

Spatiotemporal Impacts of Ideology and Social Vulnerability on COVID-19: Supplemental Appendix

Erich Seamon, Jennifer-Johnson Leung, Craig Miller, Ben Ridenhour

06/15/2023

Contents

Appendix Overview	4
Summary	4
Part 1: Study Area and Regionalization	4
Part 2: Datasets and Modeling Framework	4
Part 3: Exploratory Data Analysis and Regression Modeling	4
Part 4: Spatial Autocorrelation	5
Part 5: Geographically Weighted Random Forest (GWRF) Modeling	5
 Part 1: Study Area and Regionalization	 6
Figure S1: Study Area	6
 Part 2: Datasets and Modeling Framework	 7
Table T1: Variable Descriptions	7
Figure S2: Model Framework	8
Figure S3: Dataset Visualizations	9
Figure S4: Correlation HeatMap	12
 Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: United States	 13
Figure S5: Fatality Rate vs. Population Density	13
Figure S6: County Level Cumulative Cases vs. Cumulative Deaths	13
Figure S7: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	14
Table T2: United States: Regression Model Results	14
 Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Regions 1 and 2 (Northeast)	 15
Figure S8: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	15
Table T3: Region 1 & 2 (Northeast): Regression Model Results	15

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 3 (Mideast)	16
Figure S9: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	16
Table T4: Region 3 (Mideast): Regression Model Results	16
Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 4 (Southeast)	17
Figure S10: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	17
Table T5: Region 4 (Southeast): Regression Model Results	17
Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 5 (Midwest)	18
Figure S11: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	18
Table T6: Region 5 (Midwest): Regression Model Results	18
Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 6 (MidSouth)	19
Figure S12: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	19
Table T7: Region 6 (Midsouth): Regression Model Results	19
Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 7 (Middle West)	20
Figure S13: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	20
Table T8: Region 7 (Middle West): Regression Model Results	20
Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 8 (Midnorth)	21
Figure S14: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	21
Table T9: Region 8 (Midnorth): Regression Model Results	21
Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 9 (West)	22
Figure S15: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	22
Table T10: Region 9 (West): Regression Model Results	22
Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 10 (Pacific NW)	23
Figure S16: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time	23
Table T11: Region 10 (Pacific Northwest): Regression Model Results	23
Part 3: Regression Modeling Summarized Model Results	24
Table T12: Regionalized Regression Model Results: Significance Table	24
Part 4: Spatial Autocorrelation	25
Figure S17: Morans I results: United States - Alpha Wave, Dependent Variable	26
Figure S18: Morans I results: United States - Alpha Wave, Independent Variables	27
Figure S19: Morans I results: United States - Delta Wave, Dependent Variable	35
Figure S20: Morans I results: United States - Delta Wave, Independent Variables	36
Figure S21: Morans I results: United States - Omicron Wave, Dependent Variable	44
Figure S22: Morans I results: United States - Omicron Wave, Independent Variables	45

Part 5: Geographically Weighted Random Forest Modeling: Model Alpha Wave	53
Figure S23: GWRF Alpha Wave: Model Weighting	53
Figure S24: GWRF Alpha Wave: Residuals vs. Predicted	54
Figure S25: GWRF Alpha Wave: Model Prediction Results	55
Figure S26: GWRF Alpha Wave: Feature Importance	56
Table T13: GWRF Alpha Wave OOB vs. Global R2	57
Part 5: Geographically Weighted Random Forest Modeling: Delta Wave	58
Figure S27: GWRF Delta Wave: Model Weighting	58
Figure S28: GWRF Delta Wave: Residuals vs. Predicted	59
Figure S29: GWRF Delta Wave: Model Prediction Results	60
Figure S30: GWRF Delta Wave: Model Feature Importance	61
Table T14: GWRF Delta Wave: OOB vs Global R2	62
Part 5: Geographically Weighted Random Forest Modeling: Omicron Wave	63
Figure S31: GWRF Omicron Wave: Model Weighting	63
Figure S32: GWRF Omicron Wave: Residuals vs. Predicted	64
Figure S33: GWRF Omicron Wave: Model Prediction Results	65
Figure S34: GWRF Omicron Wave: Model Feature Importance	66
Table T15: GWRF Omicron Wave: OOB vs Global R2	67

Appendix Overview

Summary

Below are examinations of COVID-19 cumulative deaths adjusted by population, at a county level. We look at spatial and temporal variations for the entire United States, as well by region.

Part 1: Study Area and Regionalization

Regionalization is based on United States(US) Health and Human Services (HHS) health regions.

- Region 1 and 2 (combined): NorthEast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York and New Jersey
- Region 3: MidEast: Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia
- Region 4: SouthEast: Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky
- Region 5: Midwest: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota
- Region 6: MidSouth: Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and New Mexico, Oklahoma
- Region 7: Middle West: Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas
- Region 8: MidNorth: Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, North Dakota, and South Dakota
- Region 9: West: California, Nevada, and Arizona
- Region 10: Pacific Northwest: Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

Part 2: Datasets and Modeling Framework

Part 2 of our analysis documents the datasets and modeling methodology employed as part of this effort.

Part 3: Exploratory Data Analysis and Regression Modeling

Our regional analysis examines COVID-19 parameters for the entire United States, as well as for each of the nine (9) regions listed above.

- The first plot (1) shows fatality rates vs. logarithmic population density, categorized by voting ideology summarized by the 2020 Presidential Election. 100-75% vote for Biden = very liberal, 75-50% for Biden = moderately liberal, 100-75% for Trump = very conservative, and 75-50% for Trump = moderately conservative. Each observation represents one county.
- The second plot (2) shows cumulative cases, adjusted for population, vs. cumulative deaths, adjusted for population, categorized by voting ideology - as noted above.
- The third (3) and fourth (4) plots show the relationship of the four ideology groupings across the specified region, over time - examining deaths for a rolling window, as well as cumulative deaths. These plots provide a summary view of the change in ideological and regional associations with cases and deaths.

For each region, we have outputs for three linear linear models, with population adjusted deaths (by county) as the dependent variable - for each of the three time windows (alpha, delta, and omicron variant). In addition, we have standardized coefficients graphs, that indicates the effect for each variable, for each model.

Part 4: Spatial Autocorrelation

The second portion of this analysis evaluates the spatial autocorrelation of population adjusted county deaths, for all three time periods examined.

Part 5: Geographically Weighted Random Forest (GWRF) Modeling

The third portion of this analysis attempts to model spatial variation for the entire United States, using geographically weighted random forest modeling (GWRF). Our model incorporates the same independent variables that are used as part of our regionalized linear models.

Geographical Weighted Random Forest (GWRF) is a spatial analysis method using a local version of the Random Forest Regression Model. It allows for the investigation of spatial non-stationarity, and the relationship between a dependent and a set of independent variables. The latter is possible by fitting a sub-model for each observation in space, taking into account the neighboring observations. This technique adopts the idea of the Geographically Weighted Regression Kalogirou (2003). The main difference between a tradition (linear) GWR and GRF is that we can model non-stationarity coupled with a flexible non-linear model which is very hard to overfit due to its bootstrapping nature, thus relaxing the assumptions of traditional Gaussian statistics. Essentially it was designed to be a bridge between machine learning and geographical models, combining inferential and explanatory power. Additionally, it is suited for datasets with numerous predictors, due to the robust nature of the random forest algorithm with regards to high dimensionality.

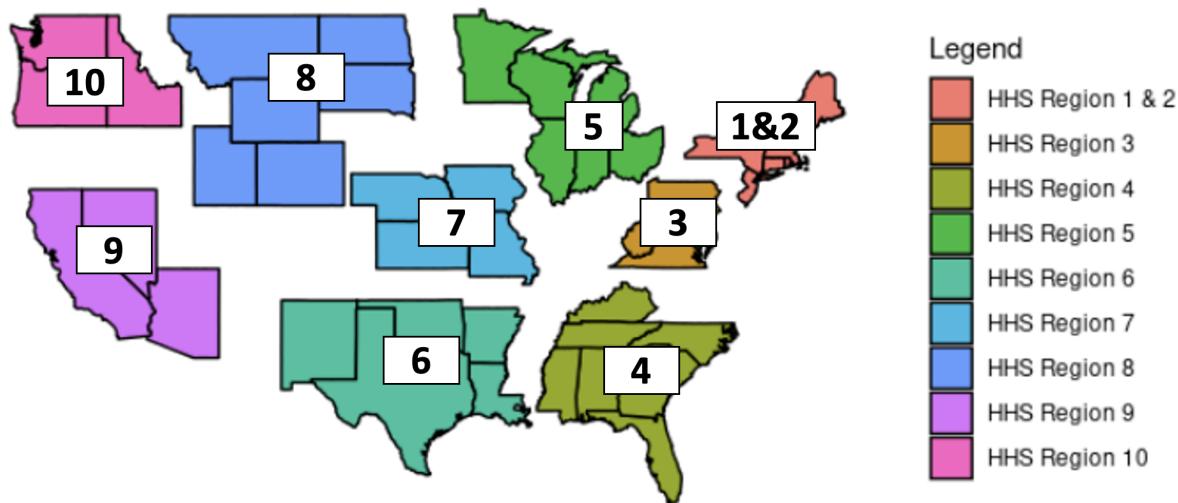
For this analysis, We generate GWRF localized model fits and feature importances (IncMSE). The feature importance algorithmic process is:

1. Compute model MSE
2. For each variable in the model:
 - a. Permute variable
 - b. Calculate new model MSE according to variable permutation
 - c. Take the difference between model MSE and new model MSE
3. Collect the results in a list

Part 1: Study Area and Regionalization

For the initial portion of our analysis, we examine COVID-19 cases and deaths for the entire United States, as well as by U.S. Human Health Services (HHS) regions, as noted in Figure S1 below.

Figure S1: Study Area



Part 2: Datasets and Modeling Framework

We utilize fifteen (15) independent variables and one (1) dependent variable for our analysis, which are as follows:

Table T1: Variable Descriptions

Table 1: Table T1: Variable Descriptions. * = dependent variable

Variables	Description	Data Source
Socioeconomic Status	Index which represents income, poverty, employment, and education.	
Household Composition and Disability	Index with represents age, single parenting, and disability.	
Minority Status	Index which represents race and ethnicity.	Social Vulnerability Indices (SVI) taken from the US Census agency for toxic substances and disease registry (ATSDR)
Housing Type and Transportation	Index which represents housing structure, crowding and vehicle access.	
Obesity	Number of people who are obese, at a county level.	
Unemployment	Number of unemployed adults per county.	
Uninsured Adults	Number of uninsured adults per county.	
Social Associations	Number of people who are members of a social organization (churches, clubs, etc).	
Diabetes	Number of people with diabetes at a county level.	
Food Insecurity	Index indicating the relative level of food insecurity in a county.	University of Wisconsin's Population Health Institute
Broadband Access	Number of people without broadband access.	
Population Density	Population density at a county level.	
Population Age 65+	Number of people age 65 or older in a county.	2020 US Census
Democratic Voting Percentage	Represents voting outcomes from the 2020 presidential general election.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) Election Lab
Vaccination Rate	CDC data for two dose vaccination rates at a county level, ending in April 1, 2022.	
Population adjusted COVID-19 deaths*	Population-adjusted COVID-19 deaths per county.	US Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

Using this framework, we constructed three (3) temporal model time frames:

1. Alpha variant time window (deaths calculated from December 1, 2019 to May 1, 2021)
2. Delta variant time window (deaths calculated from May 1, 2021, to December 1, 2021)
3. Omicron variant time window (deaths calculated from December 1, 2021 to April 1, 2022)

Figure S2: Model Framework

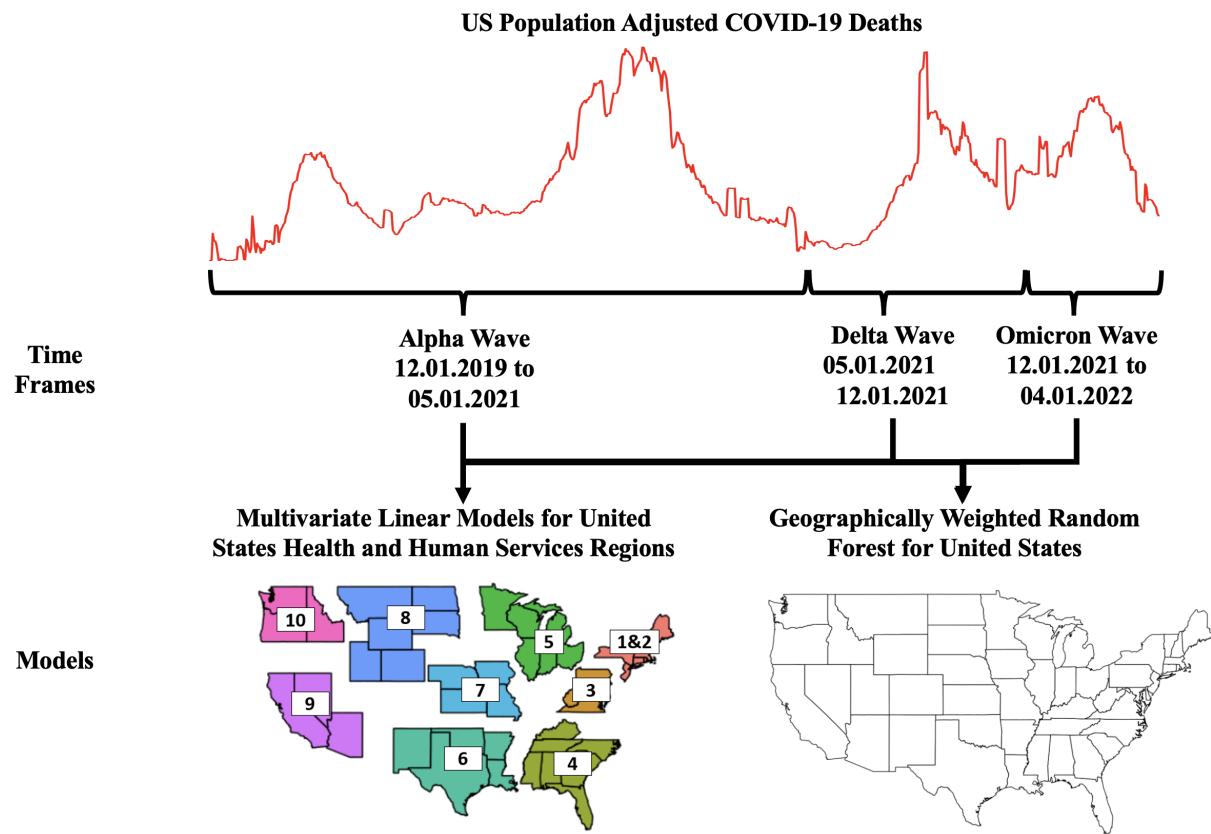
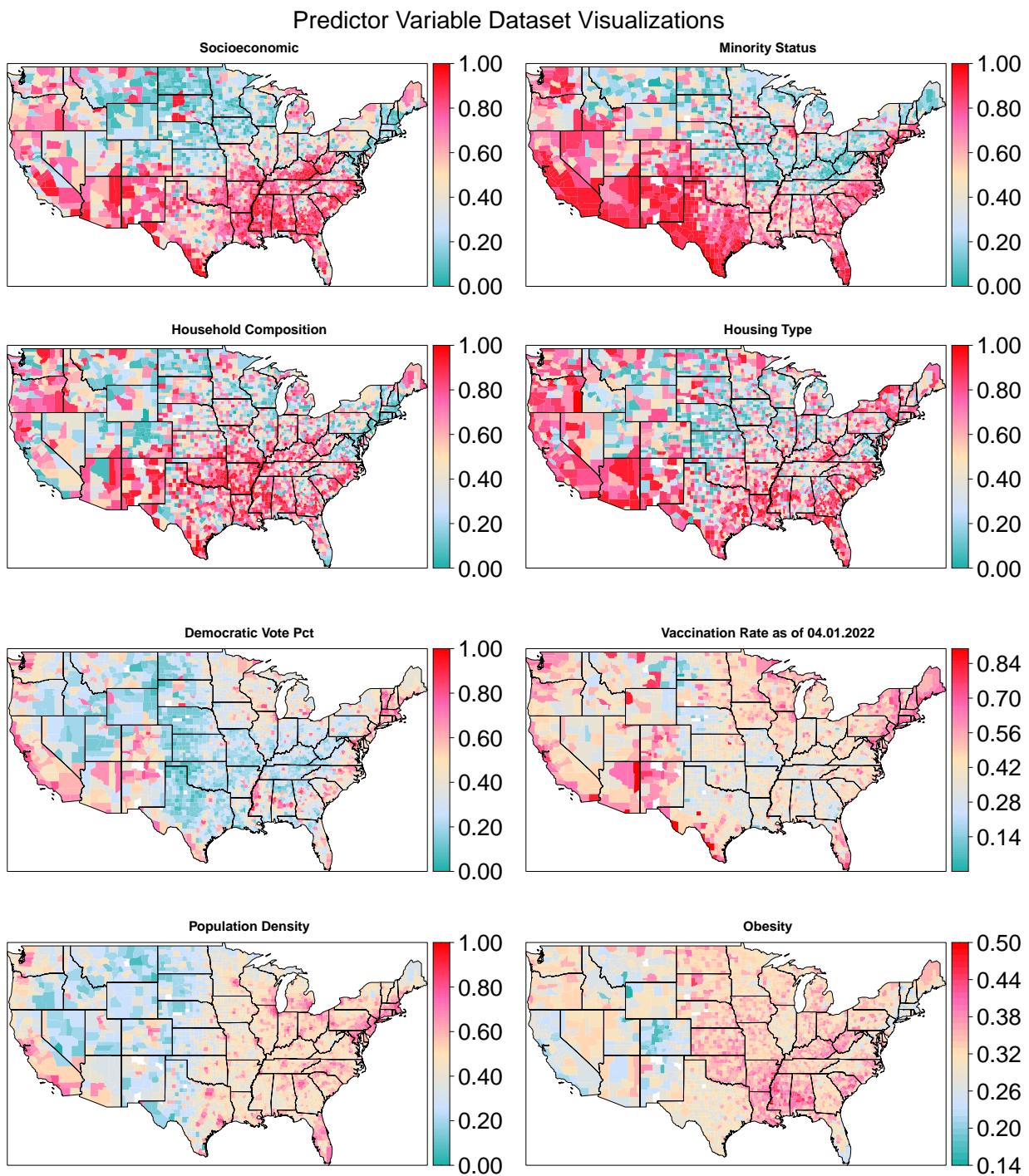
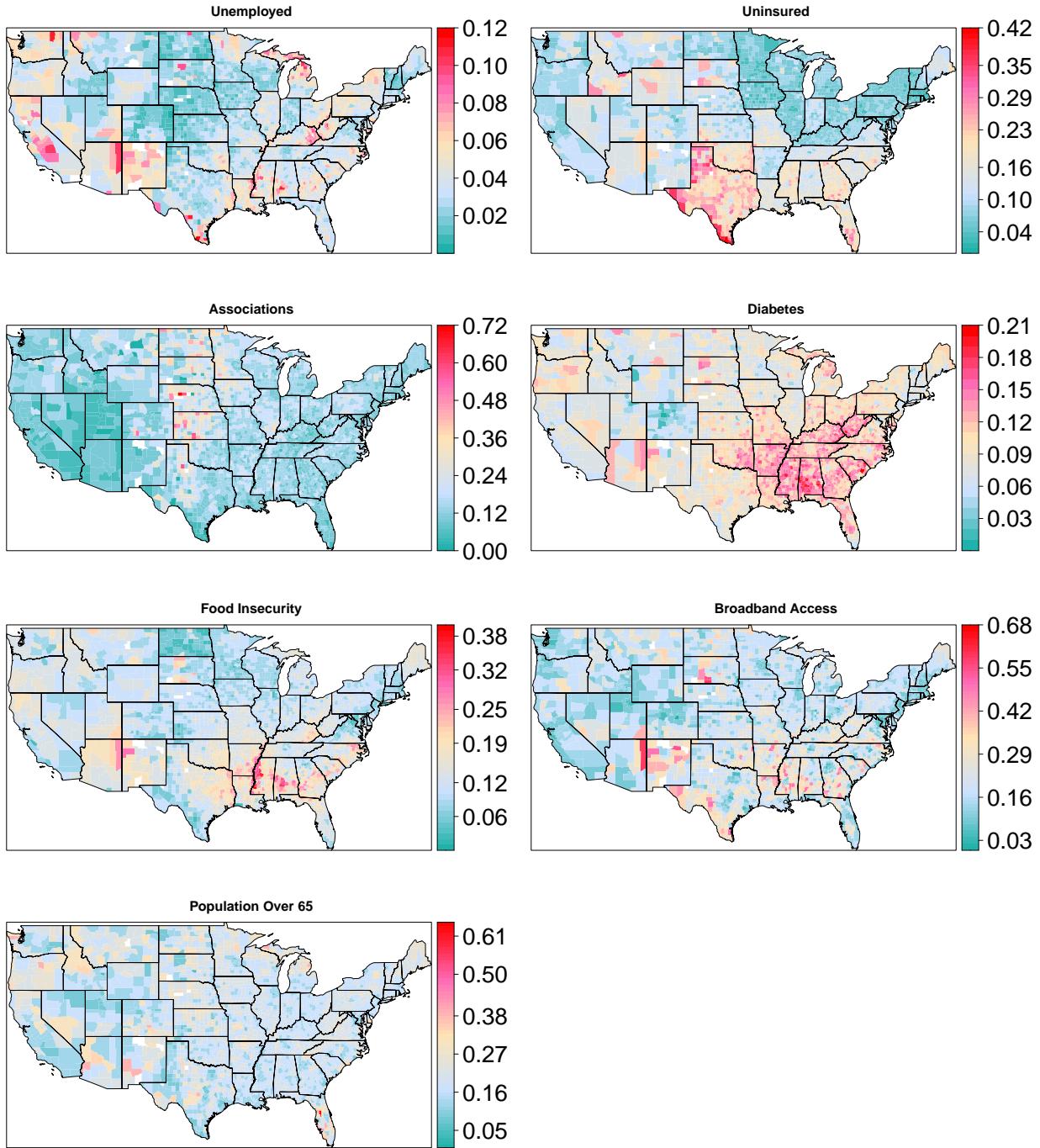


Figure S3: Dataset Visualizations





Response Variable Dataset Visualizations

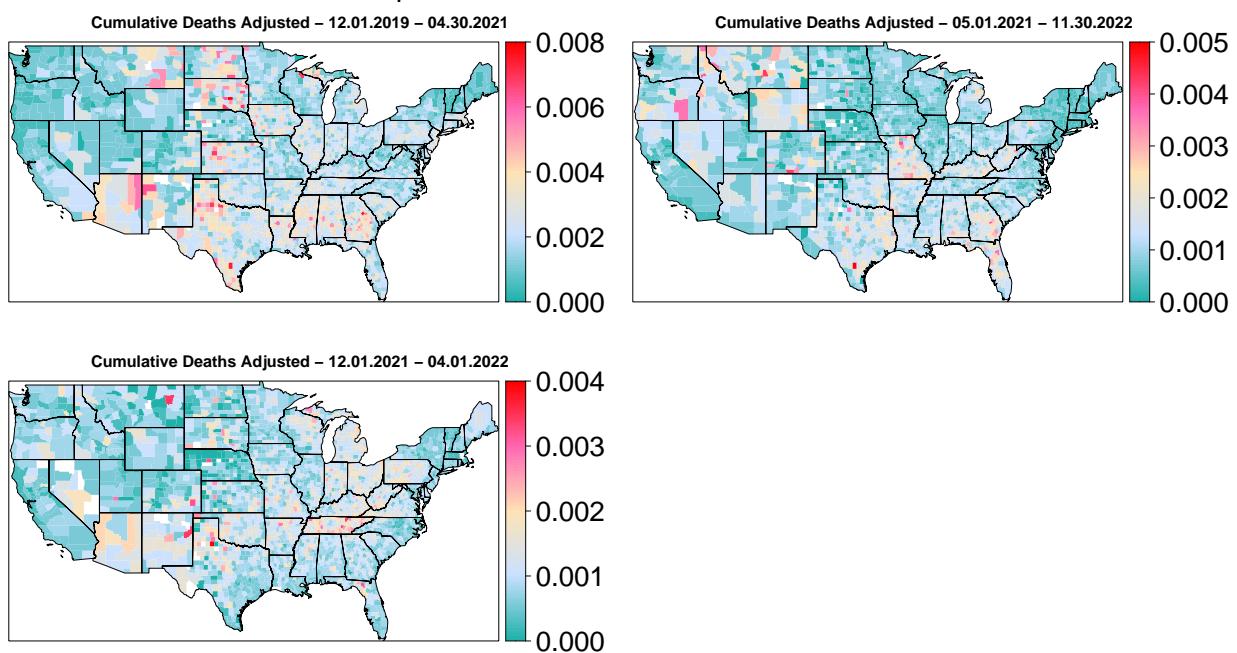
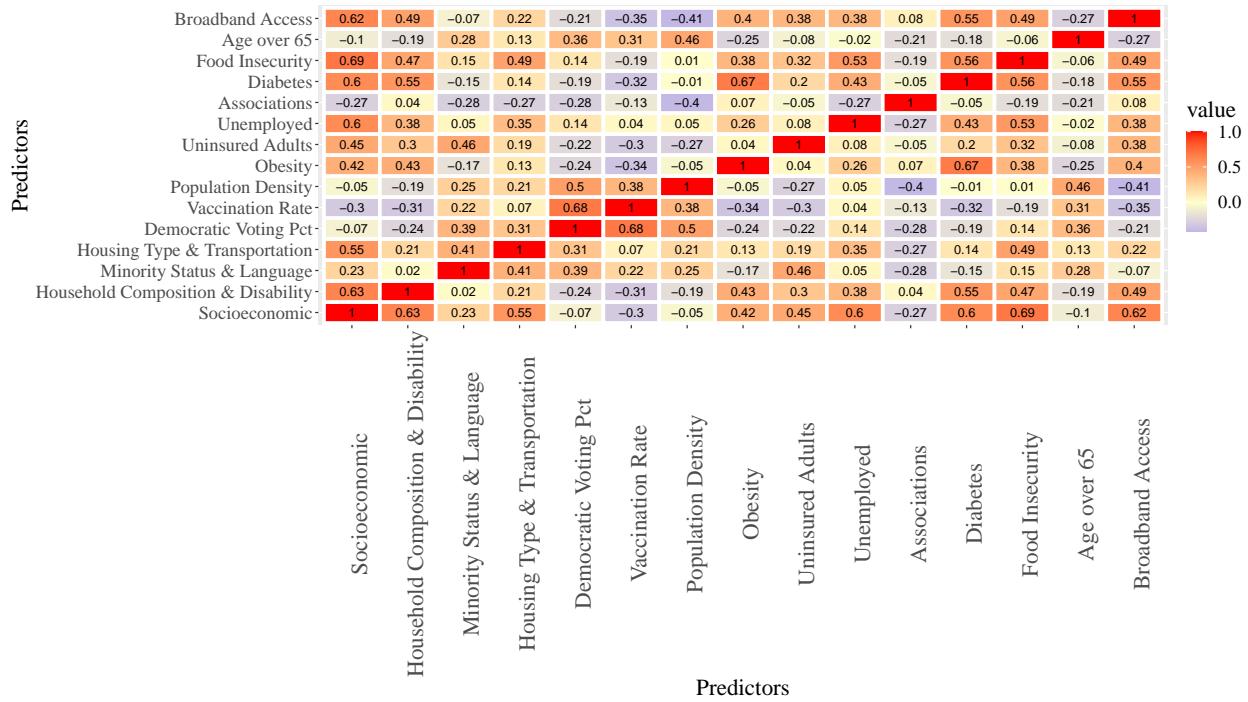


