

**Lockdowns failed to reduce deaths in the US:
Total deaths declined more, from previous years, in free states than in lockdown states in
spring 2020**

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Abstract

A control group and an experimental group for a single variable in a scientific experiment are not often provided by political events. All except six US states instituted lockdowns in the spring of 2020. This paper compares mortality data from those six states, herein “free states,” with their immediate neighbors, “locked states,” and with all of the 44 locked states. Five weeks of mortality data during the gradual easing of lockdown in most US states during the spring of 2020 show a consistent history among those weeks with regard to the following: Free states had a lower percentage than locked states of total deaths from all causes in these weeks in 2020, compared to the same weeks for each of the states in the years 2017 to 2019.

Each free state had fewer deaths in comparison to its own record of recent years. Locked states averaged more deaths compared to their own records of recent years. This difference holds for both of the following comparisons: free vs locked states that are immediately surrounding free states, as well as free states compared to the average results of all locked states in the US.

Introduction

US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) data from weeks ending May 15, 2020 through June 12, 2020 show consistency over each of those five weeks in the following data.

Five US states: Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, did not lock down, and submitted mortality data to the CDC. These states are the control group, herein “free states” in the mass human experiment of society-wide lockdown in the spring of 2020.

There are other states that have special situations. Wyoming also did not lock down, but the CDC had not posted complete mortality data for Wyoming until June 10, 2020, so I exclude Wyoming in most of the following weeks; however, June 12, 2020 data for Wyoming is included in the June 12, 2020 table (Table 5). Also, Utah and Oklahoma did not impose lockdown at the state level; however, lockdown was imposed in their most populous jurisdictions, so I group Utah and Oklahoma with the locked states. USA Today lists states that locked down, opened up and the dates for each.¹ That article shows that almost all states locked down during the last 10

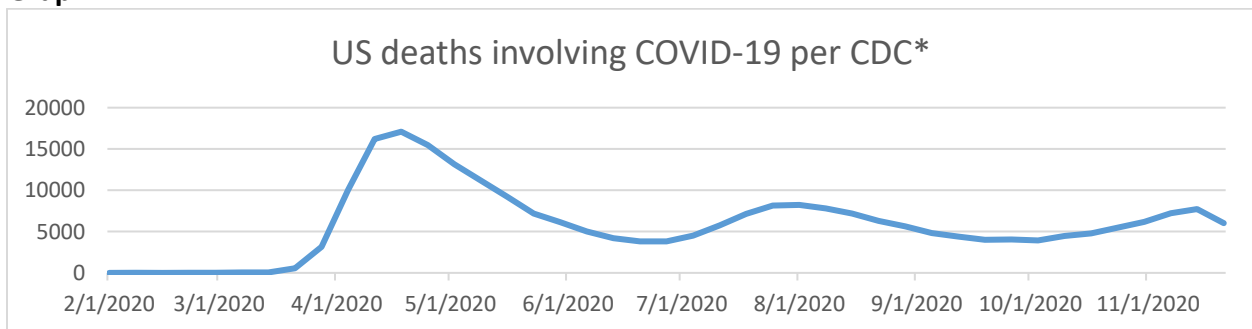
days of March, 2020. Most states began re-opening during the first three weeks of May, 2020. The CDC shows peak COVID-19 deaths as mid-April in this table.²

For comparison with the five free states, I also look at CDC mortality data of the immediately neighboring states, with which the free states share long borders. These are respectively, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado and Montana. These are the states in the immediately surrounding experimental group, herein “locked states.” Many of these states have comparable population density with their neighboring free states, varying more in density from urban to rural areas within states than from interstate comparisons of density.

This paper will examine CDC data to determine whether reduction in deaths happened in US states that locked down.

Lockdowns were imposed by many jurisdictions for the stated purpose of limiting local and long-distance travel, activities involving human interaction, education, religious congregation and sports events, as well as commerce of individuals and certain types of businesses, for the stated goal of limiting COVID-19 incidence and mortality. Children throughout the US have been kept out of classrooms through most of 2020, and ill patients have been kept away from medical treatment. It was widely hoped this would work. However, outside of the US, it was found that mortality actually increased steeply closely following lockdowns.³ Also, it was found that in Europe, “no lives were saved” by lockdown.⁴ In an early analysis in the US also, it was not found that lives were saved by shutdown.⁵ Those last two analyses were relatively early, 4/24 and 4/26/20 respectively, before it was clear that COVID-19 incidence, hospitalizations and deaths had peaked. As of this writing in December 2020, peak COVID-19 hospitalizations and deaths occurred the week of April 18, 2020 in the US as is seen in Graph 1 below.

Graph 1



*From column “All deaths involving COVID-19”

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/covid19/index.htm>

This study is likewise of a limited time frame, the five weeks of the decline of lockdown, and the advent of re-opening. Through the five weeks of this study, there is stark and consistent contrast of mortality in free vs. locked states.

Methods

In this study, I examine whether lockdowns succeeded in reducing total deaths, and whether that data is consistent over the five weeks immediately following when most lockdowns through the US began to ease. In order to answer the question of whether lockdowns succeeded in reducing mortality, it is most helpful to look at all deaths, because total deaths are more precisely enumerated than deaths from any specific cause, due to common multiple co-morbidities.

