed using Multivariate Imputation by Chained Equations [18] with five imputed datasets. Except

Table 2. Participant characteristics stratified by COVID infection and severity

| | Total population | By COVID-19 infection | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Non COVID-19 population | Any COVID-19 ^a | Severe COVID-19 ^b | Death from COVID-19 |
| Number of individuals | 3,410,241 | 3,254,224 (95.5) | 156,017 (4.6) | 35,999 (1.1) | 12,384 (0.4) |
| Sociodemographic (Jan 2020) | | | | | |
| Age (years), mean (standard deviation) | 69.7 (10.1) | 69.8 (10.0) | 68.3 (11.6) | 76.7 (11.6) | 84.0 (9.0) |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 55–64 | 1,225,692 (35.9) | 1,146,837 (35.2) | 78,855 (50.5) | 7069 (19.6) | 423 (3.4) |
| 65–74 | 1,107,726 (32.5) | 1,074,735 (33.0) | 32,991 (21.1) | 7710 (21.4) | 1404 (11.3) |
| 75–84 | 768,931 (22.5) | 745,611 (22.9) | 23,320 (14.9) | 10,503 (29.2) | 3956 (31.9) |
| 85–94 | 275,296 (8.1) | 257,752 (7.9) | 17,544 (11.2) | 9054 (25.2) | 5313 (42.9) |
| 95 and above | 32,596 (1.0) | 29,289 (0.9) | 3307 (2.1) | 1663 (4.6) | 1288 (10.4) |
| Sex (male) | 1,640,491 (48.1) | 1,566,417 (48.1) | 74,074 (47.5) | 19,965 (55.5) | 6620 (53.5) |
| Nordic origin ^c | | | | | |
| No | 383,889 (11.3) | 355,825 (10.9) | 28,064 (18.0) | 7293 (20.3) | 1252 (10.1) |
| Yes | 2,869,527 (84.1) | 2,754,412 (84.6) | 115,115 (73.8) | 22,207 (61.7) | 6809 (55.0) |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Population density (n/ 100,000) | 3.0 (5.7) | 2.9 (5.6) | 3.7 (6.3) | 4.4 (6.7) | 4.0 (6.2) |
| Urban | 2,423,987 (71.5) | 2,301,612 (71.2) | 122,375 (78.6) | 29,565 (82.3) | 10,277 (83.1) |
| Rural | 649,962 (19.2) | 629,064 (19.5) | 20,898 (13.4) | 3758 (10.5) | 1123 (9.1) |
| Suburban | 315,092 (9.3) | 302,634 (9.4) | 12,458 (8.0) | 2595 (7.2) | 964 (7.8) |
| Living arrangements | | | | | |
| Area per habitant (m ²) | 58.3 (29.0) | 58.6 (29.0) | 52.4 (26.9) | 52.8 (27.8) | 52.4 (28.3) |
| Number of habitants | 2.0 (1.1) | 1.9 (1.1) | 2.20 (1.5) | 1.9 (1.5) | 1.6 (1.5) |
| Income per habitant | 2.5 (5.8) | 2.5 (5.7) | 2.61 (6.9) | 2.1 (2.7) | 1.9 (2.8) |
| Household type | | | | | |
| Independent living | 3,125,906 (91.7) | 2,998,279 (92.1) | 127,627 (81.8) | 22,113 (61.4) | 3934 (31.8) |
| Home care | 184,866 (5.4) | 170,552 (5.2) | 14,314 (9.2) | 8010 (22.3) | 3694 (29.8) |
| Long-term care | 99,469 (2.9) | 85,393 (2.6) | 14,076 (9.0) | 5876 (16.3) | 4756 (38.4) |
| Education ^d | | | | | |
| ≤9 years | 820,275 (24.1) | 783,678 (24.1) | 36,597 (23.5) | 13,058 (36.3) | 5403 (43.6) |
| 10–12 years | 1,493,069 (43.8) | 1,425,083 (43.8) | 67,986 (43.6) | 14,015 (38.9) | 4511 (36.4) |
| College/university | 1,040,079 (30.5) | 991,246 (30.5) | 48,833 (31.3) | 7766 (21.6) | 2067 (16.7) |
| Underlying medical conditions (Jan 2020) | | | | | |
| Obesity (diagnosis) | 71,291 (2.1) | 66,885 (2.1) | 4406 (2.8) | 1501 (4.2) | 460 (3.7) |
| Hypertension | 827,673 (24.3) | 786,170 (24.2) | 41,503 (26.6) | 17,784 (49.4) | 7655 (61.8) |
| Diabetes | 341,961 (10.0) | 322,985 (9.9) | 18,976 (12.2) | 8621 (23.9) | 3290 (26.6) |
| COPD | 137,041 (4.0) | 129,212 (4.0) | 7829 (5.0) | 4333 (12.0) | 1687 (13.6) |
| Malignancy | 159,805 (4.7) | 152,646 (4.7) | 7159 (4.6) | 2385 (6.6) | 951 (7.7) |
| Myocardial infarction | 175,802 (5.2) | 167,328 (5.1) | 8474 (5.4) | 3947 (11.0) | 1753 (14.2) |
| Stroke | 157,889 (4.6) | 148,448 (4.6) | 9441 (6.1) | 4433 (12.3) | 2238 (18.1) |
| Heart failure | 137,179 (4.0) | 127,645 (3.9) | 9534 (6.1) | 5552 (15.4) | 2782 (22.5) |
| Atrial fibrillation | 260,815 (7.6) | 246,122 (7.6) | 14,693 (9.4) | 7132 (19.8) | 3495 (28.2) |