Figure S4: Correlation HeatMap



Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: United States

Figure S5: Fatality Rate vs. Population Density

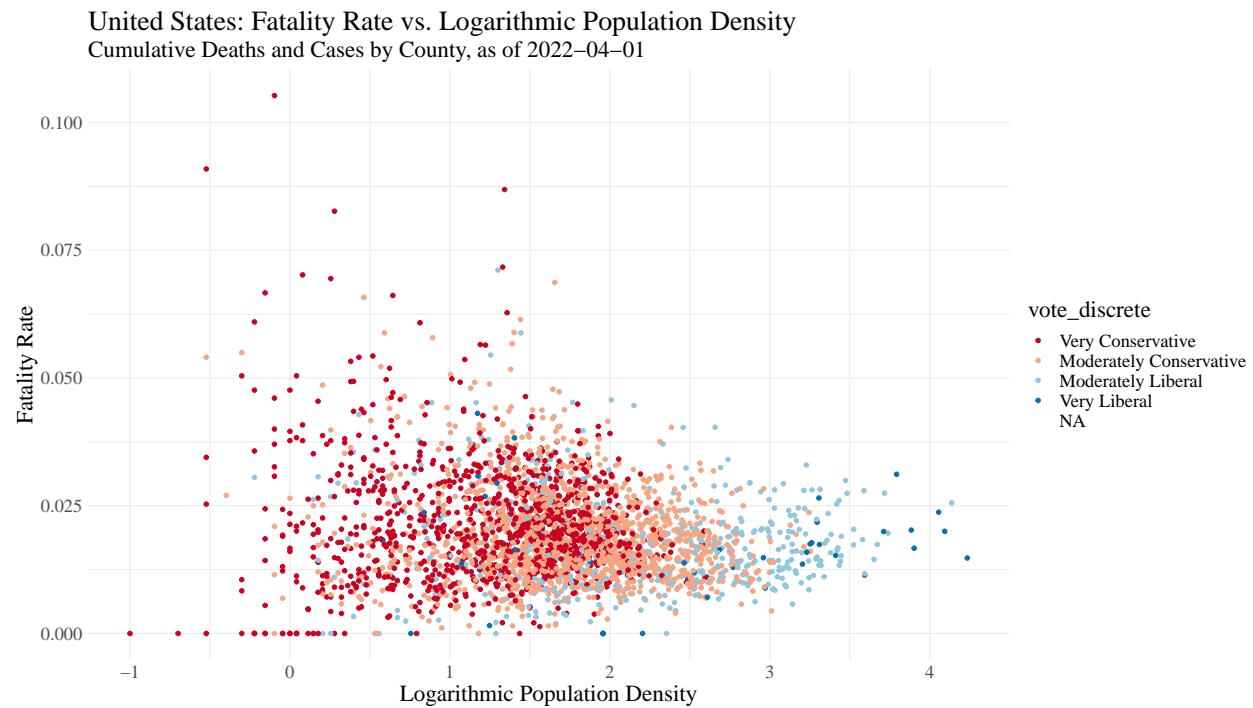


Figure S6: County Level Cumulative Cases vs. Cumulative Deaths

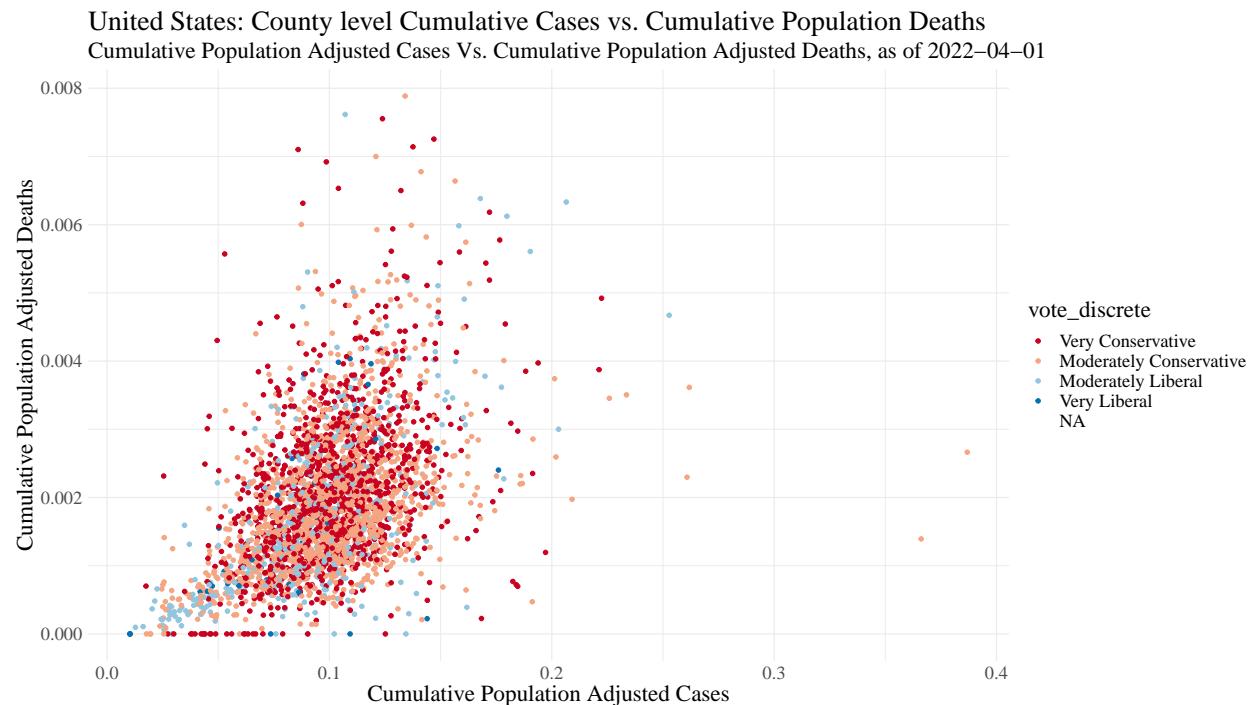


Figure S7: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

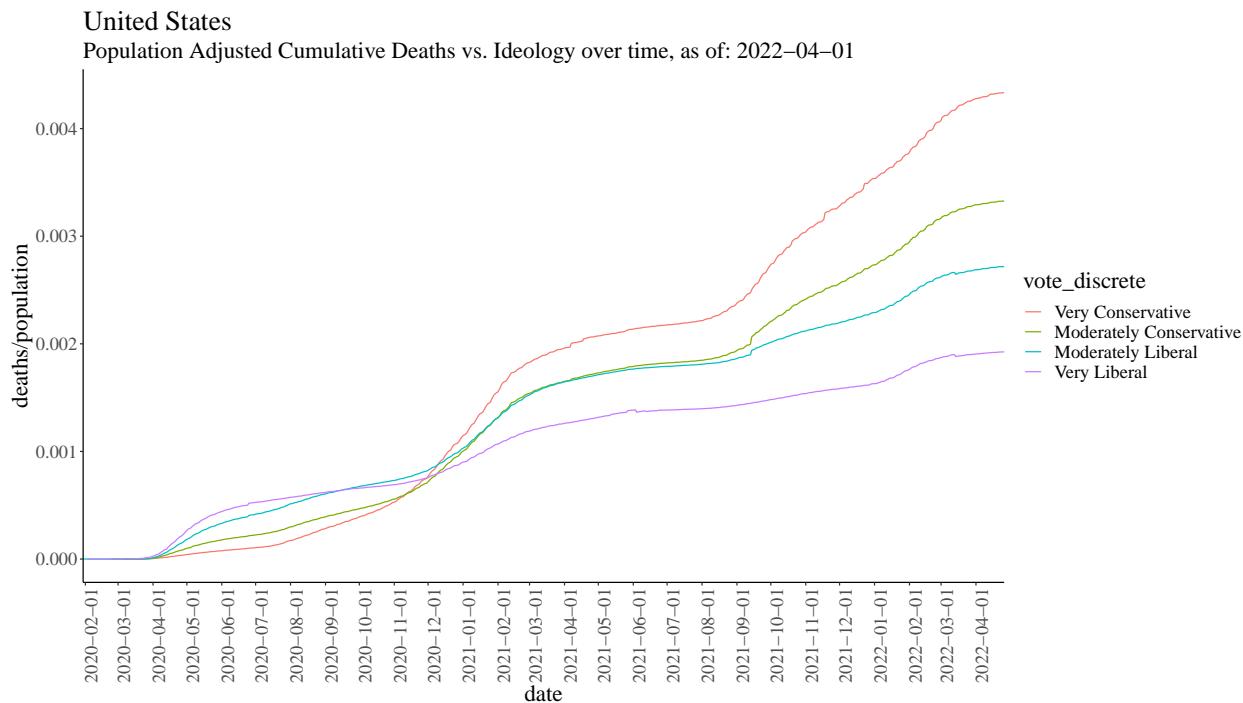


Table T2: United States: Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-7.73313	0	-7.05210	0	-7.49889	0
Socioeconomic	0.04435	1	-0.03913	1	0.05413	1
Household Composition & Disability	0.26958	2.84e-07	0.28751	3.83e-09	0.36952	1.7e-14
Housing Type & Transportation	0.11719	0.57	0.020256	5.18e-05	-0.09546	1
Unemployed	0.86481	5.59e-13	-0.06978	1	0.33055	1
Food Insecurity	-1.22957	6.24e-47	1.02947	1.21e-31	0.04276	1
Broadband Access	2.87818	2.49e-60	-0.99263	3.65e-06	1.17898	2.31e-08
Diabetes	0.71078	2.65e-13	1.30850	4.96e-48	0.49088	1.89e-05
Obesity	-0.22955	1	-0.49613	2.47e-06	0.27717	0.381
Population Density	0.09549	6.62e-42	-0.01686	1	0.05980	8.87e-14
Associations	1.46995	2.52e-18	-0.94949	6.9e-07	0.23206	1
Age over 65	0.00000	1.03e-18	0.00000	1	0.00000	7.46e-13
Democratic Voting Pct	-0.62271	1.3e-11	-1.41023	1.77e-59	-0.98851	5.87e-27
Vaccination Rate	-0.08105	1	-0.29546	1	-0.35674	0.368
Minority Status and Language	0.44996	1.88e-19	-0.32104	4.78e-10	-0.24493	4.06e-05
Uninsured Adults	-0.10371	1	1.25487	3.2e-89	-0.56820	1.15e-15

Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.416	0.675	0.505

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Regions 1 and 2 (Northeast)

Figure S8: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

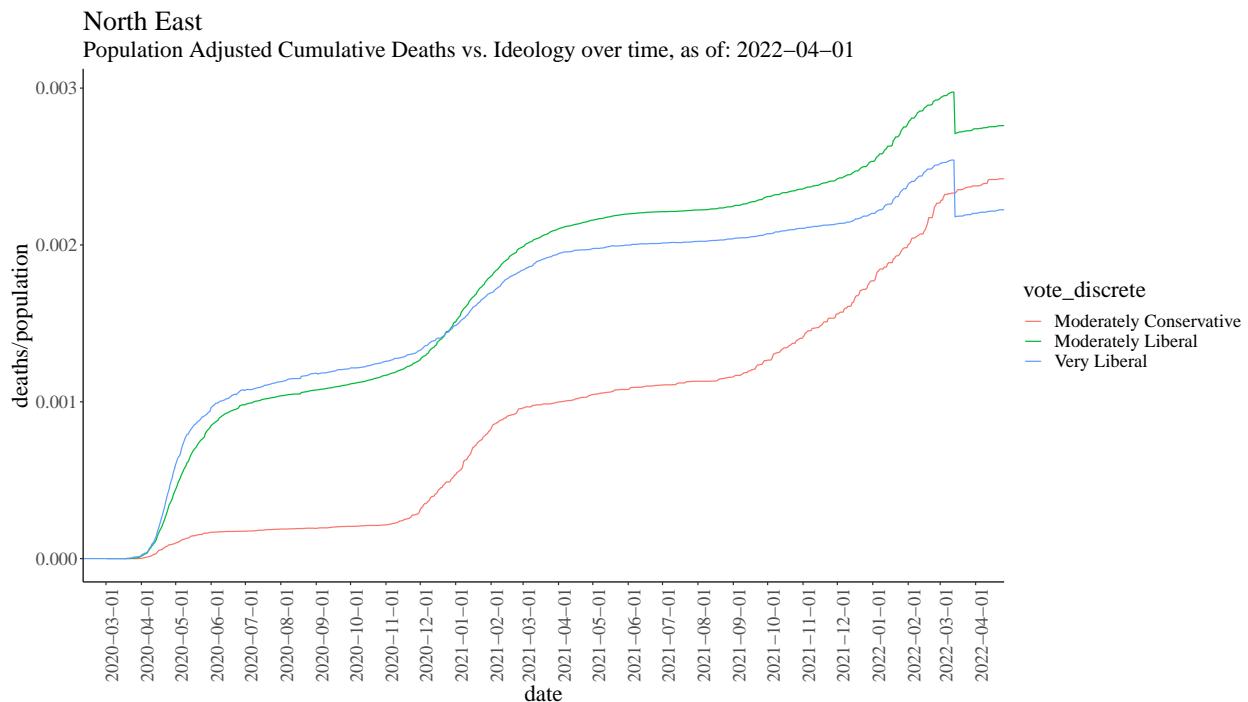


Table T3: Region 1 & 2 (Northeast): Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-6.86873	1.35e-23	-7.74156	1.48e-28	-7.96547	1.66e-22
Socioeconomic	-0.26708	1	0.04714	1	-1.02173	1
Household Composition & Disability	0.52020	1	0.57848	1	0.09737	1
Housing Type & Transportation	-0.19817	1	-0.25663	1	-0.34620	1
Unemployed	1.20729	1	-0.18706	1	0.04937	1
Food Insecurity	-0.65298	1	0.74533	1	2.96898	0.00599
Broadband Access	-0.35437	1	-1.19573	1	1.13081	1
Diabetes	0.75029	1	1.59200	0.487	-0.67270	1
Obesity	-0.39090	1	0.60732	1	1.15140	1
Population Density	0.13353	0.26	-0.01360	1	0.02968	1
Associations	-1.29308	1	-1.18799	1	0.24632	1
Age over 65	0.00000	1	0.00000	1	0.00000	1
Democratic Voting Pct	0.39742	1	-0.04418	1	-2.46815	0.000359
Vaccination Rate	-1.73077	0.0322	-1.32625	0.32	0.36338	1
Minority Status and Language	1.25563	7.79e-05	-0.02484	1	0.47390	1
Uninsured Adults	-0.24291	1	0.52166	1	2.32747	5.13e-07

Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.746	0.687	0.579

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 3 (Mideast)

Figure S9: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

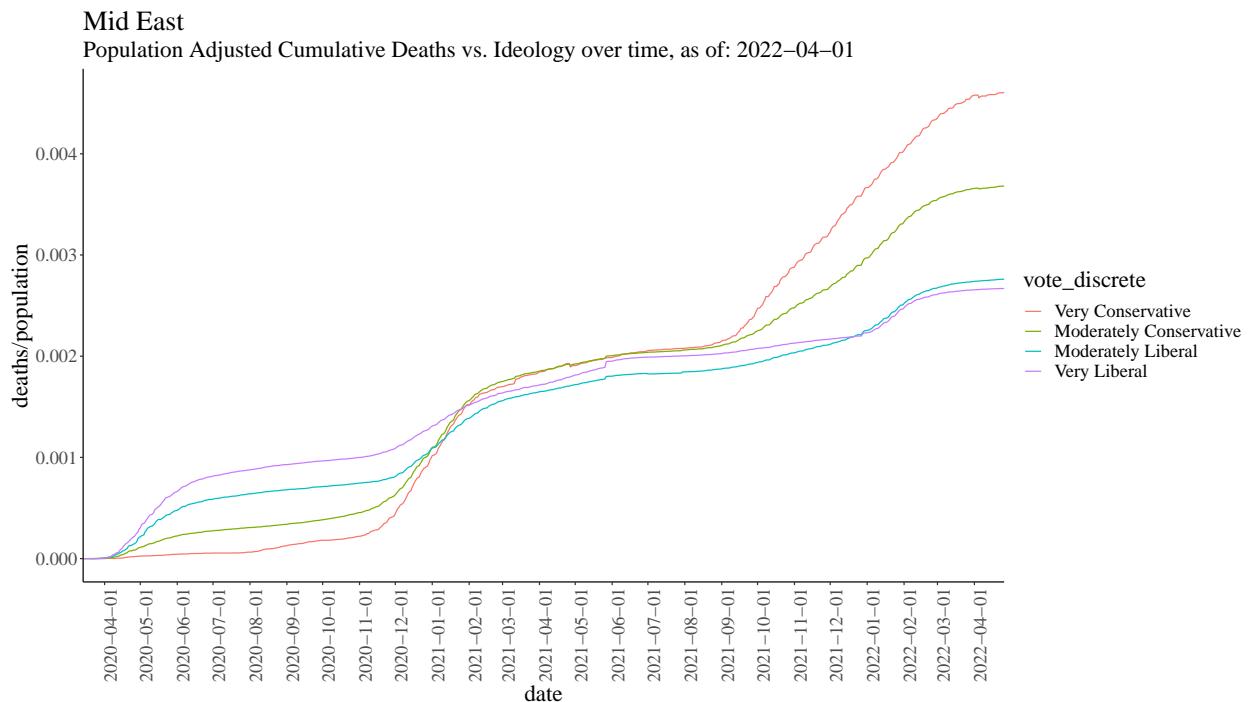


Table T4: Region 3 (Mideast): Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-8.19564	1.69e-19	-6.35088	1.15e-16	-7.13452	2.03e-19
Socioeconomic	-0.48507	1	-0.03362	1	0.00117	1
Household Composition & Disability	0.10017	1	0.18438	1	0.14994	1
Housing Type & Transportation	0.25276	1	0.18837	1	0.15533	1
Unemployed	1.10955	1	-0.50541	1	-0.44242	1
Food Insecurity	-0.99300	1	1.50070	1	0.17215	1
Broadband Access	1.22363	1	0.30970	1	1.43765	1
Diabetes	1.53415	1	0.46753	1	0.53123	1
Obesity	-0.13497	1	0.22203	1	0.56479	1
Population Density	0.12248	1	-0.09856	1	0.04430	1
Associations	2.53055	0.572	1.61776	1	0.84714	1
Age over 65	0.00000	1	0.00000	1	0.00000	1
Democratic Voting Pct	-0.81226	1	-1.05361	1	-1.56177	0.308
Vaccination Rate	-0.69419	1	-1.43693	1	-1.23740	1
Minority Status and Language	0.56628	1	0.03903	1	0.49975	1
Uninsured Adults	0.89883	1	-1.44345	1	-1.52570	1

Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.601	0.902	0.846

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 4 (Southeast)

Figure S10: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

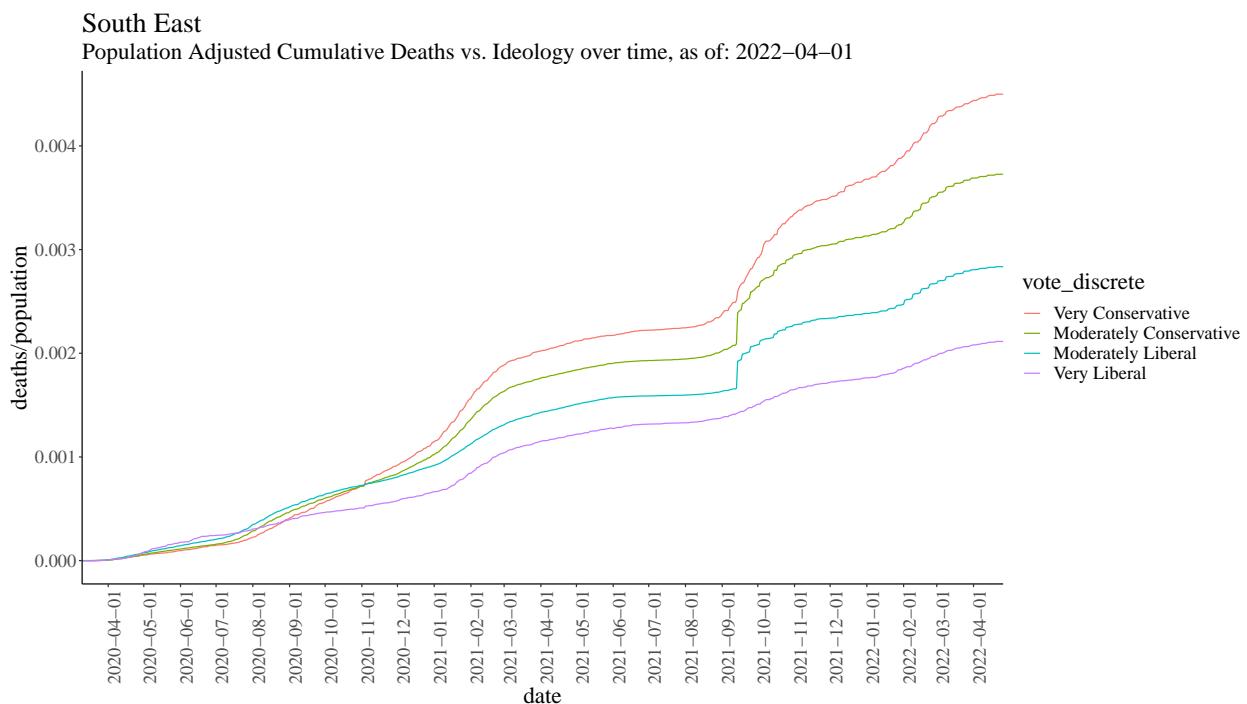


Table T5: Region 4 (Southeast): Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-6.85646	1.7e-78	-7.30640	1.39e-85	-8.12183	2.66e-77
Socioeconomic	0.06928	1	0.33690	1	0.48855	1
Household Composition & Disability	0.03956	1	0.06639	1	0.02512	1
Housing Type & Transportation	0.22072	1	0.11574	1	0.09814	1
Unemployed	1.52933	0.265	-0.96852	1	-0.72504	1
Food Insecurity	-0.13147	1	1.08227	0.00374	-0.30966	1
Broadband Access	0.49178	1	-0.44920	1	0.33004	1
Diabetes	1.22163	6.26e-06	1.74104	2e-13	1.56182	5.01e-07
Obesity	-0.51579	1	-0.28424	1	-0.41424	1
Population Density	0.00438	1	0.09345	0.0518	0.11829	0.0304
Associations	0.67955	1	-1.43454	0.39	0.32951	1
Age over 65	0.00000	0.000176	0.00000	0.312	0.00000	1
Democratic Voting Pct	-0.43876	1	-1.86379	2.59e-16	-0.90938	0.0513
Vaccination Rate	-0.85461	0.0477	0.22911	1	-0.41733	1
Minority Status and Language	-0.22207	1	-0.40134	1	-0.51729	1
Uninsured Adults	0.64855	1	0.85339	0.491	0.55185	1

Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.584	0.667	0.51

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 5 (Midwest)

Figure S11: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

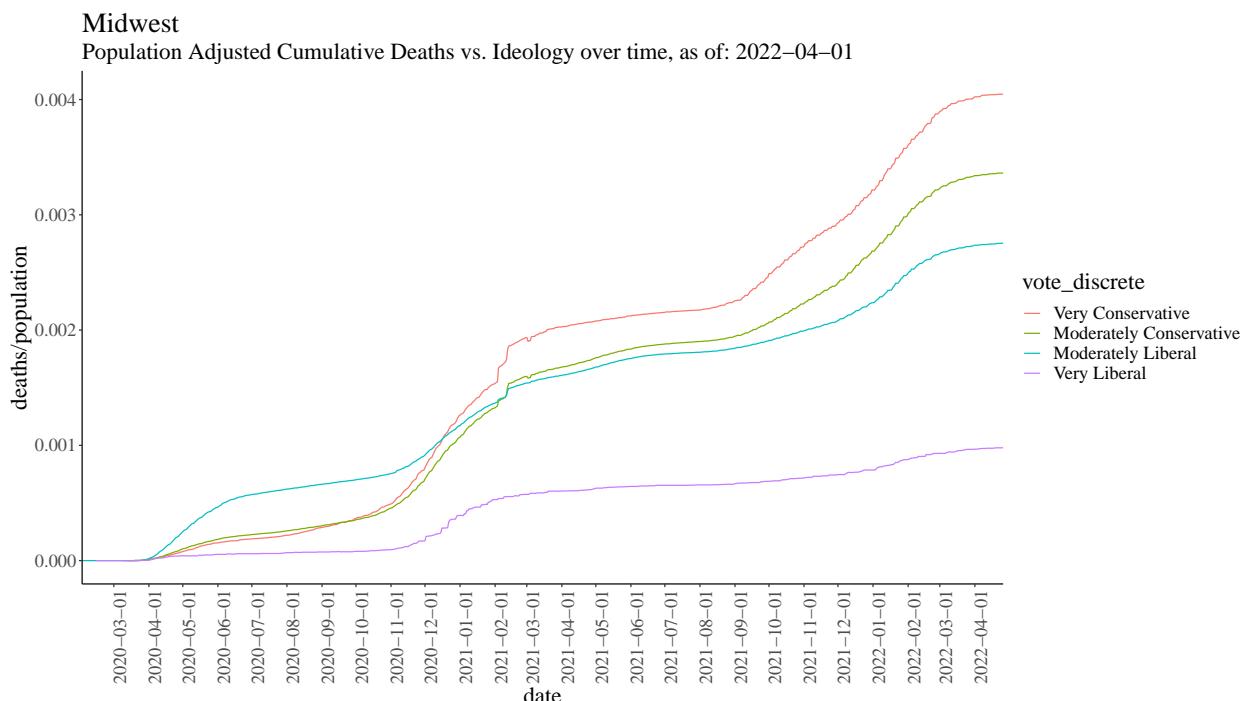


Table T6: Region 5 (Midwest): Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-6.94886	2.88e-120	-6.54557	7.3e-117	-6.90905	3.73e-127
Socioeconomic	0.55317	0.382	0.41446	1	0.18806	1
Household Composition & Disability	0.15342	1	0.00564	1	0.05908	1
Housing Type & Transportation	-0.33920	0.00177	-0.19458	1	-0.23791	0.28
Unemployed	-0.12705	1	0.16473	1	0.47176	1
Food Insecurity	-0.19024	1	0.55389	1	0.52868	1
Broadband Access	1.17890	1	-0.22728	1	-0.20504	1
Diabetes	0.19387	1	0.98215	0.00602	1.04838	0.00174
Obesity	0.11704	1	0.07098	1	0.41692	1
Population Density	0.09447	0.00495	-0.01116	1	0.04381	1
Associations	1.31211	0.0295	0.03780	1	-0.16923	1
Age over 65	0.00000	4.37e-07	0.00000	1	0.00000	1
Democratic Voting Pct	-1.06926	0.0115	-0.51710	1	-0.68378	1
Vaccination Rate	-0.25797	1	-1.83330	3.9e-08	-1.35636	0.000416
Minority Status and Language	0.24760	1	-0.21075	1	-0.01256	1
Uninsured Adults	-0.58554	1	-1.04889	0.303	-1.14056	0.0716

Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.475	0.729	0.663

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 6 (MidSouth)

Figure S12: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

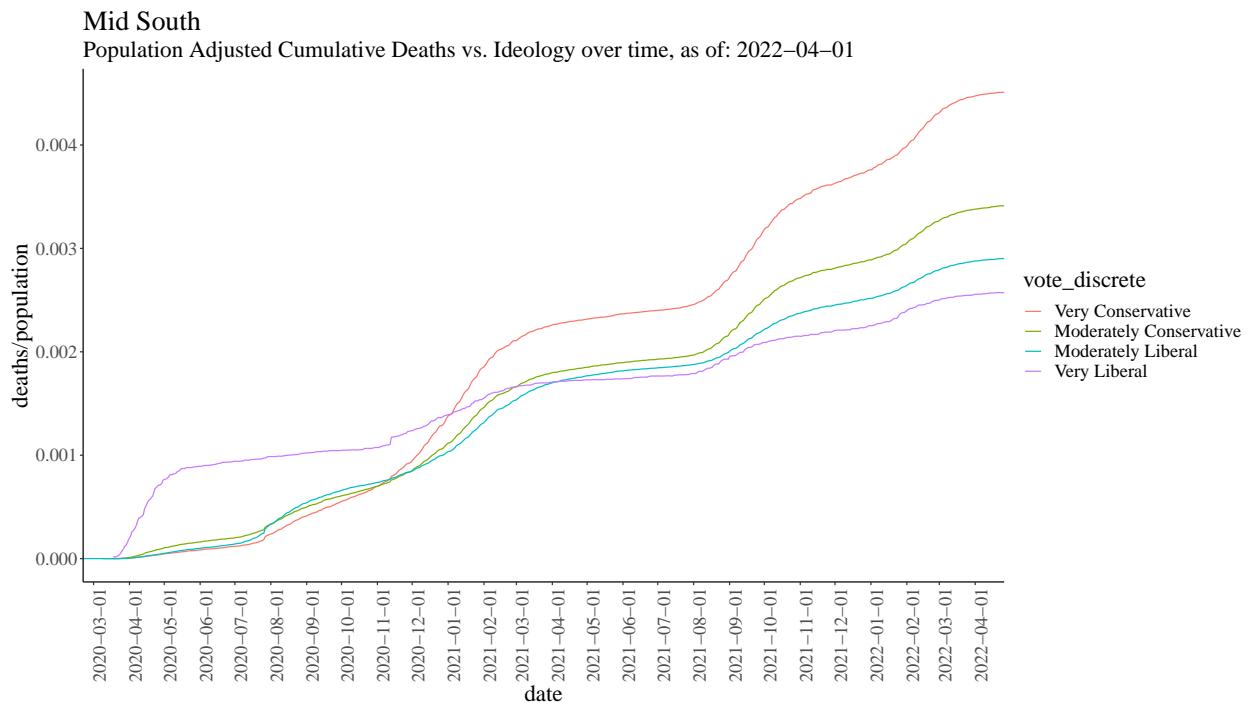


Table T7: Region 6 (Midsouth): Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-7.65733	3.5e-151	-6.97919	4e-114	-6.87554	2.46e-84
Socioeconomic	0.53296	0.00621	-0.30269	1	0.86127	0.000984
Household Composition & Disability	0.29521	0.0367	0.39013	0.00337	0.43952	0.0348
Housing Type & Transportation	-0.02747	1	0.39149	0.00522	-0.24974	1
Unemployed	-0.26979	1	0.71855	0.9	-0.90166	1
Food Insecurity	-0.33501	1	-0.02349	1	-0.27052	1
Broadband Access	1.42132	2.84e-05	-0.02865	1	0.51295	1
Diabetes	0.27870	1	0.57168	1	-0.15867	1
Obesity	0.16686	1	0.04141	1	-0.88882	0.204
Population Density	0.03436	1	0.00827	1	-0.00184	1
Associations	1.20362	0.135	0.20369	1	1.71743	0.132
Age over 65	0.00000	0.00671	0.00000	1	0.00000	0.653
Democratic Voting Pct	-0.43711	1	-1.07261	5.23e-05	-0.67672	1
Vaccination Rate	0.41396	1	-1.02493	0.014	-0.25775	1
Minority Status and Language	0.10192	1	0.00175	1	0.06413	1
Uninsured Adults	0.53406	3.32e-05	0.52512	0.00708	-0.63743	0.0094

Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.735	0.646	0.543

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 7 (Middle West)

Figure S13: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

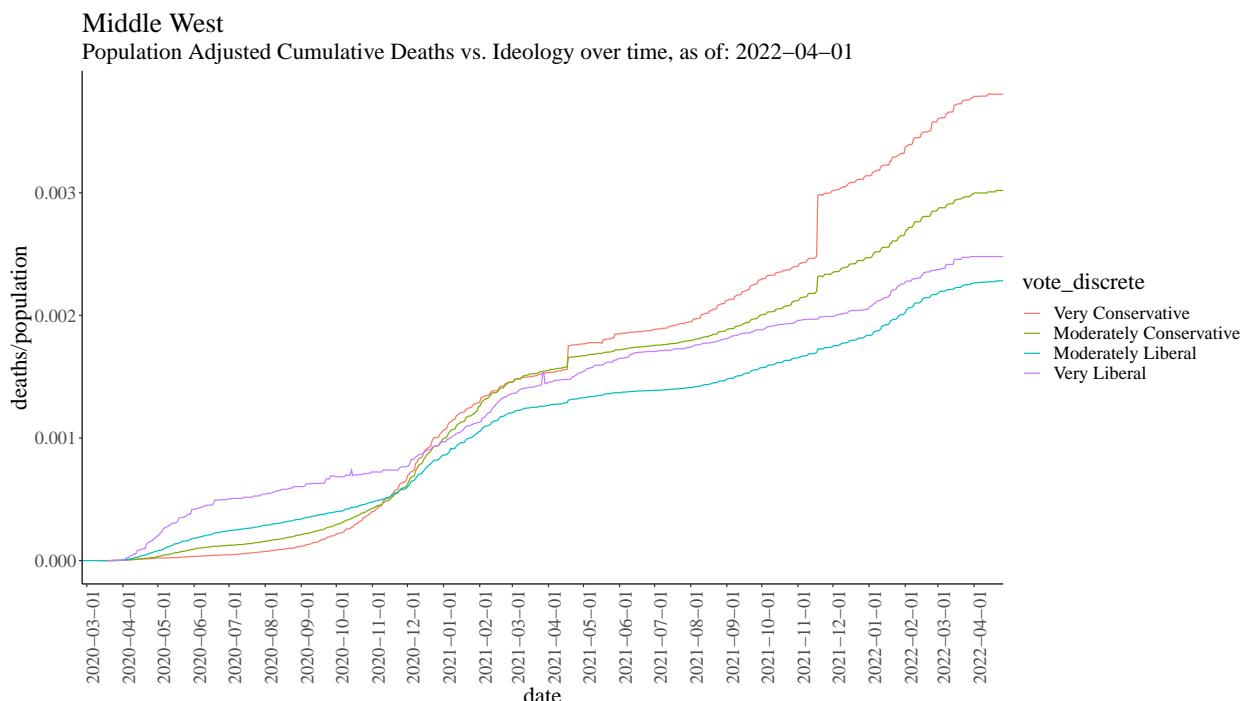


Table T8: Region 7 (Middle West): Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-7.46413	3.53e-91	-8.41197	6.27e-104	-8.15363	6.83e-111
Socioeconomic	0.97137	0.00203	0.22546	1	0.46984	1
Household Composition & Disability	-0.01422	1	-0.02338	1	0.25401	1
Housing Type & Transportation	0.12783	1	0.23982	1	0.29623	1
Unemployed	-0.78433	1	1.98276	0.433	0.75574	1
Food Insecurity	-1.62269	0.0316	-0.10961	1	-1.30323	0.292
Broadband Access	1.04802	1	2.05093	0.0172	1.34660	1
Diabetes	0.66050	1	1.02775	0.226	1.44357	0.000162
Obesity	0.84039	1	0.03524	1	0.09693	1
Population Density	-0.04989	1	0.17783	6.22e-05	0.04196	1
Associations	1.89596	1.37e-06	0.10615	1	-0.18211	1
Age over 65	0.00001	6.45e-10	0.00000	1	0.00000	0.199
Democratic Voting Pct	-0.41993	1	-2.23074	3.24e-07	-0.25273	1
Vaccination Rate	0.93607	1	0.24890	1	0.32851	1
Minority Status and Language	-0.03396	1	-0.83243	4.12e-07	-0.64657	0.000186
Uninsured Adults	-1.46429	0.00165	0.64250	1	-1.02792	0.164

Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.406	0.705	0.469

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 8 (Midnorth)

