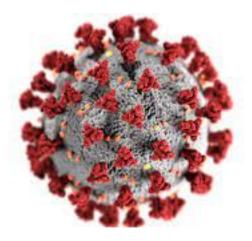


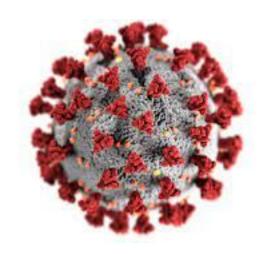
Why COVID-19?



Focus of study:

- Death impact by demographic
- US geographical hotspots
- Impact of vaccination on death rates

Data Study



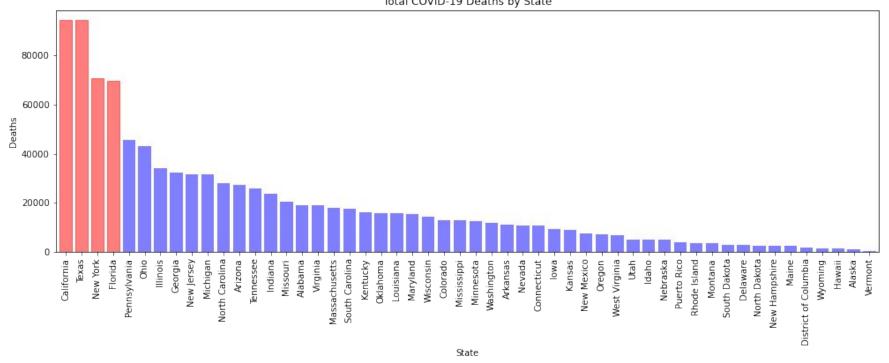
CDC API:

- Provisional COVID-19 Deaths by Race and Hispanic Origin, and Age
- Provisional COVID-19 Deaths by Sex and Age
- AH Provisional COVID-19 Death Counts by Quarter and County
- United States COVID-19 County Level of Community Transmission Historical Changes
- US 2020 Decennial Census API



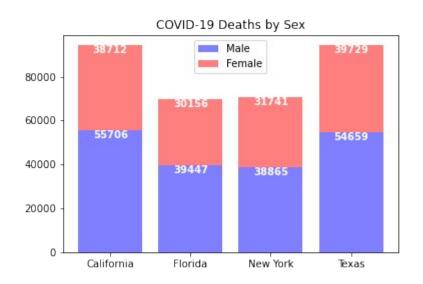
COVID-19 Death Impact: State Level

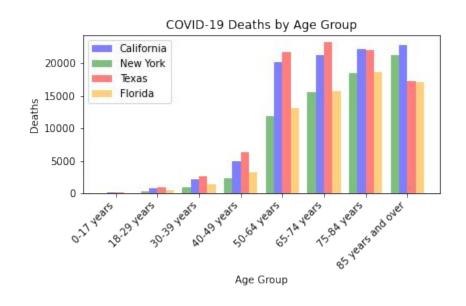
Total COVID-19 Deaths by State





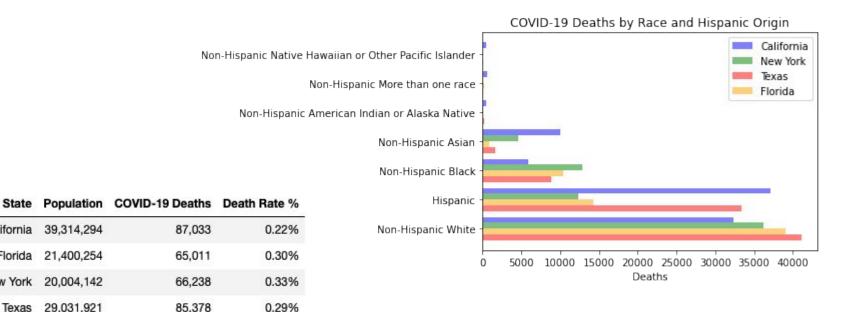
COVID-19 Death Impact - Demographic Impact







COVID-19 Death Impact - Demographic Impact



Update: 04/21/2022

Texas

3

California 39,314,294

New York 20,004,142

Florida 21,400,254

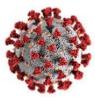
29,031,921



COVID-19 Death Impact - Demographic Impact: Race

	CA Deaths %	CA Population %	FL Deaths %	FL Population %	NY Deaths %	NY Population %	TX Deaths	TX Population %
Non-Hispanic White	37.09	34.88	60.00	51.87	54.74	52.98	48.15	39.90
Hispanic	42.62	39.63	21.99	26.62	18.61	19.74	39.13	39.41
Non-Hispanic Black	6.79	5.39	16.11	14.61	19.38	13.79	10.41	11.87
Non-Hispanic Asian	11.57	15.21	1.38	2.94	6.95	9.58	1.92	5.38
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	0.61	0.40	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.27	0.20	0.29
Non-Hispanic More than one race	0.71	4.14	0.32	3.70	0.17	3.60	0.12	3.05
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.60	0.35	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.10