(Continued)

Table 2. (Continued)

| | Total population | By COVID-19 infection | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Non COVID-19 population | Any COVID-19 ^a | Severe COVID-19 ^b | Death from COVID-19 |
| Number of individuals | 3,410,241 | 3,254,224 (95.5) | 156,017 (4.6) | 35,999 (1.1) | 12,384 (0.4) |
| Venous thromboembolism | 145,920 (4.3) | 138,063 (4.2) | 7857 (5.0) | 3132 (8.7) | 1282 (10.4) |
| Dementia | 68,949 (2.0) | 60,068 (1.8) | 8881 (5.7) | 4008 (11.1) | 3002 (24.2) |
| CCI | 1.0 (1.2) | 1.0 (1.2) | 1.2 (1.4) | 2.0 (1.6) | 2.6 (1.6) |

Note: Data are *n* (%) or mean (standard deviation).

Abbreviations: CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

^aAny COVID-19 includes testing positive, hospitalization, and deaths.

^bSevere COVID-19 includes hospitalization and deaths.

^cMissing data for born in Nordic countries were 4.6%.

^dMissing data for education were 1.7%.

for non-Nordic origin (4.6%) and area per habitant (3%), missing data were less than 1% (Table 2). Data in the main tables are from a single imputed dataset, and additional results are presented as appendix Tables S10–S15.

Logistic regression models—with the total population of this study as the denominator—were used to estimate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Four models were developed and reported: Model 1—separate univariate models tested odds for each variable alone, Model 2—models adjusted for comorbidities and all other variables; Model 3—multivariable-adjusted models without interactions, and Model 4—multivariable-adjusted models with interactions, between age and need of care, and age and Nordic origin (see Tables S16 and S17 for details). Most comorbidities (except hypertension, venous thromboembolism, and obesity) were included in the CCI scale and therefore discarded in analyses where the role of this index was assessed.

Need of care naturally varies greatly with age and being born in Nordic countries. The interaction effect was shown using contrasts to estimate the OR for individuals at a specific age, need of care, and born in Nordic countries with a reference of age 65–74 years, born in Nordic countries, and living independently. Variables for adjustment in the models included age, sex, CCI, alternatively comorbidities, need of care, education, community type, and socioeconomic factors.

Population-attributable fraction (PAF), defined as the fraction of all cases of a particular outcome in

a population that is attributable to a specific exposure, was calculated using the method of Bruzzi et al. using the R package “AF” [19, 20]. PAF was not calculated for continuous variables.