Figure S14: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

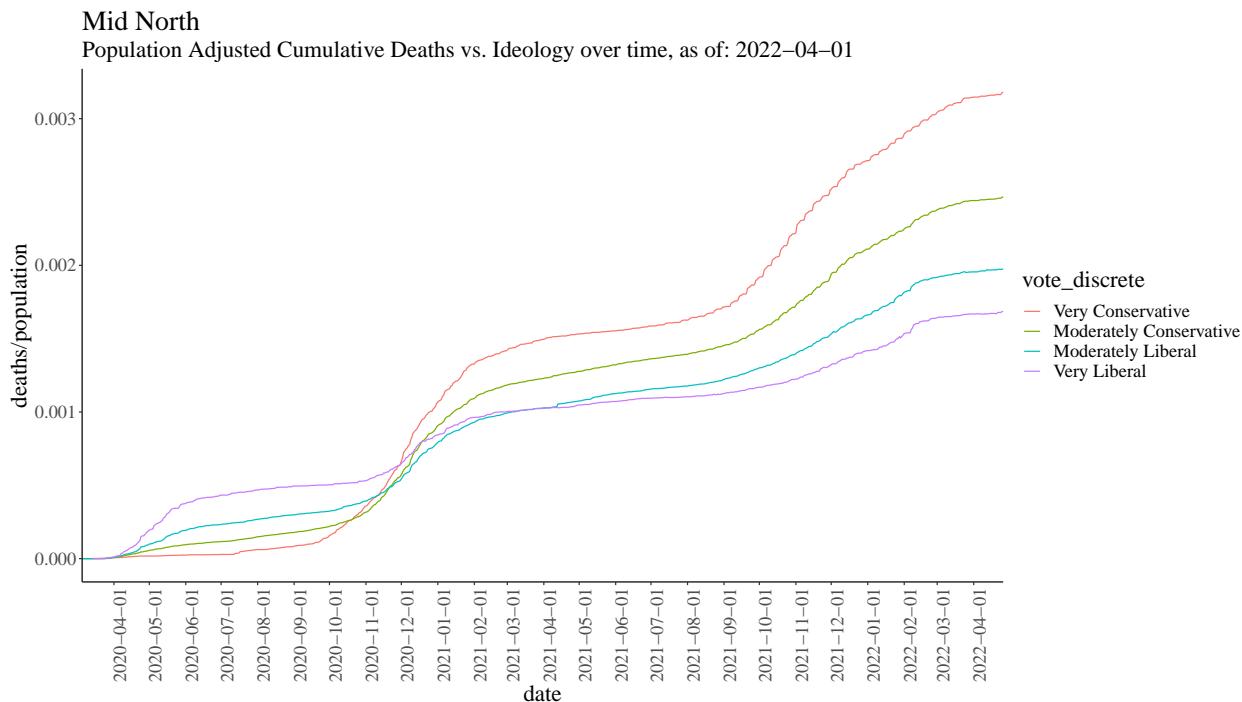


Table T9: Region 8 (Midnorth): Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-7.91859	1.95e-97	-5.47511	7.93e-65	-7.50607	2.7e-92
Socioeconomic	0.18120	1	0.59815	1	0.39659	1
Household Composition & Disability	0.39364	1	0.66044	0.0016	0.73803	0.000143
Housing Type & Transportation	0.30730	1	0.38971	0.521	-0.04798	1
Unemployed	0.50777	1	2.08208	0.0201	0.92001	1
Food Insecurity	-1.76848	0.0275	-1.57352	0.291	-1.61032	0.0853
Broadband Access	1.61826	1	-1.61975	1	1.17985	1
Diabetes	1.51712	1	1.19272	1	1.41921	1
Obesity	0.34548	1	-1.55514	0.000938	-1.09261	0.203
Population Density	0.03450	1	-0.10705	0.143	0.07310	1
Associations	2.05406	8.48e-06	0.05882	1	0.99016	1
Age over 65	0.00000	1	0.00001	0.0346	0.00000	1
Democratic Voting Pct	0.03840	1	-0.32925	1	-0.63898	1
Vaccination Rate	0.35246	1	-2.03345	7.48e-05	-0.94783	1
Minority Status and Language	-0.07720	1	-0.41948	1	0.13485	1
Uninsured Adults	-0.32234	1	0.15231	1	0.15209	1

Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.599	0.658	0.512

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 9 (West)

Figure S15: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

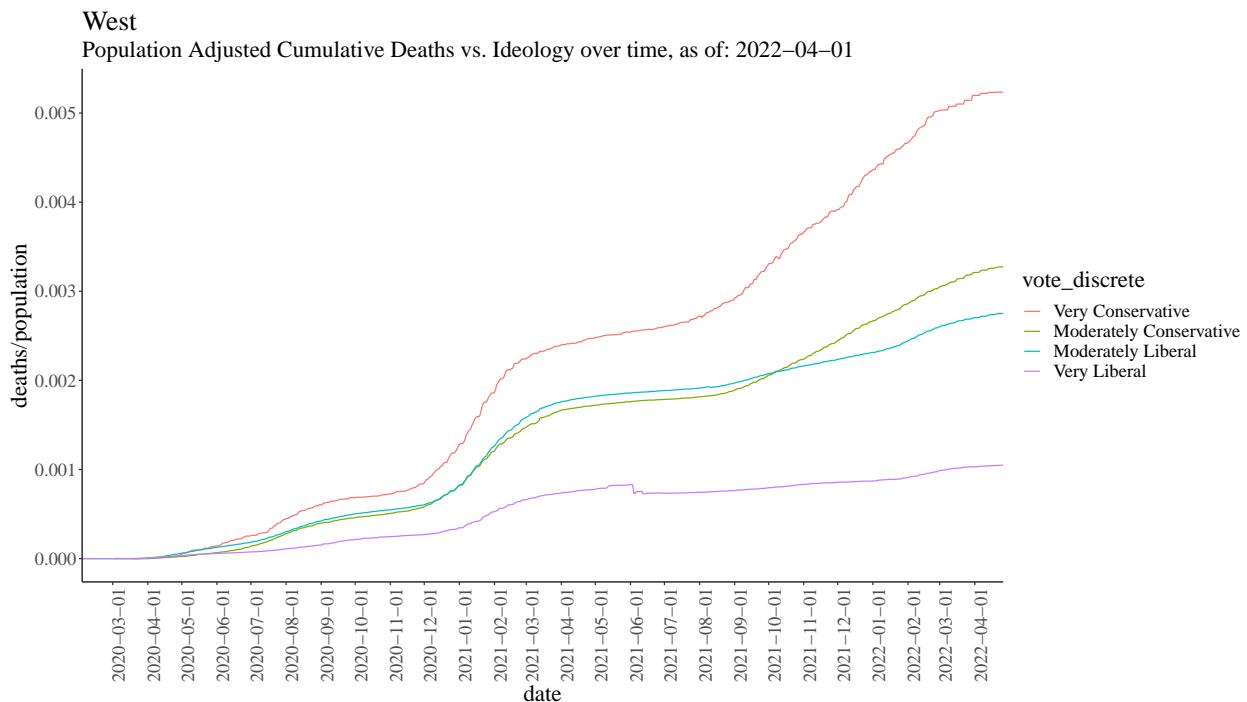


Table T10: Region 9 (West): Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-7.98148	8.95e-20	-6.66531	2.1e-17	-8.37587	2.29e-23
Socioeconomic	0.37314	1	-0.34068	1	-0.48551	1
Household Composition & Disability	0.64966	1	0.91646	0.53	0.96979	0.0759
Housing Type & Transportation	0.06940	1	-0.07575	1	0.10618	1
Unemployed	-0.33010	1	-0.74193	1	-0.19793	1
Food Insecurity	0.55654	1	1.33930	1	2.02330	1
Broadband Access	-1.14067	1	2.33539	1	-1.59325	1
Diabetes	0.45332	1	-0.25726	1	0.25752	1
Obesity	-0.22381	1	0.33973	1	0.43690	1
Population Density	-0.02014	1	0.01582	1	0.01915	1
Associations	-2.57495	1	0.25890	1	2.03072	1
Age over 65	0.00000	0.000941	0.00000	1	0.00000	0.172
Democratic Voting Pct	-1.99598	0.00721	0.45966	1	-1.94638	0.0154
Vaccination Rate	2.01693	0.309	-3.28240	0.00398	0.21535	1
Minority Status and Language	0.58953	1	-0.36186	1	-0.13905	1
Uninsured Adults	2.06686	0.467	1.83145	1	3.31353	0.000356

Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.834	0.856	0.898

Part 3: Data Analysis and Regression: Region 10 (Pacific NW)

Figure S16: Population Adjusted Cumulative Deaths vs Ideology over time

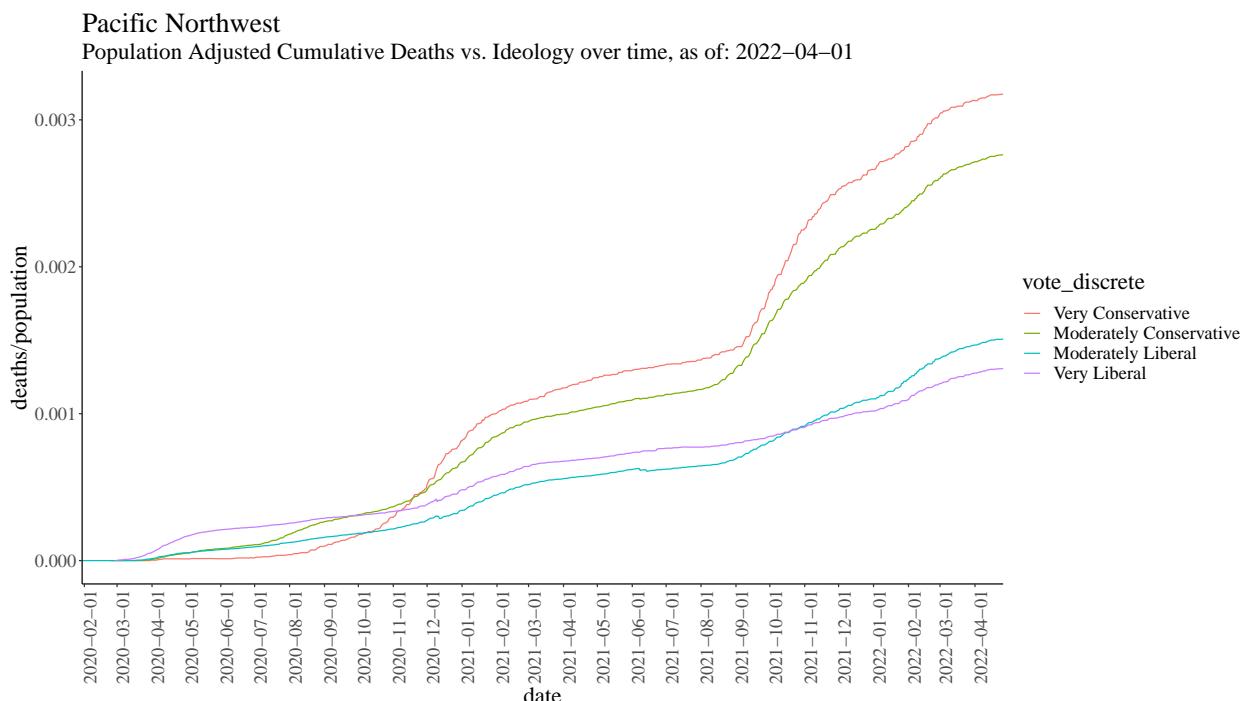


Table T11: Region 10 (Pacific Northwest): Regression Model Results

	Alpha Wave		Delta Wave		Omicron Wave	
	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values	Estimates	Adjusted P values
Intercept	-6.96286	7.27e-17	-6.05658	6.59e-20	-8.34470	1.82e-31
Socioeconomic	-0.70491	1	0.46027	1	-0.69910	1
Household Composition & Disability	-0.00756	1	0.49524	1	0.59038	0.433
Housing Type & Transportation	0.96654	0.0576	0.19635	1	0.16829	1
Unemployed	0.58820	1	0.35461	1	1.04207	1
Food Insecurity	-0.37086	1	0.06493	1	1.27980	1
Broadband Access	1.28472	1	-1.12118	1	2.18260	1
Diabetes	0.60859	1	1.72064	0.376	1.00624	1
Obesity	-1.47614	0.824	-1.88333	0.00139	-0.52021	1
Population Density	0.17573	0.0122	0.10403	0.635	0.05367	1
Associations	1.13769	1	1.68158	1	-0.64760	1
Age over 65	0.00000	1	0.00000	1	0.00000	1
Democratic Voting Pct	-3.14551	0.00511	-2.12781	0.0185	-0.71067	1
Vaccination Rate	-1.10760	1	-1.32513	1	-0.31436	1
Minority Status and Language	0.68178	1	-0.62560	1	0.06624	1
Uninsured Adults	2.12267	0.36	0.65449	1	0.47717	1

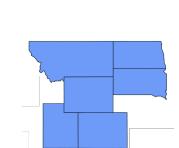
Note:

Bold = significant value

	Alpha Wave	Delta Wave	Omicron Wave
Pseudo R2	0.63	0.853	0.674

Part 3: Regression Modeling Summarized Model Results

Table T12: Regionalized Regression Model Results: Significance Table

Regions	Alpha	AlphaR2	Delta	DeltaR2	Omicron	OmicronR2	Map
Regions 1-2	Vaccination Rate, Minority Status	0.746		0.687	Food Insecurity, Voting, Uninsured Adults	0.579	
Region 3		0.601		0.902		0.846	
Region 4	Diabetes, Age over 65+, Vaccination Rate	0.584	Food Insecurity, Diabetes, Voting	0.667	Diabetes, Population Density	0.51	
Region 5	Housing Type, Population Density, Social Associations, Age over 65+, Voting	0.475	Diabetes, Vaccination Rate	0.729	Diabetes, Vaccination Rate	0.663	
Region 6	Socioeconomics, Household Composition, Broadband Access, Age over 65+, Uninsured Adults	0.735	Household Composition, Housing Type, Voting, Vaccination Rate, Uninsured Adults	0.646	Socioeconomics, Household Composition, Uninsured Adults	0.543	
Region 7	Socioeconomics, Food Insecurity, Social Associations, Age over 65+, Uninsured Adults	0.406	Broadband Access, Population Density, Voting, Minority Status	0.705	Diabetes, Minority Status	0.469	
Region 8	Food Insecurity, Social Associations	0.599	Household Composition, Unemployment, Obesity, Age over 65+, Vaccination Rate	0.658	Household Composition	0.512	
Region 9	Age over 65+, Voting	0.834	Vaccination Rate	0.856	Voting, Uninsured Adults	0.898	
Region 10	Population Density, Voting	0.63	Obesity, Voting	0.853		0.674	

Part 4: Spatial Autocorrelation

Morans I is a test of spatial autocorrelation.

$$I = \frac{n}{S_0} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} (x_i - \bar{x}) (x_j - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

- N: The number of spatial units indexed by i and j
- W: The sum of all w_{ij}
- x: The variable of interest (in this instance, cumulative COVID cases, adjusted for population)
- \bar{x} : The mean of x
- w_{ij} : A matrix of spatial weights

Figure S17: Morans I results: United States - Alpha Wave, Dependent Variable

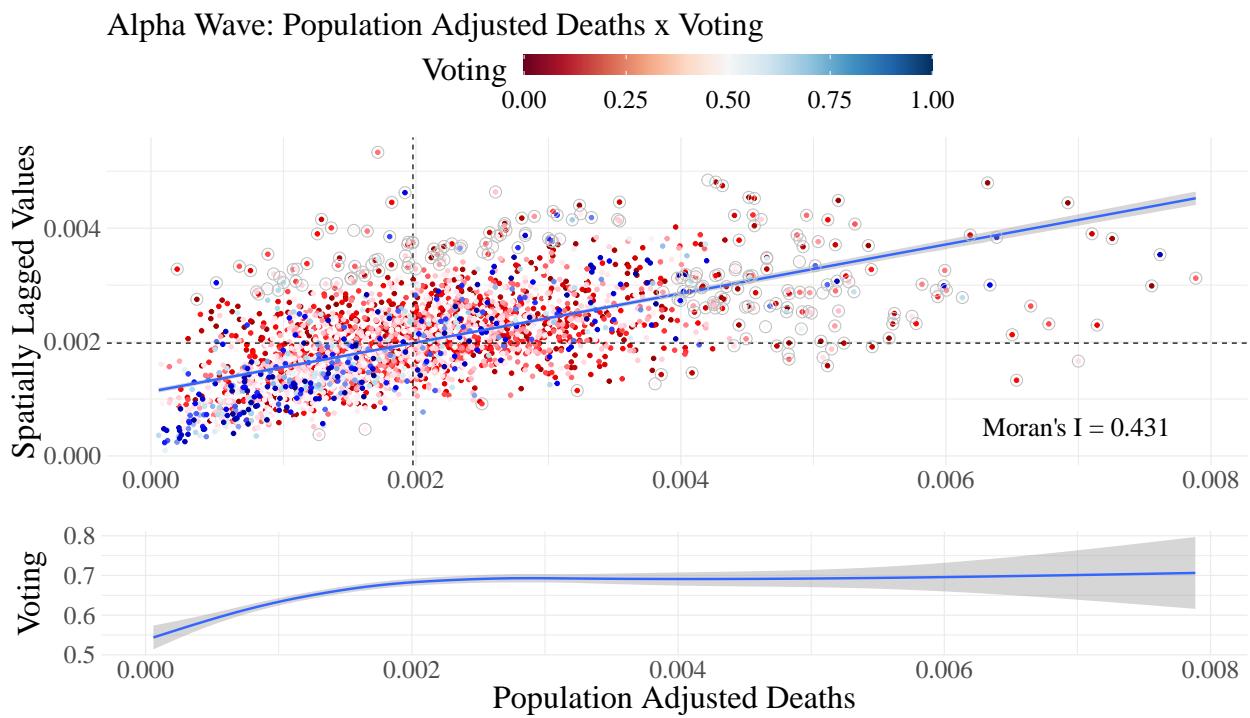
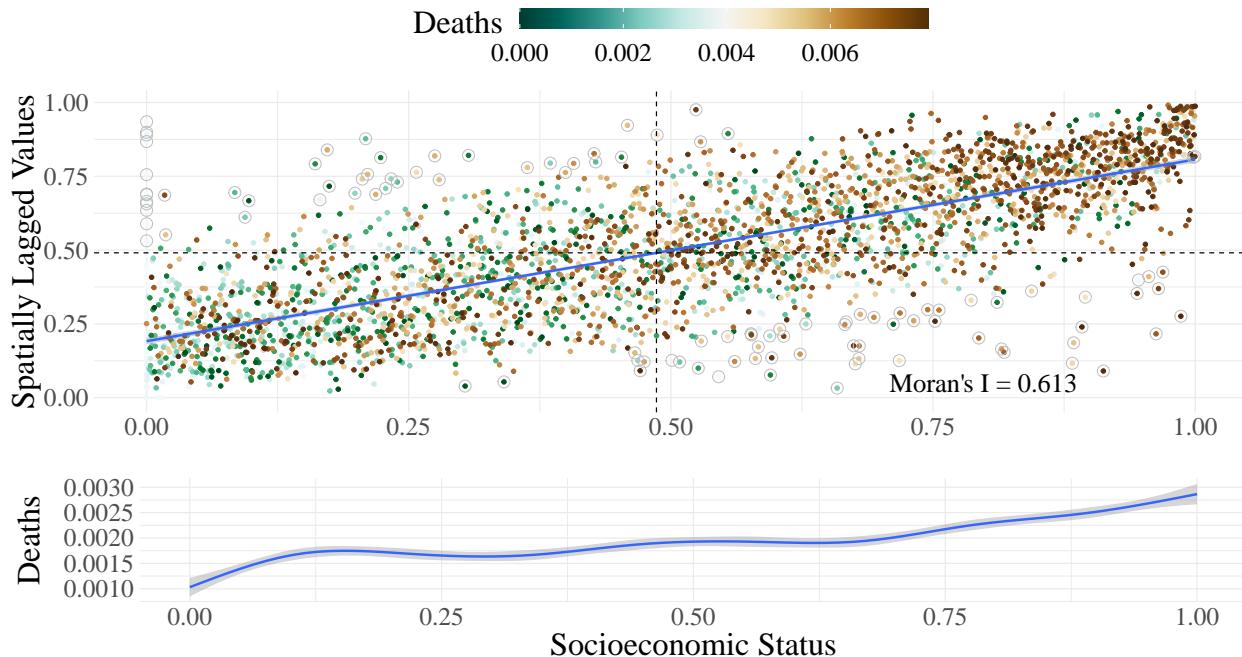
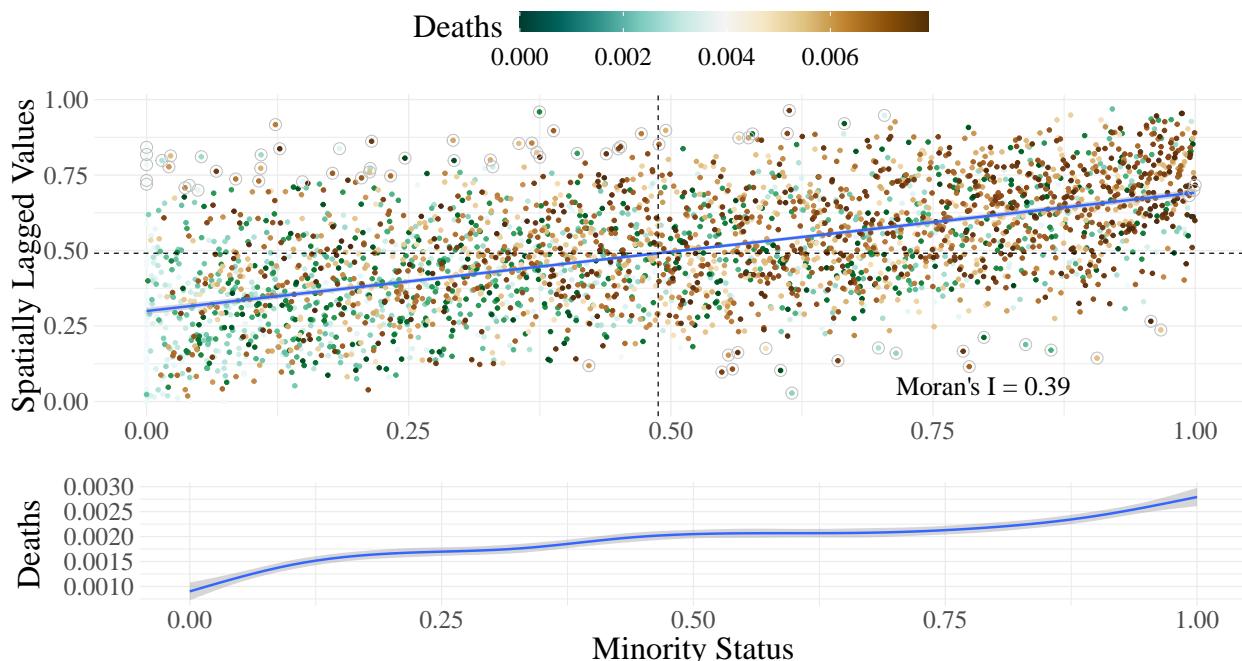


Figure S18: Morans I results: United States - Alpha Wave, Independent Variables

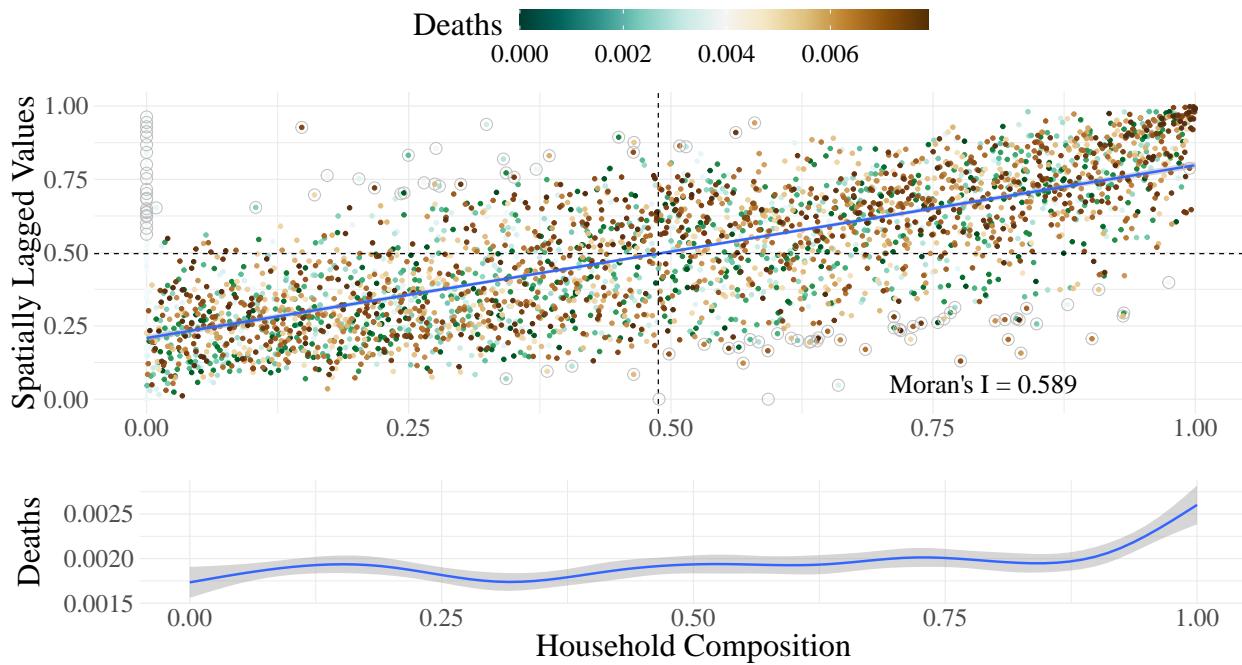
Alpha Wave: Socioeconomic Status x Population Adjusted Deaths



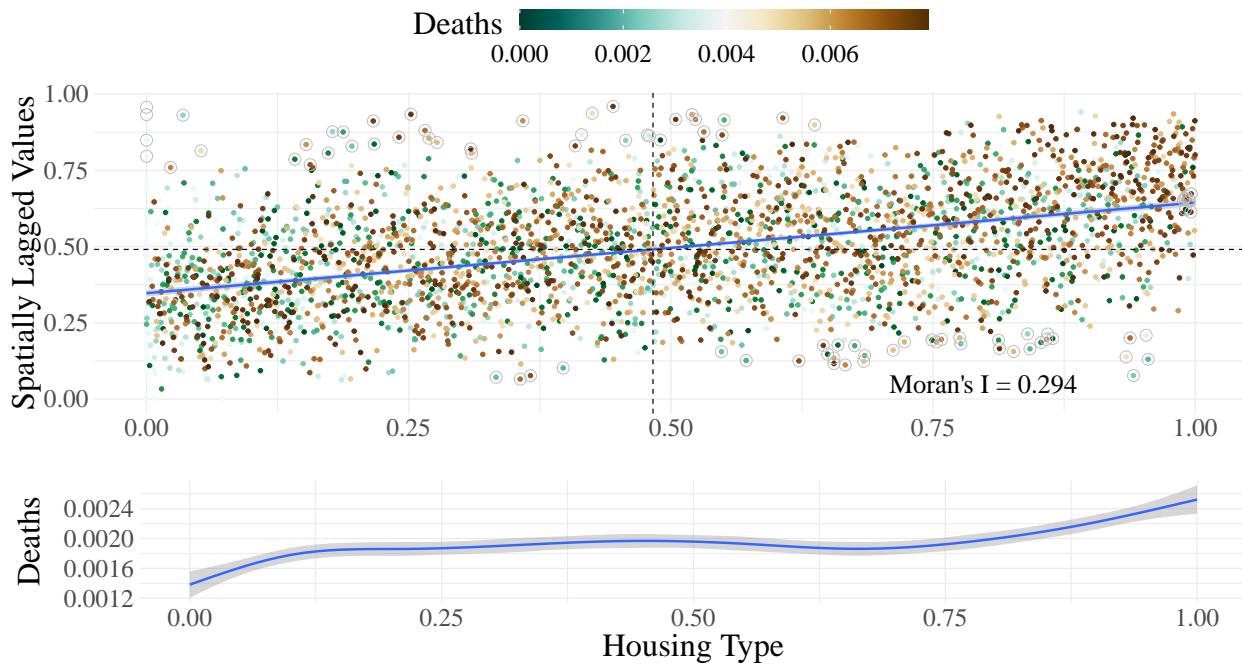
Alpha Wave: Minority Status x Population Adjusted Deaths



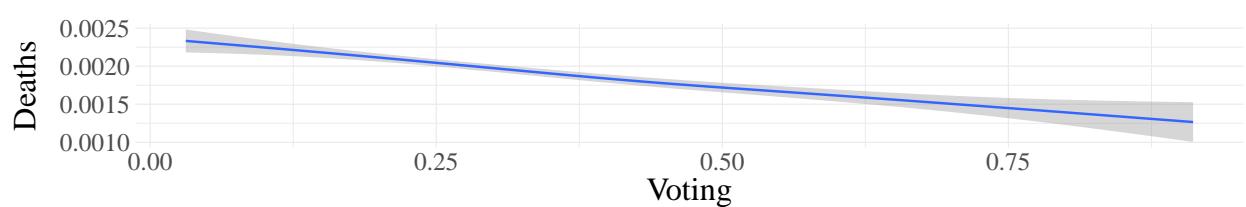
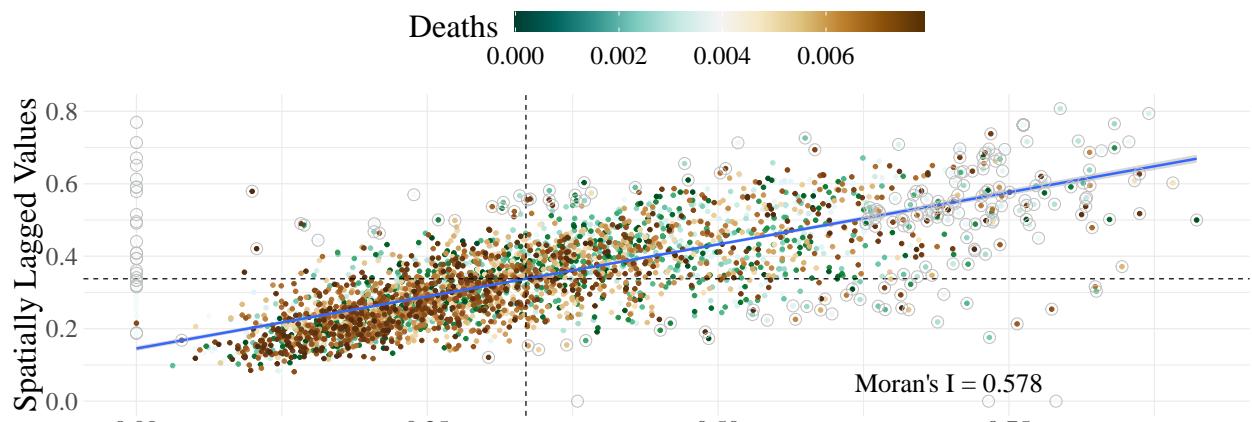
Alpha Wave: Household Composition x Population Adjusted Deaths



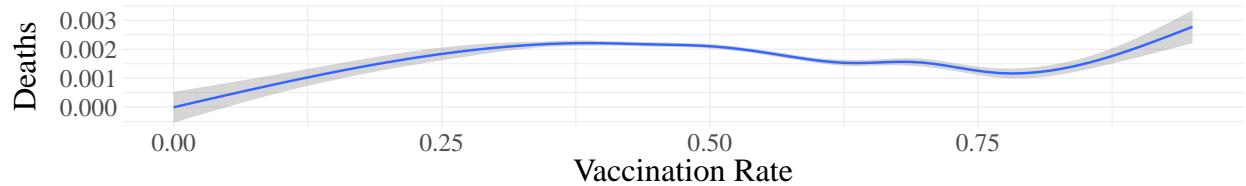
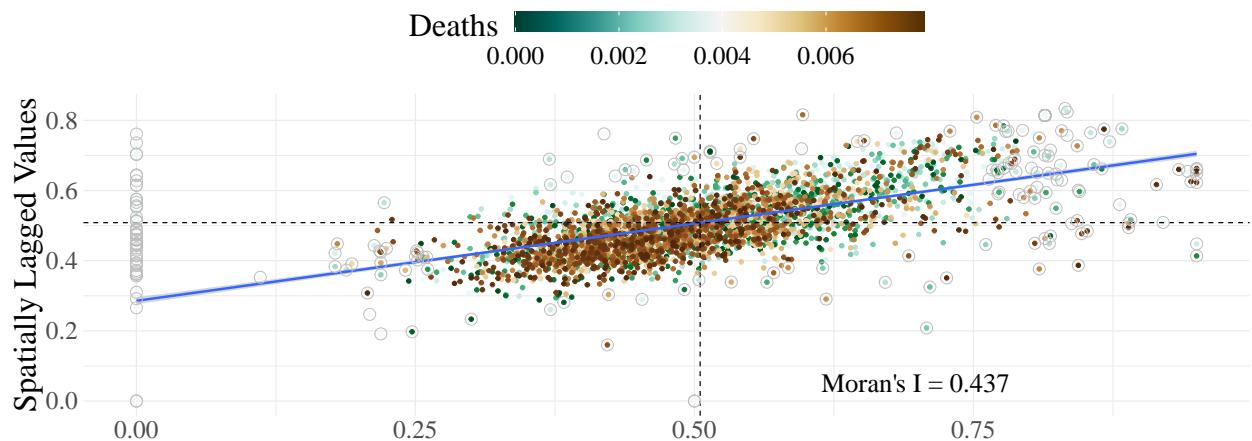
Alpha Wave: Housing Type x Population Adjusted Deaths



