Age Distribution per Cause U.S. Monthly Deaths 1999-2021 MARCH 2022 PAPER Genevieve Briand

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3 authors, including:

Genevieve Briand
Johns Hopkins University

Genevieve Briand, Ph.D.
Assistant Director
MS in Applied Economics
Advanced Academic Programs
Johns Hopkins University
gbriand@jhu.edu
Genevieve Briand | LinkedIn

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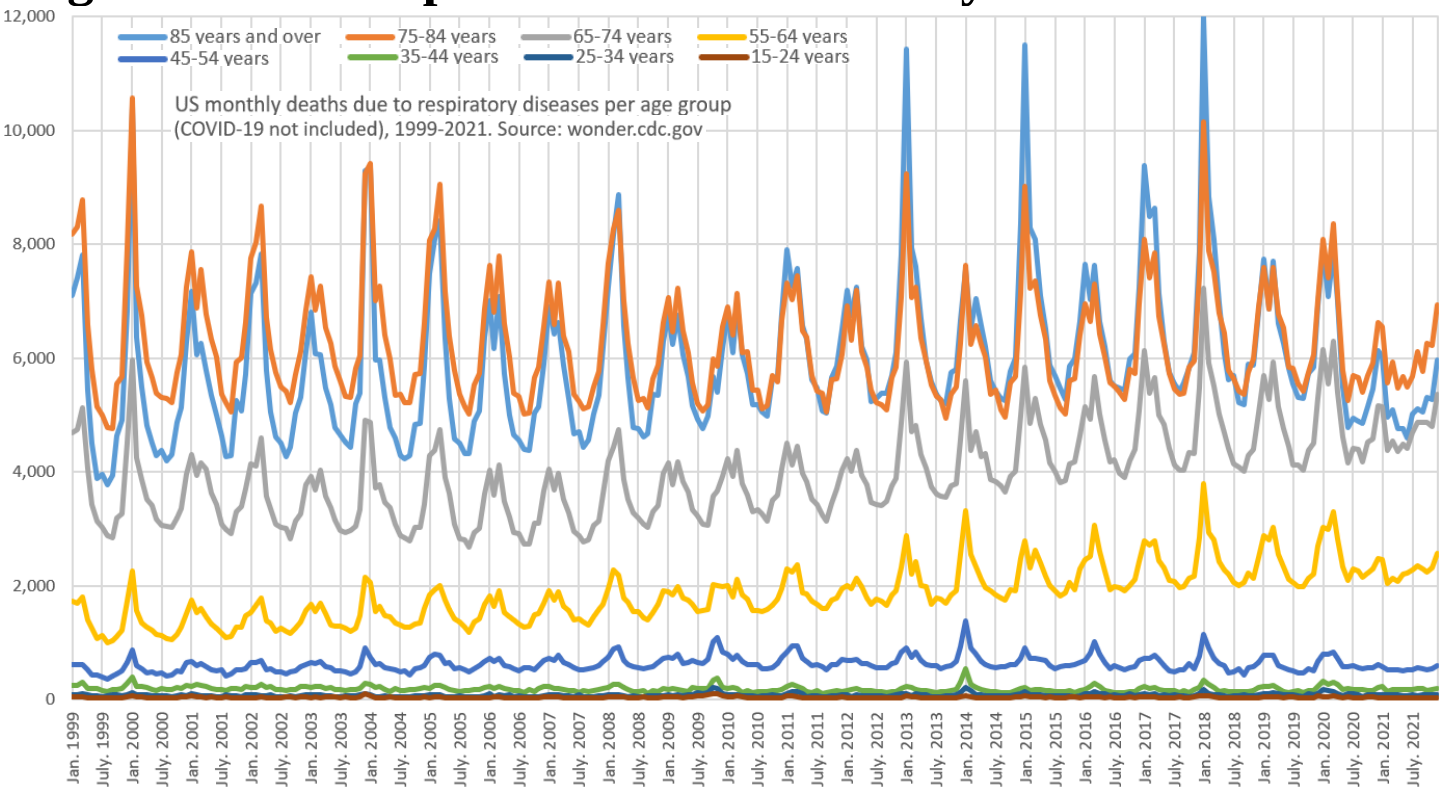
Age Distribution per Cause: U.S. Monthly Deaths 1999-2021.



Abstract

This paper presents plots of U.S. monthly deaths per age group for each of the six main causes of death. Publicly available CDC data from 1999 to 2021 are used. The plots are presented at the request of readers and are meant to complement Briand's February 2022 working paper.

These plots provide further evidence of reclassification of deaths across categories and evidence consistent with the vaccine deaths hypothesis.

