

COVID-19 Mortality Rate Trends in Countries and US States

Joel Elvery

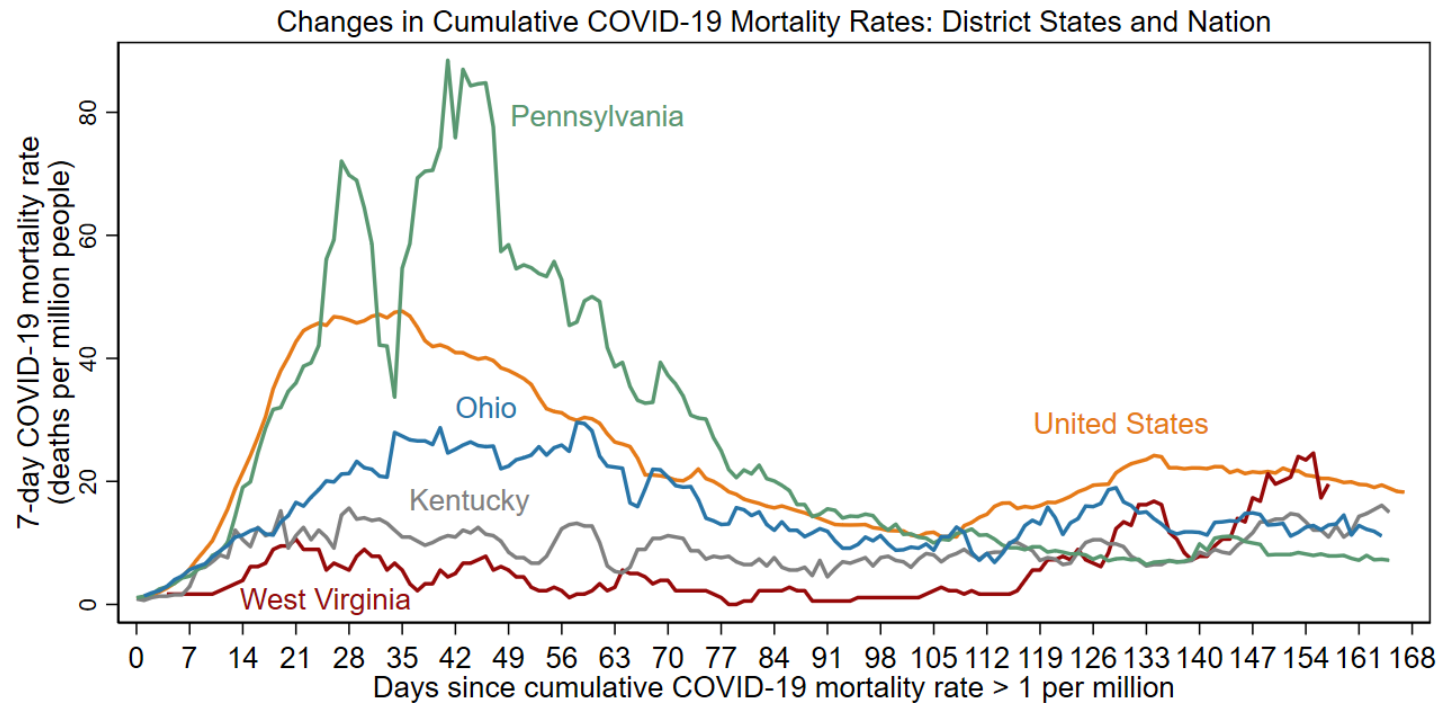
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- The charts in this presentation use the same data sources as the charts in two April 2020 District Data Briefs. Please see these reports for additional details.
 - [Getting to Accuracy: Measuring COVID-19 by Mortality Rates and Percentage Changes](#)
 - [A Speeding Rate Starts to Slow: COVID-19 Mortality Rates by State](#)
- Since those reports were completed, additional evidence shows that COVID-19 deaths have been underreported, both in other countries and in the United States. The following charts present the latest the Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins University (CSSE) data through September 6, with no attempt to further correct for underreporting.
 - Some large revisions in COVID-19 data have been smoothed. See slide 9 for details.
- The charts have been modified from those in the reports to better convey the current status of the COVID-19 epidemic in the United States.
- All dates in this presentation refer to the year 2020.