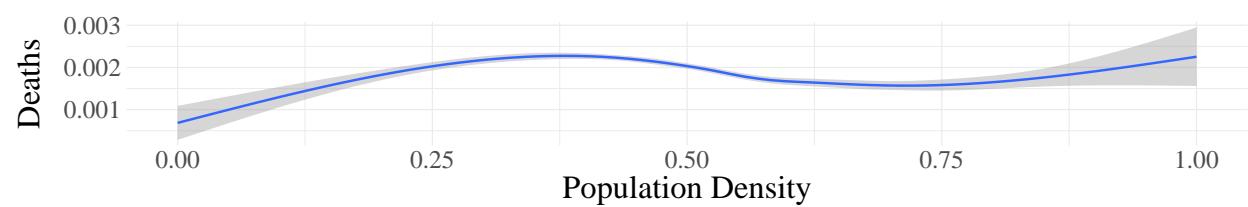
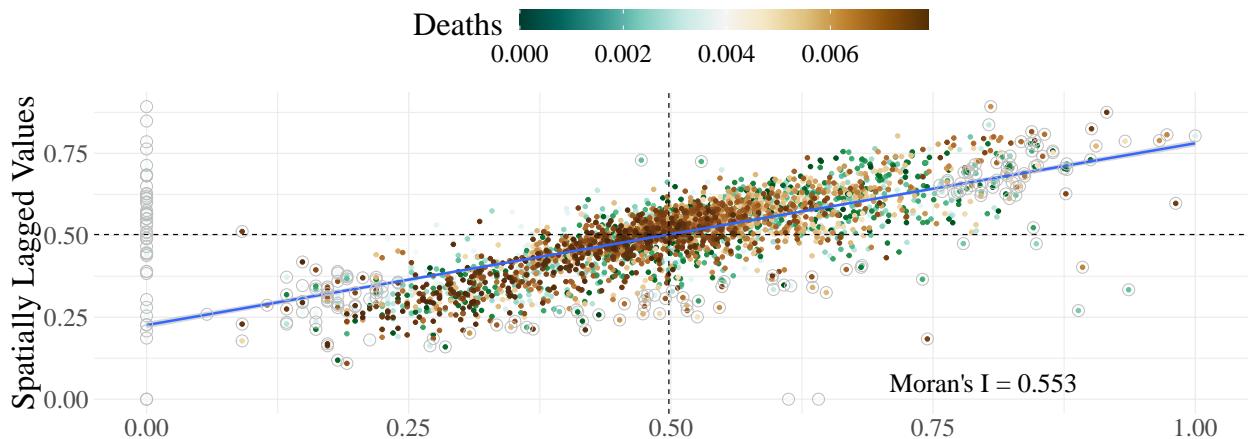
Alpha Wave: Voting x Population Adjusted Deaths



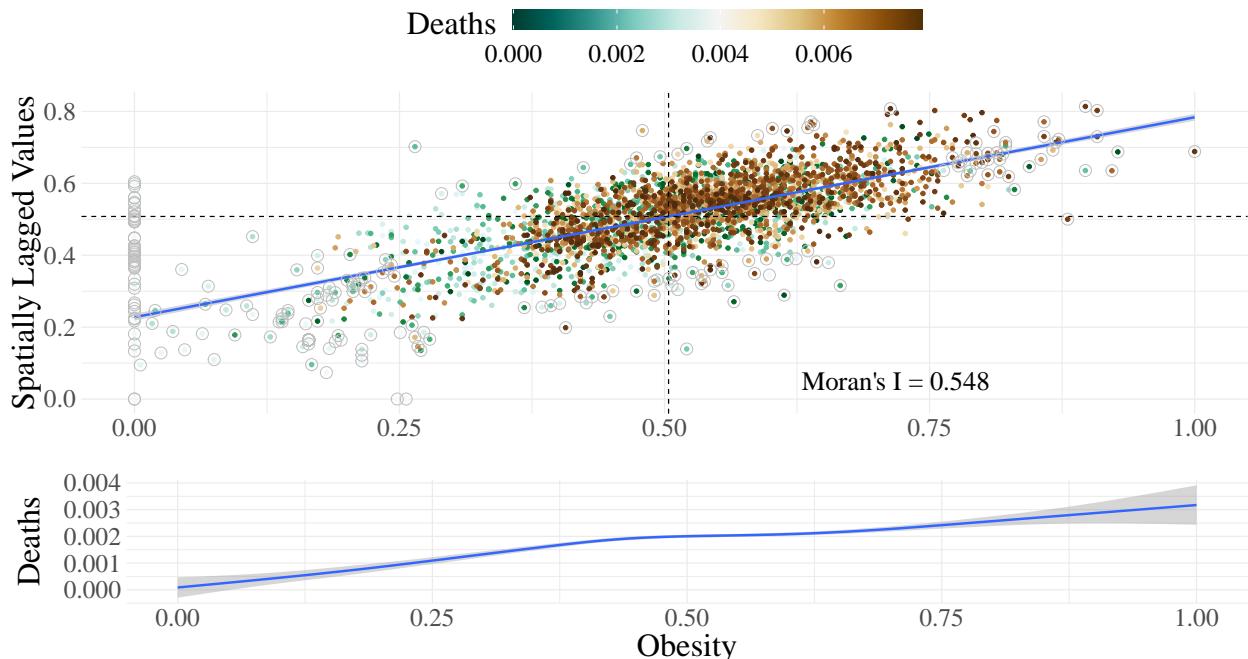
Alpha Wave: Vaccination Rate x Population Adjusted Deaths



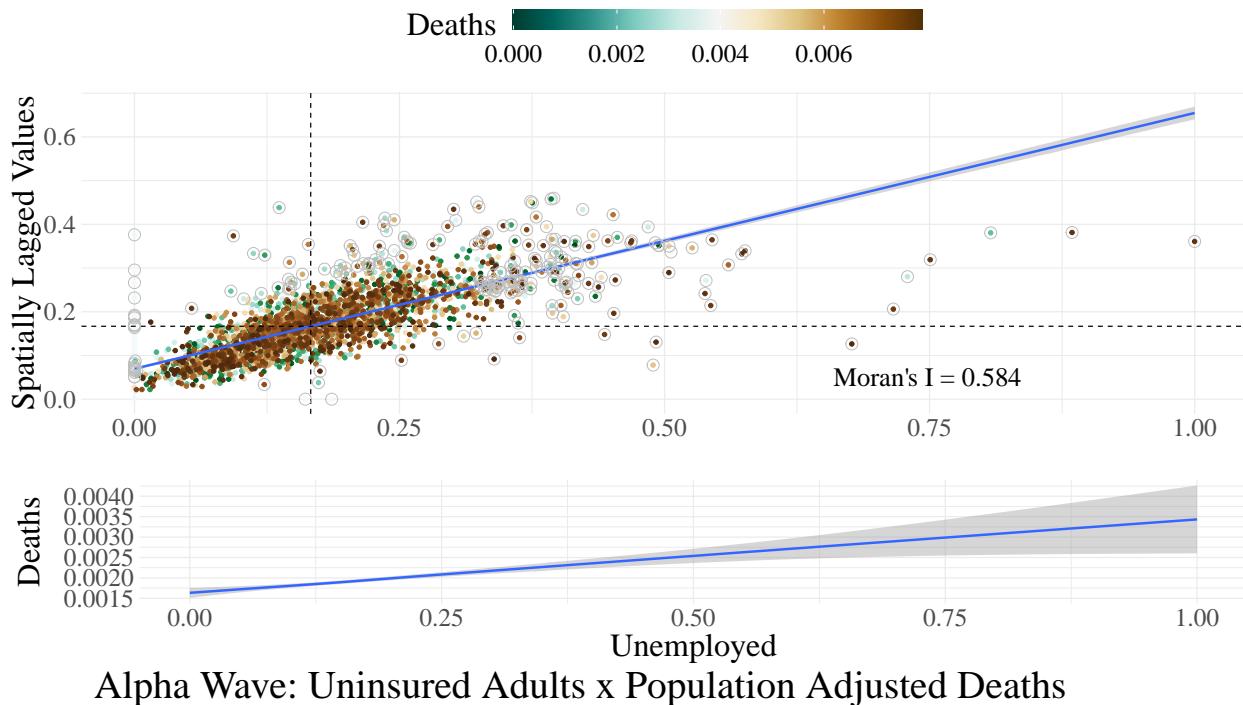
Alpha Wave: Population Density x Population Adjusted Deaths



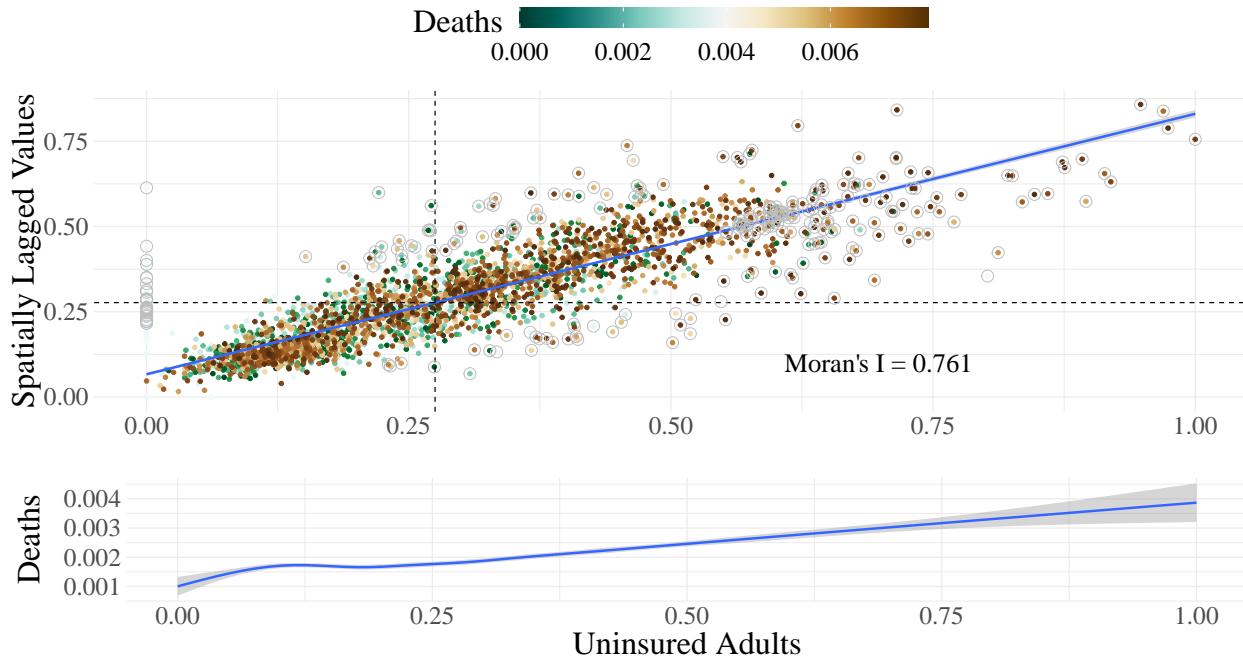
Alpha Wave: Obesity x Population Adjusted Deaths



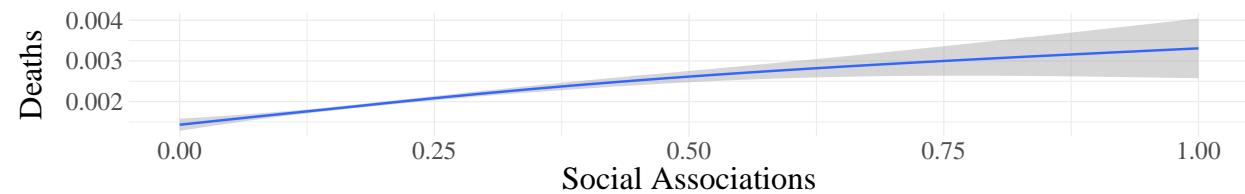
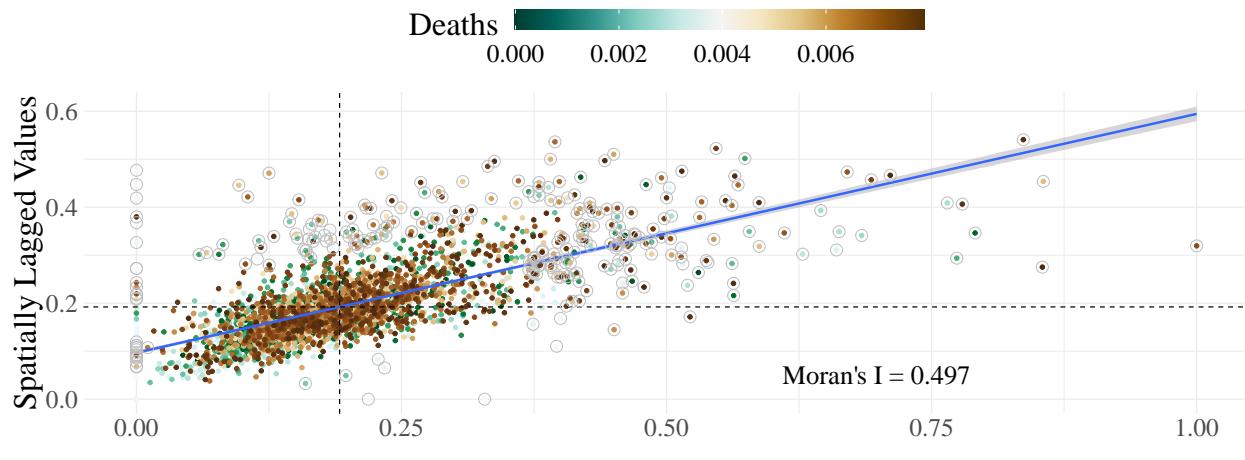
Alpha Wave: Unemployed x Population Adjusted Deaths



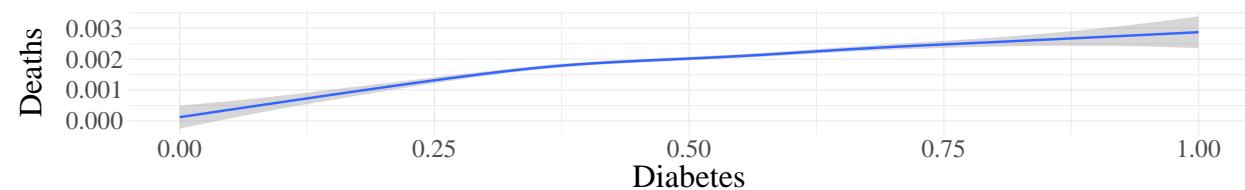
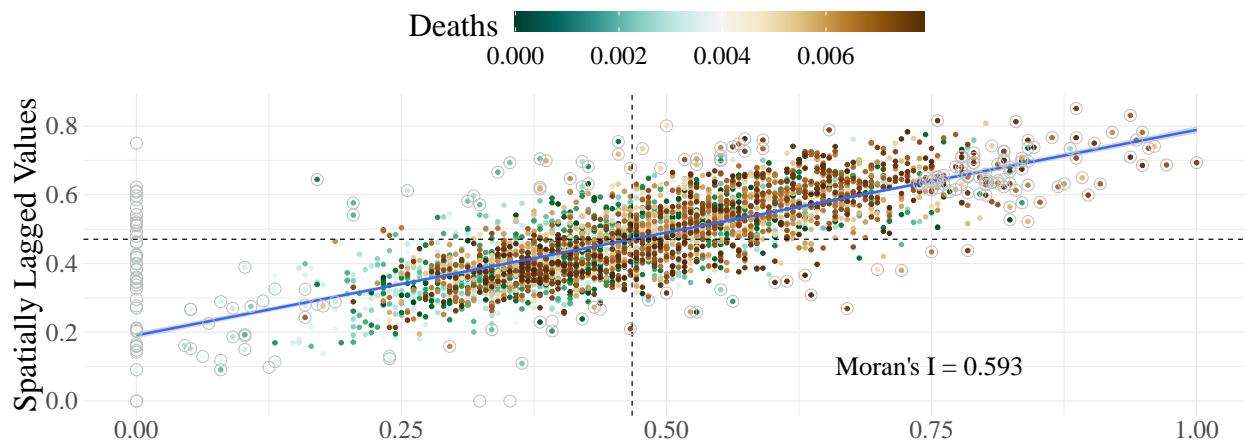
Alpha Wave: Uninsured Adults x Population Adjusted Deaths



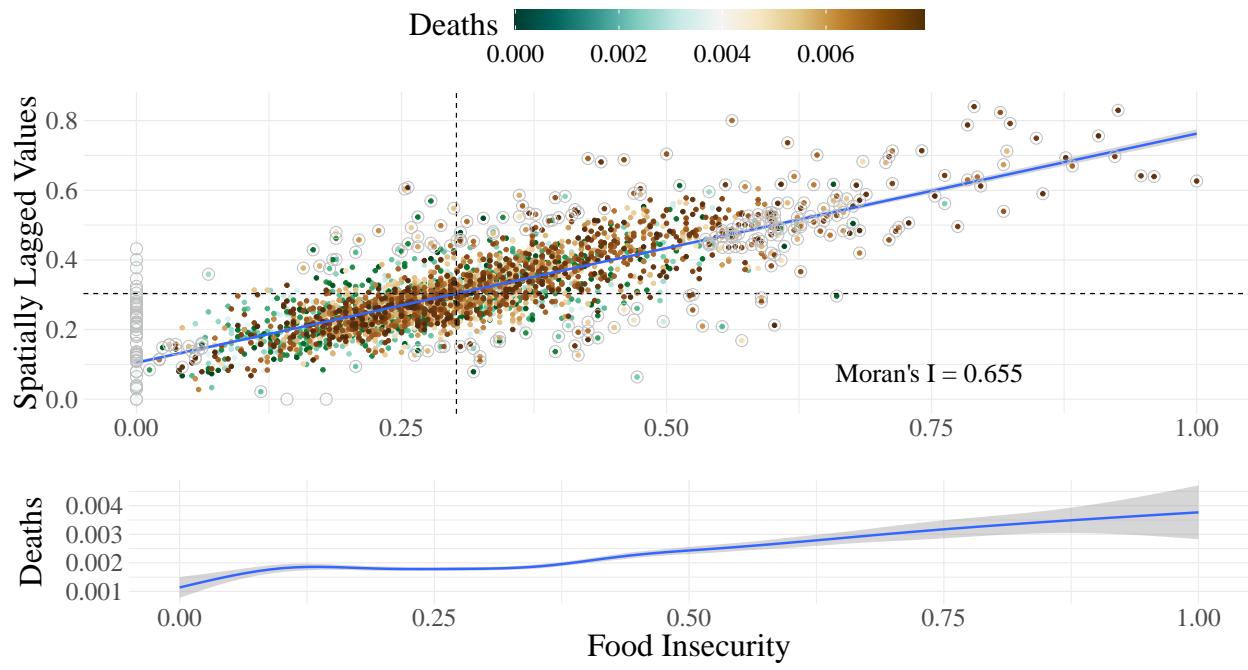
Alpha Wave: Social Associations x Population Adjusted Deaths



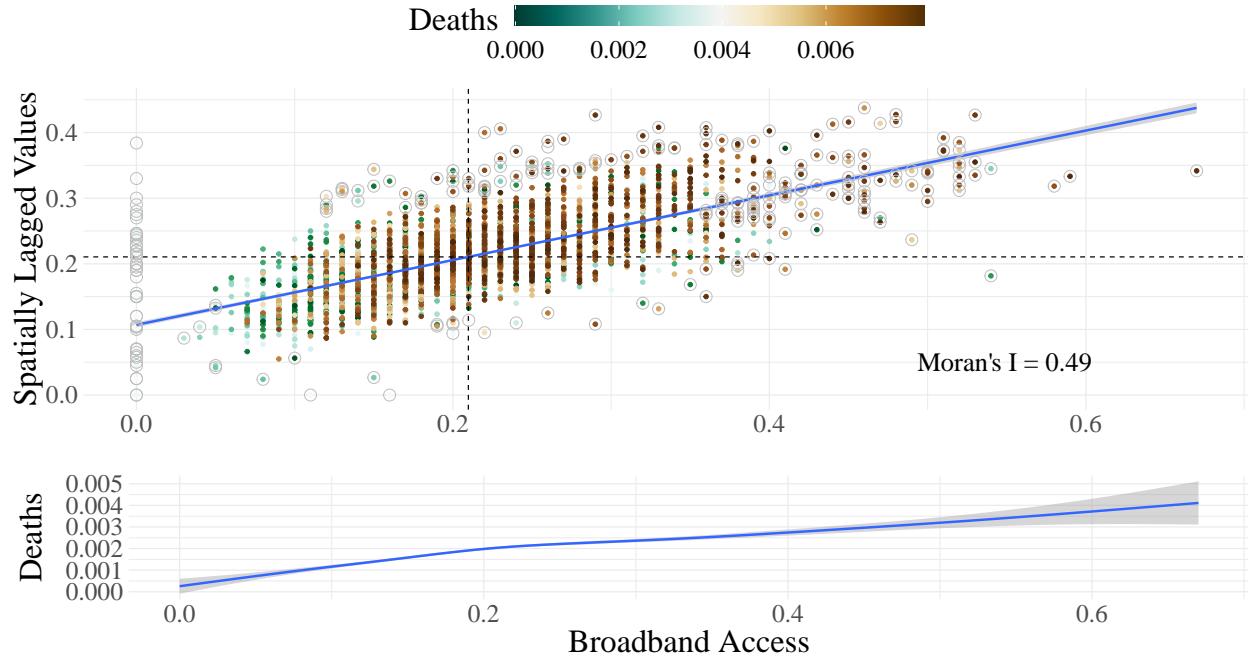
Alpha Wave: Diabetes x Population Adjusted Deaths



Alpha Wave: Food Insecurity x Population Adjusted Deaths



Alpha Wave: Broadband Access x Population Adjusted Deaths



Alpha Wave: Age Over 65 x Population Adjusted Deaths

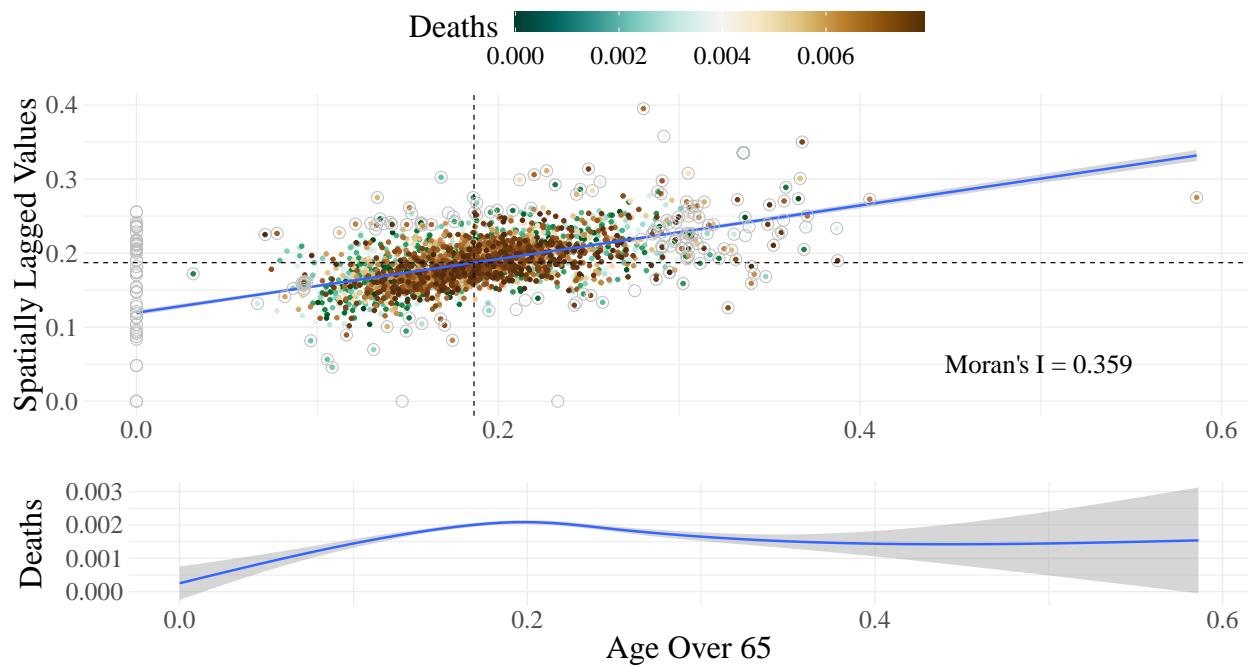


Figure S19: Morans I results: United States - Delta Wave, Dependent Variable

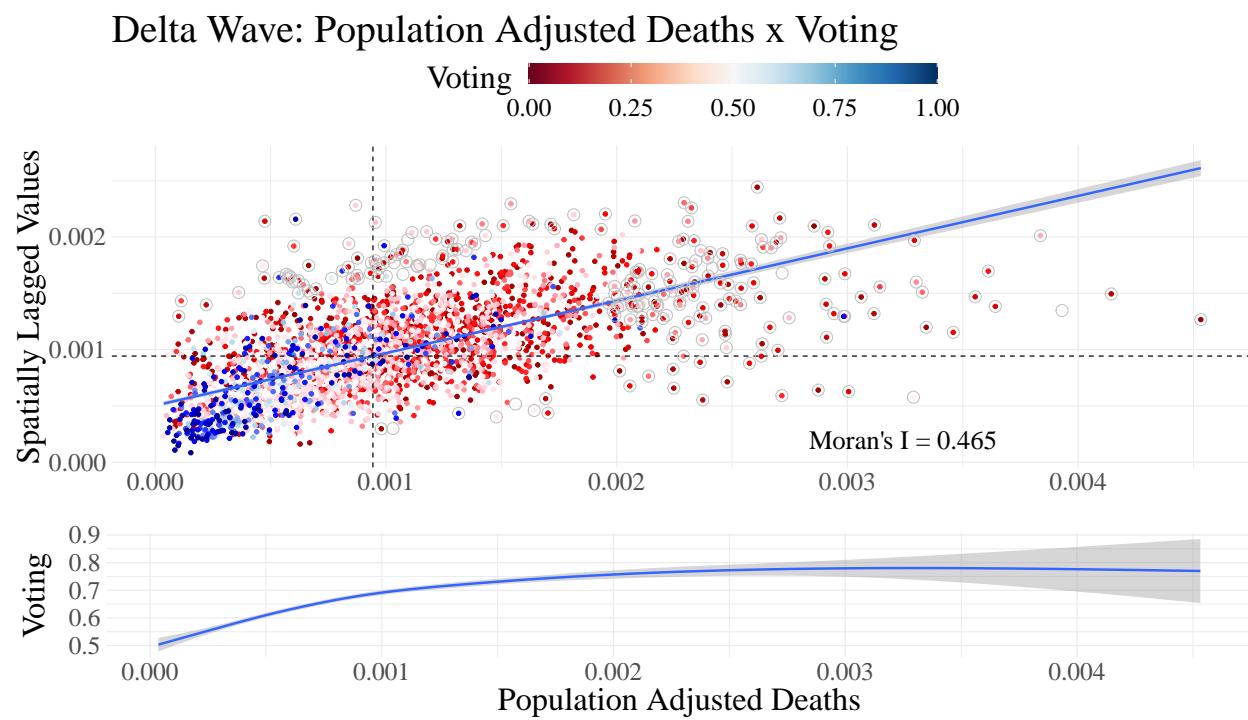
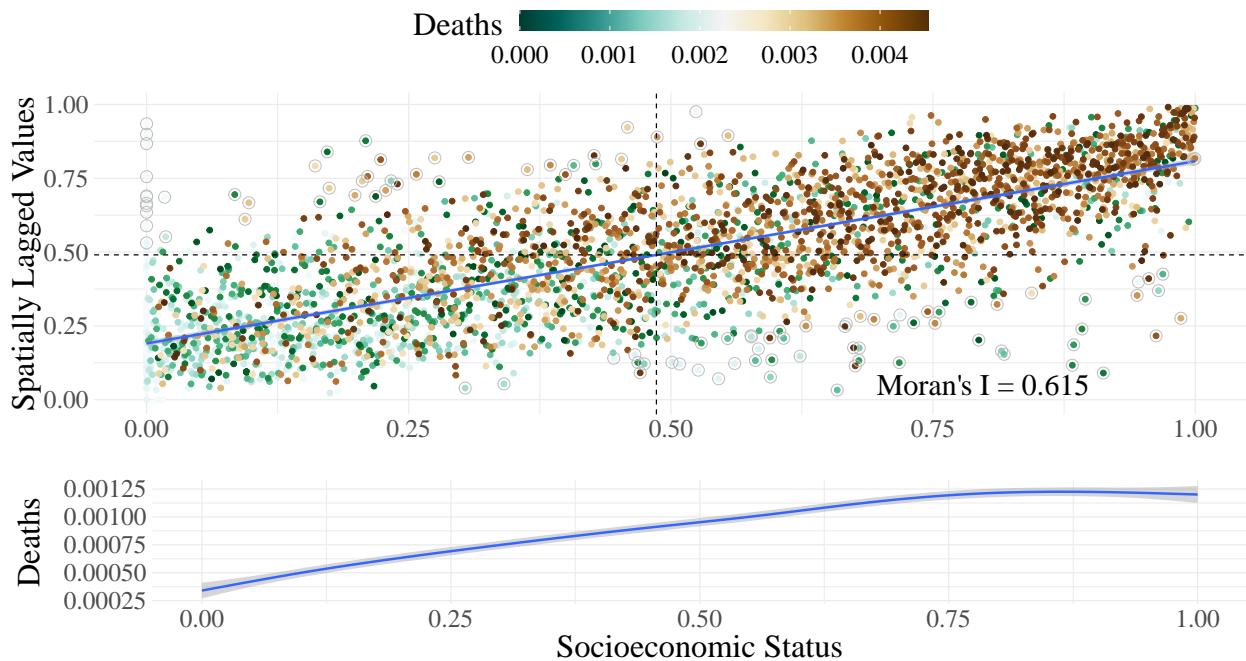
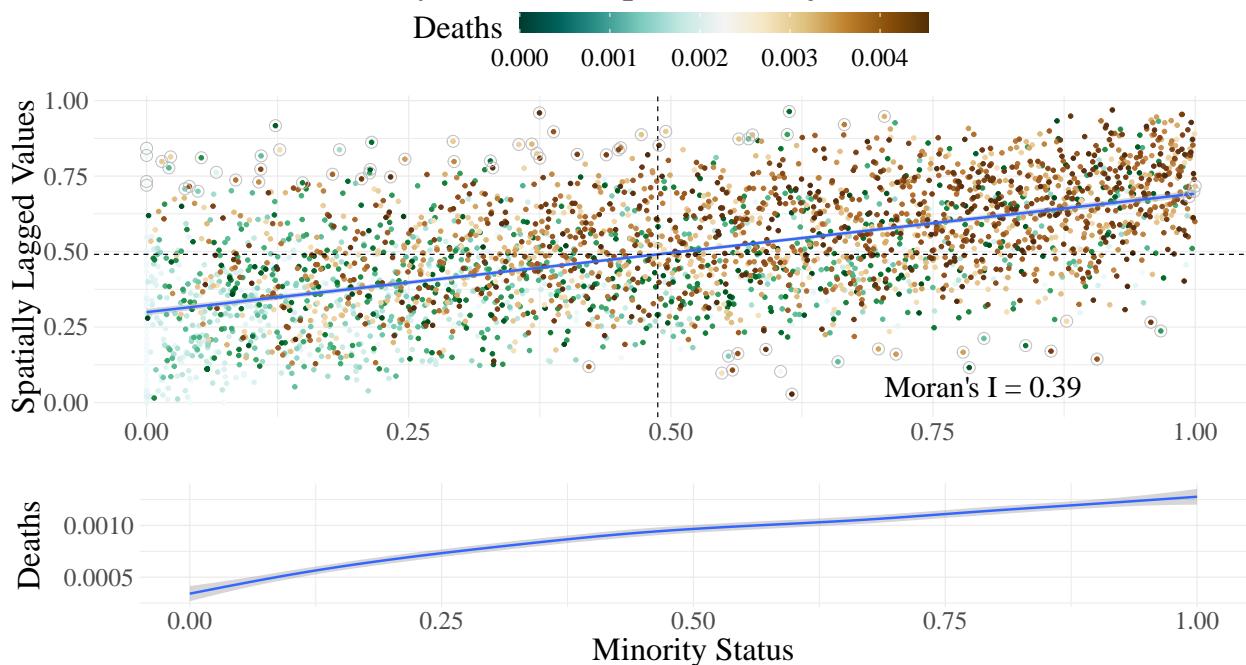