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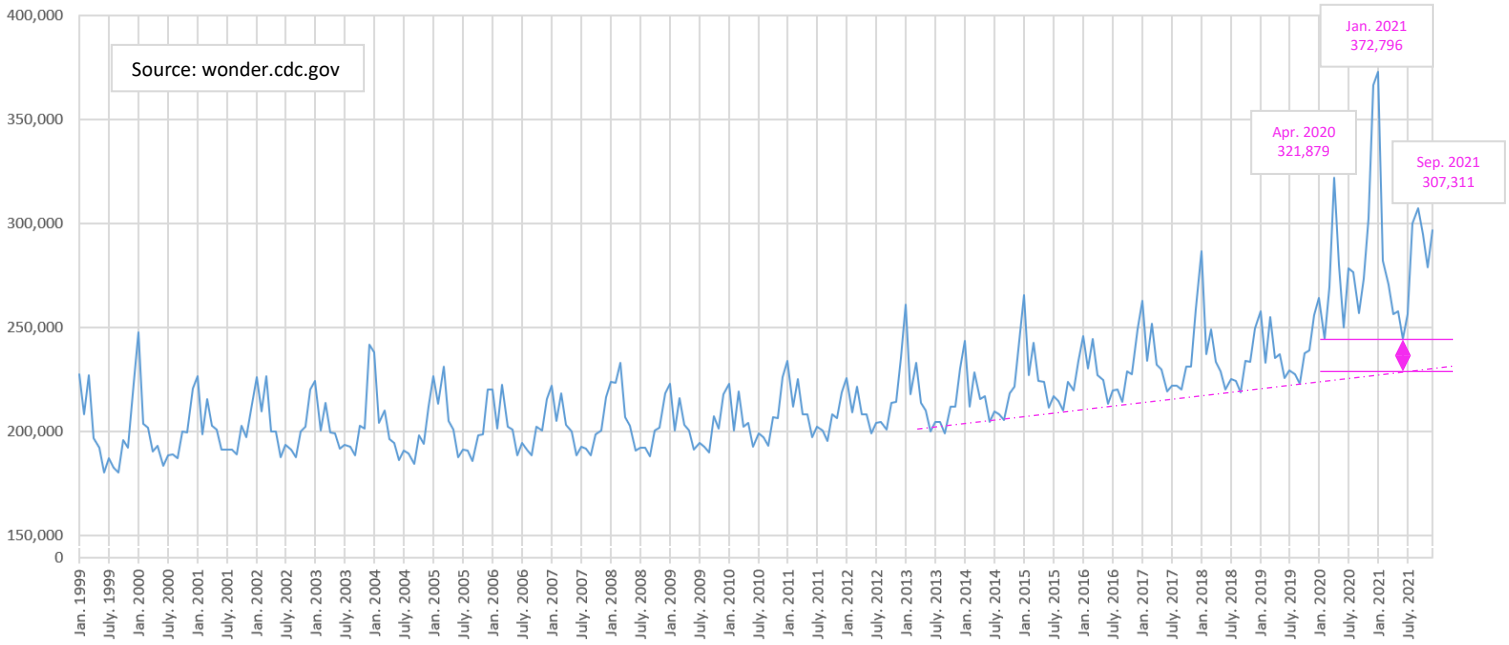
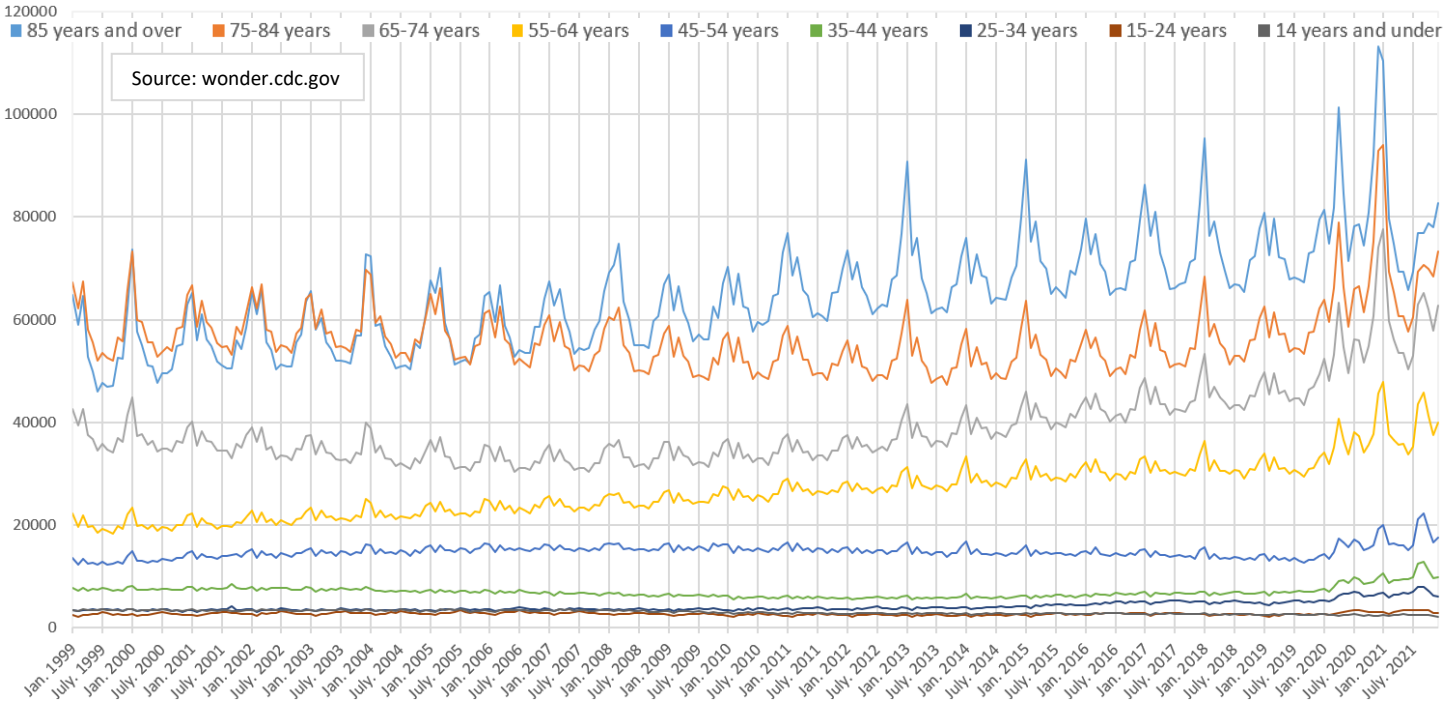


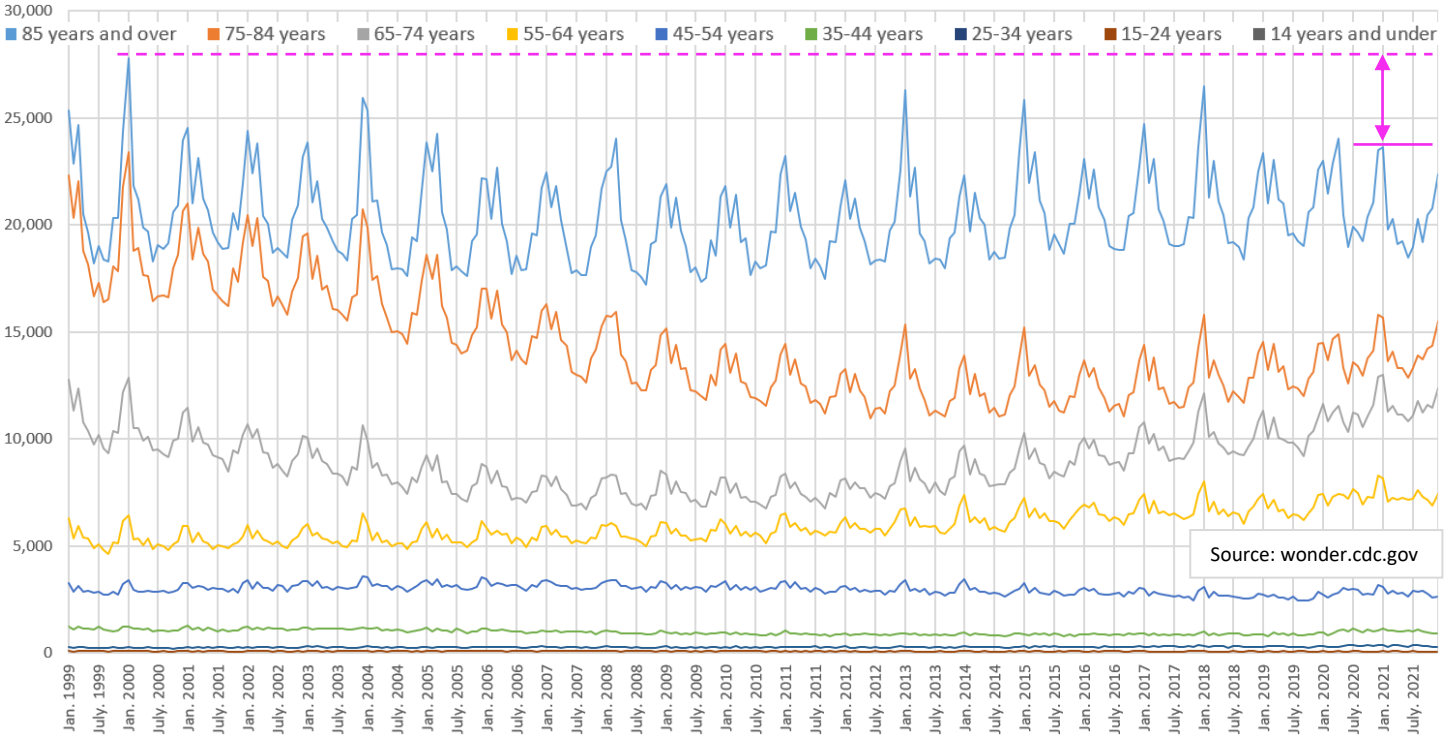
Graph 1 is a replica of Graph 1a and Graph 2 is a replica of Graph 3, from (*1*). The increase in troughs over 2020-21 resembles the structural break observed in deaths due to Alzheimer (Graph 7, and Graph 16b in (*1*)). A peak of deaths in January 2021 is not unexpected—as peaks of deaths, most often than not, occurred in January. The fact that the April 2020 peak is lower than the January 2021 one, by a larger magnitude than the January 2018 peak is compared to it, and the fact that the September 2021 peak is nearly as high as the April 2020 peak, give further ground that the so feared April 2020 peak was not as alarming as led to believe.