Results

Until the summer of 2021, in Sweden COVID-19 mortality—the most comparable measure between countries—followed the pattern of many other European countries, with a high peak in April 2020, followed by a second wave peaking in January 2021 (Fig. S1). During the spring of 2021, there was a third wave of infections.

Of the 3,410,241 persons aged 55 years and older, 156,017 (4.6%) were infected, hospitalized, and/or deceased with a diagnosis of COVID-19 during the study period (Table 1). In total, there were 12,384 (0.4%) deaths, with population COVID-19 death rates of 0.04%, 0.1%, 0.5%, 1.9%, and 4.0% among individuals aged 55–64, 65–74, 75–84, 85–94, and 95 years and above, respectively. Of all deaths, 5946 (48.0%) occurred outside the hospital. The proportion dying outside the hospital setting was 16.8% among those aged 55–64 and 72.2% among those aged 95 and above. Only 9.5% of all deaths occurred among patients treated in intensive care. Among hospitalized patients, 22.5% died (32.2% of intensive care patients). CFRs—estimated during the second period—ranged from 0.3% in the youngest group to 33.7% in the oldest.

The mean age of those without known SARS-CoV-2 infection was 69.8 (standard deviation [SD] 10.0 years; Table 2). The corresponding mean age

among those with severe COVID-19 was 76.7 (SD 11.6) years, while the mean age in fatal cases was 84.0 (SD 9.0) years. Among those without known infection, 10.9% were born outside the Nordic countries, compared to 18.0% among those with any COVID-19, and 20.3% of those with severe COVID-19 (Table 2) (10.1% among fatal cases in older individuals and where the country of birth was frequently not recorded). A lower proportion of infected individuals lived in a suburban or rural area, compared to urban, and the small area mean population density was higher. Among those without known infection, there was also slightly more living space per person compared to those with COVID-19. Age-specific characteristics are shown in Tables S5–S9.

Of those individuals without known infection, 7.9% had either home care or lived in a long-term care facility, compared with 18.2% of those with any COVID-19, and 38.6% among those with severe COVID-19 (68.2% of deaths; Table 2). The CCI was higher among individuals with severe COVID-19 and in fatalities than among those without known infection (2.0 and 2.6, compared to 1.0). All underlying medical conditions were more common among individuals in the large group diagnosed with any COVID-19 relative to those without known infection, and markedly more so among those with severe COVID-19. This was true for all age groups up to 85 years. Among those aged 85–94, there were some noticeable differences: 5.5% in the non-COVID-19 population had a diabetes diagnosis compared to 23.6% among those who died. The corresponding difference for heart failure was 14.4% in those without known infection compared to 25.4% among those who died. However, among persons 95 years and older, differences were minor or nonexistent.

After adjustment for age, sex, CCI, and demographics, home care and long-term care were associated with a 7.9-fold and 22.5-fold increase in odds of death, while PAFs were 21.9% (95% CI 20.9%–22.9%) and 33.3% (95% CI 32.4%–34.3%), respectively (Fig. 1). The ICD-based CCI score was associated with an OR of 1.44, 95% CI 1.43–1.45, for COVID-related death for each one-unit increase, which was attenuated to 1.13, 95% CI 1.12–1.14, after multivariable adjustment, with interaction effects. Non-Nordic origin was associated with doubled odds for COVID-related death, while higher education was protective, and population density was associated with a higher OR, as was num-

ber of persons in the household. Multivariable-adjusted PAFs for odds of COVID-19 death were 21.9% (95%CI 20.9%–22.9%) for home care and 33.3% (95% CI 32.4%–34.3%) for long-term care, while the PAF for hypertension was 11.8% (95% CI 9.6%–13.9%).

The association between age and odds of any COVID-19 was U-shaped, with people aged 75–84 having the lowest odds (Fig. 2). Odds of severe COVID-19 increased with age, although less sharply than for mortality (Fig. S2). The CCI and assisted living were less strong risk factors for any and severe COVID-19 than for death. Figures S3–S5 (appendix) show ORs and PAFs for any and severe COVID-19, and for COVID-19 death, with adjustment for separate comorbidities instead of the CCI. Each of the comorbidities conferred only a slight increase in the odds of testing positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection, or any COVID-19 diagnosis, except for dementia, with a 1.6-fold higher OR. However, with respect to severe COVID-19 and death, each of the comorbidities was associated with increased odds to a significant but varying degree. Still, ORs and PAFs associated with home care and being in a long-term care facility did not change materially, compared to adjustment for the CCI instead of separate comorbidities.

