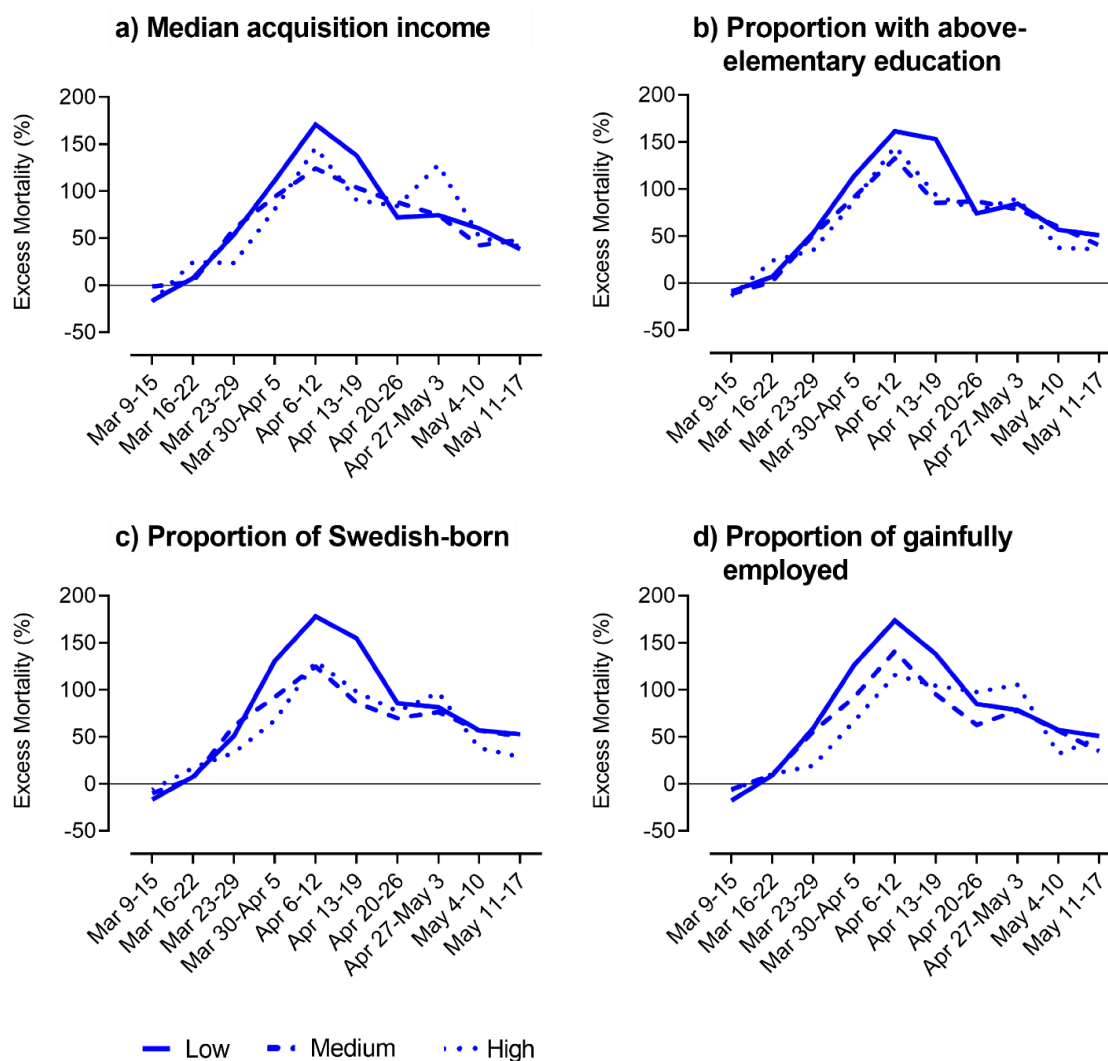


Supplementary Figure 1. Average excess mortality across the 1,287 DeSOs of the Stockholm Region (N=2,379,792), Sweden, by levels of socioeconomic indicators from the start of the COVID-19 outbreak until the end of the observation period (i.e. 9 March 2020 to 17 May 2020).



Note: Demographic Statistics Areas (DeSO) produced by Statistics Sweden (SCB) gather groups of around 1500 inhabitants (range: 700 and 2700) and are built within the municipal boundaries across Sweden. Excess mortality calculated comparing mortality rates during weeks 11-20 of 2020 with the average mortality rates recorded for the corresponding weeks during the five previous years. Socioeconomic indicators were categorized into low, medium or high according to tertiles of the DeSO distribution.