Graph 2. U.S. monthly deaths: **all cause-per age group**, 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



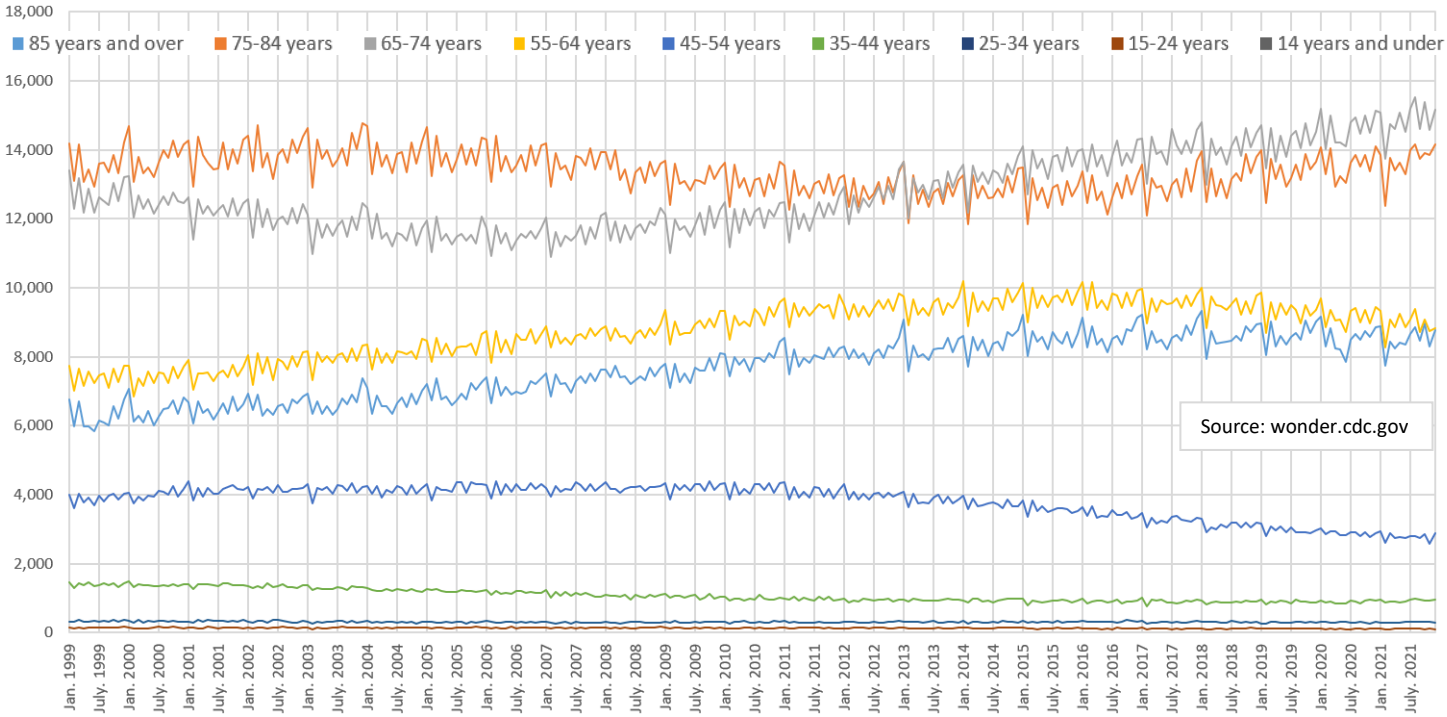
2 Heart diseases deaths age distribution and cancer deaths age distribution

Graph 3. U.S. monthly deaths due to **heart diseases-per age group**, 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