I chose to examine total deaths rather than COVID-19 deaths in this study for a number of additional reasons, including the following:

- 1) The very questionable applicability of the manufacturing technique, the reverse-transcriptase / polymerase chain reaction (PCR “test”), now used throughout the world as a test for presence of an infectious agent; and
- 2) The 80% and higher reported false positive rate of this “test” in the diagnosis of COVID-19, ⁶ leading to a forever unknowable true number of total COVID-19 deaths; and
- 3) The arbitrary number of iterations of this “test” that have been selected to produce a positive result⁷; and
- 4) Instructions given to physicians by the CDC to code cases as COVID-19 deaths including presumptively⁸; and
- 5) Controversy regarding higher Medicare reimbursement for COVID-19 patients (\$13,000)⁹ than for flu patients (\$5,000), which may have skewed reported cause of death on death certificates; and
- 6) The possibility that there may be emergency aid incentives and/or political influences in altering the true number of deaths from COVID-19; and
- 7) If COVID-19 is genuinely the deadly pandemic that it is widely thought to be, then total deaths in any jurisdiction would be greater during the period of its peak incidence and closely following weeks. It is not possible to have a deadly pandemic rage through a population without increasing the total number of all-cause deaths over the weeks of its peak incidence. Therefore, if deaths are not significantly increased above previous years for a given region, then there has been no pandemic, nor even an epidemic there. It is possible that lockdowns decreased numbers of fatal motor vehicle accidents, even with fewer vehicles and higher speeds, but increased numbers of suicide and substance abuse deaths have been recorded. This is a complex topic for examination elsewhere.

Therefore, it is most useful and most accurate to look at total deaths in each state, both in free states, the control group, as well as in locked states, the experimental group.

The CDC shows a percentage of deaths in each state compared with the same week in previous years. This percentage for each is described by the CDC as follows: “Percent of expected

deaths is the number of deaths for all causes for this week in 2020 compared to the average number across the same week in 2017-2019.”¹⁰

The CDC compares each of the states, free and locked, to their own mortality history from 2017 through 2019. I then compare those two groups to each other. The CDC tables from which the numbers in this study were derived are screen-printed in this endnote.¹¹ These tables are from Friday, May 15, 2020, Friday, May 22, 2020, Friday, May 29, 2020, Friday, June 5, 2020 and Friday, June 12, 2020.

The above-mentioned CDC tables are the entire source from which all calculated data in this paper is derived. No other source is used, and all derived data may be verified by the reader with a simple calculator.

The following five tables show a comparison of free vs locked states, regarding each state’s mortality for that week as a percentage of the same week in the years 2017 to 2019. These are shown for each of the last five weeks. The tables show comparison of % expected deaths of the total of the free states with the total of their neighboring locked states, control group vs experimental group, over each of those weeks.

Table 1: Week ending 5/15/2020

A	B	C	D	E
	5/15/2020			
	Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years		Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years	
Free states	(from CDC table)	Neighboring locked states	(from CDC table)	
AR	96	MS	102	
IA	96	LA	103	
NE	89	MO	93	
ND	83	OK	85	
SD	90	MN	103	
		WI	103	
		IL	109	
		KS	97	
		CO	109	
		MT	88	
Average	90.8	Average	99.2	
		Average factor by which % of all expected deaths are higher in locked states than in free states	(average of Col. D / Col. B)	1.09

Table 2: Week ending 5/22/2020

A	B	C	D	E
	5/22/2020			
	Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years		Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years	
Free states	(from CDC table)	Neighboring locked states	(from CDC table)	
AR	98	MS	101	
IA	97	LA	105	
NE	95	MO	95	
ND	83	OK	85	
SD	93	MN	104	
		WI	105	
		IL	112	
		KS	97	
		CO	111	
		MT	90	
Average	93.2	Average	100.5	
		Average factor by which % of all expected deaths are higher in locked states than in free states	(average of Col. D / Col. B)	1.08

Table 3: Week ending 5/29/2020

A	B	C	D	E
	5/29/2020			
	Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years		Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years	
Free states	(from CDC table)	Neighboring locked states	(from CDC table)	
AR	96	MS	104	
IA	98	LA	105	
NE	96	MO	94	
ND	79	OK	84	
SD	91	MN	104	
		WI	102	
		IL	112	
		KS	97	
		CO	111	
		MT	90	
Average	92.0	Average	100.3	
		Average factor by which % of all expected deaths are higher in locked states than in free states	(average of Col. D / Col. B)	1.09

Table 4: Week ending 6/5/2020

A	B	C	D	E
	6/5/2020			
	Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years		Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years	
Free states	(from CDC table)	Neighboring locked states	(from CDC table)	
AR	97	MS	105	
IA	99	LA	107	
NE	94	MO	96	
ND	79	OK	90	
SD	92	MN	105	
		WI	103	
		IL	114	
		KS	98	
		CO	111	
		MT	92	
Average	92.2	Average	102.1	
		Average factor by which % of all expected deaths are higher in locked states than in free states	(average of Col. D / Col. B)	1.11