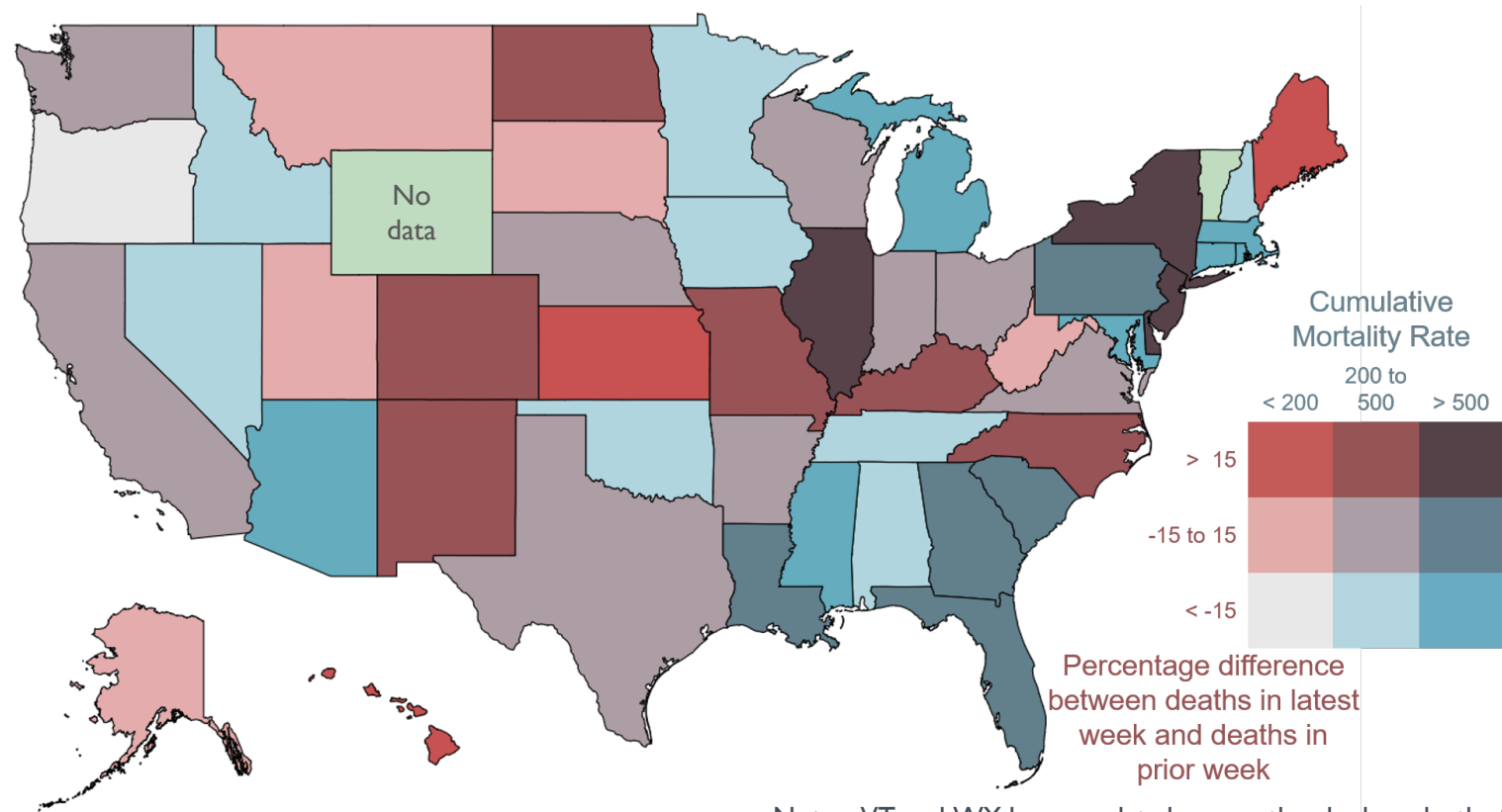
In the week leading up to September 6, the weekly COVID-19 mortality rate rose in Kentucky but modestly fell in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the United States as a whole.



Note: Data through September 6, 2020.