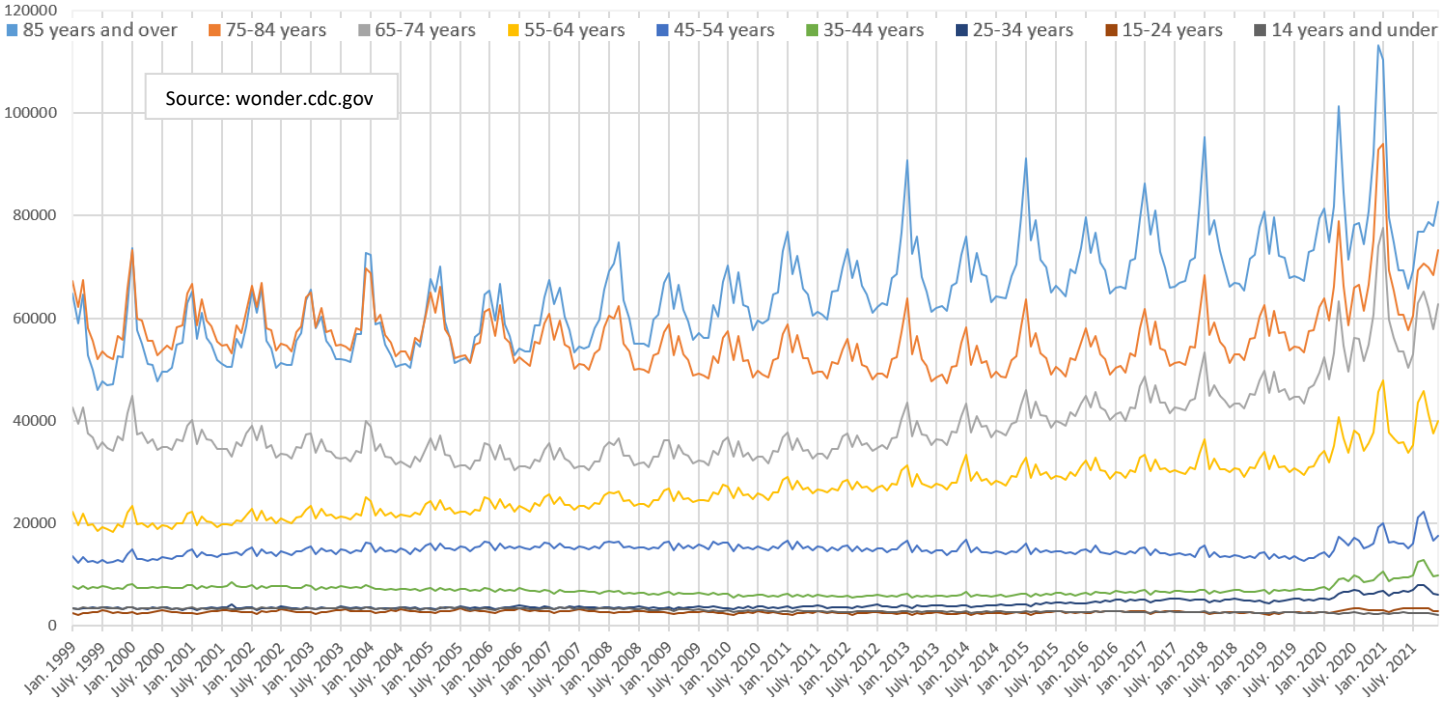
Heart diseases are the first leading cause of deaths in the U.S. (see Graph 14a in (*1*)) and the relative magnitude of its peaks have always followed those of the all-cause deaths-but not in 2020-21—as if the mountains tips were cut off. Cancer is the second leading cause of deaths. Cancer deaths do not display the seasonality that heart diseases and respiratory diseases deaths do, nor the same distribution across age groups.

Graph 4. U.S. monthly deaths due to **cancer-per age group**, 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



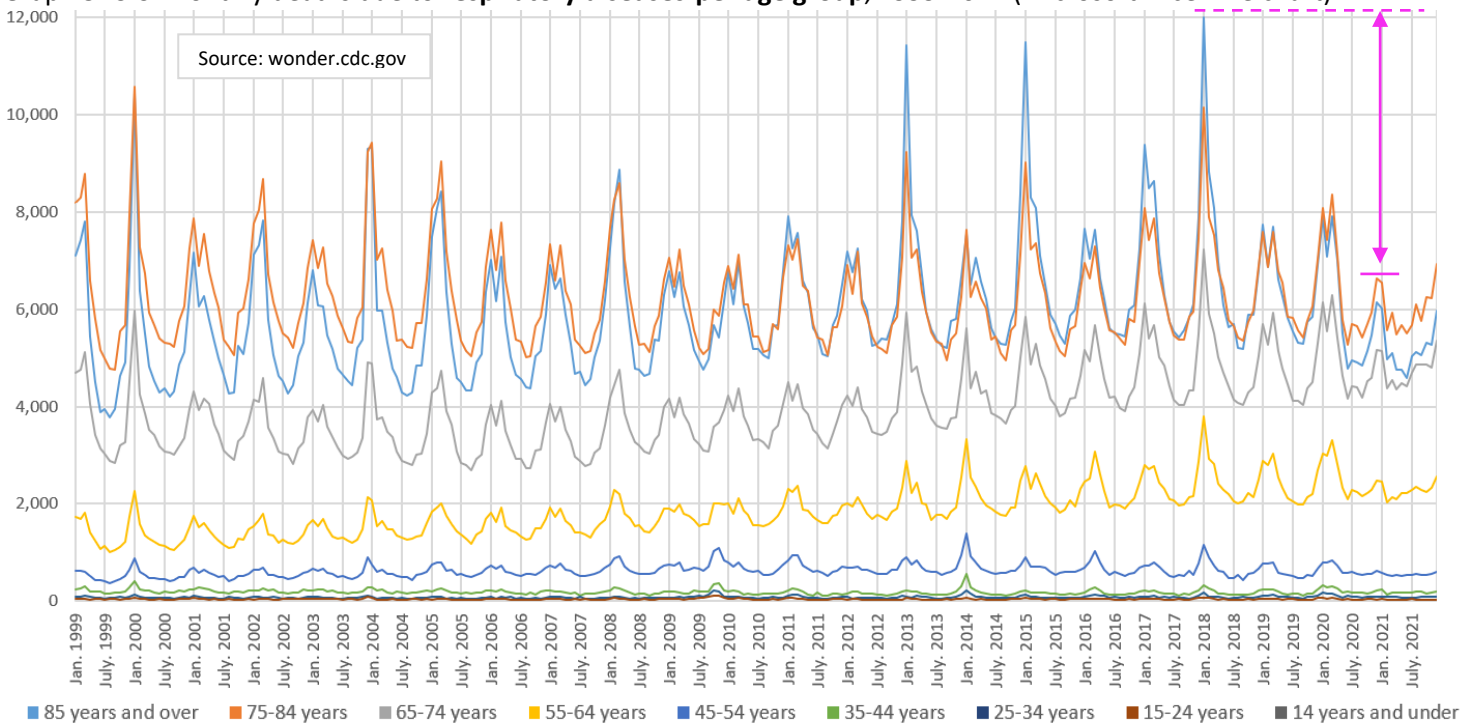
3 All cause deaths age distribution versus respiratory diseases deaths age distribution

Graph 2. U.S. monthly deaths: **all cause-per age group**, 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



