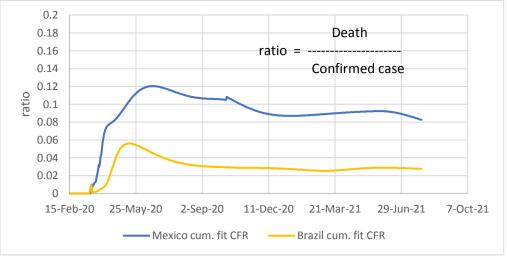
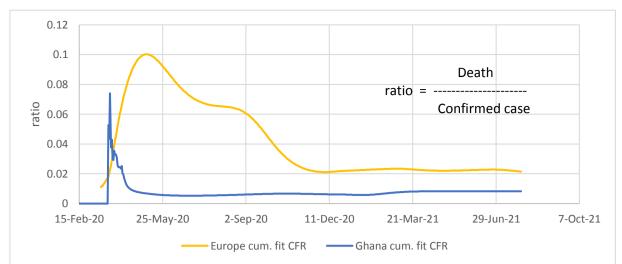
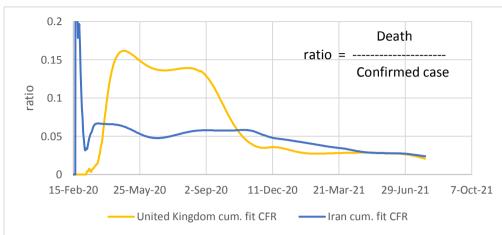
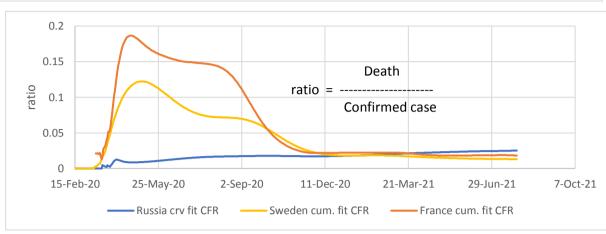
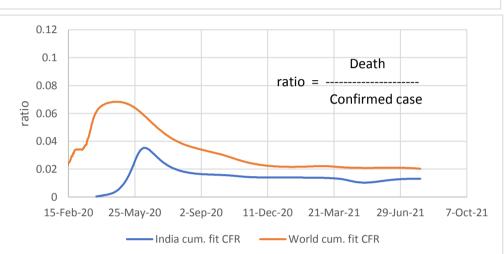
Experimental page: ratios of curve fit deaths to curve fit confirmed cases (CFR)

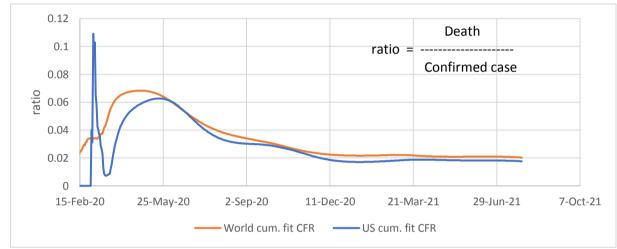




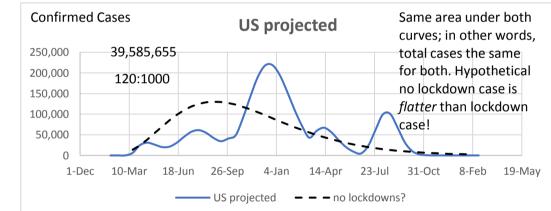


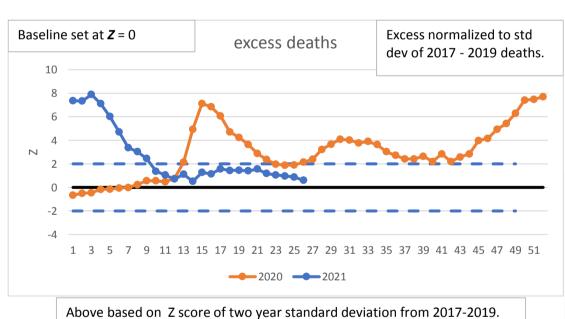


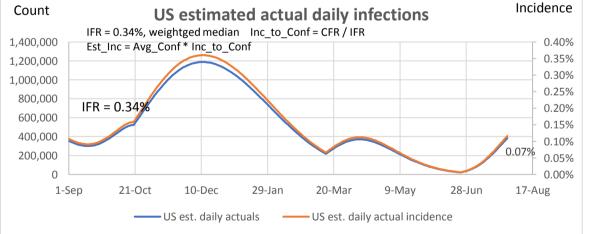




Excess deaths as a Z score:





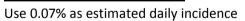


What follows is cumulative plot of same.