Figure 3 shows the multivariable effects with interactions on mortality for the three main exposures of age, non-Nordic origin, and need of care after adjustment for all variables (individual interaction components are described in Table S17). Compared with a reference group of persons of Nordic origin aged 65–74 years and living independently, those of the same age, living independently, but of non-Nordic origin had doubled odds of COVID-related death (OR 1.94, 95% CI 1.71–2.22). At all ages, individuals of non-Nordic—compared to Nordic—origin living independently had higher ORs, but with less difference with advancing age. All persons with either home care or long-term care had markedly higher ORs than those in independent living, beginning among those aged 55–64 years and rising with age to more than 70 times higher odds in those in the oldest age group in long-term care. The association between being born in a non-Nordic country and risk of testing positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection, severe COVID-19, and death waned with age, as did the association between living in long-term care and death. The associations between home care, living in a long-term care facility, and any or severe

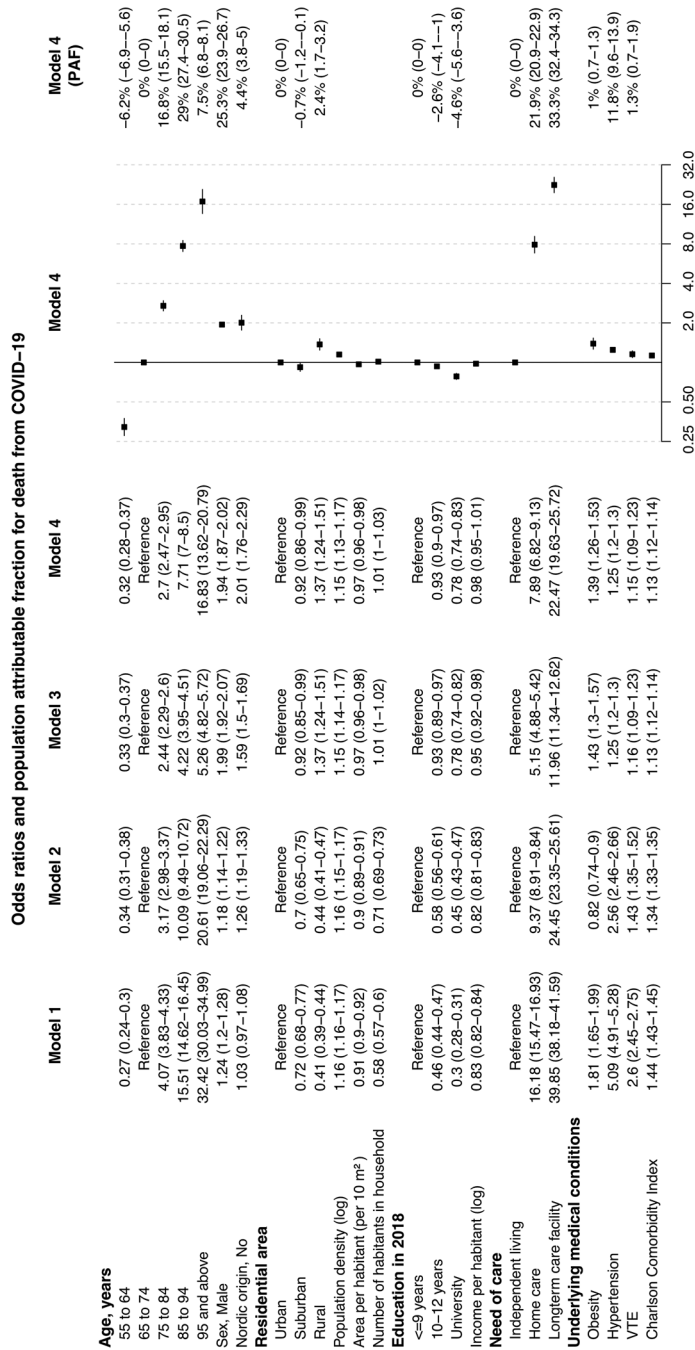