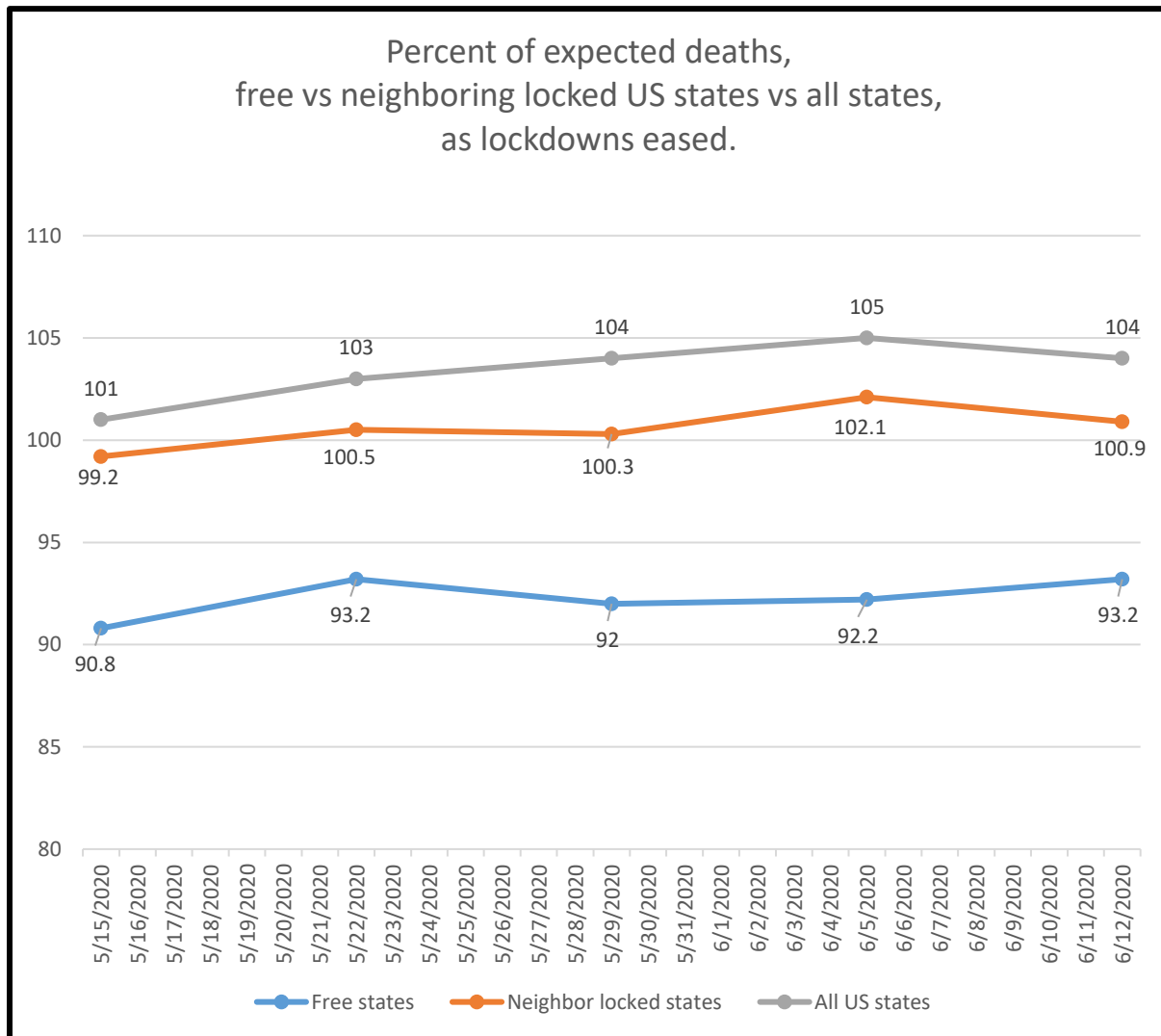
Table 5: Week ending 6/12/2020

A	B	C	D	E
	6/12/2020			
	Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years		Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years	
Free states	(from CDC table)	Neighboring locked states	(from CDC table)	
AR	96	MS	104	
IA	98	LA	107	
NE	95	MO	95	
ND	79	OK	91	
SD	92	MN	103	
WY	99	WI	102	
		IL	113	
		KS	96	
		CO	109	
		MT	93	
		ID	97	
Average	93.2	Average	100.9	
		Average factor by which % of all expected deaths are higher in locked states than in free states	(average of Col. D / Col. B)	1.08

From the above tables, over the last five weeks of easing of lockdowns, the average factor by which the percentage of all expected deaths are higher in locked states as a group than in free states as a group has stayed fairly consistent, between 1.08 and 1.11.

The locked states as a group averaged 8% to 11% higher percentage of deaths than the free states did over their own previous years' records. This is expressed in the following graph showing locked vs free states vs all states, from tables in Endnote 11.

Graph 2



As lockdowns ease, and conditions in formerly locked vs free states begin to resemble their own previous years' conditions, these different percentages would be expected to gradually converge toward 100% for each state, and Graph 2 suggests that this had already begun to happen toward the end of the five weeks observed.

Finally, let's compare the 6 free states with 44 locked states from June 12, 2020 (the day of this preprint writing) CDC data (now including Wyoming, because June 10, 2020, is the first date of mortality data for Wyoming in the CDC tables.) That comparison is in Tables 6a and 6b, divided into two tables only because of the long list of 44 states, listed alphabetically.

Table 6a: Week ending 6/12/2020, all states, part 1 of 2

A	B	C	D
	ALL STATES		
	6/12/2020		
	Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years		Percent of expected deaths for this week wrt prior years
Free states	(from CDC table)	Locked states	(from CDC table)
AR	96	AL	97
IA	98	AK	87
NE	95	AZ	105
ND	79	CA	101
SD	92	CO	109
WY	99	CT	72
		DC	115
		DE	102
		FL	101
		GA	99
		HI	95
		ID	97
		IL	113
		IN	103
		KS	96
		KY	91
		LA	107
		ME	98
		MD	115
		MA	127
		MI	111

Table 6b: Week ending 6/12/2020, all states, part 2 of 2

A	B	C	D	E
		MN	103	
		MS	104	
		MO	95	
		MT	93	
		NV	99	
		NH	102	
		NJ	151	
		NM	96	
		NY except NYC	128	
		NYC	220	
		NC	73	
		OH	94	
		OK	91	
		OR	94	
		PA	93	
		RI	102	
		SC	104	
		TN	97	
		TX	98	
		UT	98	
		VT	102	
		VA	104	
		WA	100	
		WV	80	
		WI	102	
Average	93.2	Average	103.6	
		Average factor by which % of all expected deaths are higher in locked states than in free states	(average of Col. D / Col. B)	1.11

* The CDC counts New York City data separately from the rest of New York State. This was considered in the average, as if New York City were a different state. The CDC also includes data from Washington, DC. Therefore, there are 6 states on the left, and 44 states plus two cities, NYC and DC, on the right.

Now it can be seen that not only comparing neighboring states, free vs locked, but also looking at the entire United States, there is a consistent pattern: Free states show fewer than expected deaths during this week than previous years at this time. Moreover, free states had a distinct

survival advantage, and significantly lower mortality than locked states, when each state is compared with its own previous record. The factor by which locked states' mortality change (as percent of expected) exceeded free states' mortality change (as percent of expected) was consistently positive and by a factor of 1.08 to 1.11.