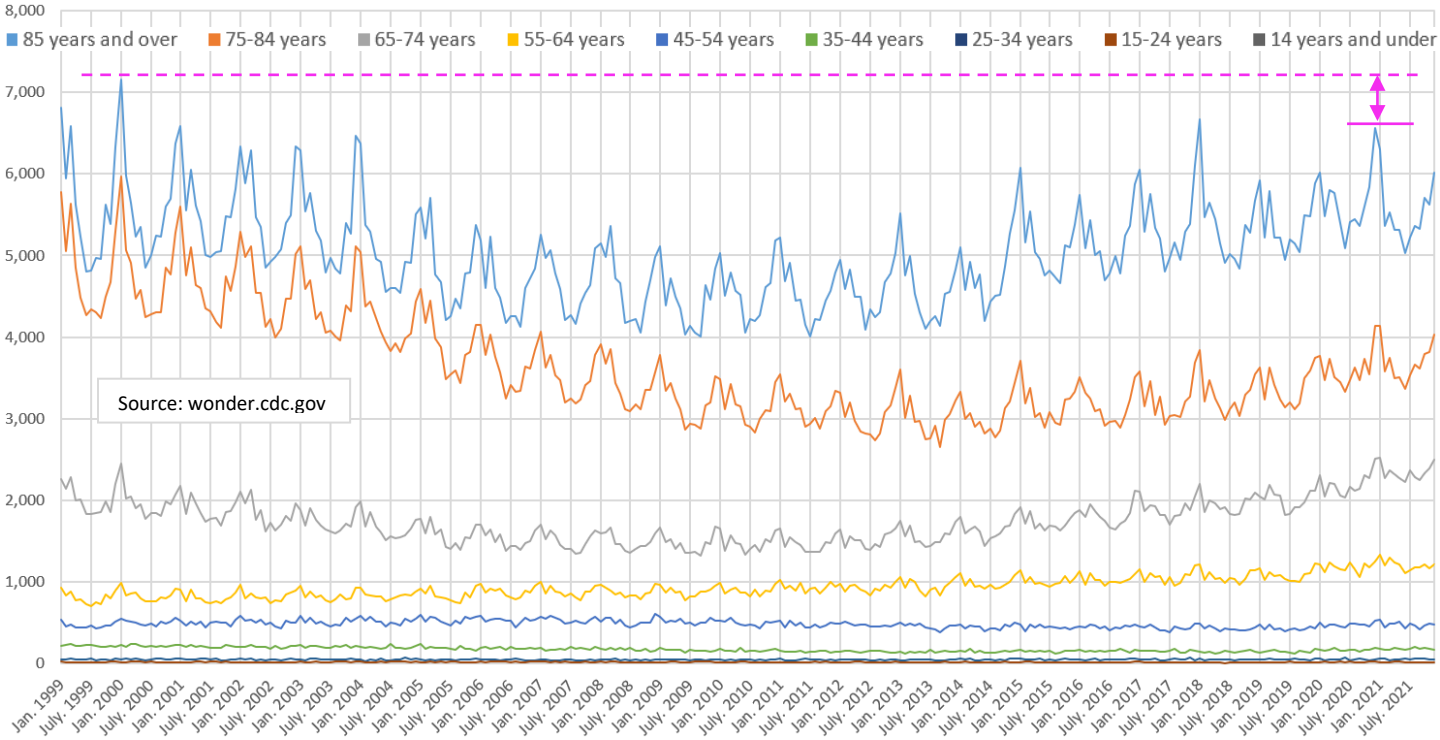
Respiratory diseases are the third leading cause of deaths in the U.S. (see Graph 14a in (*1*)) and age groups 75-84 and 85 years and over have been leading monthly death numbers in 1999-2021 (Graph 2 above). Yet, deaths due to respiratory diseases (COVID-19 not included) had their lowest peak ever in Jan. 2021 (over period 1999-2021) for the 75-84 and 85+ years old and since 2012 for the 55-64 and 65-74 years old (Graph 3 below)—45-54 years old also experienced their lowest ever monthly peak of deaths due to respiratory diseases.

Graph 5. U.S. monthly deaths due to **respiratory diseases-per age group**, 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



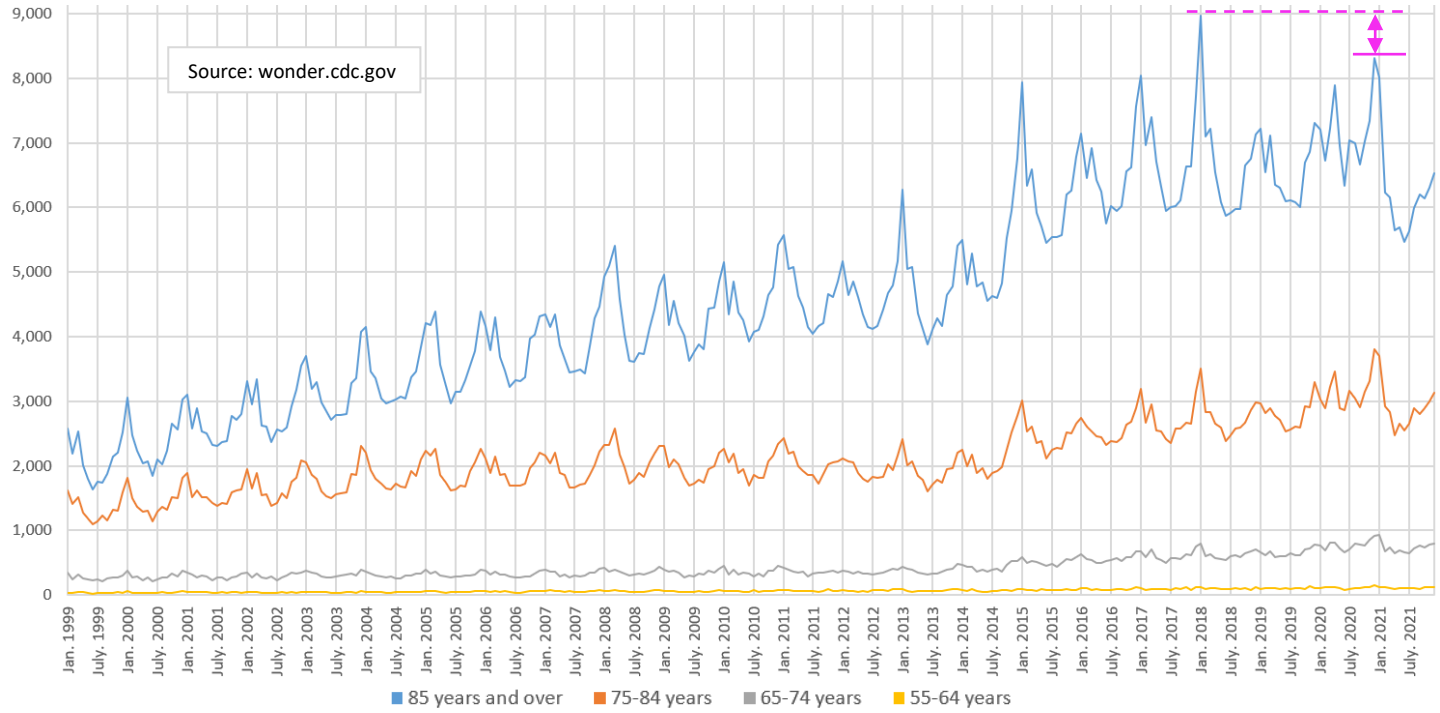
4 Cerebrovascular diseases deaths age distribution and Alzheimer deaths age distribution

