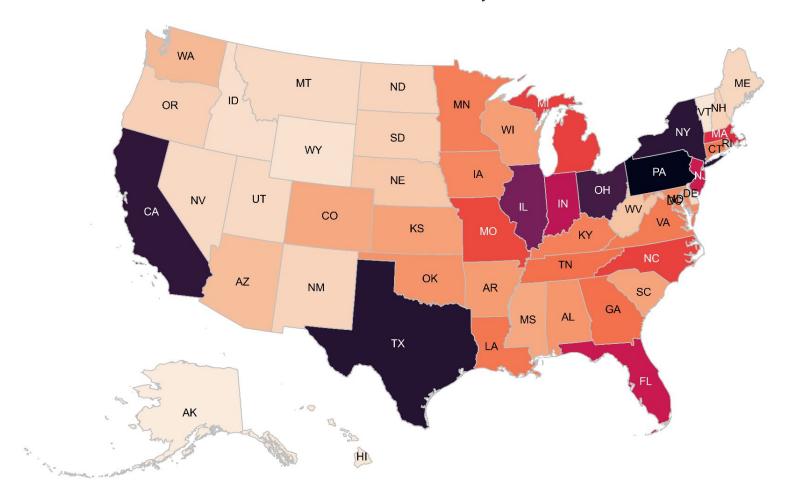
Analyzing COVID-19 Impact: **Did Vaccination Affect Elderly Mortality in US?**

- **Objective:** analyze if COVID-19 vaccination affected **elderly mortality**.
- **Source:** data.CMS.gov.
- **Data:** COVID-19 reports from **nursing homes** to CDC's NHSN COVID-19 Facility Module.
- **Volume:** over 2.5 million data points.
- **Coverage:** multiple nursing homes across U.S. states and some islands.
- **Period:** May 24, 2020, to August 27, 2023.