Conclusion

Because the free states did not have increased deaths from their data in previous years, but their neighboring locked states, with similar population density, did average increased deaths over the free states from their data in previous years, by a factor that stayed within the narrow range of 1.08 to 1.11 through the five weeks that included both peak COVID-19 mortality and included the end of, and the easing of lockdown, it can be concluded therefore with certainty that lockdown did not reduce deaths in the US.

In fact, free states had decreased deaths from their data in previous years, but locked states on average did not have decreased deaths from their data in previous years. This establishes with certainty that lockdown did not reduce deaths. How is this conclusion certain? Because if a popular hypothesis is that A caused B (lockdowns caused reduced deaths), but it then becomes clear that B never happened, then we can confidently surmise that A definitely did not cause B. Causation is very hard to prove, but lack of causation is very easy to prove, particularly when the effect never happened. We can be certain that A did not cause B, if we see that B never happened at all. Lockdown did happen in most US states, including the states surrounding the free states, which I examined. However, deaths were not reduced in those locked states, neither in comparison to their own historical mortality data on average, nor in comparison to their free neighbors. Total deaths from all causes were not reduced in the locked states, as is seen in the above data.

This paper examined CDC data to determine whether reduction in deaths happened in lockdown states. That did not happen; therefore, there is nothing, including lockdowns, that has caused it to happen.

The conclusion and its supporting data impact future assessments of whether lockdown was an optimal strategy of state governments. A failure of lockdowns to reduce deaths must in the future be considered when weighed against the considerable damage, including political, economic, humanitarian, social and psychological damage and even deaths, caused directly by lockdowns. Society's response to the phenomenon of COVID-19 led to the loss of 30 million to 40 million jobs in the US alone.¹² The US unemployment rate rose to 14.7%.¹³ Unemployment's adverse effects are known to reverberate through families and communities and business sectors, and must be considered in the future, if lockdown is ever proposed again. The consistently worse (by 8 to 11%) mortality results that I showed in locked states over free states likely reflect the life-threatening consequences of mass unemployment. Civil liberties concerns are also paramount to those who value those liberties perhaps as highly as their own lives, aware of wars throughout American history and world history that were fought in defense

of or to establish the same. Those liberties were challenged, curtailed and violated to various degrees throughout the US, as a consequence of lockdowns. Therefore, lockdowns had historic and far-reaching social, political and economic effects, but they did not reduce deaths, and therefore cannot be justified now or in the future. The timeframe of this study is limited, however, and a more thorough assessment of lockdown impact on mortality would be obtained by a study of more weeks than the five examined herein.

Colleen Huber, NMD is a Naturopathic Medical Doctor writing on topics of masks, COVID-19, cancer and nutrition.

¹ J Bote. At least 22 states pause reopening or take new steps to limit the spread of COVID-19. USA Today. Jun 30 2020. <https://www.usatoday.com/storytelling/coronavirus-reopening-america-map/>

² US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Daily updates of totals by week and state. Provisional death counts for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). National Center for Health Statistics. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/>

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cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/

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Table 1. Deaths involving coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), pneumonia, and influenza reported to NCHS by week ending date, United States. Week ending 2/1/2020 to 6/6/2020.*

Updated June 12, 2020

Week ending date in which the death occurred	All Deaths involving COVID-19 (U07.1) ¹	Deaths from All Causes	Percent of Expected Deaths ²	Deaths involving Pneumonia, with or without COVID-19, excluding Influenza deaths (J12.0-J18.9) ³	Deaths involving COVID-19 and Pneumonia, excluding Influenza (U07.1 and J12.0-J18.9) ³	All Deaths involving Influenza, with or without COVID-19 or Pneumonia (J09-J11), includes COVID-19 or Pneumonia ⁴
Total Deaths	98,695	1,116,797	104	109,291	42,863	6,401
2/1/2020	1	57,815	97	3,738	0	476
2/8/2020	1	58,356	98	3,725	0	514
2/15/2020	0	57,698	98	3,755	0	544
2/22/2020	4	57,800	100	3,631	1	557
2/29/2020	5	58,177	101	3,755	3	636
3/7/2020	32	58,433	101	3,884	16	619
3/14/2020	52	57,307	100	3,874	27	608
3/21/2020	547	57,919	102	4,450	245	539
3/28/2020	3,036	61,841	111	6,020	1,370	438
4/4/2020	9,462	70,290	126	9,571	4,529	460
4/11/2020	15,610	76,652	138	11,632	6,998	464
4/18/2020	16,207	73,807	136	10,872	6,935	258
4/25/2020	13,922	69,565	129	9,549	5,968	142
5/2/2020	11,389	64,159	119	8,039	4,838	57
5/9/2020	10,262	61,368	116	7,198	4,357	45
5/16/2020	8,089	57,287	109	6,024	3,378	18
5/23/2020	5,673	51,381	98	4,814	2,430	15

³ J Burn-Murdoch, V Romei, et al. Global coronavirus death toll could be 60% higher than reported. Financial Times. Apr 26 2020. <https://www.ft.com/content/6bd88b7d-3386-4543-b2e9-0d5c6fac846c>

⁴ T Meunier. Full lockdown policies in western Europe countries have no evident impacts on the COVID-19 epidemic. MedRxiv. Preprint May 1 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.24.20078717>.
<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.24.20078717v1>

⁵ T Rodgers. Do lockdowns save many lives? In most places the data says no. Wall Street Journal. Apr 26 2020. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/do-lockdowns-save-many-lives-is-most-places-the-data-say-no-11587930911>

⁶ G Zhuang, M Shen, et al. Potential false-positive rate among the ‘asymptomatic infected individuals’ in close contacts of COVID-19 patients. ResearchGate. Mar 2020.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339770271_Potential_false-positive_rate_among_the_%27asymptomatic_infected_individuals%27_in_close_contacts_of_COVID-19_patients

⁷ D Crowe. Op-Ed: Does the 2019 coronavirus exist? GreenMed Info. Mar 14 2020.
<https://www.greenmedinfo.com/blog/does-2019-coronavirus-exist>

⁸ US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. ICD-10-CM official coding and reporting guidelines, April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/icd/COVID-19-guidelines-final.pdf>

⁹ Accounting Weekly. US hospitals getting paid to list patients as Covid-19. Apr 11 2020.
<https://accountingweekly.com/us-hospitals-getting-paid-to-list-patients-as-covid-19/>

¹⁰ US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Daily updates of totals by week and state. Provisional death counts for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). National Center for Health Statistics.
<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/>

¹¹ CDC data is as follows, with screenprints from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/> for each of the respective dates below.