Graph 6. U.S. monthly deaths due to **cerebrovascular diseases-per age group**, 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



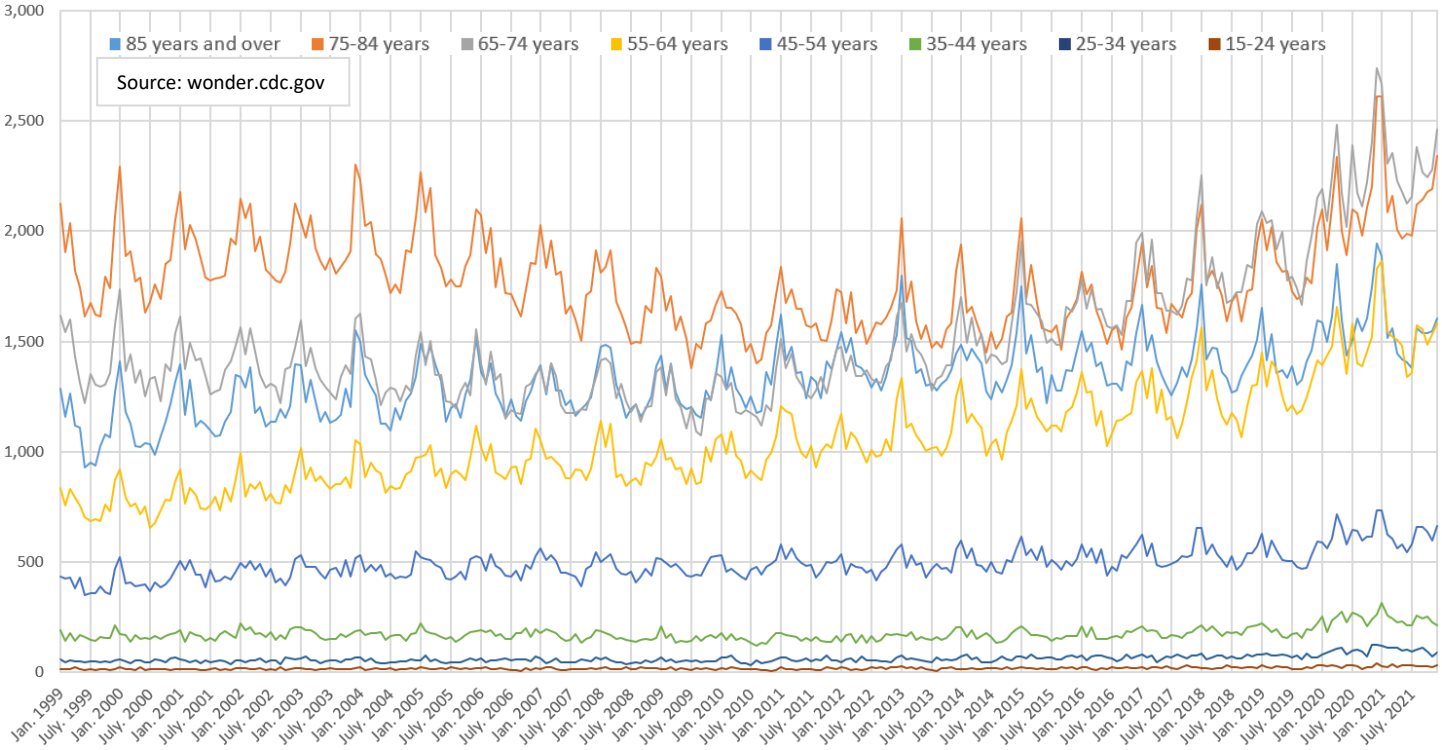
Cerebrovascular diseases are the fourth leading cause of deaths in the U.S. (see Graph 16a in (*1*)). Its deaths' age distribution is similar to the heart attacks one, with a Dec.2020-Jan.2021 peak no higher than the 2018 and 2001 ones, and lower than the 2000 for the 85 years and older. Alzheimer deaths also show a Dec.2020-Jan.2021 peak lower than their 2018 one.

Graph 7. U.S. monthly deaths due to **Alzheimer-per age group**, 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



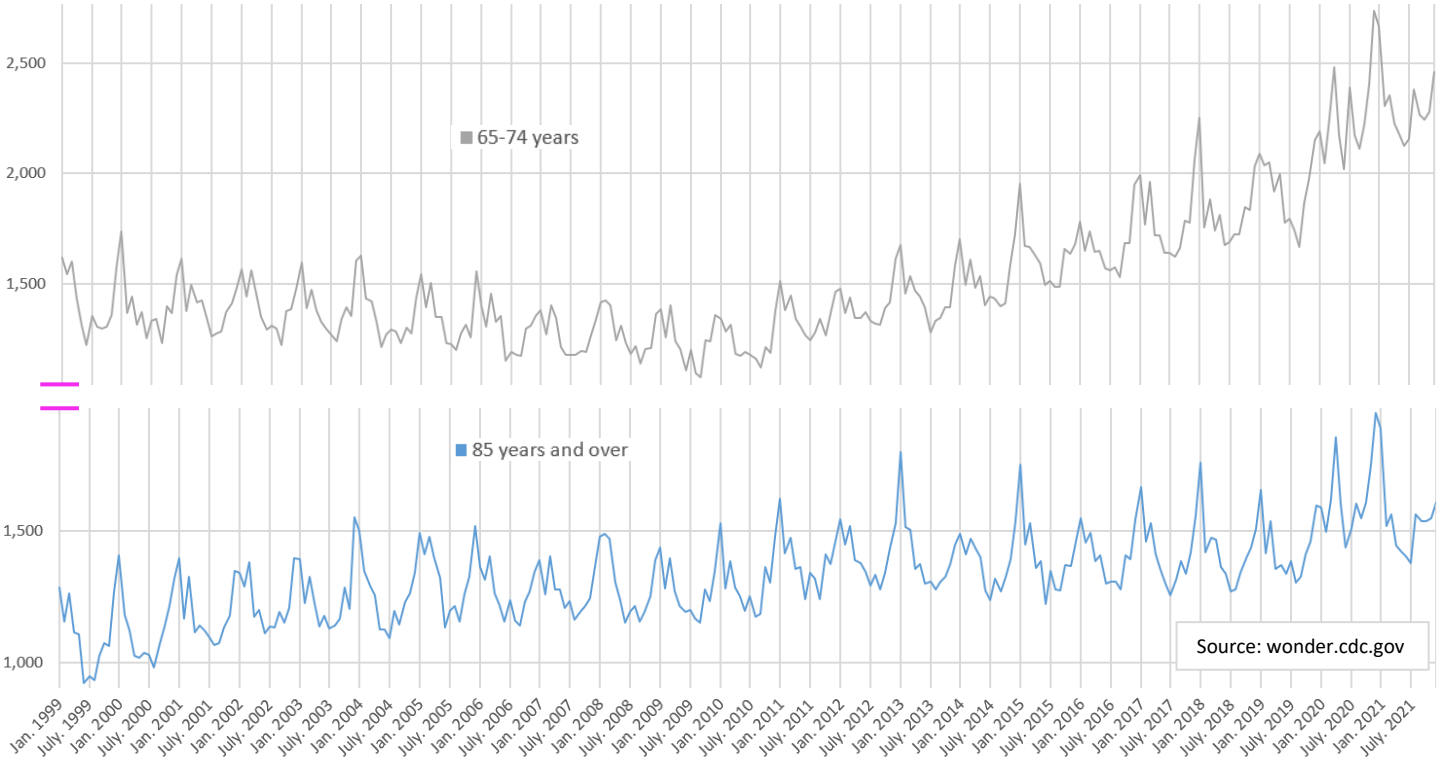
5 Diabetes deaths age distribution

Graph 8a. U.S. monthly deaths due to **diabetes-per age group**, 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