Figure S20: Morans I results: United States - Delta Wave, Independent Variables

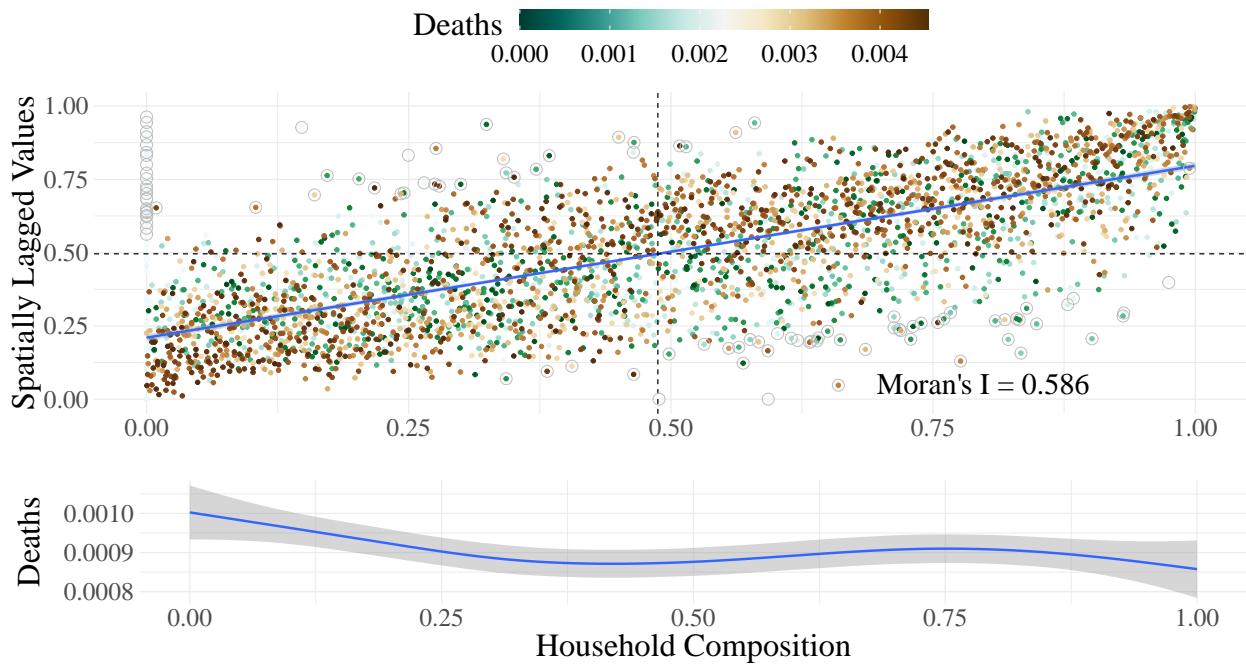
Delta Wave: Socioeconomic Status x Population Adjusted Deaths



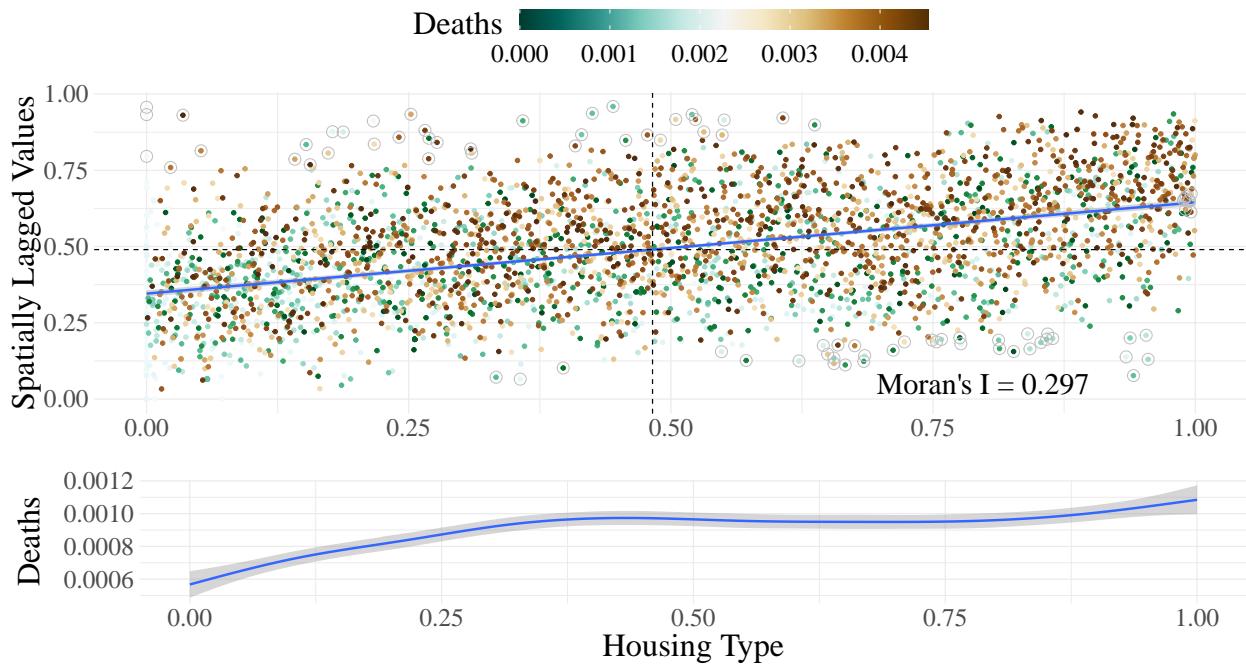
Delta Wave: Minority Status x Population Adjusted Deaths



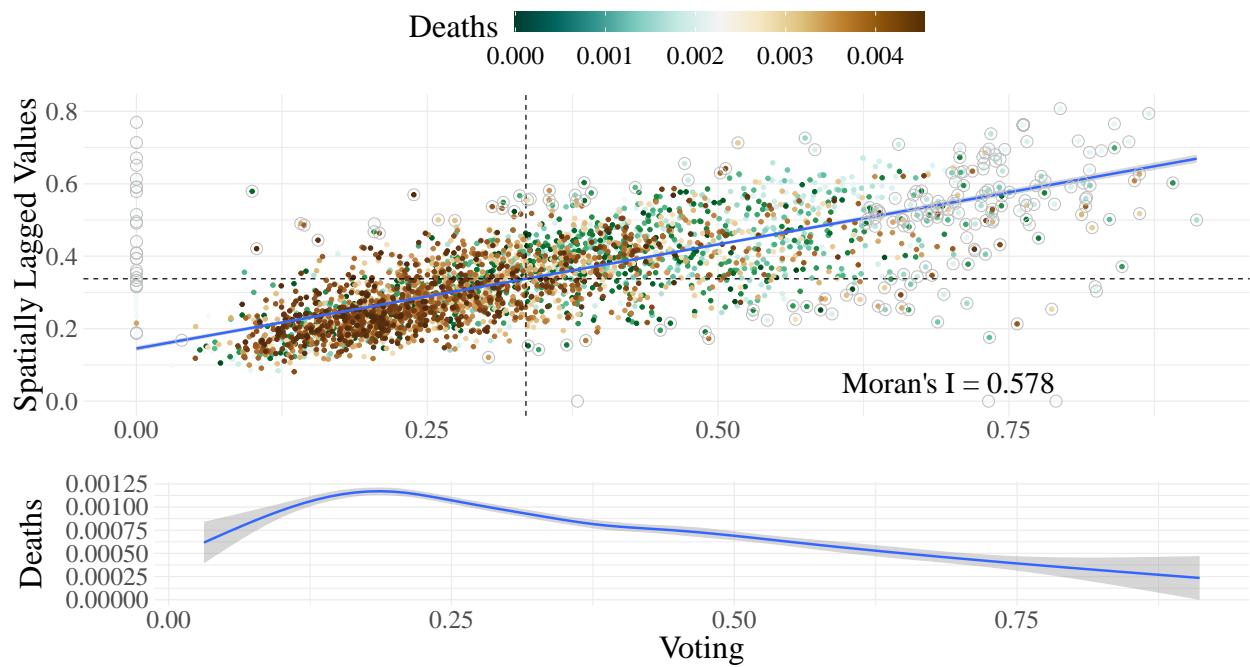
Delta Wave: Household Composition x Population Adjusted Deaths



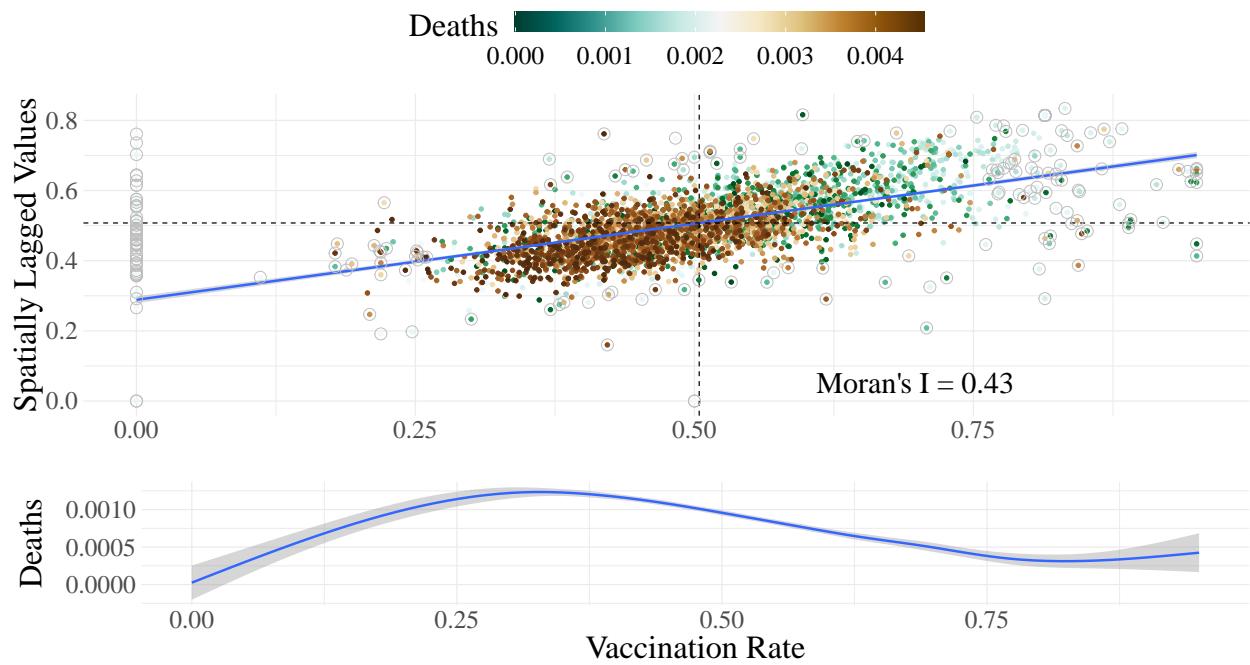
Delta Wave: Housing Type x Population Adjusted Deaths



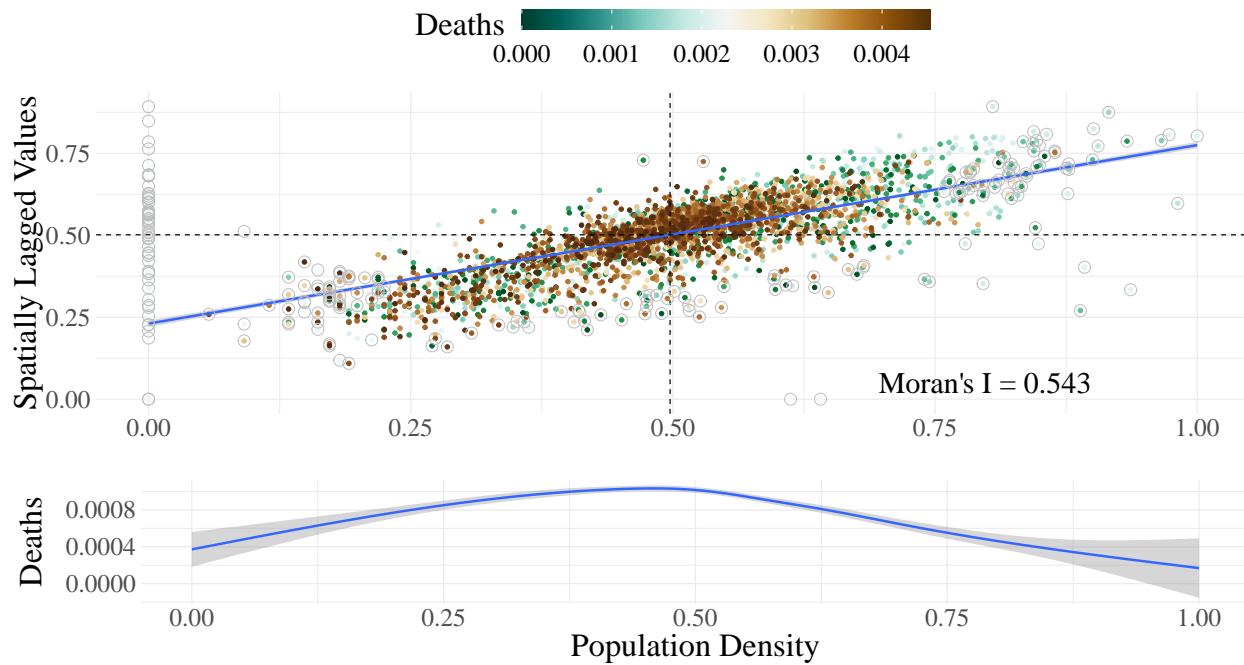
Delta Wave: Voting x Population Adjusted Deaths



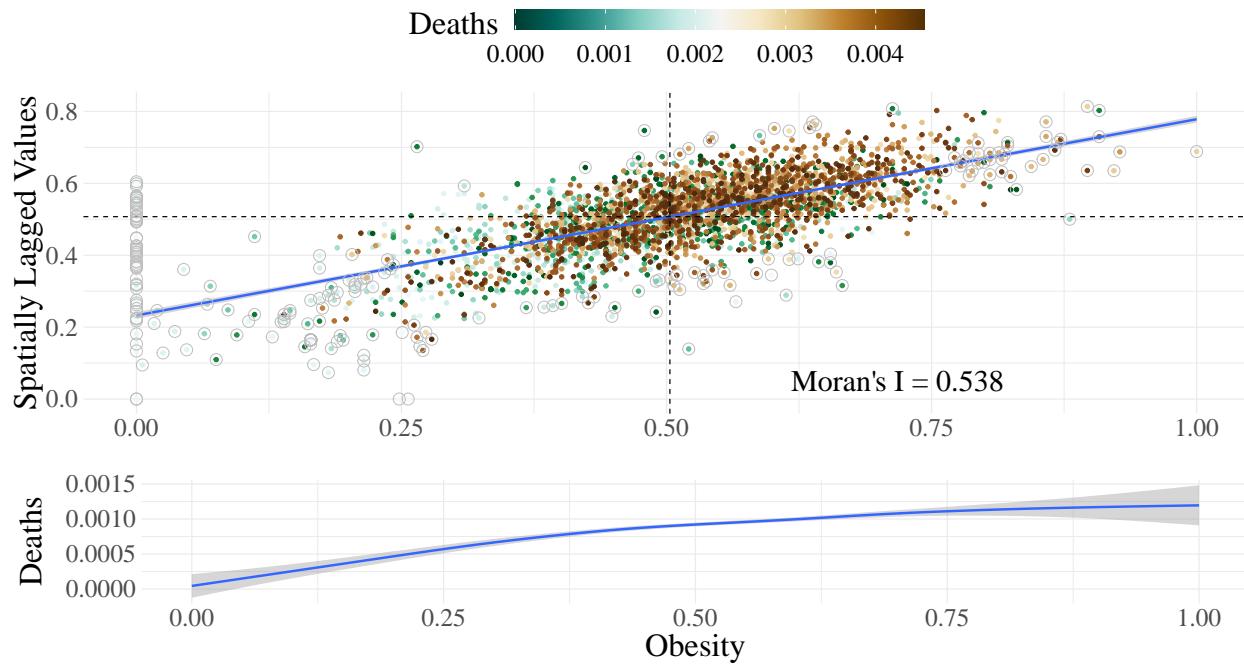
Delta Wave: Vaccination Rate x Population Adjusted Deaths



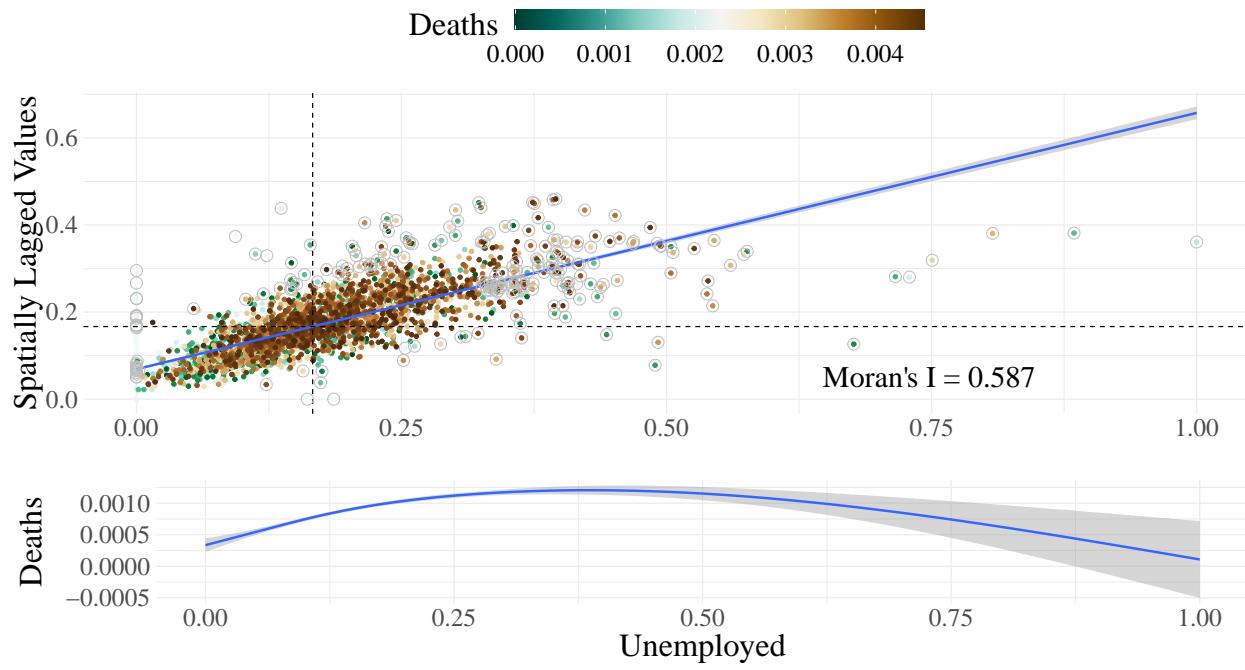
Delta Wave: Population Density x Population Adjusted Deaths



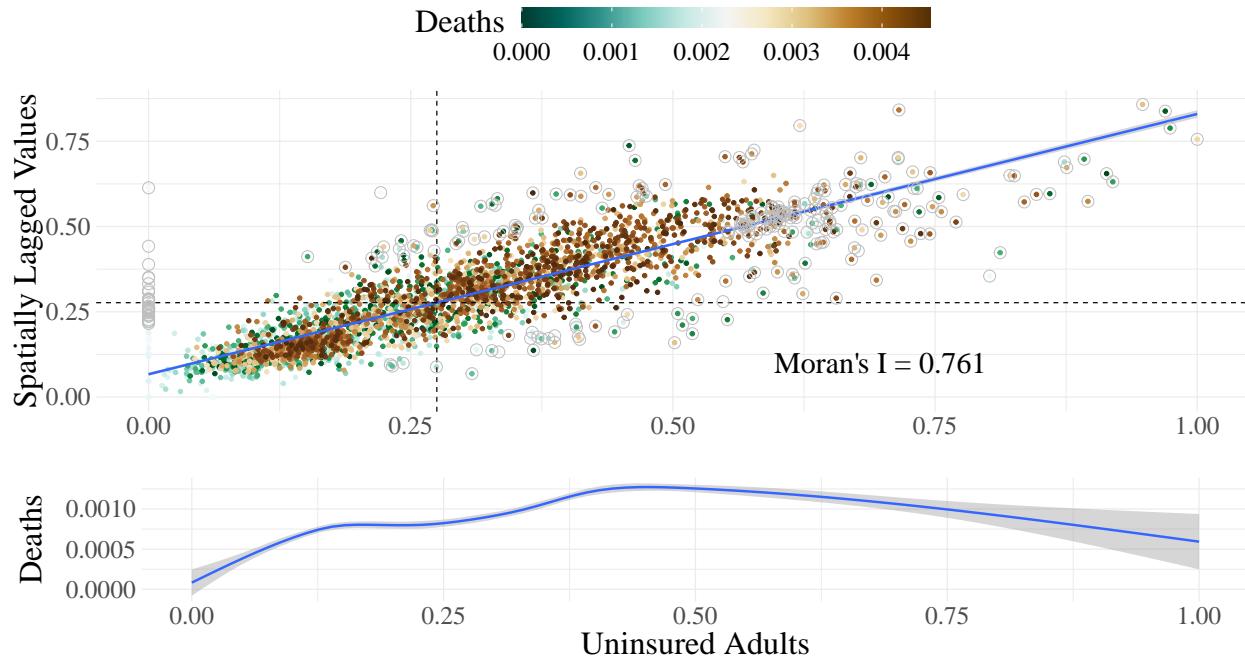
Delta Wave: Obesity x Population Adjusted Deaths



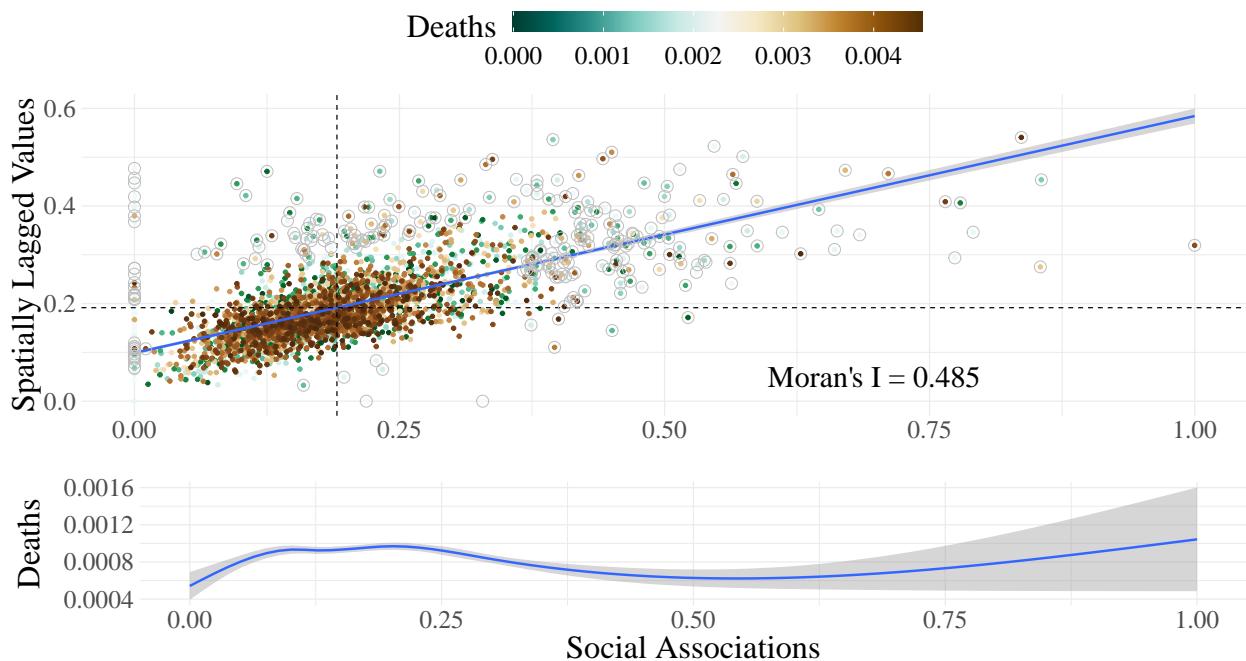
Delta Wave: Unemployed x Population Adjusted Deaths



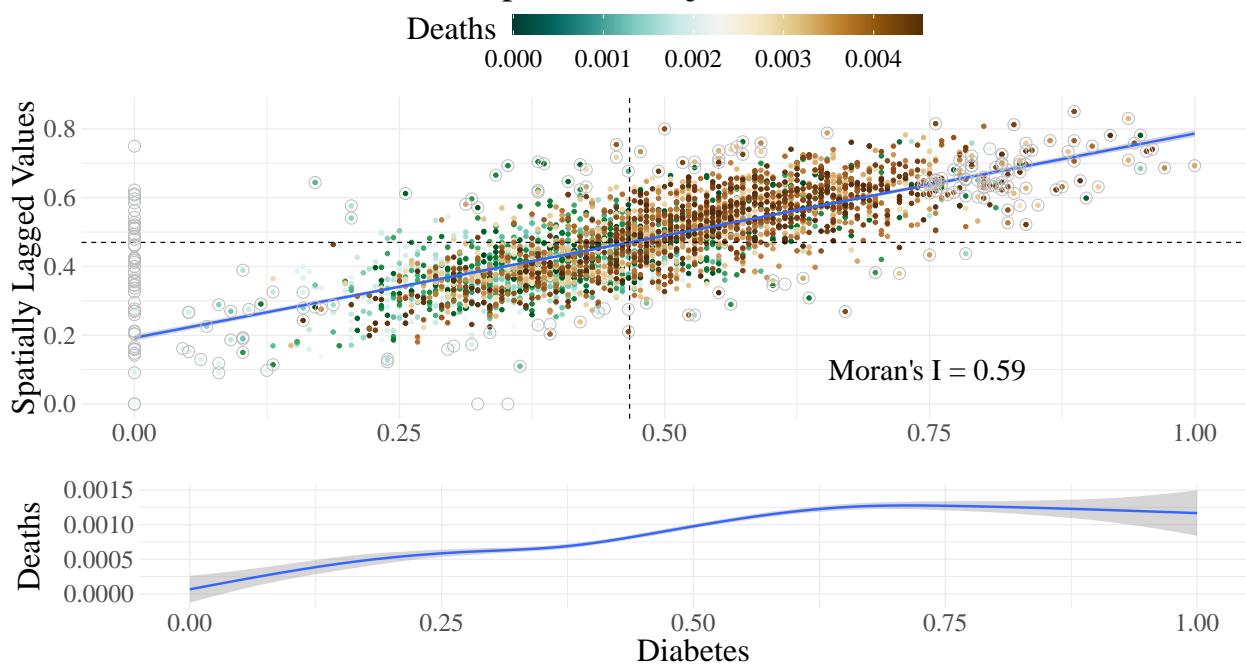
Delta Wave: Uninsured Adults x Population Adjusted Deaths



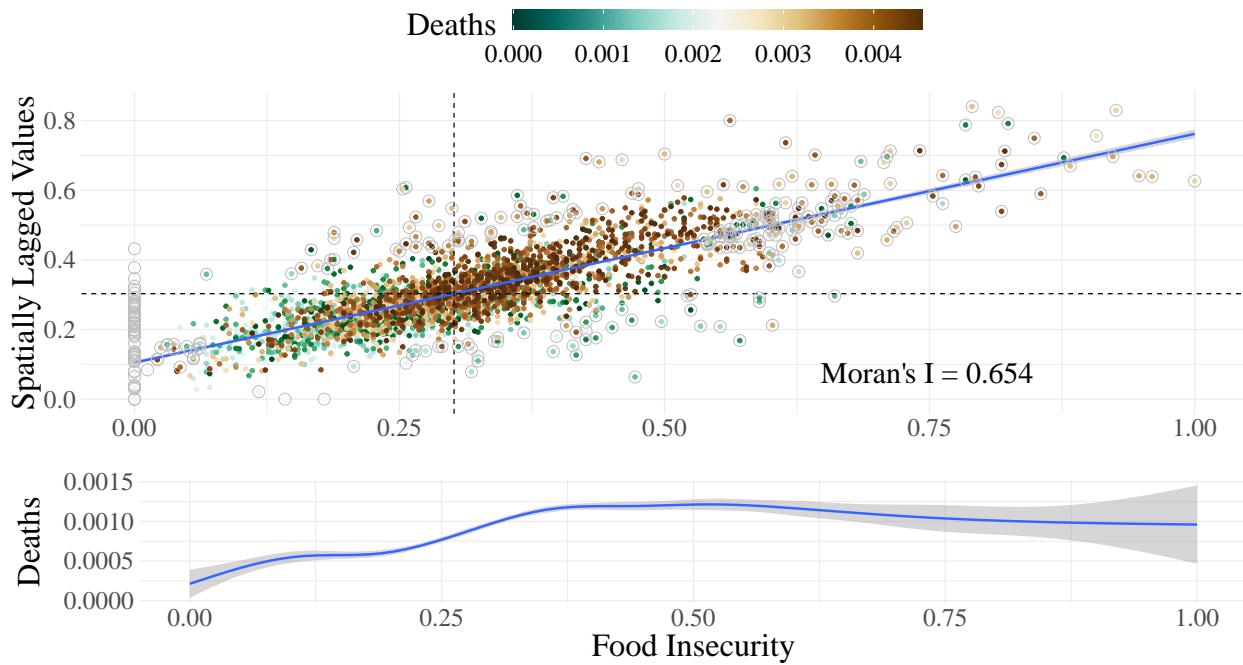
Delta Wave: Social Associations x Population Adjusted Deaths