CDC data for May 15, 2020, part 1 of 4

Provisional Death Counts for Cor... influenza deaths per year US - G...
 cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/

Table 2. Deaths involving coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), pneumonia, and influenza reported to NCHS by jurisdiction of occurrence, United States. Week ending 2/1/2020 to 5/9/2020.*

Updated May 15, 2020

Jurisdiction of Occurrence	COVID-19 Deaths (U07.1) ¹	Deaths from All Causes ²	Percent of Expected Deaths ²	Pneumonia Deaths (J12.0–J18.9) ³	Deaths with Pneumonia and COVID-19 (J12.0–J18.9 and U07.1) ³	Influenza Deaths (J09–J11) ⁴	Deaths with Pneumonia, Influenza, or COVID-19 U07.1 or J09–J18.9) ⁵
United States ⁶	60,299	857,948	101	81,318	26,516	6,158	120,370
Alabama	342	14,849	95	955	94	87	1,289
Alaska	-	1,034	83	49	-	-	58
Arizona	401	18,648	103	1,350	191	108	1,668
Arkansas	57	9,075	96	629	17	71	740
California	1,904	80,587	99	7,113	1,113	557	8,461
Colorado	878	12,853	109	1,219	486	92	1,698
Connecticut	525	3,503	37	315	118	47	768
Delaware	162	2,549	93	193	62	15	308
District of Columbia	161	1,823	101	286	161	-	293
Florida	1,477	63,846	102	4,824	777	295	5,814
Georgia	935	23,893	95	1,744	432	100	2,347
Hawaii	15	3,318	96	221	-	19	250

CDC data for May 15, 2020, part 2 of 4

State	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Georgia	935	23,893	95	1,744	432	100	2,347
Hawaii	15	3,318	96	221	-	19	250
Idaho	66	4,170	99	224	21	24	293
Illinois	2,245	34,358	109	3,466	1,200	173	4,681
Indiana	1,088	20,130	102	1,983	509	125	2,685
Iowa	188	8,666	96	618	39	82	849
Kansas	132	7,715	97	540	59	86	699
Kentucky	207	12,684	88	1,155	109	91	1,344
Louisiana	1,497	13,862	103	1,272	670	68	2,162
Maine	61	4,397	101	353	15	31	430
Maryland	1,320	16,383	110	1,594	493	118	2,524
Massachusetts	4,108	22,373	125	3,033	1,492	155	5,797
Michigan	3,361	32,764	113	3,674	1,682	231	5,580
Minnesota	469	13,466	103	1,009	136	116	1,457
Mississippi	334	9,518	102	886	152	51	1,119
Missouri	380	17,936	93	1,167	130	170	1,587
Montana	15	2,707	88	157	-	33	203
Nebraska	42	4,520	89	350	10	27	409
Nevada	237	7,573	98	684	182	38	777
New Hampshire	117	3,753	102	271	32	30	385

CDC data for May 15, 2020, part 3 of 4

Provisional Death Counts for Cor... | influenza deaths per year US - G... | cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/

New Hampshire	117	3,753	102	271	32	30	385
New Jersey	7,237	31,292	141	5,545	3,592	112	9,292
New Mexico	148	5,161	93	388	68	27	495
New York ²	7,267	38,394	129	6,528	3,675	199	10,303
New York City	15,440	37,759	236	8,079	5,871	928	17,779
North Carolina	145	15,431	54	971	57	177	1,236
North Dakota	17	1,743	83	160	-	19	190
Ohio	797	33,082	90	2,104	348	241	2,794
Oklahoma	193	10,149	85	930	76	99	1,143
Oregon	119	10,093	93	541	47	61	674
Pennsylvania	2,819	35,445	87	2,984	1,065	182	4,917
Rhode Island	205	2,784	88	215	72	24	372
South Carolina	220	14,778	102	911	79	94	1,146
South Dakota	21	2,203	90	172	-	21	205
Tennessee	204	21,581	98	1,612	93	122	1,845
Texas	745	57,248	96	4,295	319	321	5,040
Utah	57	5,628	101	321	21	40	397
Vermont	47	1,753	102	116	11	14	166
Virginia	744	21,243	104	1,292	259	109	1,884
Washington	747	16,242	95	1,403	398	102	1,850
West Virginia	36	5,513	81	407	-	57	493

CDC data for May 15, 2020, part 4 of 4

Provisional Death Counts for Cor... | influenza deaths per year US - G... | cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/

State	7/27	35,902	30	2,104	340	241	2,734
Oklahoma	193	10,149	85	930	76	99	1,143
Oregon	119	10,093	93	541	47	61	674
Pennsylvania	2,819	35,445	87	2,984	1,065	182	4,917
Rhode Island	205	2,784	88	215	72	24	372
South Carolina	220	14,778	102	911	79	94	1,146
South Dakota	21	2,203	90	172	-	21	205
Tennessee	204	21,581	98	1,612	93	122	1,845
Texas	745	57,248	96	4,295	319	321	5,040
Utah	57	5,628	101	321	21	40	397
Vermont	47	1,753	102	116	11	14	166
Virginia	744	21,243	104	1,292	259	109	1,884
Washington	747	16,242	95	1,403	398	102	1,850
West Virginia	36	5,513	81	407	-	57	493
Wisconsin	355	16,160	103	908	47	147	1,361
Wyoming	-	1,313	98	102	-	-	113
Puerto Rico	98	6,298	74	897	50	36	981