Fig. 1 Odds ratios and population-attributable fraction for COVID-19 death. Abbreviations: PAF, population-attributable fraction; VTE, venous thromboembolism. Odds ratios for frailty were calculated as per unit increase of the Charlson Comorbidity Index. Model 1: univariate, Model 2: adjusted for comorbidities, Model 3: multivariable adjusted model (age group, sex, Nordic origin, residential area, population density [log], area per habitant, number of habitants in household, education, need of care, and underlying medical conditions), Model 4: as model 3, with interactions as described in Table S16.

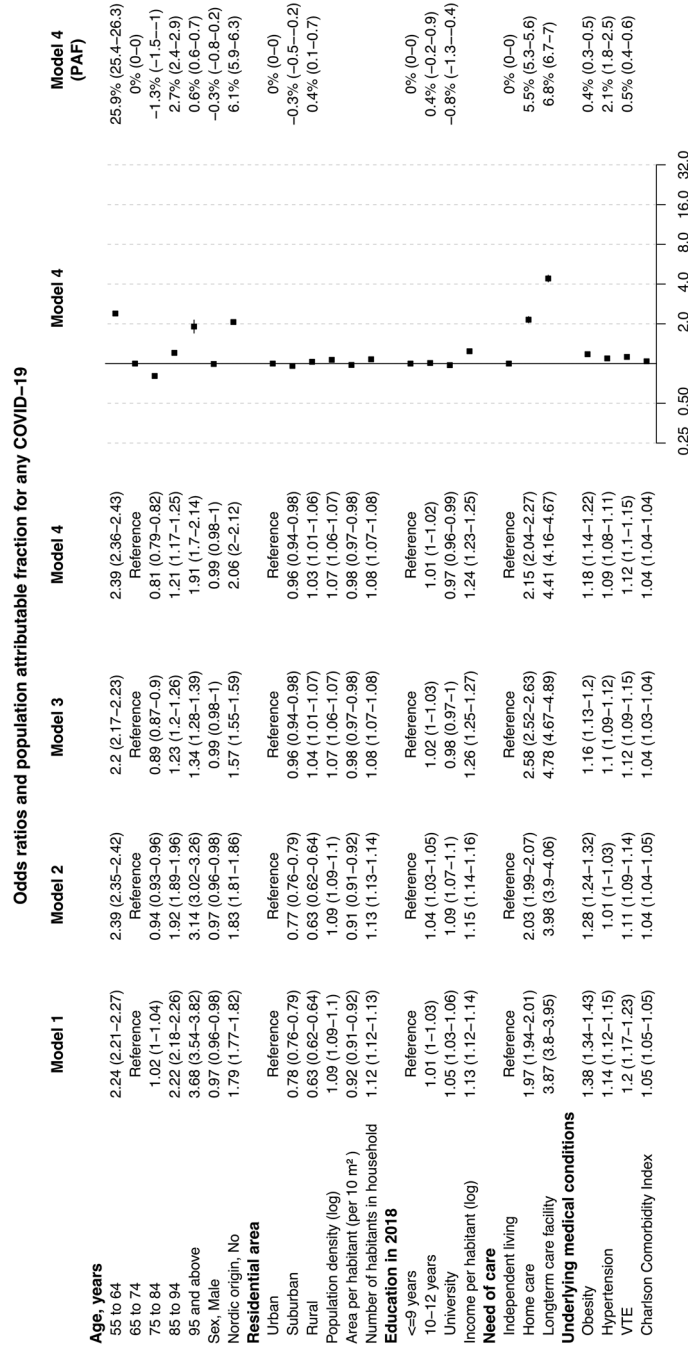


Fig. 2 Odds ratios and population-attributable fraction for any COVID-19 (positive test or hospitalization or death). Abbreviations: PAF, population-attributable fraction; VTE, venous thromboembolism. Odds ratios for frailty were calculated as per unit increase of the Charlson Comorbidity Index. Model 1: univariate, Model 2: adjusted for comorbidities, Model 3: multivariable adjusted model (age group, sex, Nordic origin, residential area, population density [log], area per habitant, number of habitants in household, education, need of care, and underlying medical conditions), Model 4: as model 3, with interactions as described in Table S16.