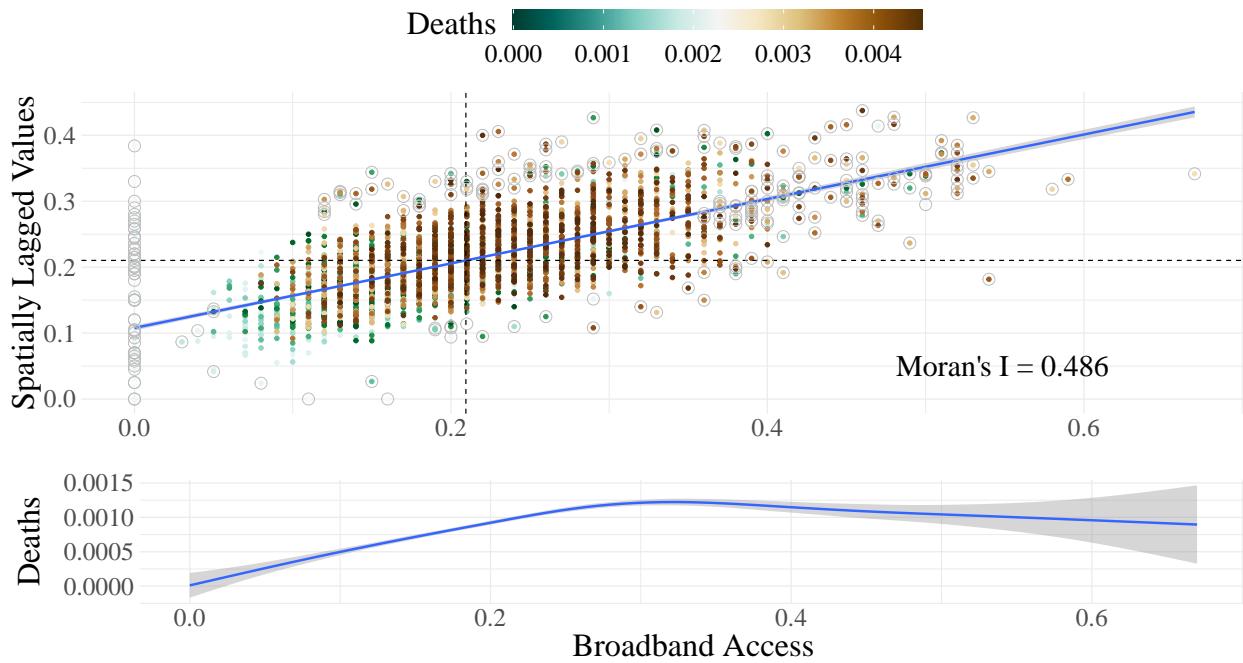
Delta Wave: Diabetes x Population Adjusted Deaths



Delta Wave: Food Insecurity x Population Adjusted Deaths



Delta Wave: Broadband Access x Population Adjusted Deaths



Delta Wave: Age Over 65 x Population Adjusted Deaths

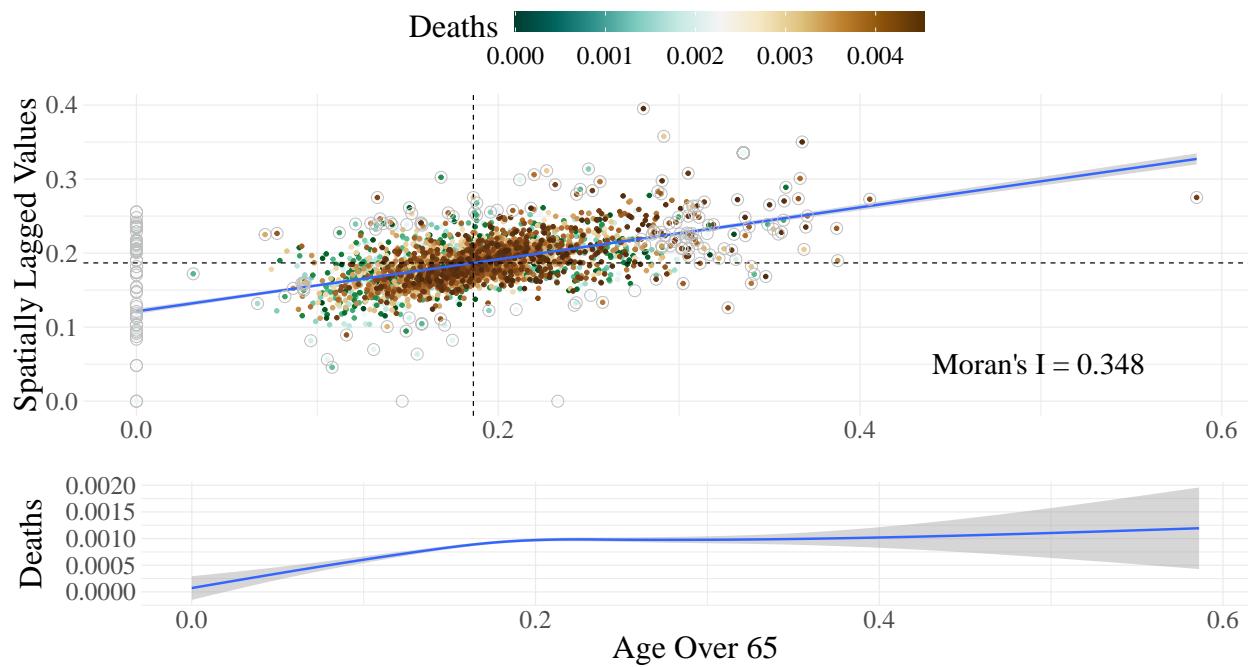


Figure S21: Morans I results: United States - Omicron Wave, Dependent Variable

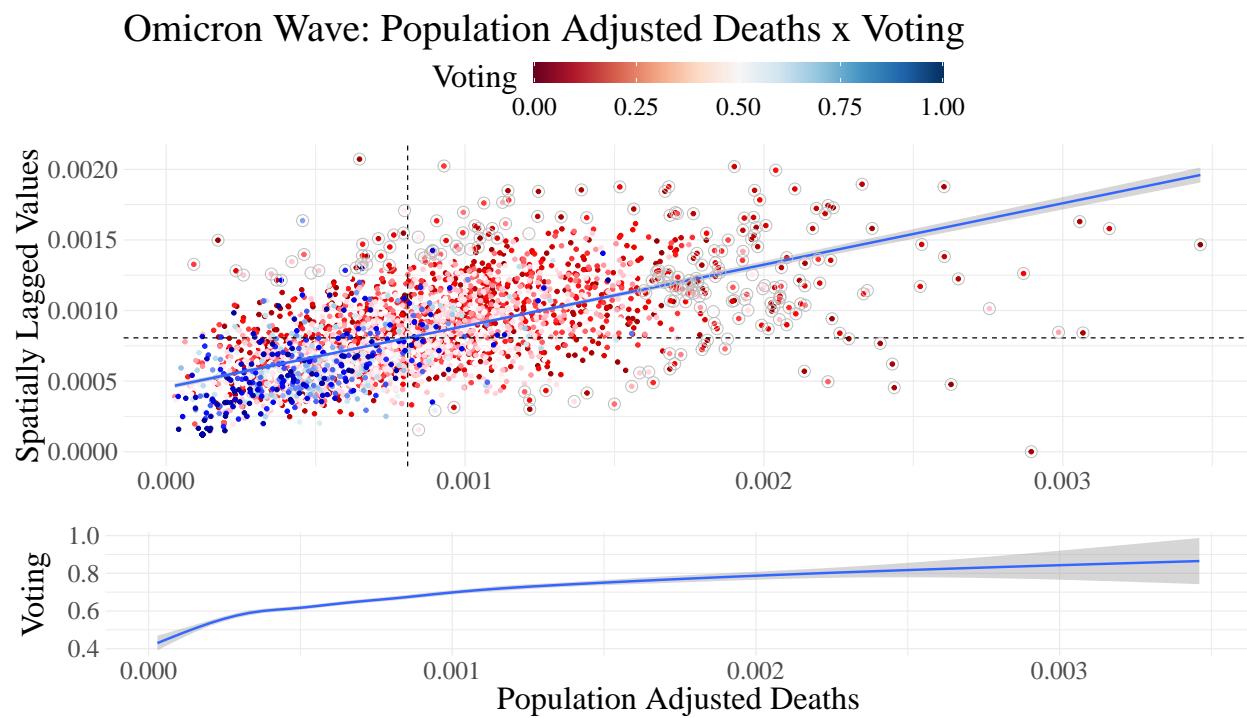
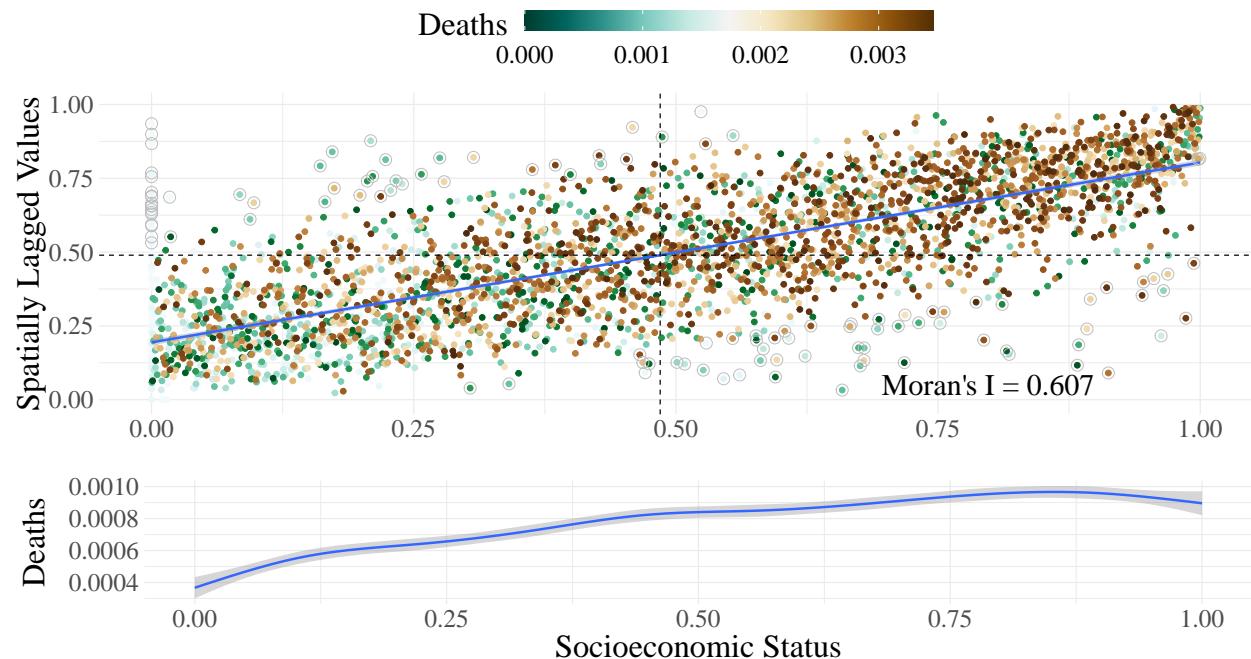
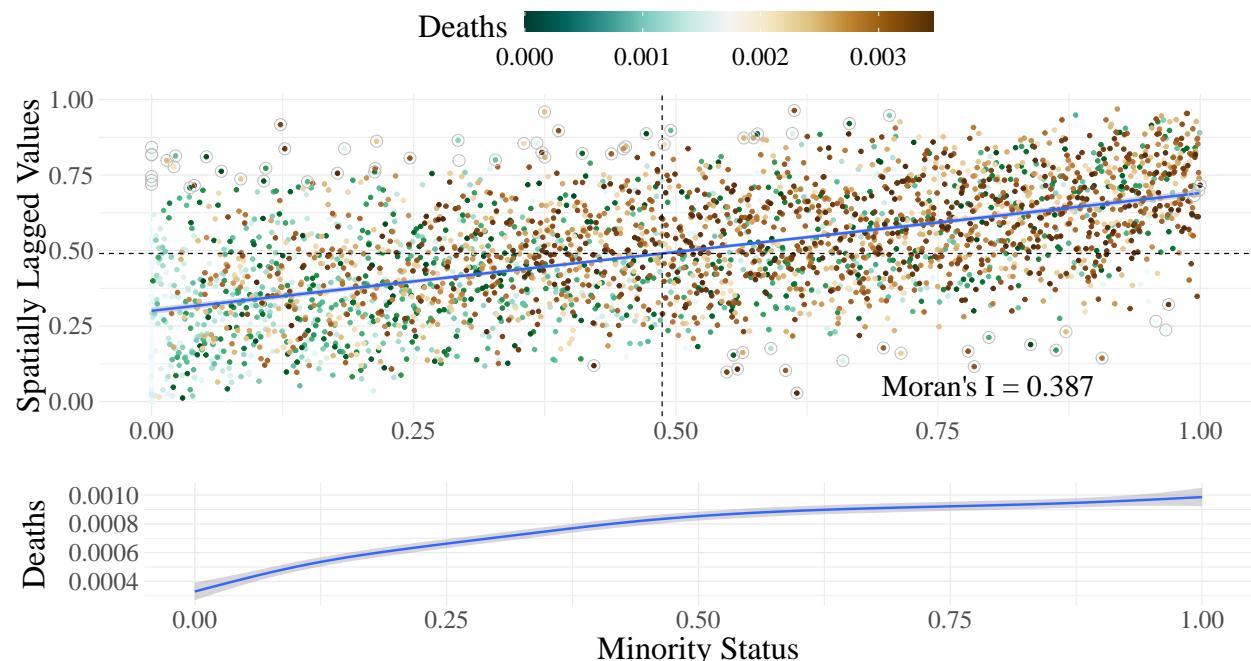


Figure S22: Morans I results: United States - Omicron Wave, Independent Variables

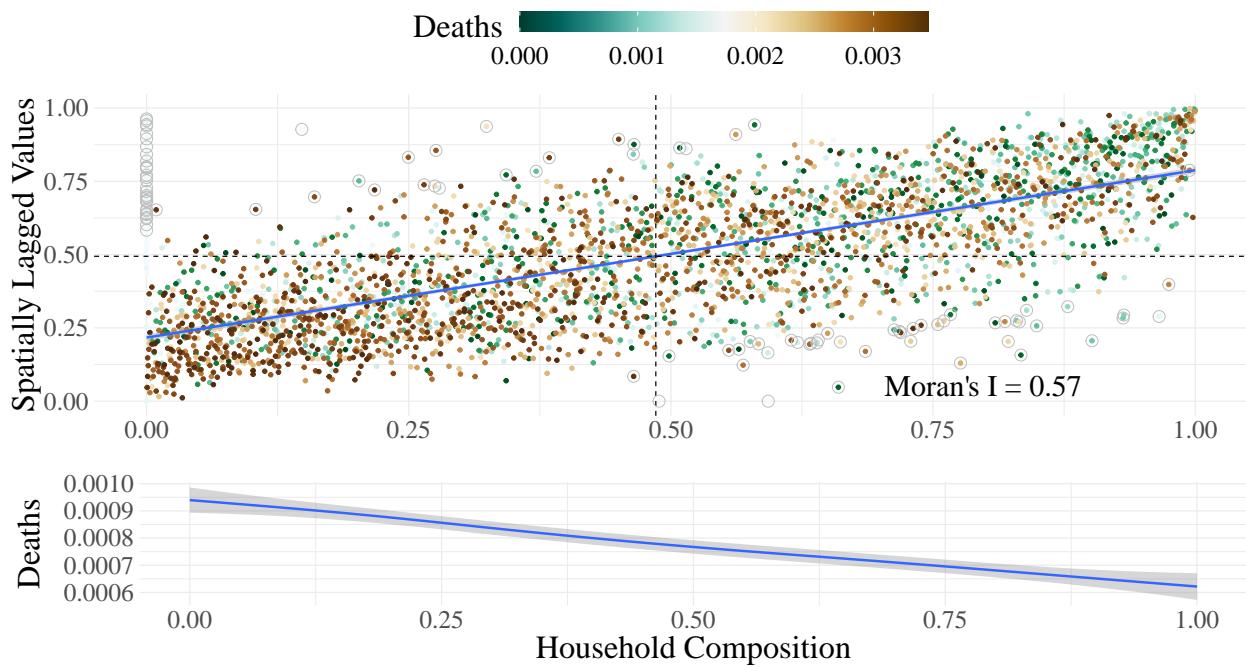
Omicron Wave: Socioeconomic Status x Population Adjusted Deaths



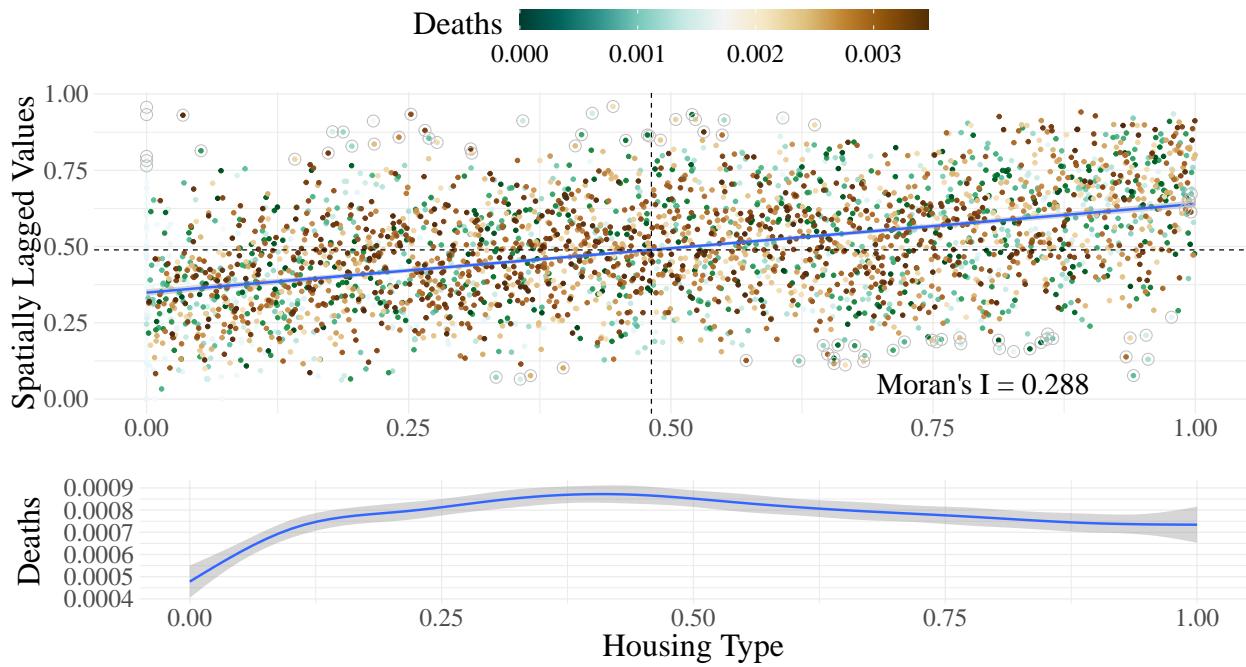
Omicron Wave: Minority Status x Population Adjusted Deaths



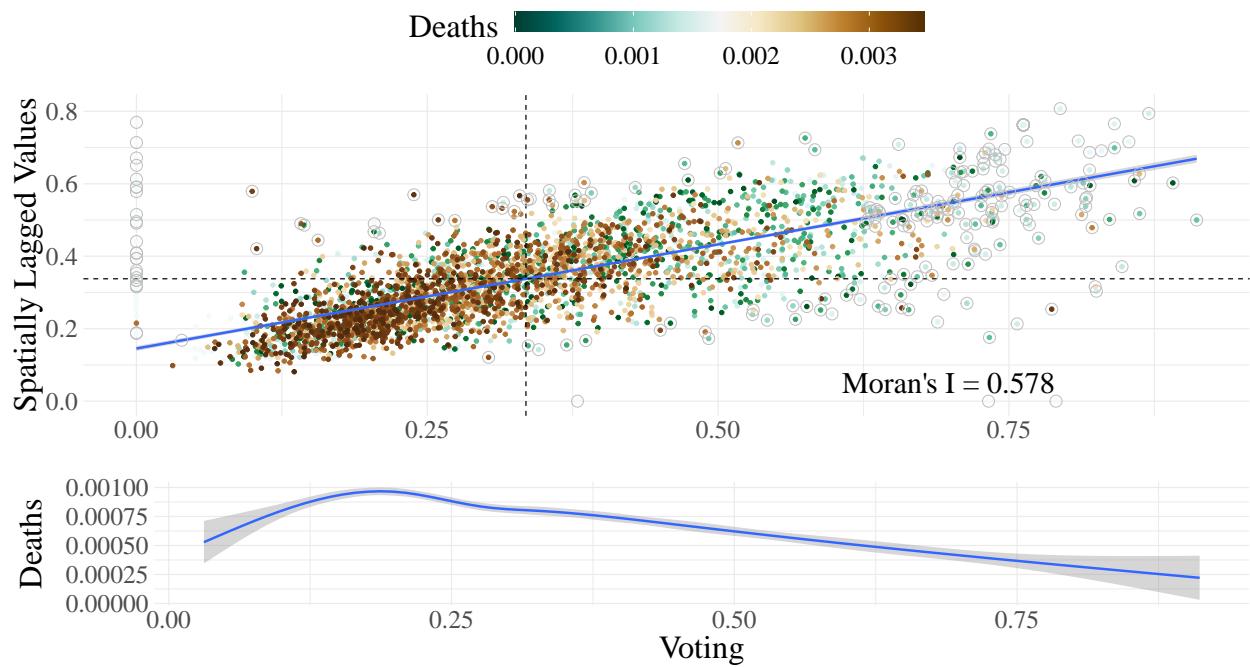
Omicron Wave: Household Composition x Population Adjusted Deaths



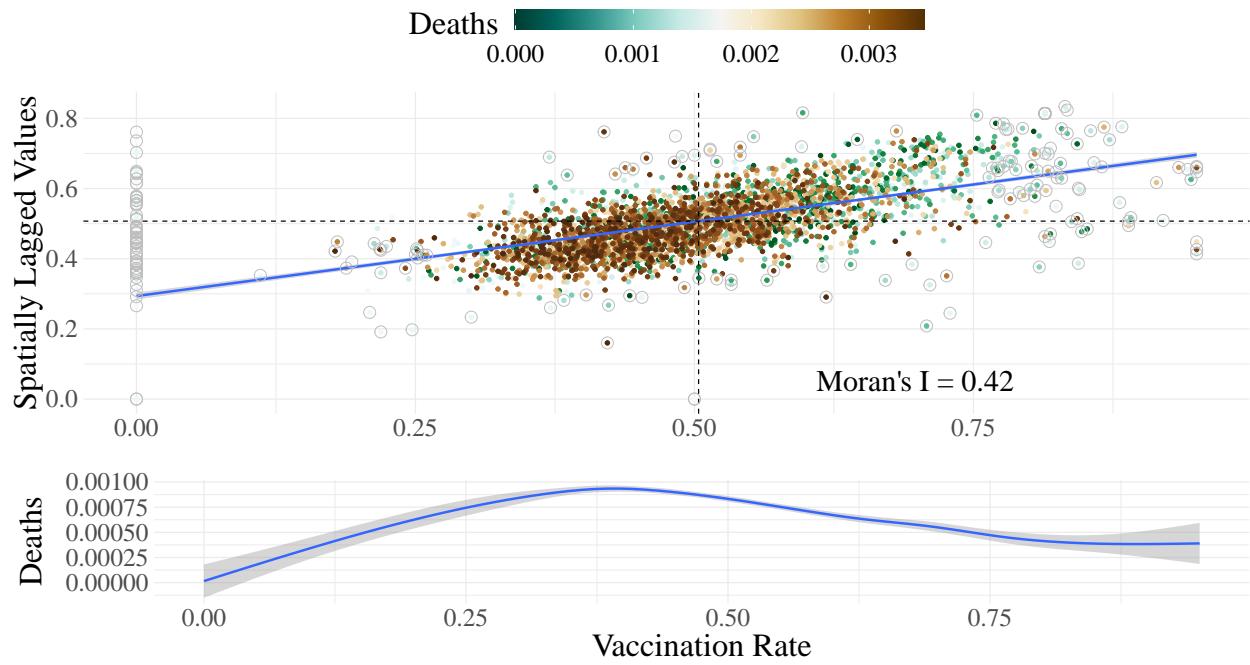
Omicron Wave: Housing Type x Population Adjusted Deaths



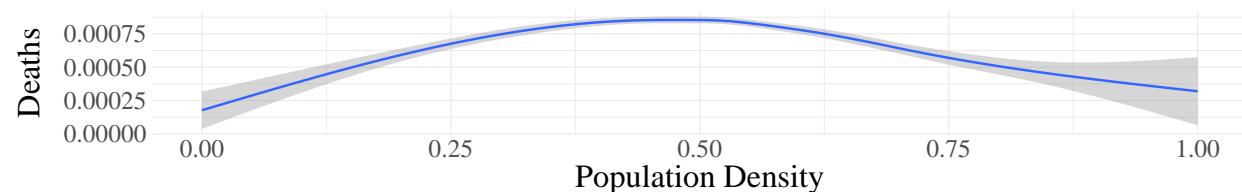
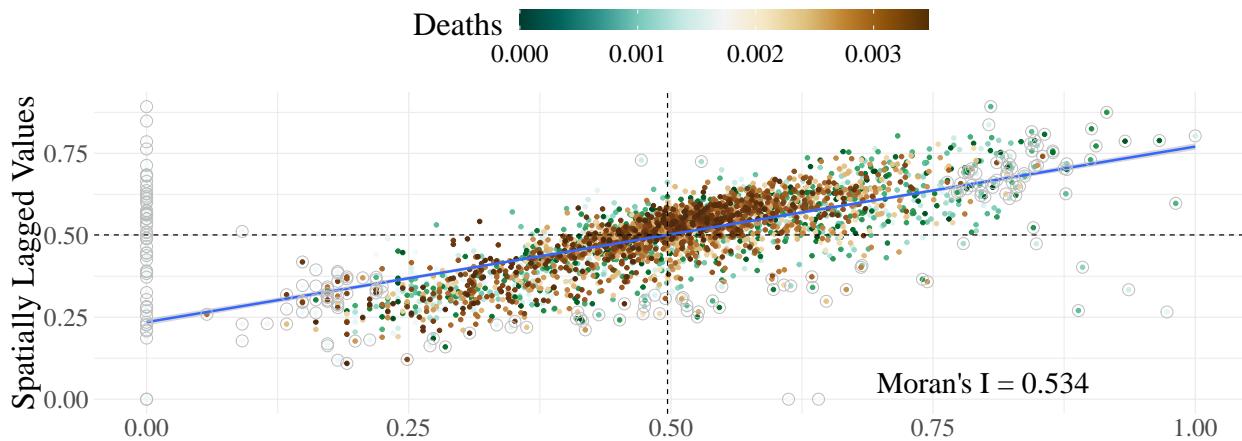
Omicron Wave: Voting x Population Adjusted Deaths



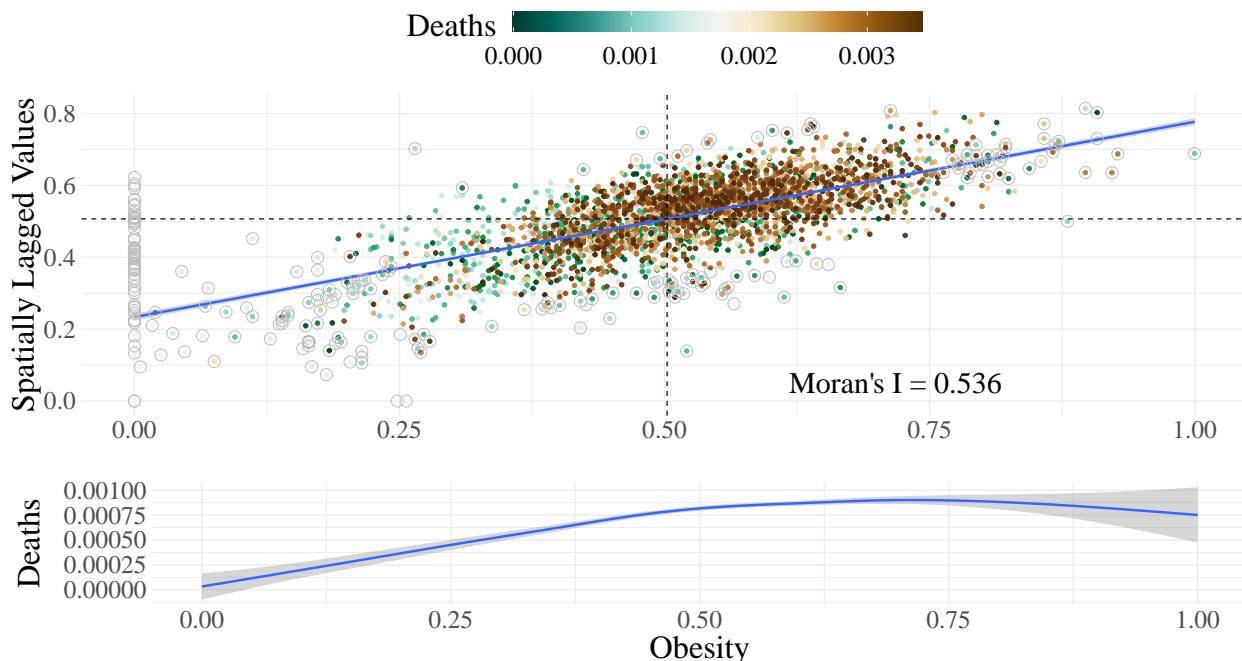
Omicron Wave: Vaccination Rate x Population Adjusted Deaths



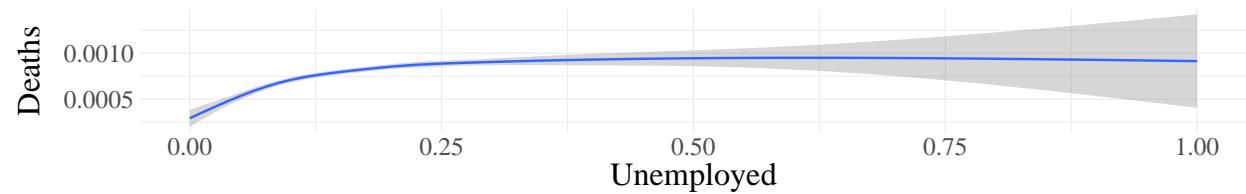
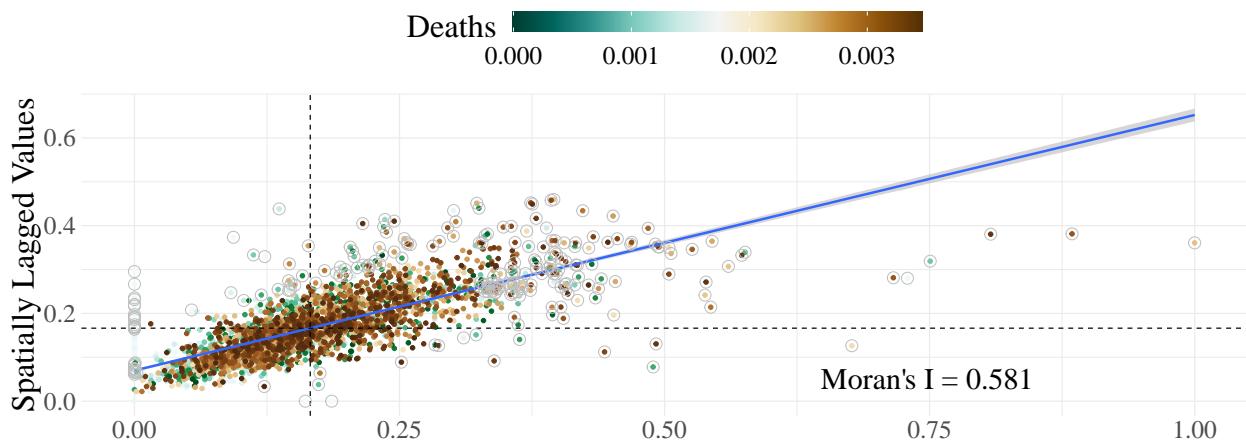
Omicron Wave: Population Density x Population Adjusted Deaths