Data in recent weeks are incomplete. Only 60% of death records are submitted to NCHS within 10 days of the date of death, and completeness

varies by jurisdiction. Data are not weighted and counts are likely

<u>False Positives Demonstration</u>



Prevalence estimated as avg. infected period of 2 weeks X incidence

| Baseline set at | Z = 0 | excess | deaths | | normalized t 2017 - 2019 | |
|---------------------|--------------|---|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|----|
| 250 — | | 00000000000 | • | | | |
| 150 | | | | | | |
| N 100 ——— 50 ——— | | *************************************** | | | | |
| 0 | •••••••• | ••••• | | | | |
| -50 ——— 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 week | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| | | cumulative 2020 | cumulative | 2021 | | |

| 99% | 99% accuracy of test | | | 0.07% X 14 = 0.980% |
|----------|----------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Positive | Negative | | |
| test pos | 0.970% | 0.990% | 1.96% | |
| test neg | 0.010% | 98.030% | <u>98.04%</u> | |
| | 0.980% | 99.020% | 100.00% | |

False pos. is more than half of total positives. TRUE + 0.97%/1.96% 49.5% FALSE + 0.99%/1.96% $\underline{50.5\%}$ Total ------- 100.00%

Counter-act this tendency by increasing test sensitivity. However this may increase false negatives, the recipients of which may be positive, think they're negative, and go spread it around some more.

https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Excess-Deaths-Associated-with-COVID-19/xkkf-xrst/data

US mortality vs. India 200:100,000 180:100,000 160:100,000 140:100,000 120:100,000 100:100,000 80:100,000 60:100,000 40:100,000 20:100,000 0:100,000 26-Sep 10-Mar 18-Jun 4-Jan 14-Apr 23-Jul 31-Oct 1-Dec —— US cum. fit per 100k —— India cum. fit per 100k

USA Excess Deaths, 2020 (from CDC data):

Annualized on 52 weeks

| | | All Cause | All Cause, excl. CV19 | CV19 |
|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 3 | yr average before 2020 | 859:100,000 | 859:100,000 | - |
| | 2020 | 1016:100,000 | 905:100,000 | - |
| | Diff. | 157:100,000 | 46:100.000 | 111:100,000 |

3 yr average 859:100.000

29% of All-Cause excess deaths are non-CV19

https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Excess-Deaths-Associated-with-COVID-19/xkkf-xrst/data

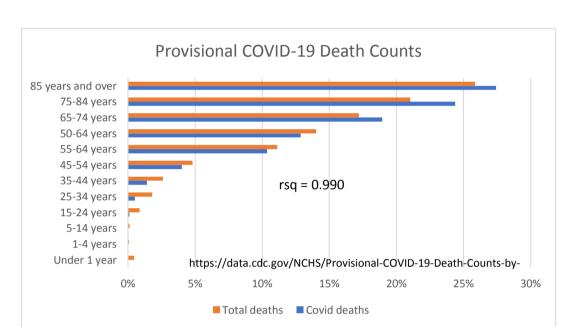
USA Excess Deaths to date (from CDC data):

| | 28 weeks | All Cause | All C | ause, excl. CV19 | CV19 |
|---|------------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|------------|
| 3 | yr average before 2020 | 455:10 | 00,000 | 455:100,000 | - |
| | 2021 | 539:10 | 00,000 | 467:100,000 | - |
| | Diff. | 84:10 | 0,000 | 12:100,000 | 72:100,000 |

3 yr average 859:100,000

14% of All-Cause excess deaths are non-CV19

https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Excess-Deaths-Associated-with-COVID-19/xkkf-xrst/data

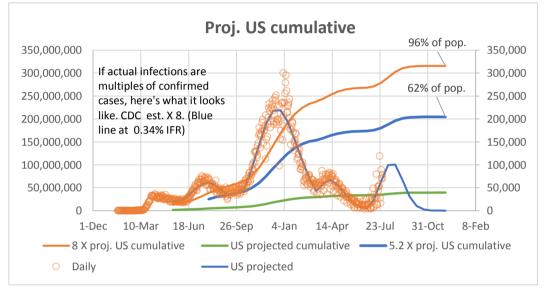


K = 0.318 R_o : R:

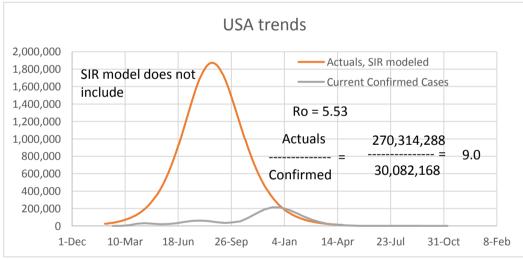
gamma = 0.171 $R_o = \exp(K/\text{gamma}) = 6.42$ 84%