Supplementary Table 1. Average excess mortality across the 1,287 DeSOs of the Stockholm Region (N=2,379,792), Sweden, by levels of socioeconomic indicators and share of 70+ year-old people from the start of the COVID-19 outbreak until the end of the observation period (i.e. 9 March 2020 to 17 May 2020).

Week	Low		Medium		High	
	Lower share 70+	Higher share 70+	Lower share 70+	Higher share 70+	Lower share 70+	Higher share 70+
Median acquisition income						
Mar 9-15	-38.3	-7.8	-17.4	2.2	-15.9	-9.3
Mar 16-22	10.5	1.0	13.4	-5.0	13.5	26.6
Mar 23-29	71.1	40.0	40.5	68.1	29.8	7.1
Mar 30-Apr 5	173.7	76.6	100.8	85.5	92.2	81.3
Apr 6-12	215.3	137.7	126.8	128.4	149.2	147.1
Apr 13-19	158.3	112.2	83.1	107.7	66.6	115.8
Apr 20-26	83.4	59.1	72.9	96.3	125.9	55.9
Apr 27-May 3	98.7	48.2	29.1	81.7	127.7	121.0
May 4-10	28.4	78.2	67.1	31.4	64.5	45.0
May 11-17	60.1	18.4	29.8	59.1	35.7	52.9
Proportion with above-elementary education						
Mar 9-15	-23.6	1.9	-30.7	-3.2	-9.3	-15.0
Mar 16-22	26.2	-5.4	16.6	-4.1	-1.9	41.7
Mar 23-29	78.8	36.2	36.7	59.7	43.4	34.4
Mar 30-Apr 5	204.7	63.8	78.1	99.5	94.1	86.4
Apr 6-12	220.6	127.4	79.8	161.6	186.5	130.0
Apr 13-19	156.6	150.2	62.8	97.1	108.5	89.7
Apr 20-26	84.0	66.4	74.8	93.7	115.1	63.7
Apr 27-May 3	107.2	69.9	70.2	81.3	72.1	101.5
May 4-10	49.6	61.3	71.6	53.5	31.3	40.0
May 11-17	70.5	32.7	22.1	49.4	36.1	37.3
Proportion of Swedish-born						
Mar 9-15	-37.3	0.1	-12.3	-7.5	-2.3	-7.6
Mar 16-22	12.4	2.7	8.5	5.0	25.8	15.1
Mar 23-29	64.7	30.2	46.4	72.4	47.1	27.8
Mar 30-Apr 5	182.0	88.1	90.7	92.9	78.3	67.1
Apr 6-12	198.4	161.1	125.1	128.9	133.1	131.4
Apr 13-19	139.7	150.6	71.4	94.4	117.1	92.4
Apr 20-26	98.4	76.1	46.1	82.5	113.9	66.6
Apr 27-May 3	97.1	69.4	80.0	76.8	66.3	106.9
May 4-10	52.4	67.2	59.3	54.0	37.8	34.2
May 11-17	59.2	34.9	35.1	57.6	30.6	25.4
Proportion of gainfully employed						
Mar 9-15	-35.3	-4.1	-1.0	-7.0	-17.1	-3.3
Mar 16-22	10.1	8.3	19.5	6.6	19.1	7.7
Mar 23-29	71.2	49.1	89.7	48.2	10.9	26.0
Mar 30-Apr 5	178.7	90.9	157.1	77.4	49.6	83.2
Apr 6-12	232.0	142.0	102.7	151.3	117.6	113.0
Apr 13-19	145.9	119.3	90.6	99.3	84.3	120.0
Apr 20-26	87.7	79.8	84.9	58.6	93.8	100.2

Apr 27-May 3	88.9	71.6	69.6	82.2	95.7	107.2
May 4-10	49.2	65.6	35.9	63.3	66.6	2.8
May 11-17	60.7	39.7	11.5	37.9	50.1	44.4

Note: Demographic Statistics Areas (DeSO) produced by Statistics Sweden (SCB) gather groups of around 1500 inhabitants (range: 700 and 2700) and are built within the municipal boundaries across Sweden. Excess mortality calculated comparing mortality rates during weeks 11-20 of 2020 with the average mortality rates recorded for the corresponding weeks during the five previous years. Socioeconomic indicators were categorized into low, medium or high according to tertiles of the DeSO distribution, and further divided according to the share of 70+ year-old persons (below vs. above the median) within each tertile.