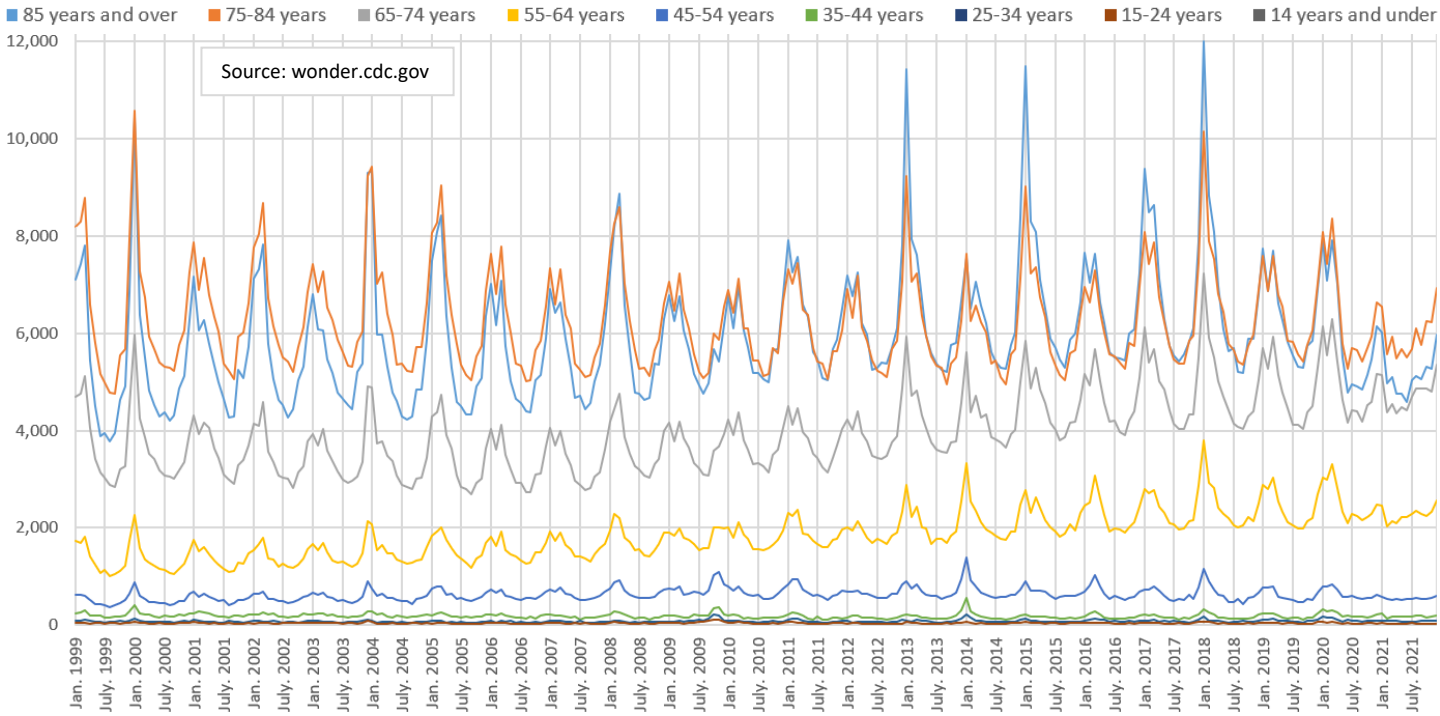
85 years and over deaths due to diabetes were pretty stable in recent years, prior to 2020 (see Graph 8b below). The 55-64 years old diabetes deaths have been catching up with the 85+ and the 65-74 with the 75-84 years old. 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75-84 years old all show experiencing an upper trend in deaths due to diabetes. All age groups, except the 15-24 years, display an increase in diabetes deaths in 2020-21.

Graph 8b. U.S. monthly deaths due to **diabetes-per select age group** (for clarity), 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



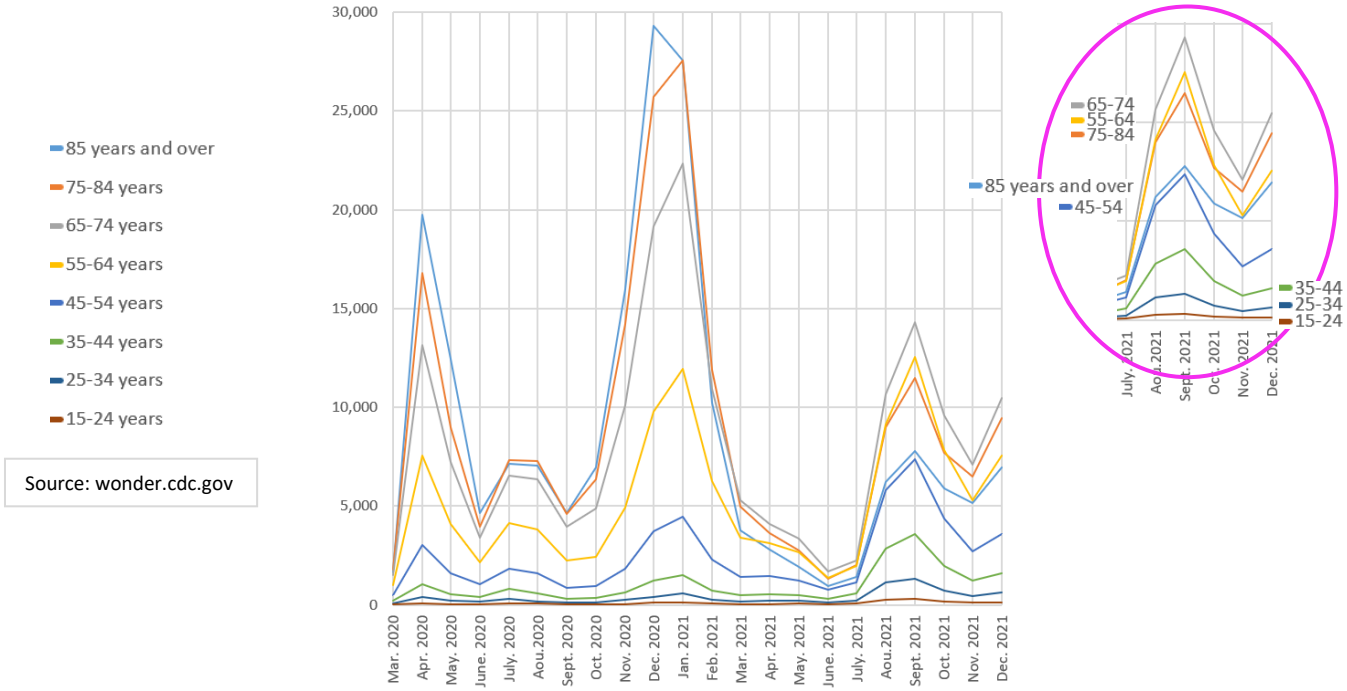
6 Respiratory diseases deaths age distribution versus COVID-19 deaths age distribution