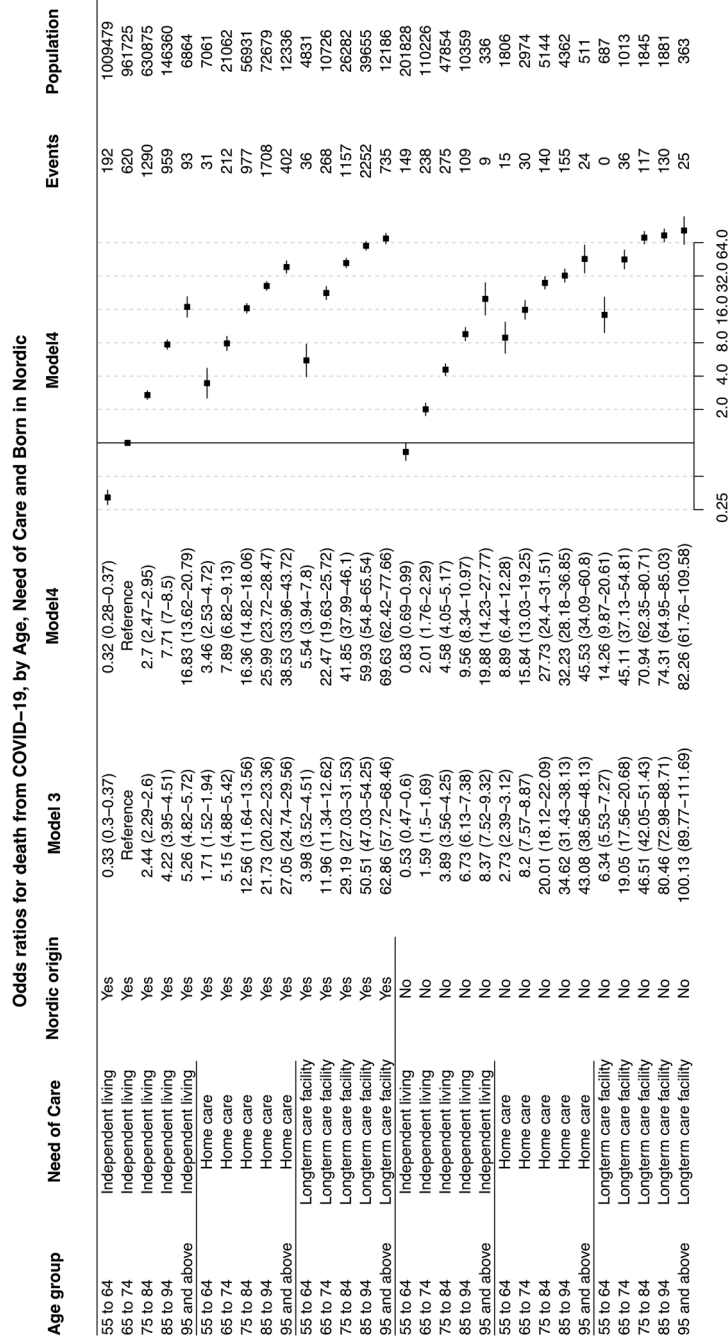


Fig. 3 Odds ratios and population-attributable fraction for COVID-19 death, multivariable effects, with interactions between the three main exposures of age, non-Nordic origin, and need of care, on death by COVID-19. Reference group are those aged 65-74 with independent living and of Nordic origin.

COVID-19 were less strong for any and severe COVID-19 than for death (Figs S6 and S7) and varied less systematically with age (Table S18).

Discussion

In this study describing the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic in Sweden in all persons aged 55 and older, almost four in every 1000 died and 1% were hospitalized. Deaths were concentrated among those with assisted living, who were frail, and with many comorbidities. These individuals were concomitantly exposed to many different people to an extent people living independently would not have been. Adjustment for comorbidities did not affect the associations between assisted living and severe COVID-19 outcomes.