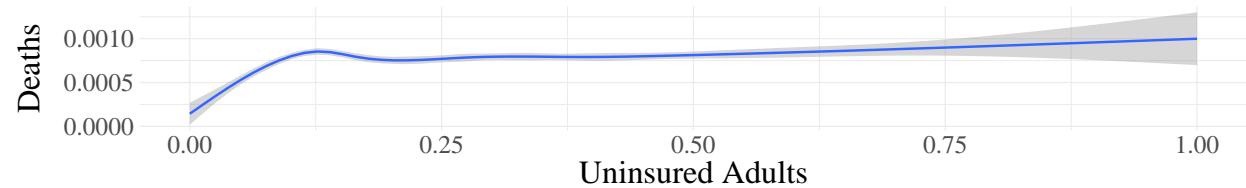
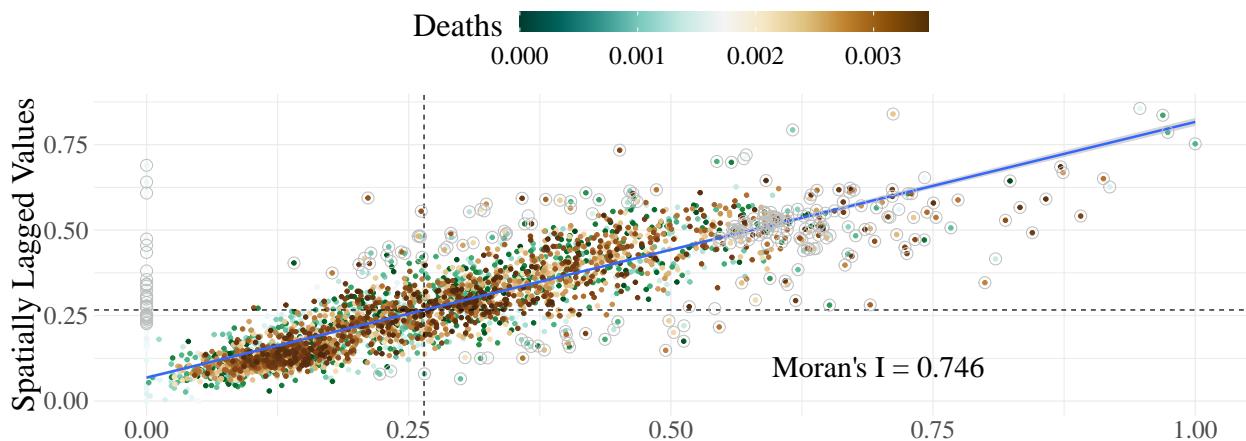
Omicron Wave: Obesity x Population Adjusted Deaths



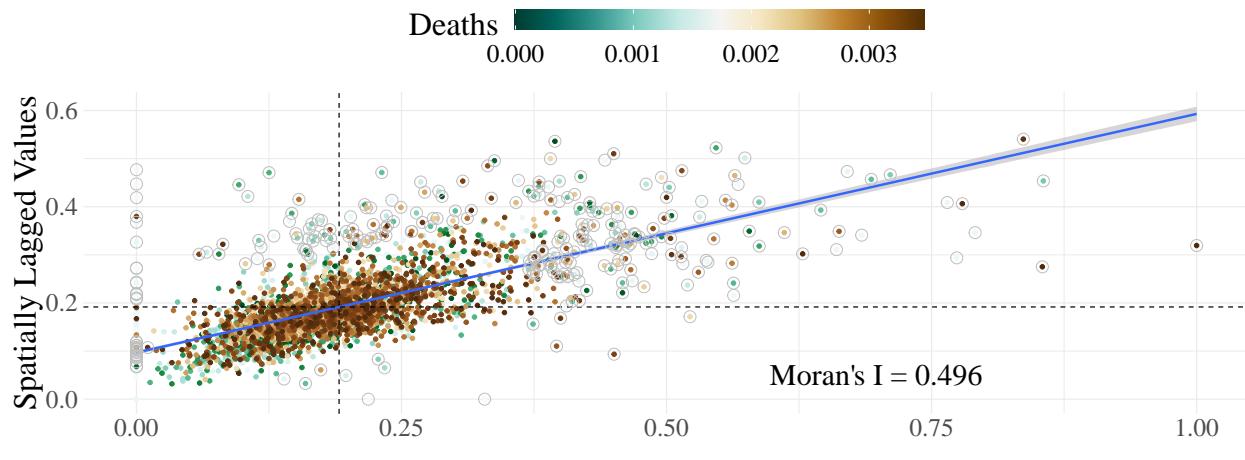
Omicron Wave: Unemployed x Population Adjusted Deaths



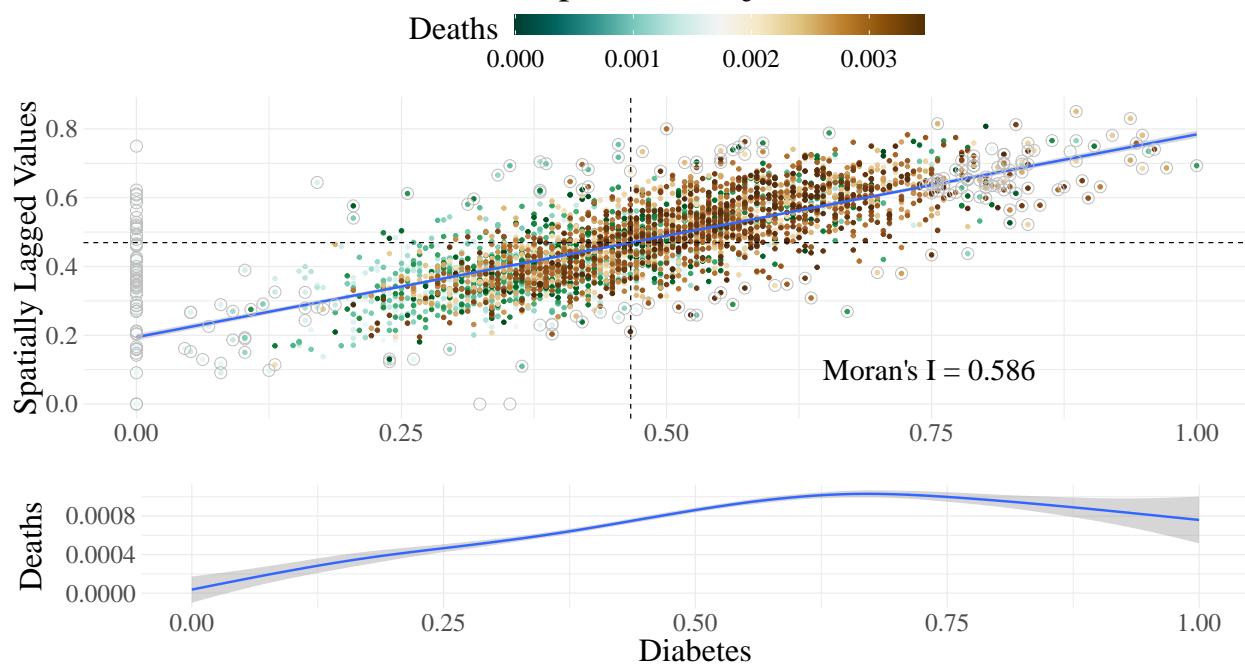
Omicron Wave: Uninsured Adults x Population Adjusted Deaths



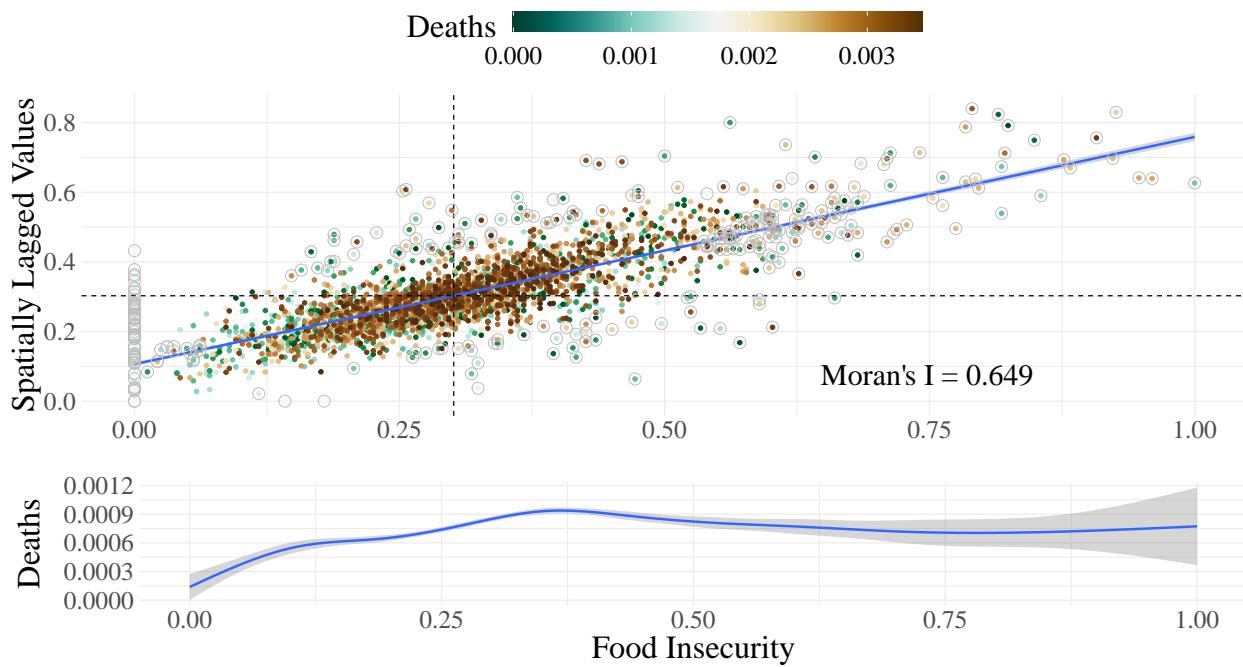
Omicron Wave: Social Associations x Population Adjusted Deaths



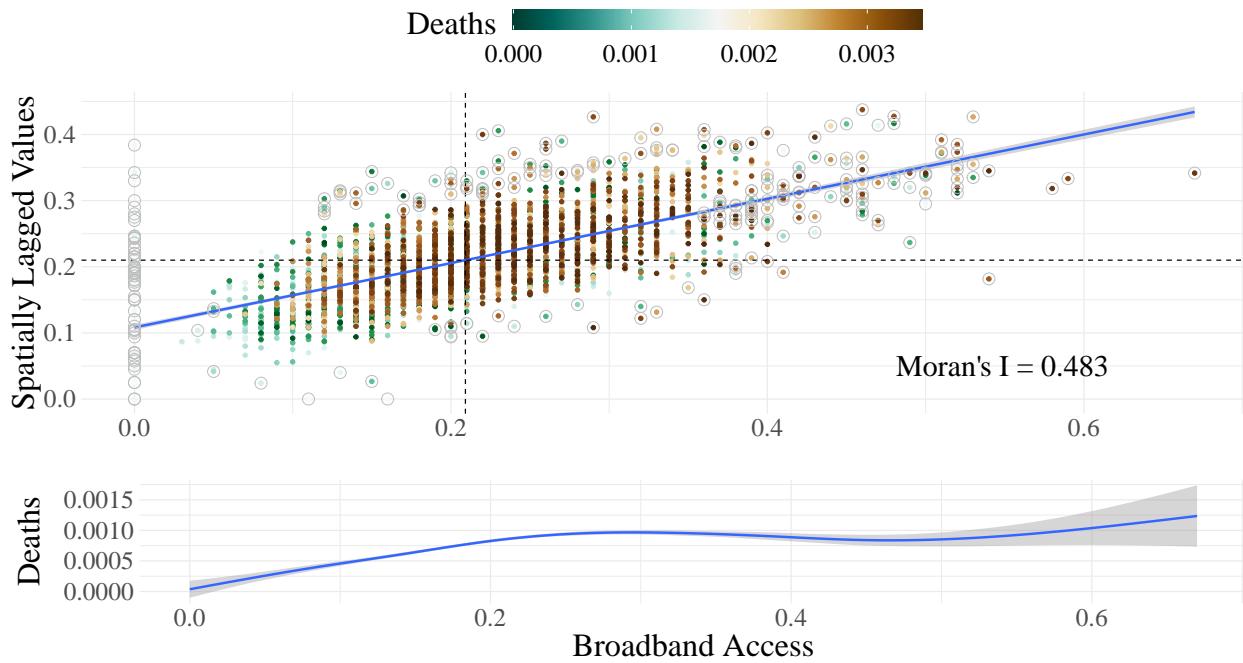
Omicron Wave: Diabetes x Population Adjusted Deaths



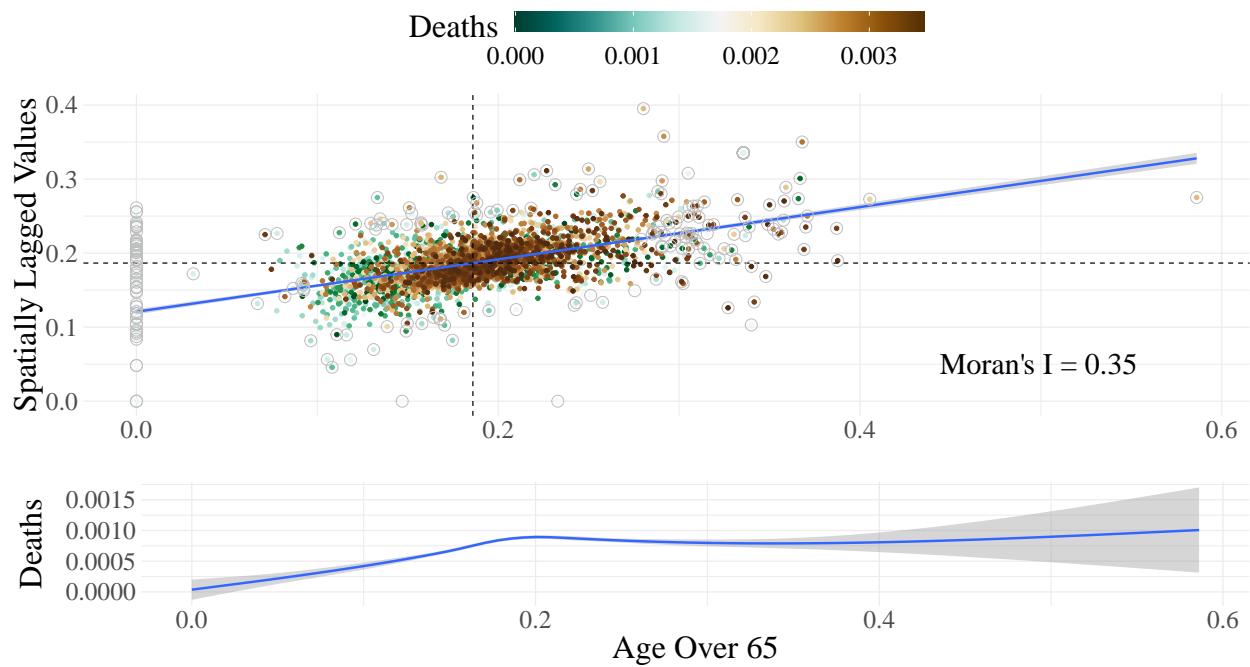
Omicron Wave: Food Insecurity x Population Adjusted Deaths



Omicron Wave: Broadband Access x Population Adjusted Deaths



Omicron Wave: Age Over 65 x Population Adjusted Deaths



Part 5: Geographically Weighted Random Forest Modeling: Model Alpha Wave

Figure S23: GWRF Alpha Wave: Model Weighting

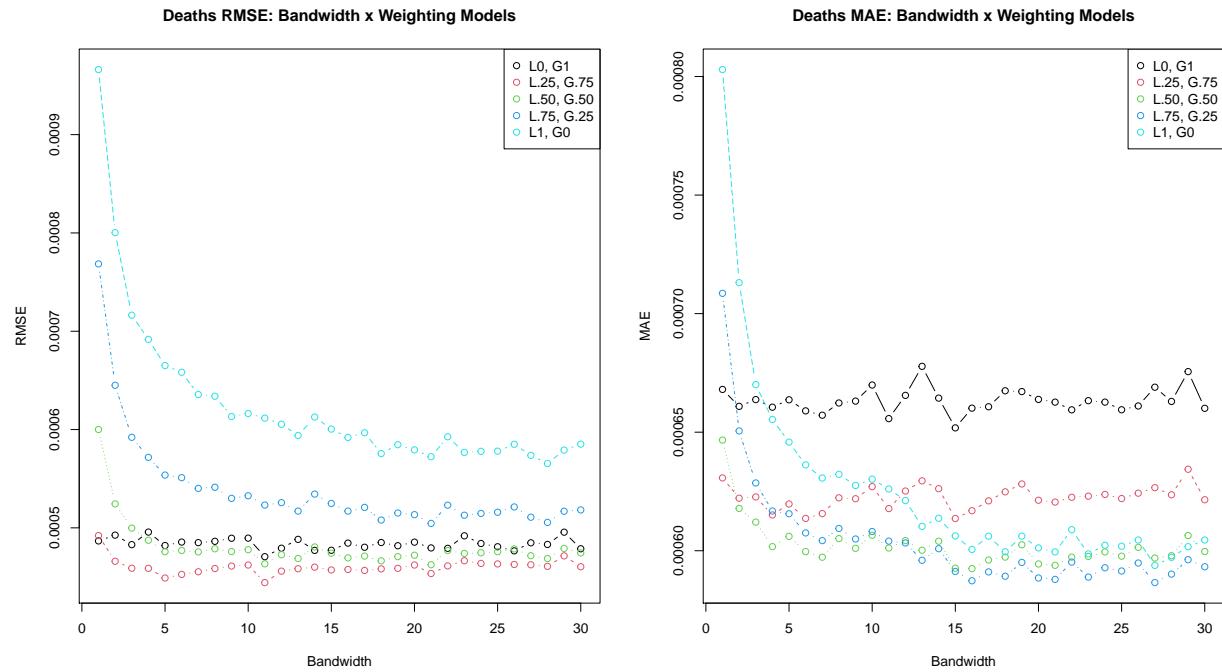
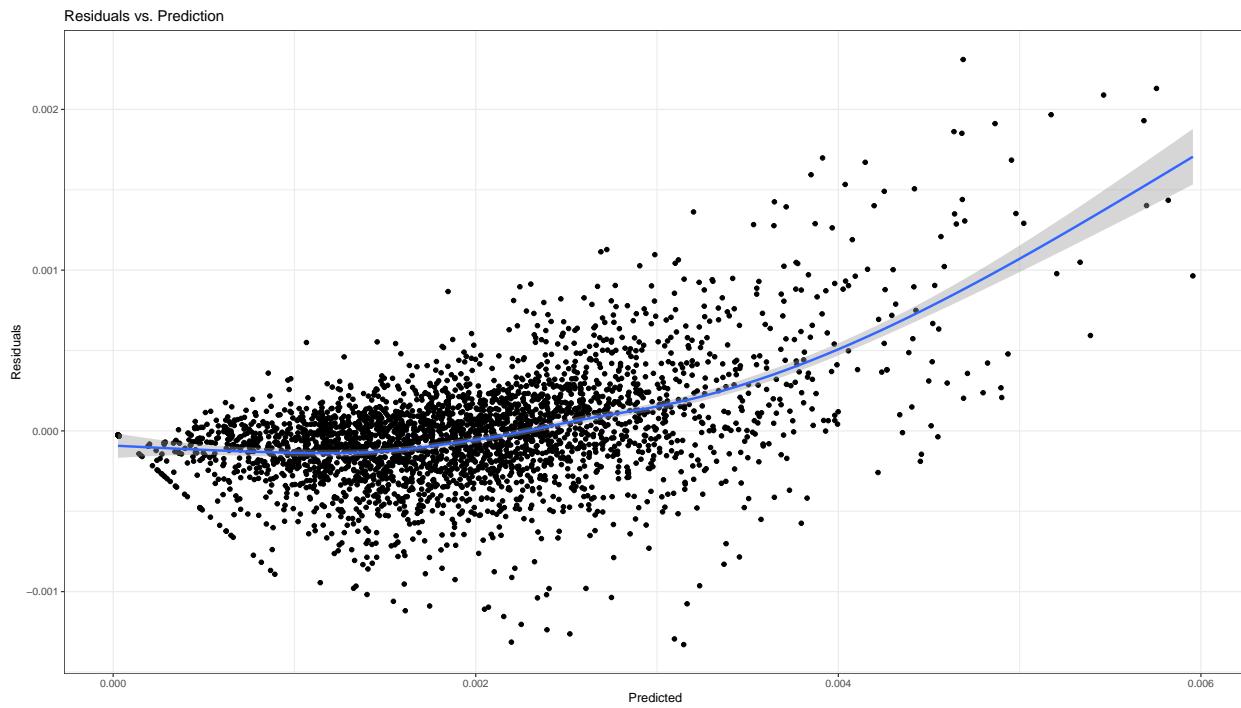


Figure S24: GWRF Alpha Wave: Residuals vs. Predicted



```
##  
## Pearson's product-moment correlation  
##  
## data: risk_final5@data$deaths_adjusted and risk_final5@data$LM_ResPred  
## t = 54.605, df = 3152, p-value < 0.0000000000000022  
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## 0.6788410 0.7147329  
## sample estimates:  
## cor  
## 0.6972236
```

Figure S25: GWRF Alpha Wave: Model Prediction Results

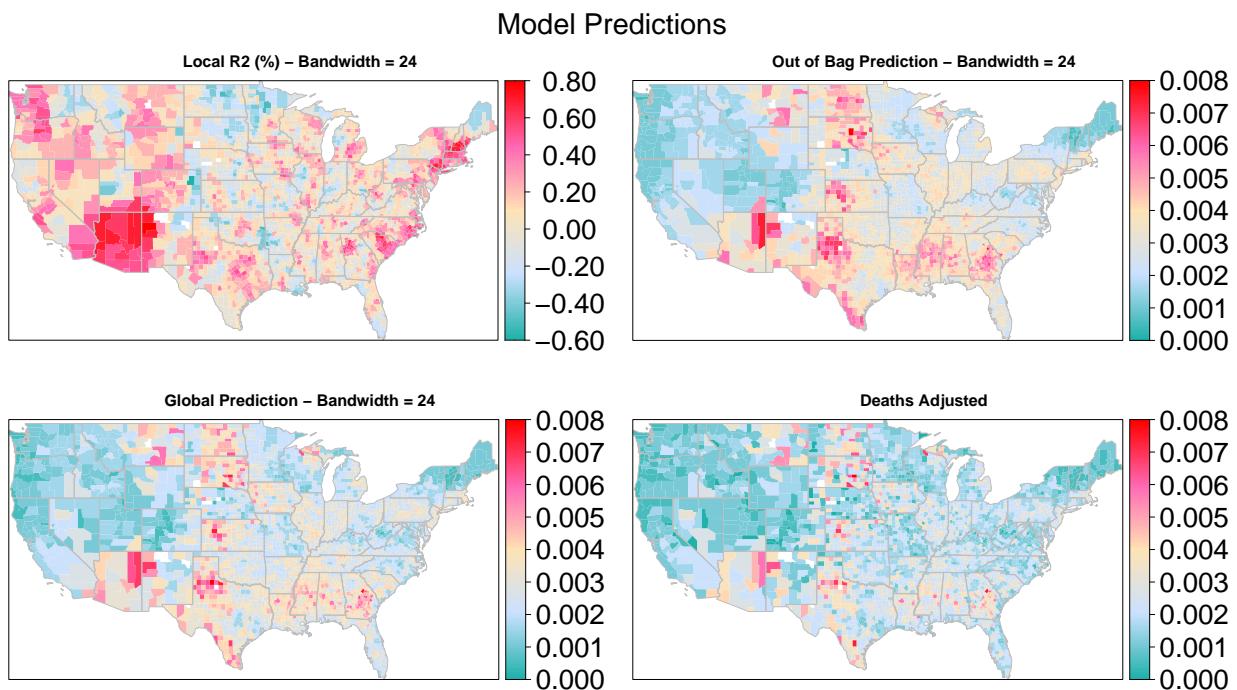
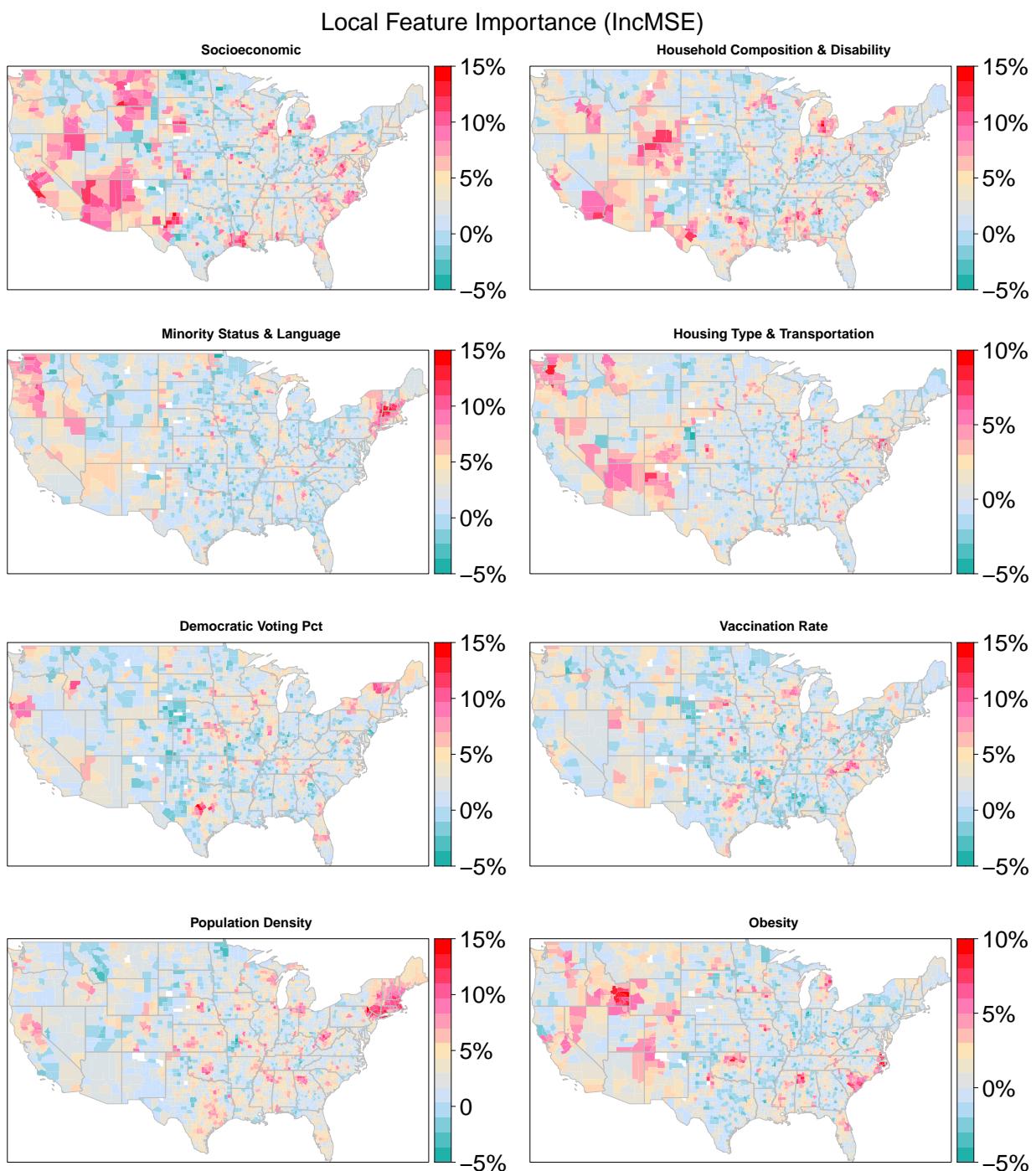


Figure S26: GWRF Alpha Wave: Feature Importance



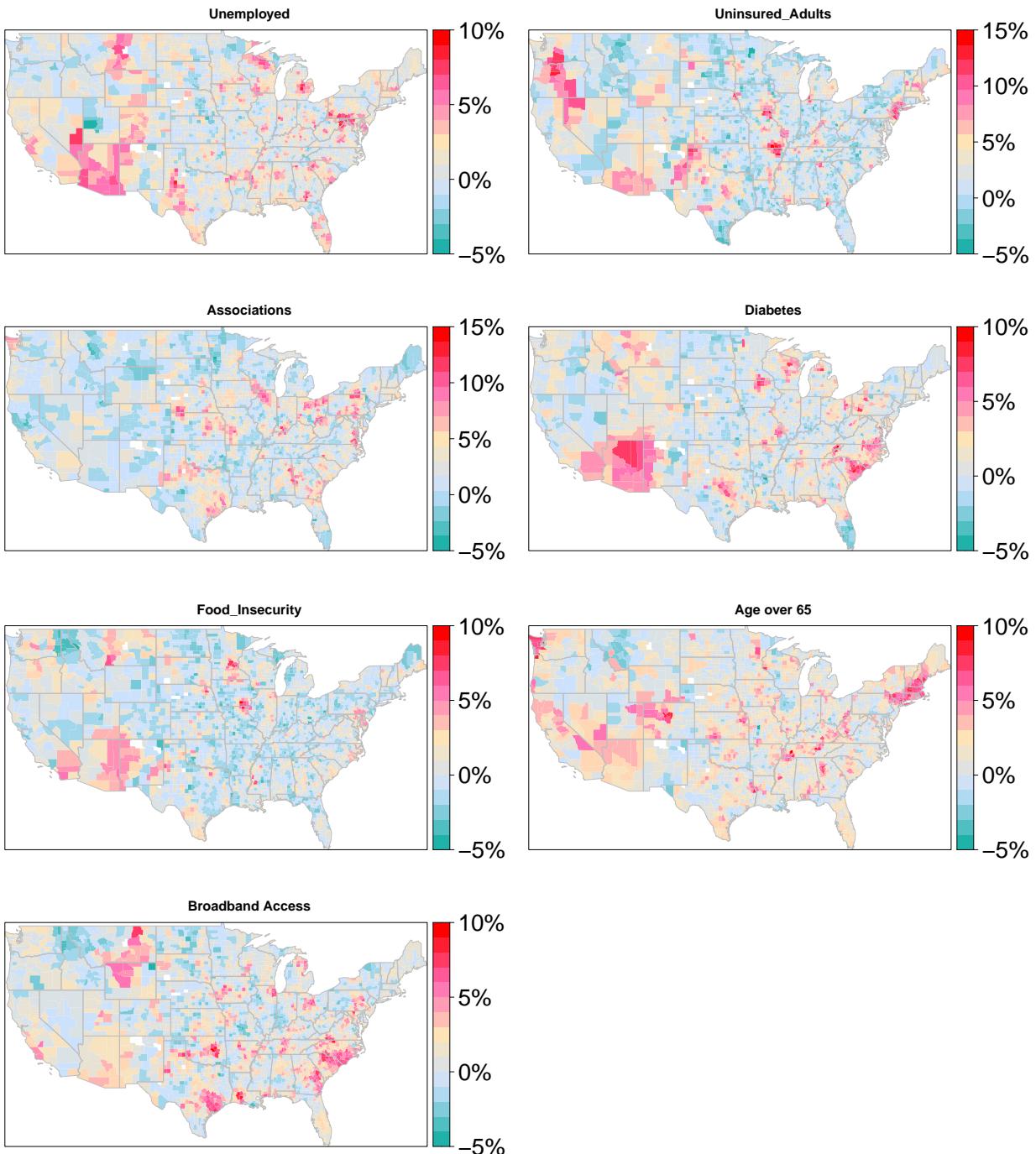


Table T13: GWRF Alpha Wave OOB vs. Global R2

Out of Bag R2	Global R2
0.4037901	0.8949985

Part 5: Geographically Weighted Random Forest Modeling: Delta Wave

Figure S27: GWRF Delta Wave: Model Weighting

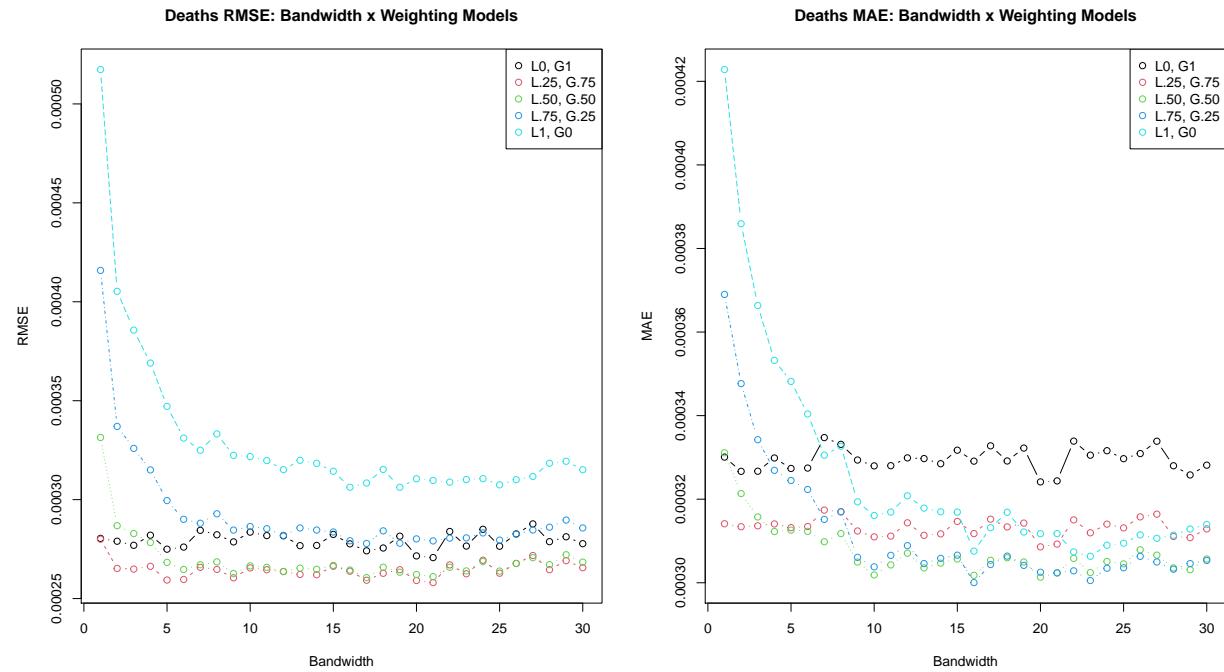
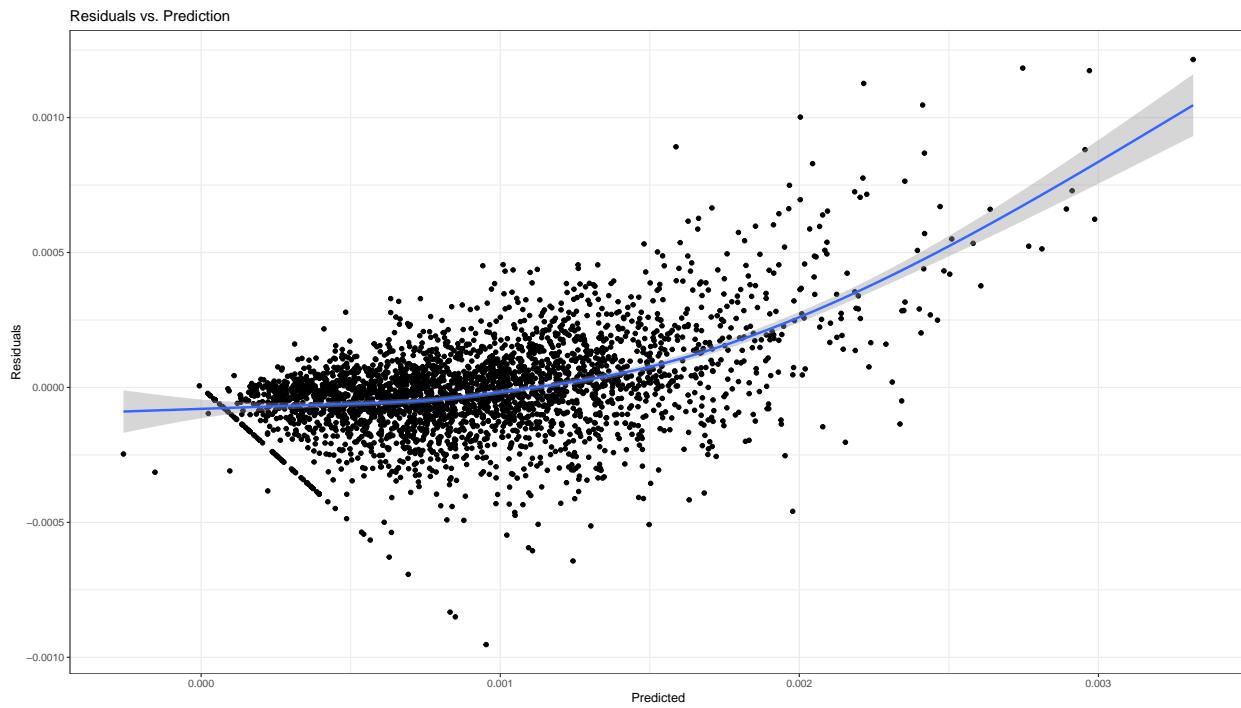