NOTE: Number of deaths reported in this table are the total number of deaths received and coded as of the date of analysis and do not represent all deaths that occurred in that period.
 *Data during this period are incomplete because of the lag in time between when the death occurred and when the death certificate is completed, submitted to NCHS and processed for reporting purposes. This delay can range from 1 week to 8 weeks or more, depending on the jurisdiction, age, and cause of death.
 †Deaths with confirmed or presumed COVID-19, coded to ICD-10 code U07.1.
 ‡Percent of expected deaths is the number of deaths for all causes for this week in 2020 compared to the average number across the

CDC data for May 22, 2020, part 1 of 3

Provisional Death Counts for COVID-19

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Table 2. Deaths involving coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), pneumonia, and influenza reported to NCHS by jurisdiction of occurrence, United States. Week ending 2/1/2020 to 5/16/2020.*

Updated May 22, 2020

Jurisdiction of Occurrence	COVID-19 Deaths (U07.1) ¹	Deaths from All Causes	Percent of Expected Deaths ²	Pneumonia Deaths (J12.0–J18.9) ³	Deaths with Pneumonia and COVID-19 (J12.0–J18.9 and U07.1) ³	Influenza Deaths (J09–J11) ⁴	Deaths with Pneumonia, Influenza, or COVID-19 U07.1 or J09–J18.9) ⁵
United States ⁶	73,639	922,510	103	89,555	32,320	6,253	136,219
Alabama	423	15,836	95	1,023	120	88	1,413
Alaska	-	1,125	85	54	-	-	64
Arizona	518	19,997	105	1,483	254	109	1,856
Arkansas	82	9,842	98	673	22	74	807
California	2,485	86,030	100	7,718	1,414	562	9,350
Colorado	1,088	13,815	111	1,361	588	93	1,949
Connecticut	918	4,875	48	438	195	56	1,216
Delaware	217	2,758	96	220	85	15	367
District of Columbia	216	1,962	103	344	216	-	351
Florida	1,698	67,473	102	5,135	889	300	6,237
Georgia	1,139	25,493	97	1,895	530	102	2,606
Hawaii	15	3,538	97	236	-	19	265
Idaho	70	4,362	98	227	23	24	298

CDC data for May 22, 2020, part 2 of 3

State	70	4,362	98	227	23	24	298
Idaho	70	4,362	98	227	23	24	298
Illinois	3,016	37,267	112	3,986	1,601	174	5,572
Indiana	1,396	21,367	102	2,149	629	126	3,039
Iowa	264	9,244	97	662	62	83	947
Kansas	163	8,126	97	574	73	87	751
Kentucky	274	13,570	90	1,243	141	93	1,468
Louisiana	1,754	14,889	105	1,411	778	70	2,452
Maine	70	4,643	101	364	16	31	449
Maryland	1,752	17,873	113	1,810	648	121	3,020
Massachusetts	5,066	24,287	128	3,431	1,836	159	6,812
Michigan	3,904	33,752	111	3,936	1,973	231	6,094
Minnesota	618	14,431	104	1,097	182	117	1,649
Mississippi	391	9,902	101	939	176	51	1,205
Missouri	496	19,301	95	1,262	173	171	1,756
Montana	16	2,965	90	166	-	34	213
Nebraska	88	5,093	95	396	28	28	484
Nevada	292	8,081	100	744	220	38	854
New Hampshire	156	4,010	103	301	49	30	437
New Jersey	9,253	35,069	149	6,487	4,582	115	11,261
New Mexico	190	5,446	93	414	84	27	547
New York ⁷	8,256	40,874	130	7,035	4,135	200	11,339

CDC data for May 22, 2020, part 3 of 3

New Mexico	190	5,446	93	414	84	27	547
New York ⁷	8,256	40,874	130	7,035	4,135	200	11,339
New York City	17,002	40,229	236	8,742	6,560	937	19,316
North Carolina	222	18,651	63	1,208	87	196	1,539
North Dakota	24	1,839	83	167	10	19	200
Ohio	1,101	35,529	90	2,327	469	246	3,204
Oklahoma	214	10,642	85	983	87	99	1,206
Oregon	137	10,748	95	578	52	61	724
Pennsylvania	4,439	39,622	92	3,735	1,699	183	6,655
Rhode Island	304	3,045	93	261	110	24	479
South Carolina	339	16,102	106	1,023	131	95	1,325
South Dakota	34	2,354	93	182	13	21	224
Tennessee	246	22,827	100	1,704	105	124	1,969
Texas	962	61,339	99	4,620	405	325	5,500
Utah	70	5,990	102	334	26	40	418
Vermont	51	1,866	104	123	12	14	176
Virginia	962	22,339	105	1,394	329	110	2,135
Washington	766	17,726	100	1,460	409	103	1,916
West Virginia	50	5,864	84	438	12	58	534
Wisconsin	419	17,109	105	958	67	148	1,456
Wyoming	-	1,393	103	104	-	-	115
Puerto Rico	110	7,274	86	1,026	58	47	1,124

CDC data for May 29, 2020, part 1 of 3

Provisional Death Counts for Cor... x +

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Table 2. Deaths involving coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), pneumonia, and influenza reported to NCHS by jurisdiction of occurrence, United States. Week ending 2/1/2020 to 5/23/2020.*

Updated May 29, 2020

Jurisdiction of Occurrence	COVID-19 Deaths (U07.1) ¹	Deaths from All Causes	Percent of Expected Deaths ²	Pneumonia Deaths (J12.0–J18.9) ³	Deaths with Pneumonia and COVID-19 (J12.0–J18.9 and U07.1) ³	Influenza Deaths (J09–J11) ⁴
United States ⁶	83,142	984,553	104	96,479	36,406	6,311
Alabama	511	16,937	96	1,109	143	89
Alaska	-	1,216	87	57	-	-
Arizona	631	21,199	105	1,601	320	109
Arkansas	95	10,285	96	703	25	74
California	2,963	91,713	101	8,260	1,657	564
Colorado	1,181	14,675	111	1,435	630	99
Connecticut	1,344	5,441	51	545	288	56
Delaware	258	3,063	100	248	104	16
District of Columbia	302	2,213	109	444	302	-
Florida	1,954	71,882	102	5,508	1,012	302
Georgia	1,346	27,525	98	2,069	626	109
Hawaii	16	3,755	97	242	-	20
Idaho	76	4,622	97	240	24	29