Graph 5. U.S. monthly deaths due to **respiratory diseases-per age group**, 1999-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



COVID-19 highest deaths peak was Dec.2020-Jan.2021, respiratory diseases (COVID-19 not included) was not: See Section 3. The usual age distribution for deaths due to respiratory diseases is greater numbers for older age groups. In September 2021, recorded COVID-19 deaths show 65-74 years old died in greater numbers than 75 years and older, and COVID-19 deaths for the 45-54 years old (55-64) were as high as for the 85 years and over (75-84).

Graph 9. U.S. monthly deaths due to **COVID-19-per age group**, 2020-2021 (Microsoft Excel line chart)



7 U.S. deaths due to respiratory diseases: Short-term historic context

Table 1: Percentage of total yearly deaths due to main causes, 1999-2021

Year	Heart diseases	Cancer	Respiratory diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases	Alzheimer	Diabetes	COVID-19
1999	30.3	23.0	8.9	7.0	1.9	2.9	
2000	29.6	23.0	8.9	7.0	2.1	2.9	
2001	29.0	22.9	8.7	6.8	2.2	3.0	
2002	28.5	22.8	8.8	6.7	2.4	3.0	
2003	28.0	22.7	8.9	6.4	2.6	3.0	
2004	27.2	23.1	8.7	6.3	2.8	3.1	
2005	26.6	22.8	9.0	5.9	2.9	3.1	
2006	26.0	23.1	8.6	5.7	3.0	3.0	
2007	25.4	23.2	8.6	5.6	3.1	2.9	
2008	25.0	22.9	9.2	5.4	3.3	2.9	
2009	24.6	23.3	9.1	5.3	3.2	2.8	
2010	24.2	23.3	8.9	5.2	3.4	2.8	
2011	23.7	22.9	9.1	5.1	3.4	2.9	
2012	23.6	22.9	8.9	5.1	3.3	2.9	
2013	23.5	22.5	9.3	5.0	3.3	2.9	
2014	23.4	22.5	9.1	5.1	3.6	2.9	
2015	23.4	22.0	9.2	5.2	4.1	2.9	
2016	23.1	21.8	8.9	5.2	4.2	2.9	
2017	23.0	21.3	9.2	5.2	4.3	3.0	
2018	23.1	21.1	9.2	5.2	4.3	3.0	
2019	23.1	21.0	8.8	5.3	4.3	3.1	
2020	20.6	17.8	7.4	4.7	4.0	3.0	10.4
2021	19.9	17.5	6.6	4.7	3.5	3.0	12.1

Source: wonder.cdc.gov

The respiratory diseases category includes deaths from chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47), influenza and pneumonia (J09-J18), and other diseases of respiratory system (J00-J06, J30-J39, J67, J70-J98). They have represented from 8.8% to 9.3% of U.S. yearly deaths from year 1999 to year 2019.

The Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report (FluView) indicates that 8.3% of U.S. deaths that occurred during week ending March 26th 2022 were due to pneumonia, influenza, and/or COVID-19 (PIC)—and points out that this percentage is above the epidemic threshold of 7.1% for that week (*4*).

8 Discussion and conclusion

Some thought April 2020 deaths were too high and justified putting our lives on hold, but January 2021 numbers were worse. A peak of deaths in January is usual. Higher deaths number in January 2021 points to the falsely alarming narrative of April 2020 deaths numbers.

As pointed out before, COVID-19 deaths numbers were overstated, as, logically, had its new ICD-10 code not been created (*2*), all these deaths would have found a home in other cause of death categories. Evidence of the re-categorization occurring is most obvious with the disappearing respiratory diseases death numbers.

In 2021, death numbers have peaked at unprecedented levels, *in September*, for the 45-54, 35-44 and 25-34 years old. September 2021 deaths for the 65-74 and 55-64 years old were also higher than their April 2020 numbers (*1*). Why is this significant? Let's take the 45-54 years old group for example. Seasonal variations in deaths for this group has always been less pronounced than for the 85 years and older group, but whatever peaks they had, they still occurred mostly in January for both groups—so a 45-54 years old death peak in September is unheard of.

Vaccine deaths? The January 2021 peak, which is higher than the April 2020 one, is dominated by deaths from 65 years and older age groups. The September 2021 peak is dominated by 64 years and younger age groups (*1*).

But don't those peaks also correspond to the COVID-19 ones? That's correct.

But, while the April 2020 and January 2021 COVID-19 deaths peaks show the usual age distribution, with deaths experienced in greater numbers for older age groups, the September 2021 does not. In September 2021, recorded COVID-19 deaths show 65-74 years old died in greater numbers than 75 years and older, and COVID-19 deaths for the 45-54 years old (55-64) were as high as for the 85 years and older (75-84). This has never happened before for deaths due to respiratory diseases, from 1999 to 2019. These September 2021 peaks for "younger" age groups are consistent with the vaccine deaths hypothesis.

This hypothesis should be further tested with deaths data for groups of individuals who all have been vaccinated, such as individuals in the Armed Forces. If these vaccines can lead to death, then they can certainly lead to conditions requiring hospitalization. This hypothesis could thus also be further tested by looking at hospitalization data related to such documented conditions.

The Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report (FluView) indicates that 8.3% of U.S. deaths that occurred during week ending March 26th 2022 were due to pneumonia, influenza, and/or COVID-19 (PIC)—and points out that this percentage is above the epidemic threshold of 7.1% for that week. Yet, respiratory diseases' deaths have represented 8.8 to 9.3% of U.S. yearly deaths from 1999 to 2019. We are left to wonder whether we will ever see an end to this epidemic.

9 References

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