Sources: FRBC calculations, The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins Univ., and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

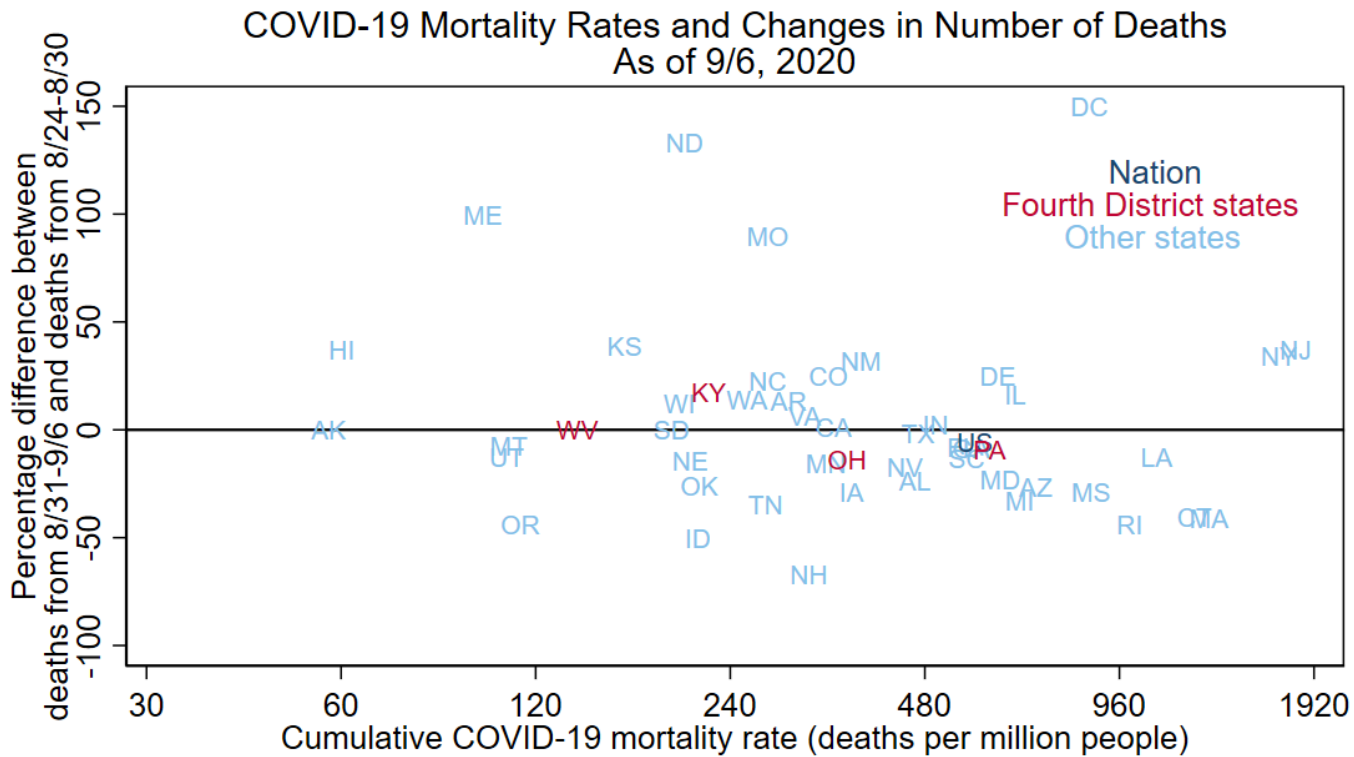
Between August 31 and September 6, the weekly COVID-19 mortality rate rose by more than 15 percent in 14 states, including Colorado, Illinois, New York, and North Carolina.