While several nationwide studies have analyzed risk factors for severe COVID-19 cases and deaths, this is the first study to quantify PARs of severe COVID-19 and deaths in association with a range of medical disorders and sociodemographic factors, including data on residential care and home care. Given that many deaths occurred outside the hospital setting, studies providing data on hospital mortality alone do not provide the full picture of the effect of these separate factors [5, 21].

An early study of 61 million people from the United Kingdom found age and a range of medical conditions, male sex, non-White ethnicity, and deprivation to be associated with COVID-19 in-hospital mortality [21]. A study of over 17 million patients in England analyzed COVID-19-related deaths, with similar findings [5], with a second analysis of the same data investigating associations between individual-level characteristics and COVID-19 and non-COVID deaths. These analyses indicated that COVID-19 largely multiplies existing risks for mortality, but with older age, male sex, ethnicity, and obesity more strongly related to COVID-19 mortality than to all-cause mortality [22]. A recent British study found that COVID-19 had a disproportionate impact on the mortality of care-home residents in England compared to people of the same age living in private homes, but only in the first wave [23].

A French national cohort study of 66 million people confirmed the associations between age, male sex, deprivation, and medical conditions on hospitalizations and in-hospital death in COVID-19, adding several disorders to those already identified [4]. The strongest associations were found for

Down syndrome, intellectual disability, kidney or lung transplantation, being on dialysis, and active lung cancer, most of which are rare and with short life expectancy. Similarly, a study based on the entire Swiss population used geocoding to examine social inequalities in relation to risk of COVID-19 infection, hospitalization, intensive care admissions, and deaths [3], with lower socioeconomic status associated with poorer outcomes. The associations became stronger after exclusion of individuals with addresses geocoded within 25 m of a nursing home. Social gradients in severe COVID-19 outcomes in Sweden—unrelated to pre-existing health disparities—have been demonstrated in a register-based study in a cohort of infected individuals; however, the study did not consider assisted living [24].

In almost all countries with COVID-19 deaths, a substantial proportion occurred among care-home residents [14, 16, 23, 25]. Early in the pandemic in Sweden, the virus spread in long-term care facilities, despite strict guidelines from the Public Health Agency of Sweden for older people to avoid face-to-face contacts, with a ban on visits to nursing homes from 1 April 2020 [13, 26]. Paradoxically, the most vulnerable individuals were also those least able to comply with these restrictions, as they were dependent on other people for their personal care. While there are several reports on care homes, many older people in Sweden and elsewhere receive community-based home care. So far, there has been limited evidence on how those individuals have been affected by COVID-19. Assisted, compared to independent, living emerged as being associated with the highest ORs for severe COVID-19 of all factors that we investigated. Taken together, in-home care and residential care corresponded to a PAR of over 50%. In an early study from Sweden that compared persons with COVID-19 infection with noninfected matched controls, persons living in long-term care were 10 times more often diagnosed with COVID-19 than controls. However, they were only marginally more likely to be hospitalized with COVID-19, and unlikely to receive intensive care, probably reflecting markedly different selective processes for these outcomes [1].

In the initial phase, personal protective equipment for the staff was lacking in many countries, including Sweden [25, 27]. The Swedish approach to handling the pandemic received some attention, chiefly because—unlike in most other countries—there was no formal lockdown [26]. However, there

was a general goal based on personal responsibility to minimize transmission through standard measures, such as minimizing contacts among people, physical distancing, and enhanced hygiene routines, in combination with testing regimes, contact tracing, and quarantining. Early on, there were efforts to pinpoint risk groups and risk areas and to tailor measures to minimize transmission, particularly among older adults [13]. High population death rates compared to the rest of Europe were noted in mid-April 2020 and again in January 2021. However, excess mortality has been considered a more reliable indicator of COVID-19 mortality, and Sweden's rates were slightly below midrange for high-income countries during 2020 [28].