Update: 04/21/2022



COVID-19 Death Impact: Race - Chi-Square

```
critical value = stats.chi2.ppf(q = 0.95, df = 6)
         # The critical value
         critical value
Out[16]: 12.591587243743977
In [17]: stats.chisquare(dfr['CA Deaths %'], dfr['CA Population %']) # California test
Out[17]: Power divergenceResult(statistic=4.737247309039826, pvalue=0.5779273722180895)
In [18]: stats.chisquare(dfr['FL Deaths %'], dfr['FL Population %']) # Florida test
Out[18]: Power divergenceResult(statistic=6.163314362718218, pvalue=0.40514656273731947)
In [19]: stats.chisquare(dfr['NY Deaths %'], dfr['NY Population %']) # New York test
Out[19]: Power divergenceResult(statistic=6.461916429225132, pvalue=0.3734802431939379)
In [20]: stats.chisquare(dfr['TX Deaths %'], dfr['TX Population %']) # Texas test
Out[20]: Power divergenceResult(statistic=6.970548766065622, pvalue=0.32357943018838314)
In [21]: # Date stamp for test result
         today = pd.to datetime("today")
         print(f"Update: {today:%m/%d/%Y}")
         Update: 04/21/2022
```

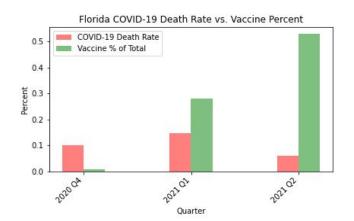
Conclusion

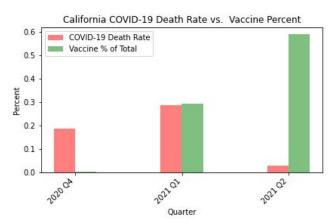
Since the chi-square values at a confidence level of 95% are much lower than the critical value of 12.6, we conclude that the differences seen across race
categories compared to the states' general populations are not statistically significant.

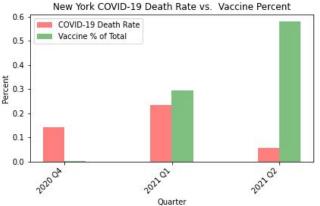


COVID Death Rate vs Vaccine Percent

- <u>Death Rate</u> = percent of total covid deaths by quarter
 <u>Vaccine</u> % = cumulative vaccine over total population
- Lag in death rate observed in Q1 2021 for every state

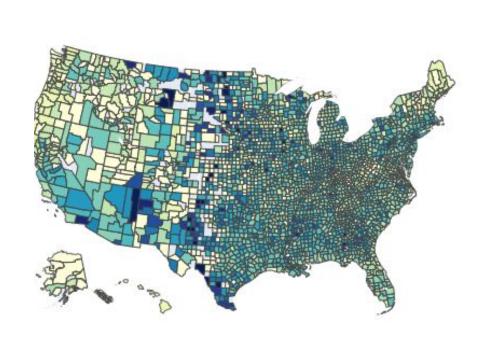


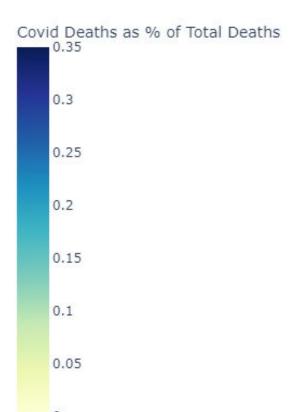


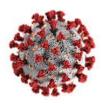




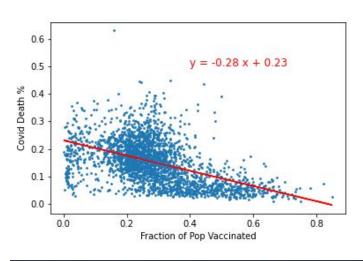
County Level COVID Deaths/Total Deaths

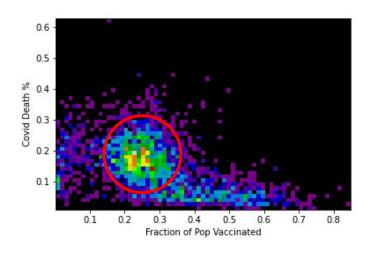






Linear Regression: COVID deaths by fraction of pop. vaccinated

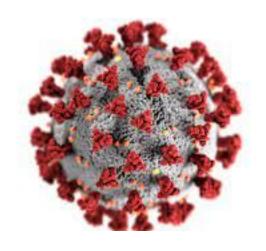




The correlation between vaccine percent and the covid death percent is -0.49

- The proportion of covid deaths/total deaths is 23% when vaccination rate is 0%.
- For each 10% increase in vaccination rate, covid portion of total deaths falls by 2.8%.

Future Enhancements



- Using additional Census API, conduct additional chi-square testing against age, sex demographics
- Conduct further studies on demographic impacts
 - Review ages +65 and overlap sex to see if there is a different distribution
 - Analyze demographic data over time
- Better model selection for regression (logit)
- Regression with more control variables (poverty, age)
- Lag regression analysis by *n* time periods





ahem Tips, please.

Venmo: @covidcrunchhappyhour