CDC data for May 29, 2020, part 2 of 3

State	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5	Category 6	Category 7
Idaho	76	4,622	97	240	24	20	20
Illinois	3,724	39,807	112	4,424	1,935	17	17
Indiana	1,656	23,130	104	2,318	714	12	12
Iowa	351	9,908	98	717	92	8	8
Kansas	180	8,645	97	612	79	8	8
Kentucky	329	14,322	89	1,317	167	9	9
Louisiana	1,943	16,029	105	1,550	875	7	7
Maine	77	4,899	100	374	17	3	3
Maryland	2,121	19,227	115	2,002	778	12	12
Massachusetts	5,647	25,614	127	3,681	2,036	15	15
Michigan	4,042	36,254	111	4,119	2,048	23	23
Minnesota	756	15,354	104	1,182	232	11	11
Mississippi	502	10,908	104	1,054	223	5	5
Missouri	547	20,356	94	1,331	190	17	17
Montana	16	3,088	90	169	-	3	3
Nebraska	116	5,463	96	428	40	2	2
Nevada	328	8,603	100	794	241	3	3
New Hampshire	198	4,302	104	327	65	3	3
New Jersey	10,702	37,954	152	7,273	5,269	11	11
New Mexico	234	5,913	95	446	94	2	2
New York ⁷	9,015	43,869	131	7,553	4,492	20	20
New York City	17,880	41,897	232	9,118	6,941	94	94
North Carolina	328	19,491	61	1,310	130	20	20

CDC data for May 29, 2020, part 3 of 3

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/. The page displays a table of COVID-19 data for May 29, 2020. The table has 8 columns: State/Territory, Total Cases, Total Deaths, and four other columns with values ranging from 1 to 100. The data is sorted by Total Cases in descending order.

State/Territory	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
New Mexico	234	5,913	95	446	94	20	
New York ⁷	9,015	43,869	131	7,553	4,492	20	
New York City	17,880	41,897	232	9,118	6,941	94	
North Carolina	328	19,491	61	1,310	130	20	
North Dakota	32	1,876	79	171	12	19	
Ohio	1,329	38,444	93	2,533	563	24	
Oklahoma	224	11,267	84	1,037	93	9	
Oregon	156	11,461	94	609	59	6	
Pennsylvania	4,958	42,623	93	4,022	1,884	18	
Rhode Island	428	3,372	95	326	166	2	
South Carolina	363	16,801	103	1,062	143	9	
South Dakota	44	2,498	91	205	17	2	
Tennessee	280	24,439	99	1,812	121	12	
Texas	1,209	65,278	97	4,976	517	33	
Utah	84	6,208	98	347	33	4	
Vermont	52	1,967	102	124	12	1	
Virginia	1,168	24,209	106	1,515	395	11	
Washington	918	18,610	97	1,602	496	10	
West Virginia	60	6,360	84	472	16	5	
Wisconsin	453	18,095	102	998	73	15	
Wyoming	-	1,486	98	108	-		
Puerto Rico	113	8,360	86	1,148	60	5	

CDC data for June 5, 2020, part 1 of 3

Provisional Death Counts for Cor x +

cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/

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Table 2. Deaths involving coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), pneumonia, and influenza reported to NCHS by jurisdiction of occurrence, United States. Week ending 2/1/2020 to 5/30/2020.*

Updated June 5, 2020

Jurisdiction of Occurrence	COVID-19 Deaths (U07.1) ¹	Deaths from All Causes	Percent of Expected Deaths ²	Pneumonia Deaths (J12.0–J18.9) ³	Deaths with Pneumonia and COVID-19 (J12.0–J18.9 and U07.1) ³	Influenza Deaths (J09–J11) ⁴	Deaths with Pneumonia, Influenza, or COVID-19 U07.1 or J09–J18.9) ⁵
United States ⁶	91,558	1,053,901	105	103,367	39,953	6,372	160,417
Alabama	601	18,121	98	1,201	175	91	1,715
Alaska	-	1,301	88	61	-	-	71
Arizona	734	22,511	106	1,739	379	111	2,205
Arkansas	105	10,900	97	734	29	75	885
California	3,581	98,091	102	8,969	1,998	568	11,119
Colorado	1,274	15,497	111	1,509	665	93	2,206
Connecticut	1,837	7,424	66	774	424	63	2,249
Delaware	339	3,236	100	279	129	16	505
District of Columbia	339	2,410	113	487	339	-	495
Florida	2,200	76,465	103	5,872	1,146	304	7,223
Georgia	1,533	29,429	99	2,234	715	106	3,158
Hawaii	16	3,966	97	264	-	20	294
Idaho	83	4,952	99	253	25	25	336

CDC data for June 5, 2020, part 2 of 3

State	83	4,952	99	253	25	25	336
Idaho	83	4,952	99	253	25	25	336
Illinois	4,305	42,609	114	4,825	2,214	176	7,089
Indiana	1,868	24,547	105	2,464	795	128	3,662
Iowa	441	10,549	99	779	124	84	1,180
Kansas	194	9,140	98	629	85	88	826
Kentucky	370	15,550	91	1,430	191	95	1,703
Louisiana	2,149	17,202	107	1,699	975	71	2,939
Maine	86	5,201	101	397	19	31	495
Maryland	2,380	20,414	116	2,147	871	123	3,763
Massachusetts	6,288	27,610	130	3,980	2,262	159	8,157
Michigan	4,616	38,962	114	4,495	2,326	236	7,017
Minnesota	891	16,303	105	1,262	264	118	2,006
Mississippi	592	11,673	105	1,149	274	51	1,518
Missouri	643	21,854	96	1,439	226	174	2,030
Montana	16	3,334	92	178	-	34	225
Nebraska	149	5,630	94	449	51	28	575
Nevada	359	9,128	100	838	263	39	973
New Hampshire	226	4,557	105	340	71	30	524
New Jersey	11,345	40,170	153	7,663	5,562	116	13,548
New Mexico	257	6,282	96	478	103	27	659
New York ⁷	9,549	46,269	131	7,904	4,718	203	12,921
New York City	18,375	43,376	228	9,384	7,146	942	20,741
North Carolina	462	23,302	69	1,581	173	213	2,083

CDC data for June 5, 2020, part 3 of 3

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/. The page displays a table of provisional death counts for COVID-19 by state and territory. The table has 8 columns: the first column lists the state or territory, and the following seven columns contain numerical values. The data is as of June 5, 2020.