COVID-19 Related Deaths by State



- 12000

- 10000

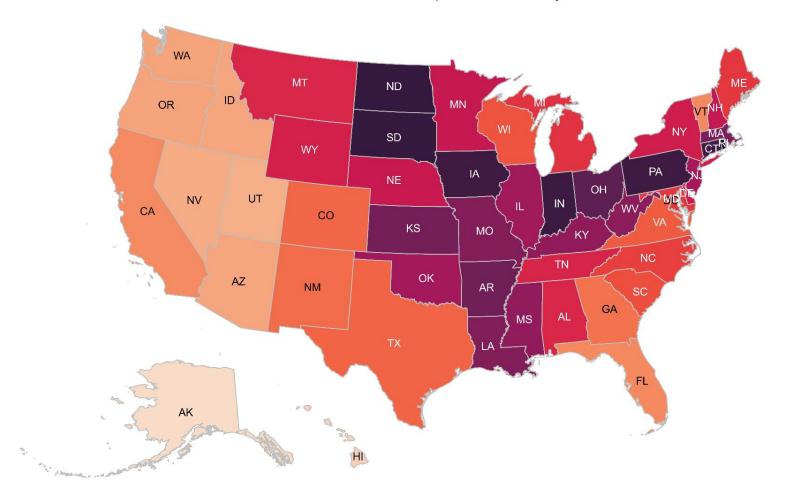
- 8000

o Oeaths Count

- 4000

- 2000

COVID-19 Deaths Relative to Population Size by State



- 0.0010

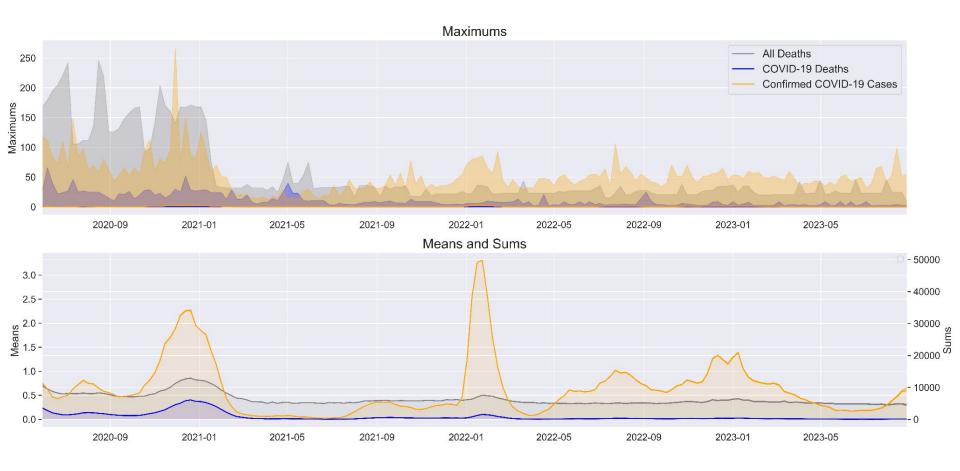
- 0.0008

-9000'0 Percentages

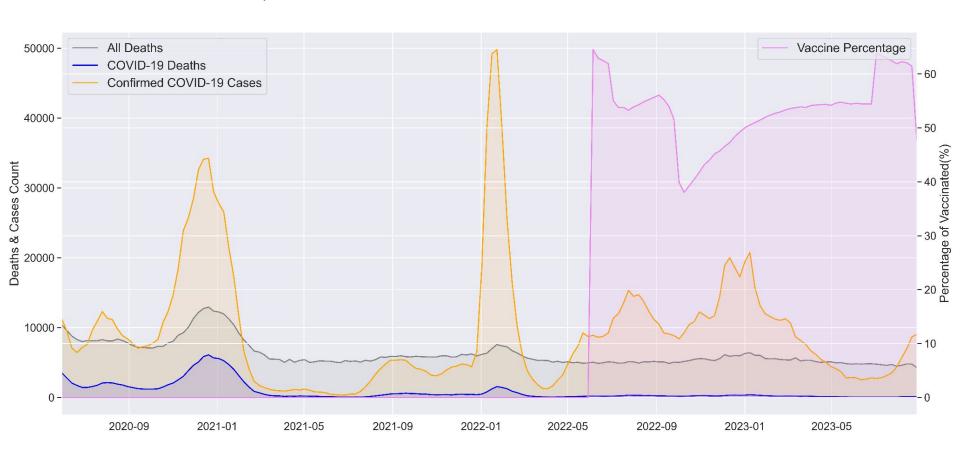
- 0.0004

- 0.0002

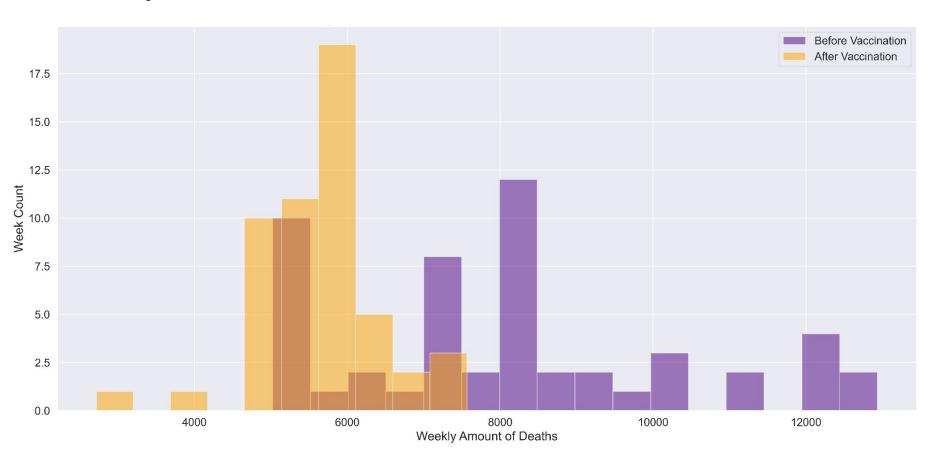
COVID-19 Deaths vs All Deaths and Cases Stats



COVID-19 Cases, Deaths and Vaccinations Stats



Weekly Distribution of All Deaths Before and After Vaccination



T-test

Analysis Objective: check if the **number of deaths changed significantly** after COVID-19 vaxs.

Data: mean number of weekly deaths before and after vax across nursing homes in US.

Test type: two-tailed, Paired/Dependent 2-sample t-test.

- Null Hypothesis (H_0) : There is **no** difference in deaths before and after vax.
- Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is a difference in deaths before and after vax.

Significance Level: 1% (α = 0.01) - conservative significance level to minimize Type I errors.

Conclusion

- **T-Statistic: 7.57(SE) > 1%** significance threshold.
- Evidence of significant difference between sample and expected means.
- Confident null hypothesis rejection.

Which means:

• Vaccination appears to have significantly reduced the number of death cases.

However:

• **Possible contributions:** proper staff rotation, medication supply, reduced COVID-19 strain severity.