Data for September 6, 2020, accessed on September 8, 2020
"Latest week" is 8/31 to 9/6, "prior week" is 8/24 to 8/30.
Sources: FRBC calculations, CSSE, and BEA

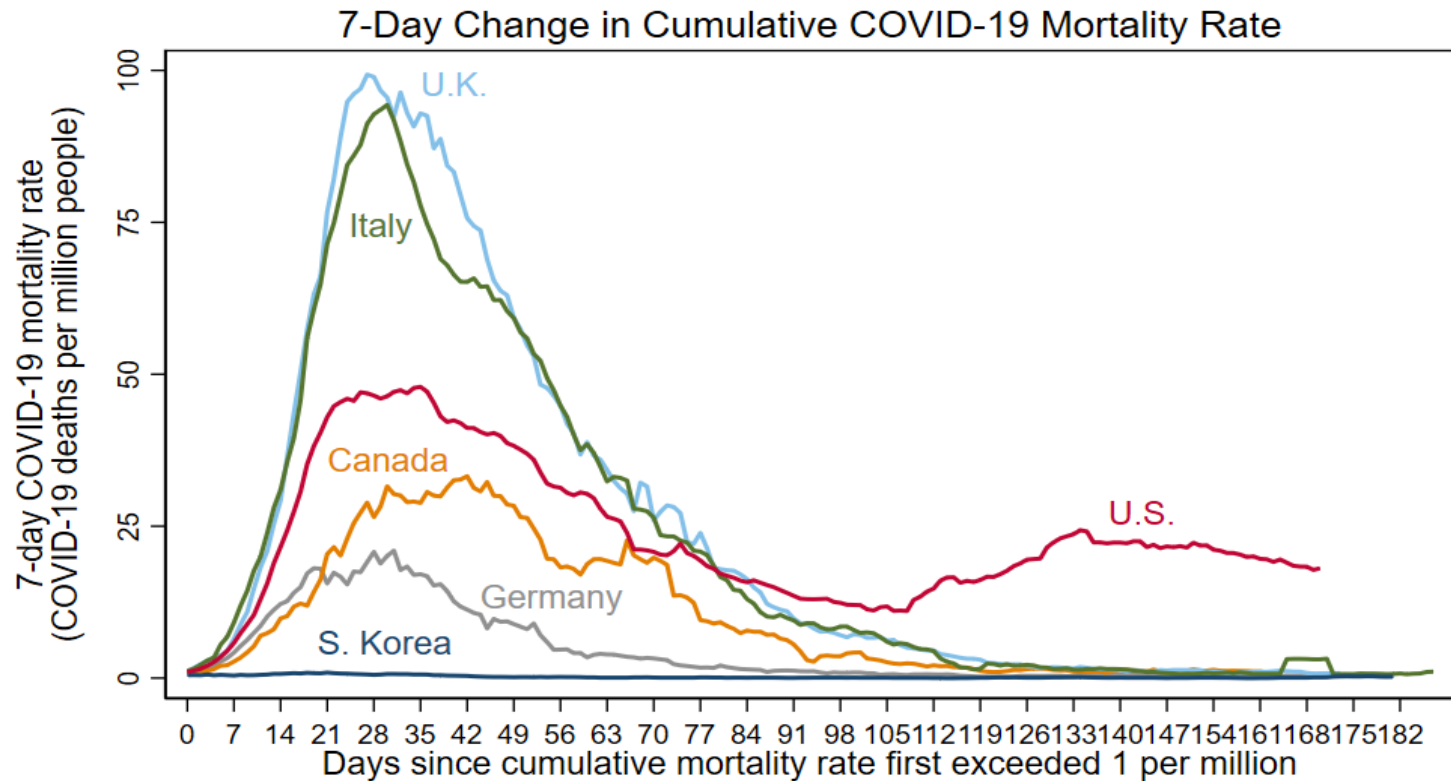
Notes: VT and WY have no data because they had no deaths from 8/24 to 8/30. The District of Columbia is in the bin with mortality rate > 500 and percentage difference above 15 percent. The color bins on this map are changed with each update to better represent the latest data.

This chart gives similar information to the map, but it is more precise and includes the nation as a whole.



Notes: Horizontal axis has log scale.
VT and WY are excluded because they had no COVID-19 deaths from 8/24 to 8/30.
Sources: FRBC calculations, The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins Univ., and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