Figure S28: GWRF Delta Wave: Residuals vs. Predicted



```
##  
## Pearson's product-moment correlation  
##  
## data: risk_final5@data$deaths_adjusted and risk_final5@data$LM_ResPred  
## t = 53.402, df = 3152, p-value < 0.0000000000000022  
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## 0.6704279 0.7070959  
## sample estimates:  
## cor  
## 0.6892029
```

Figure S29: GWRF Delta Wave: Model Prediction Results

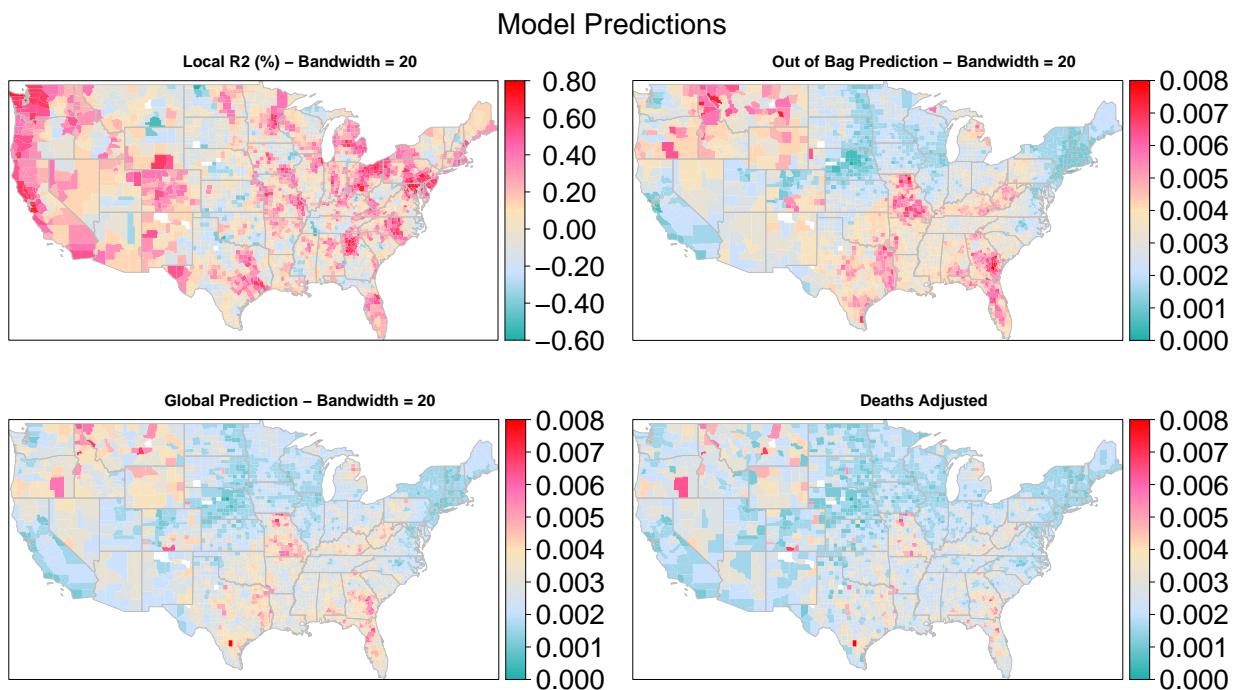
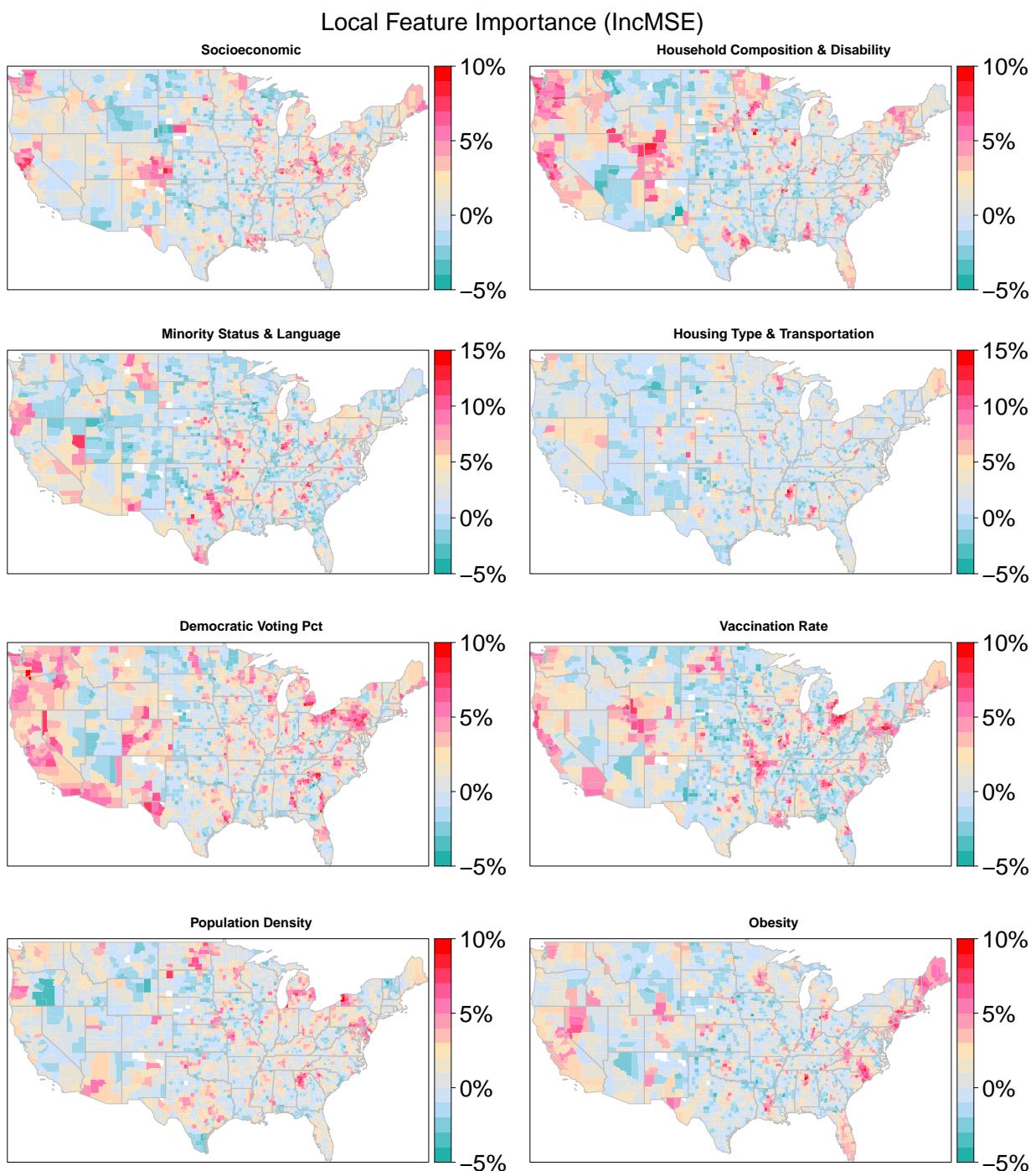


Figure S30: GWRF Delta Wave: Model Feature Importance



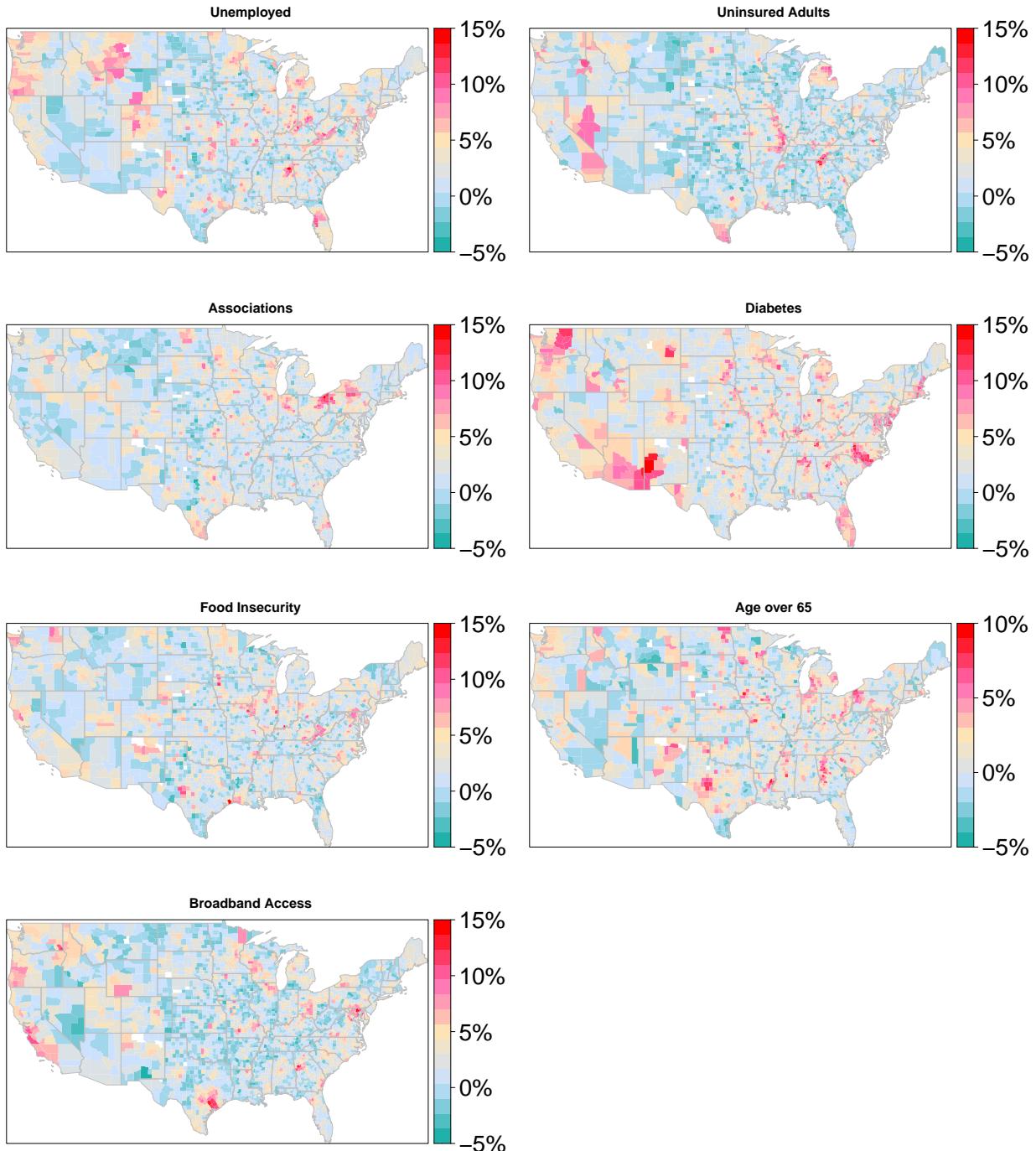


Table T14: GWRF Delta Wave: OOB vs Global R2

Out of Bag R2	Global R2
0.4452838	0.9023839

Part 5: Geographically Weighted Random Forest Modeling: Omicron Wave

Figure S31: GWRF Omicron Wave: Model Weighting

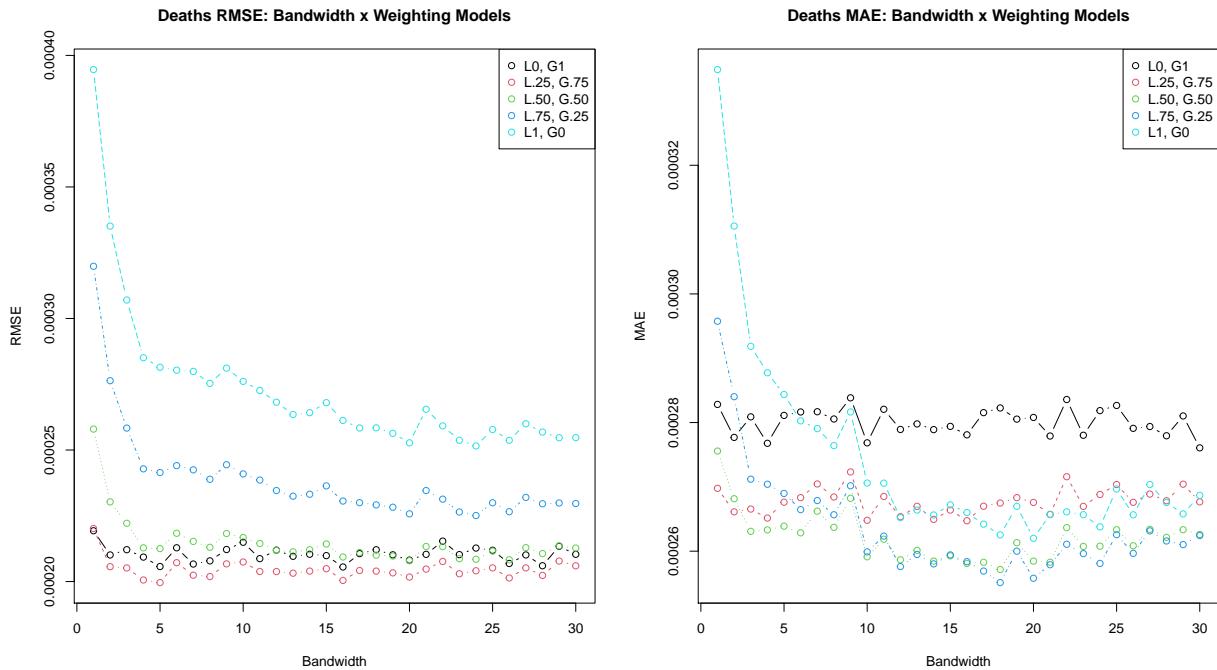
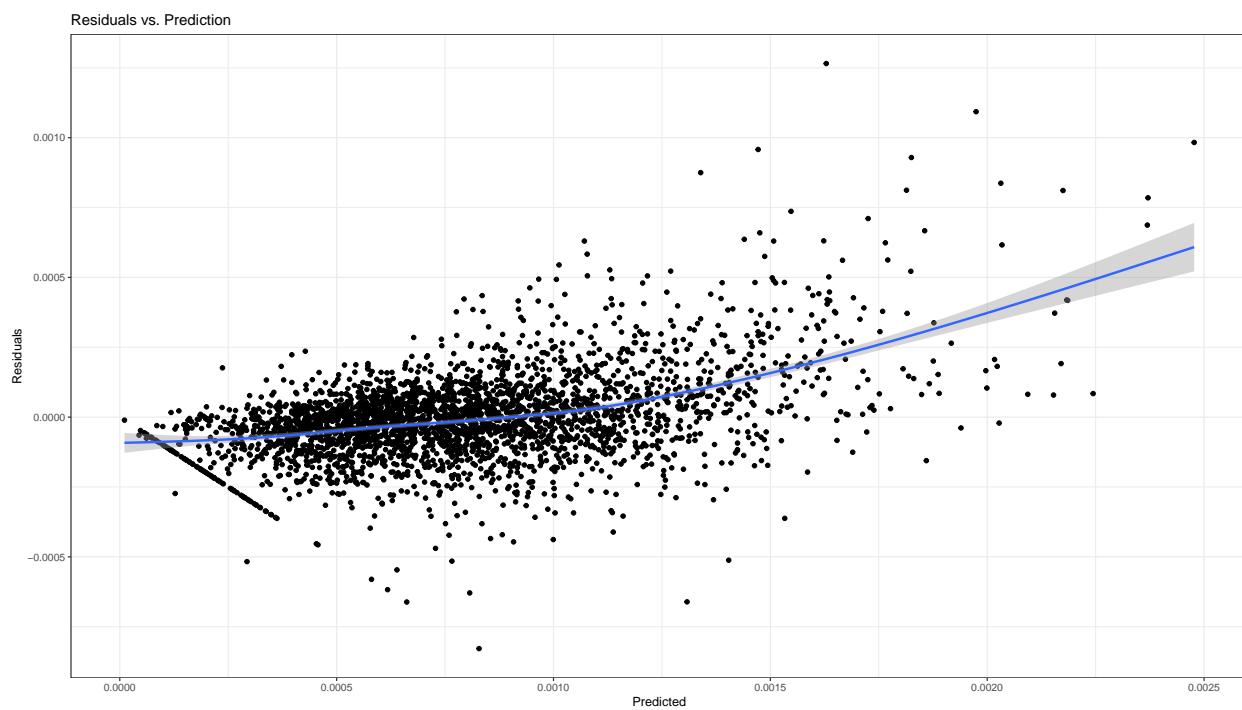


Figure S32: GWRF Omicron Wave: Residuals vs. Predicted



```
##  
## Pearson's product-moment correlation  
##  
## data: risk_final5@data$deaths_adjusted and risk_final5@data$LM_ResPred  
## t = 54.688, df = 3152, p-value < 0.0000000000000022  
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## 0.6794105 0.7152495  
## sample estimates:  
## cor  
## 0.6977664
```

Figure S33: GWRF Omicron Wave: Model Prediction Results

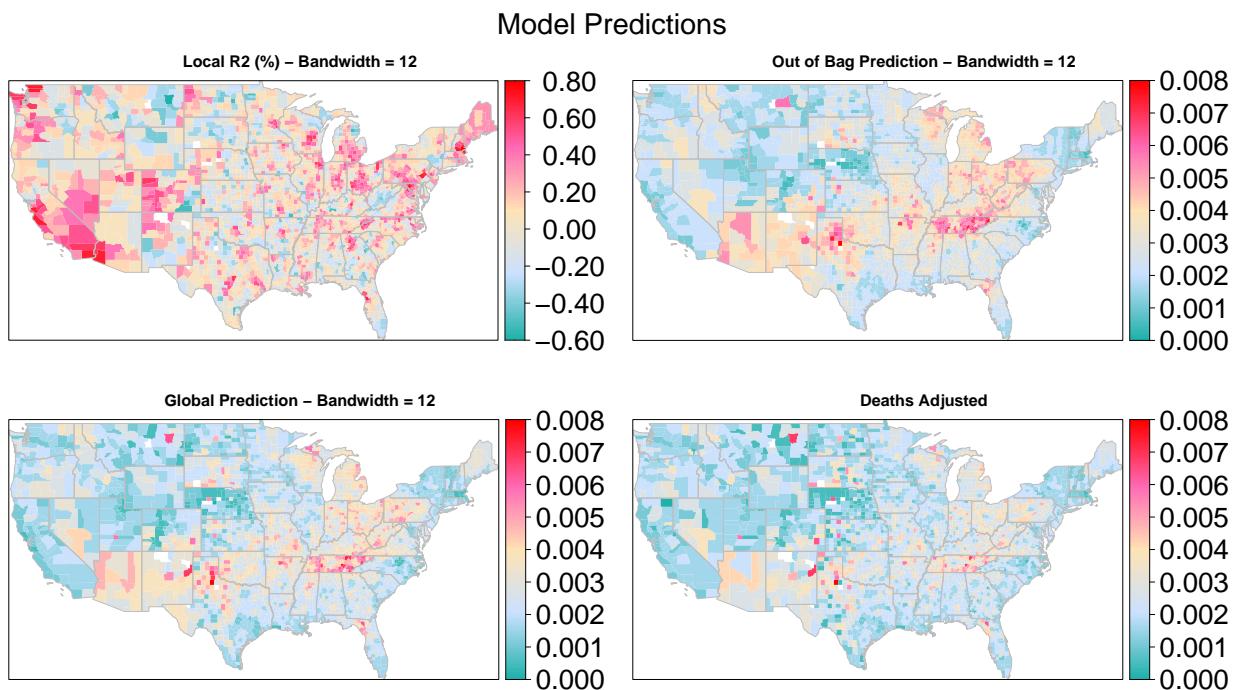
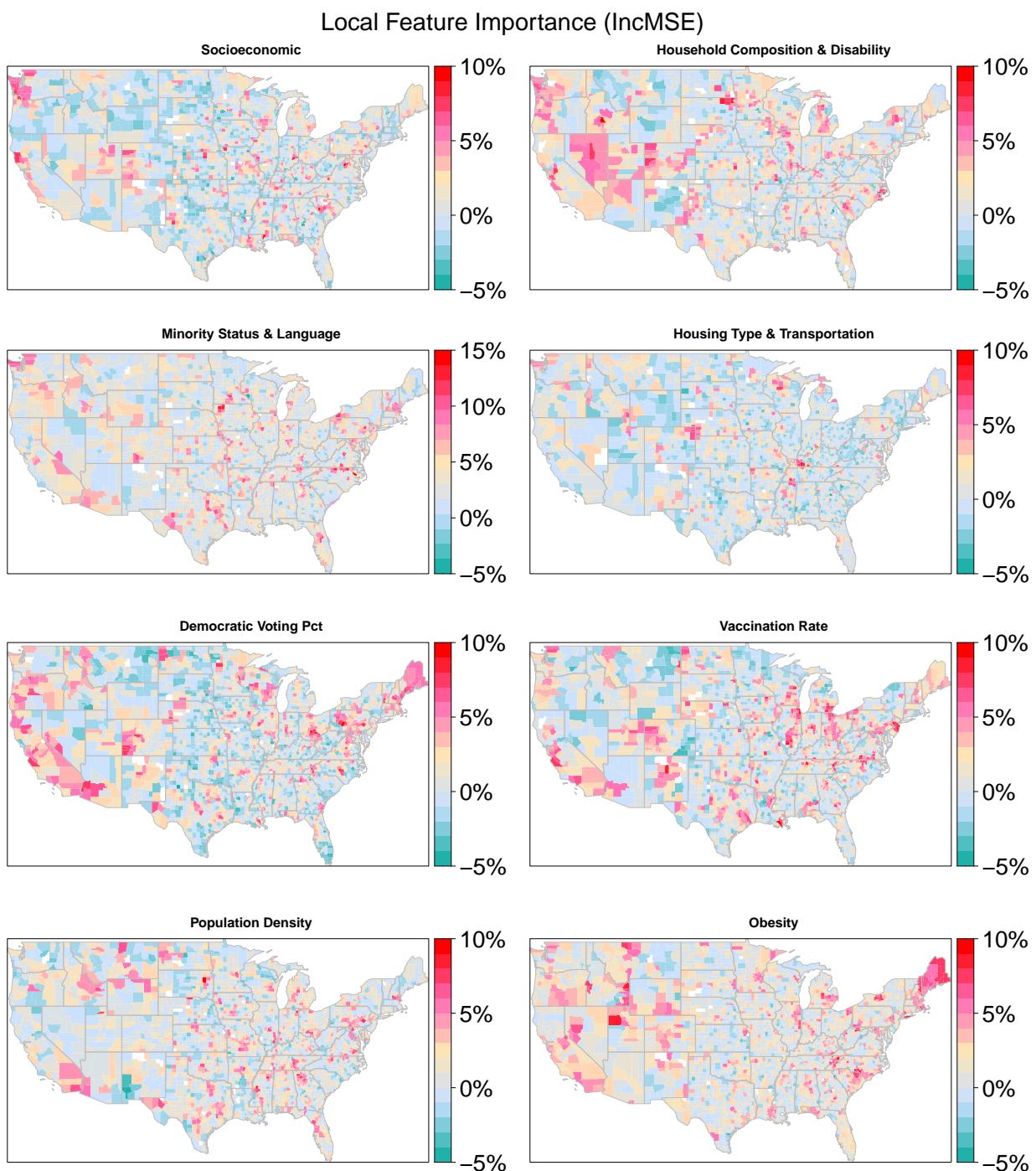


Figure S34: GWRF Omicron Wave: Model Feature Importance



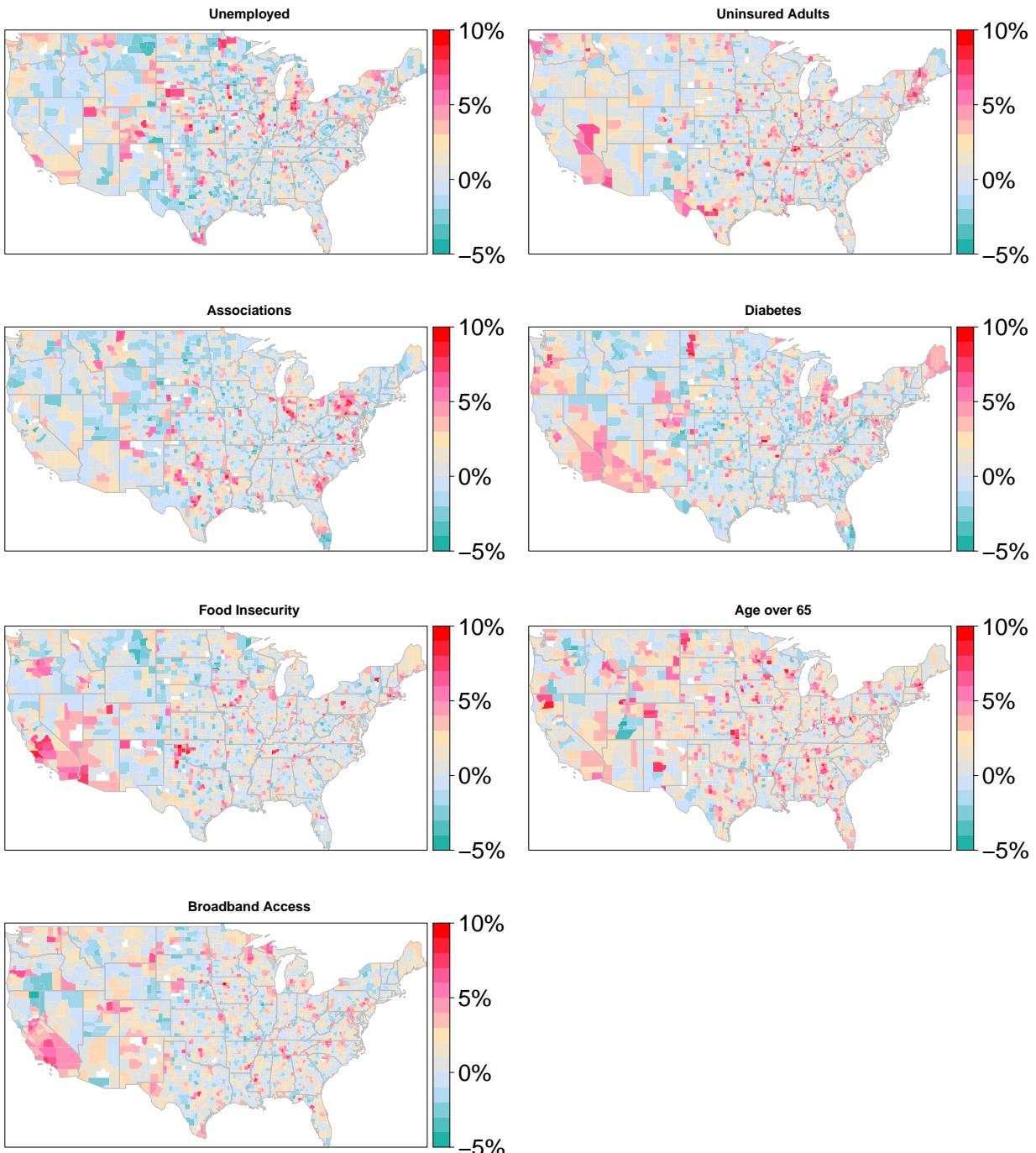


Table T15: GWRF Omicron Wave: OOB vs Global R2

Out of Bag R2	Global R2
0.3424833	0.8803354