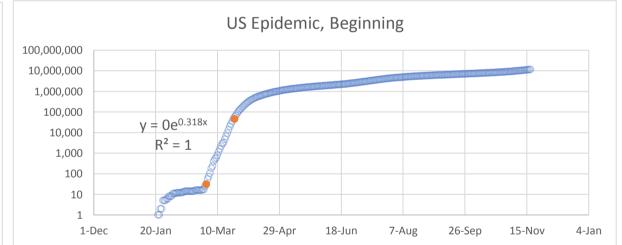
gamma = 0.286 $R > 1 - 1/R_o = 3.04$ 67%

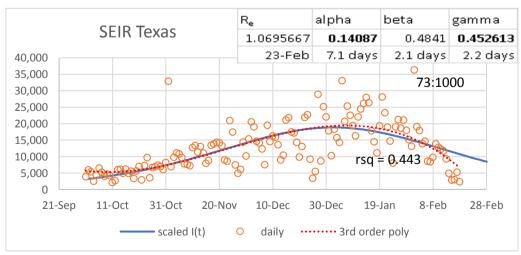
R is recovered variable.

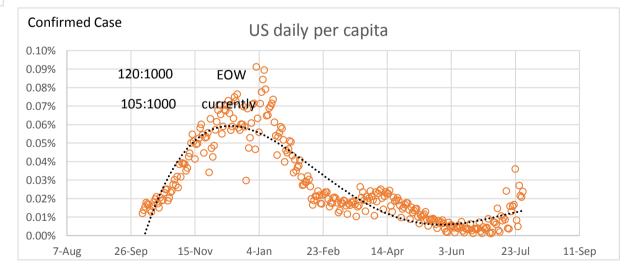


Here are some demonstrations of SIR model, using R_e, gamma, and beta

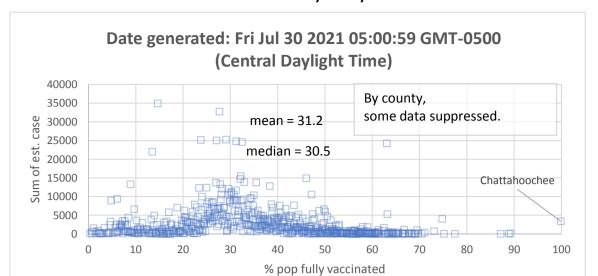






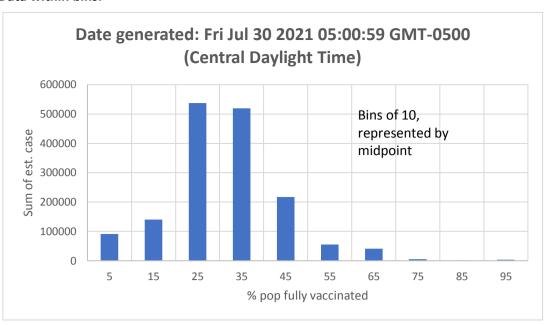


CDC data on week indicated new cases by % fully vaccinated.

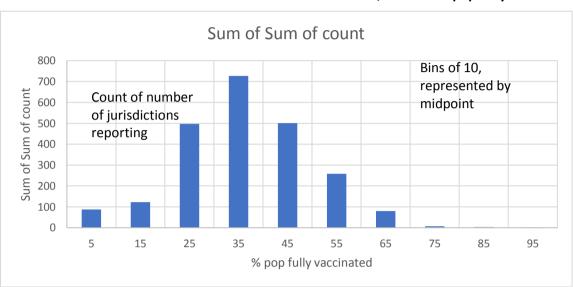


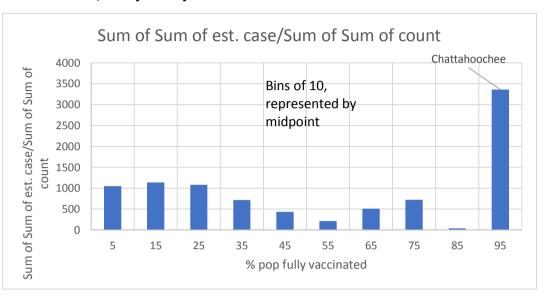
□ % pop fully vaccinated

Data within bins:



However, count of % pop fully vaccinated sparse at extremes, so adjust for jurisdiction count:





https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccination-case-rate