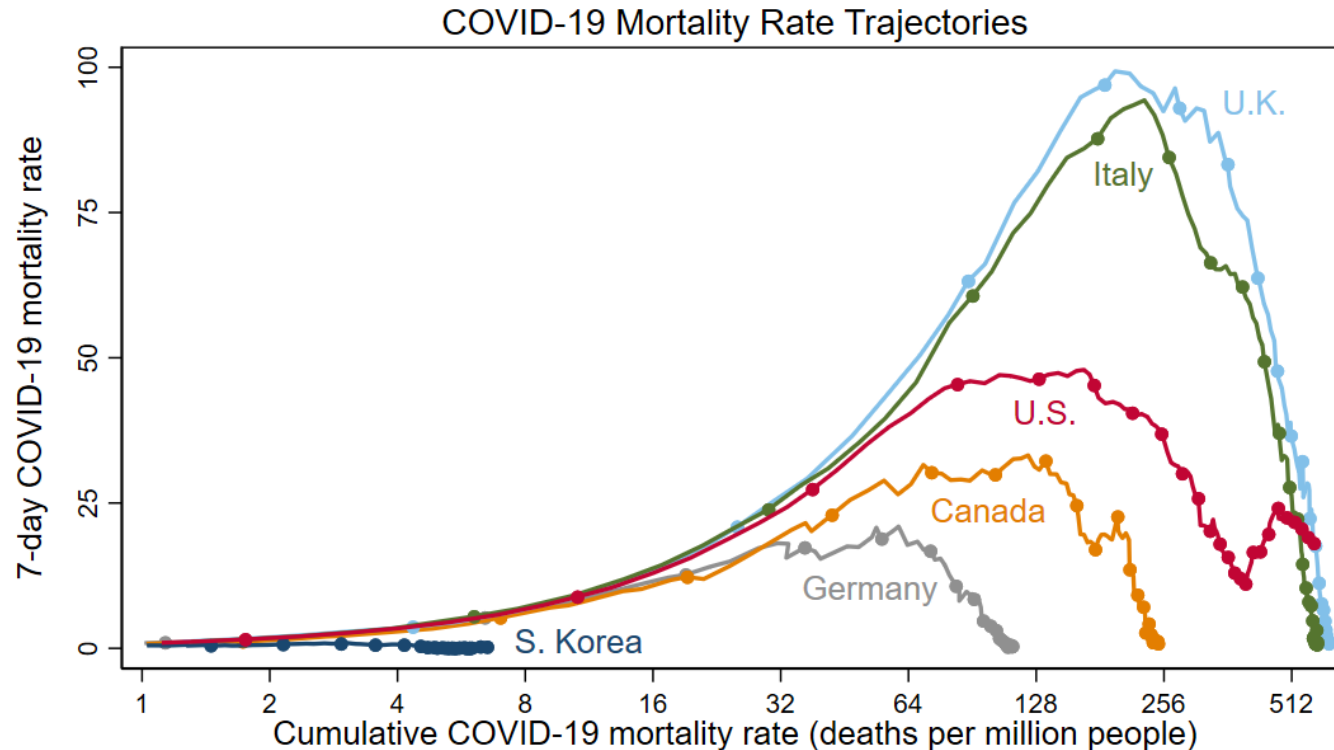
The 7-day COVID-19 mortality rate in the United States has continued to decline, but it remains high relative to those in Canada and European countries at comparable numbers of days into their epidemics.



Notes: 3/22/2020 was first day US rate > 1. Data through 9/6/2020.

Sources: FRBC calculations, The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins Univ., and the World Bank