Among the strengths of the present study is the availability of nationwide data on multiple medical, social, and demographic dimensions, and the inclusion of out-of-hospital deaths. The elevated risk associated with assisted living persisted even after adjustment for sociodemographic data and comorbidities. Accordingly, poor baseline health probably only partly explains the excess COVID-19 mortality. The risk of being infected due to exposure to many carers likely contributes to excess mortality among older adults. Weaknesses include the lack of testing during the first massive outbreak—a limitation applicable to many countries—and that only hospital diagnoses of comorbid conditions were captured, which will have underestimated the prevalence of hypertension and diabetes and of obesity. We did not, by design, control for medical conditions occurring after January 2020, which means that the influence of recent events on severe COVID-19 could not be considered. Also, while the use of logistic regression simplifies the analyses, the effect sizes estimated will be average effects over the whole study period. Additionally, there are likely older persons with no registered home care who are assisted by multiple family members, who also face a higher likelihood of being infected. With newer variants of the virus, altered patterns of infection, morbidity, and mortality will emerge.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in this nationwide study of persons aged 55 and older, assisted living was a decisive factor for death or severe illness among the very old, with a high proportion of deaths attributable to this even after considering multimorbidity. These

individuals were likely exposed to more people than those who lived independently, which may account for the higher incidence of infection. High vaccination rates in older persons and exposure to fewer carers should take priority in the prevention of COVID-19 death and severe disease.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

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Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

Appendix

Table S1. Definitions of baseline comorbidities.

Table S2. Main diagnoses used together with a secondary COVID-19 diagnosis.

Table S3. Modification of Charlson Comorbidity Index.

Table S4. Distribution of COVID-19 as principal or underlying, and as contributory diagnoses.

Table S5. Participant characteristics among individuals aged 55 to 64 years in January, 2020, stratified by COVID-19 infection and severity.

Table S6. Participant characteristics among individuals aged 65 to 74 years in January, 2020, stratified by COVID-19 infection and severity.

Table S7. Participant characteristics among individuals aged 75 to 84 years in January, 2020, stratified by COVID-19 infection and severity.

Table S8. Participant characteristics among individuals aged 85 to 94 years (in January 2020), stratified by COVID-19 infection and severity.

Table S9. Participant characteristics among individuals aged 95 and above in January, 2020, stratified by COVID-19 infection and severity.

Table S10. Results for five imputed dataset, OR (95% CI) for any COVID-19.

Table S11. Results for five imputed dataset, OR (95% CI) for severe COVID-19.

Table S12. Results for five imputed dataset, OR (95% CI) for death from COVID-19.

Table S13. Age specific (January 2020) results for five imputed dataset, OR (95% CI) for any COVID-19.

Table S14. Age specific (January 2020) results for five imputed dataset, OR (95% CI) for severe COVID-19.

Table S15. Age specific (January 2020) results for five imputed dataset, OR (95% CI) for death from COVID-19.

Table S16. Model specifications.

Table S17. Beta coefficients of model 4, Multivariable adjusted model with interactions.

Table S18. Age specific (January 2020) ORs (95% CI) and PAR (95% uncertainty interval) for being born outside a Nordic country and need of care, multivariable adjusted.

Figure S1. Weekly new confirmed COVID-19 cases, severe cases (hospitalizations or deaths) and deaths per 100 000 by age group. Testing during the first wave was performed in selected cases only.

Figure S2. Odds ratios and population attributable fraction for severe COVID-19 univariate and multivariable-adjusted models, including selected comorbidities and Charlson Comorbidity Index.

Figure S3. Odds ratios and population attributable fraction for any COVID-19 in univariate and multivariable-adjusted models, including comorbidities.

Figure S4. Odds ratios and population attributable fraction for severe COVID-19 in univariate and multivariable-adjusted models, including comorbidities.

Figure S5. Odds ratios and population attributable fraction for death from COVID-19 in univariate and multivariable-adjusted models, including comorbidities.

Figure S6. Multivariable effects, odds ratios with interactions between the three main exposures of age, non-Nordic origin and need of care, on any COVID-19.

Figure S7. Multivariable effects, odds ratios with interactions between the three main exposures of age, non-Nordic origin and need of care, on severe COVID-19. ■