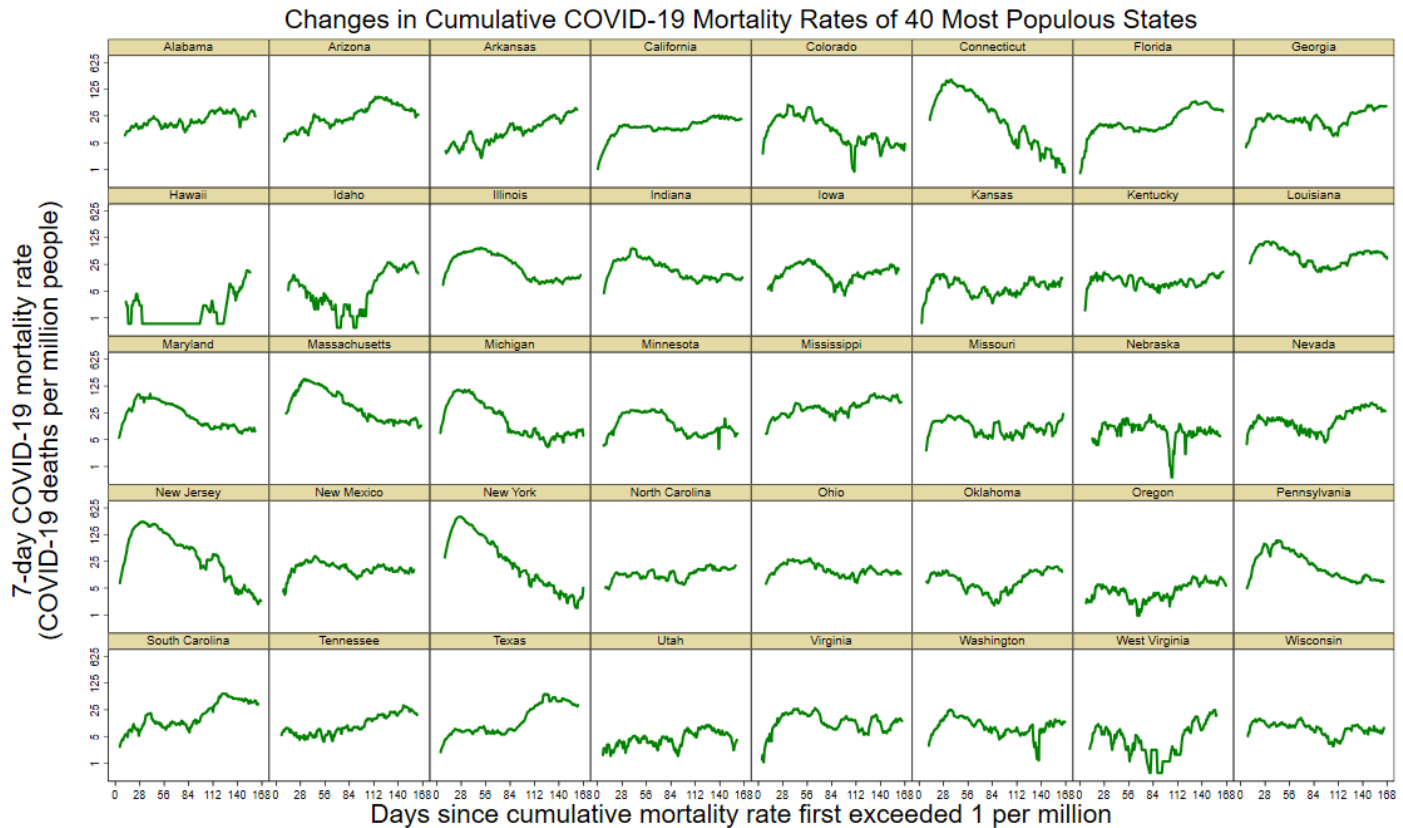
As of September 6, the cumulative COVID-19 mortality rate of the United States is 574 deaths per million people. This is five times that of Germany and just below that of Italy (588 deaths per million).



Notes: Horizontal axis has log scale. Excluding days when mortality rate < 1. Dots on Sundays to show time. Data through September 6, 2020.

Sources: FRBC calculations, The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins Univ., and the World Bank

This chart shows the changes in COVID-19 mortality rates for the 40 most populous US states.



Notes: Data points excluded if cumulative mortality rate < 1. Data from 1/22-9/6/2020.
Sources: FRBC calculations, The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins Univ., and BEA

- Some significant revisions to the reported number of COVID-19 deaths cause large single-day jumps.
- We smooth some of these jumps by multiplying daily changes for a period of time by a scaling factor so that the adjusted series meets the post-revision series.
- We have used this approach for the following revisions and periods:
 - Spain revised deaths downward on May 25; data are adjusted from 3/3 to 5/24.
 - Illinois revised deaths upward on July 7; Illinois and US are adjusted from 3/23 to 7/6.
- Other data cleaning
 - Ohio's reported cumulative deaths jumped up on August 29 and reversed on August 30. We set Ohio's cumulative deaths on August 29 to the mid-point of deaths on August 28 and 30 and incorporated this change into the US total for August 29.
 - New Jersey revised deaths downward on August 26; New Jersey data are adjusted from August 20 to September 6 by adding the average daily increase between the two dates for each day within that time period, resulting in a modest daily increase of 3 deaths per day.