New Jersey	11,345	40,170	153	7,663	5,562	116	13,548
New Mexico	257	6,282	96	478	103	27	659
New York ⁷	9,549	46,269	131	7,904	4,718	203	12,921
New York City	18,375	43,376	228	9,384	7,146	942	20,741
North Carolina	462	23,302	69	1,581	173	213	2,083
North Dakota	34	1,988	79	174	12	19	215
Ohio	1,577	41,077	94	2,731	670	250	3,887
Oklahoma	270	12,656	90	1,148	108	105	1,410
Oregon	163	12,164	94	634	61	61	796
Pennsylvania	5,557	45,905	95	4,370	2,099	187	8,012
Rhode Island	507	3,668	99	370	200	25	702
South Carolina	465	18,200	105	1,166	185	98	1,543
South Dakota	51	2,638	92	212	19	26	270
Tennessee	311	25,838	99	1,907	131	125	2,212
Texas	1,420	69,672	98	5,344	612	332	6,481
Utah	94	6,741	101	369	37	40	466
Vermont	52	2,100	103	129	12	15	184
Virginia	1,318	25,629	106	1,597	439	111	2,585
Washington	927	20,194	100	1,669	503	109	2,197
West Virginia	71	6,709	84	496	22	58	603
Wisconsin	519	19,185	103	1,053	88	150	1,632
Wyoming	11	1,572	99	112	-	-	127
Puerto Rico	123	9,153	90	1,237	63	60	1,356

CDC data for June 12, 2020, part 1 of 3

Provisional Death Counts for Cor x +

cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/COVID19/

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Table 2. Deaths involving coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), pneumonia, and influenza reported to NCHS by jurisdiction of occurrence, United States. Week ending 2/1/2020 to 6/6/2020.*

Updated June 12, 2020

Jurisdiction of Occurrence	All Deaths involving COVID-19 (U07.1) ¹	Deaths from All Causes	Percent of Expected Deaths ²	Deaths involving Pneumonia, with or without COVID-19, excluding Influenza deaths (J12.0-J18.9) ³	Deaths involving COVID-19 and Pneumonia, excluding Influenza (J12.0-J18.9 and U07.1) ³	All Deaths involving Influenza, with or without COVID-19 or Pneumonia (J09-J11) ⁴	Deaths involving Pneumonia, Influenza, or COVID-19 (U07.1 or J09-J18.9) ⁵
United States ⁶	98,695	1,116,797	104	109,291	42,863	6,401	170,596
Alabama	678	19,250	97	1,284	197	91	1,853
Alaska	-	1,368	87	65	-	-	75
Arizona	858	23,909	105	1,847	436	110	2,379
Arkansas	125	11,554	96	776	41	75	935
California	4,007	103,553	101	9,493	2,245	570	11,824
Colorado	1,348	16,373	109	1,573	695	95	2,316
Connecticut	2,542	8,472	72	953	576	64	2,982
Delaware	378	3,529	102	300	139	16	555
District of Columbia	408	2,615	115	560	407	-	569
Florida	2,425	80,711	101	6,227	1,265	305	7,685
Georgia	1,682	31,386	99	2,386	782	106	3,392
Hawaii	16	4,160	95	274	-	20	304

CDC data for June 12, 2020, part 2 of 3

State	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)
Hawaii	16	4,160	95	274	-	20	304
Idaho	85	5,241	97	262	25	25	347
Illinois	4,932	45,484	113	5,238	2,514	176	7,829
Indiana	2,018	25,904	103	2,587	851	129	3,880
Iowa	534	11,201	98	832	148	84	1,302
Kansas	205	9,586	96	656	88	89	862
Kentucky	398	16,462	91	1,513	203	95	1,802
Louisiana	2,318	18,230	107	1,833	1,064	71	3,153
Maine	95	5,467	98	409	21	31	514
Maryland	2,685	21,837	115	2,327	990	124	4,130
Massachusetts	6,663	28,909	127	4,174	2,394	161	8,596
Michigan	4,838	41,064	111	4,676	2,418	236	7,328
Minnesota	1,037	17,328	103	1,342	298	120	2,200
Mississippi	696	12,387	104	1,237	324	51	1,660
Missouri	703	23,315	95	1,502	237	175	2,143
Montana	16	3,564	93	189	-	34	236
Nebraska	157	6,077	95	471	54	28	602
Nevada	392	9,713	99	896	289	39	1,038
New Hampshire	257	4,802	102	356	80	30	562
New Jersey	11,993	42,211	151	8,093	5,895	116	14,293
New Mexico	312	6,748	96	521	128	29	734
New York ²	9,859	48,444	128	8,166	4,859	205	13,354

CDC data for June 12, 2020, part 3 of 3

State/Territory	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
New Mexico	312	6,748	96	521	128	29	734
New York ⁷	9,859	48,444	128	8,166	4,859	205	13,354
New York City	18,707	44,673	220	9,548	7,258	942	21,125
North Carolina	576	25,942	73	1,807	220	219	2,381
North Dakota	50	2,121	79	188	16	19	241
Ohio	1,806	43,657	94	2,928	756	251	4,228
Oklahoma	310	13,611	91	1,231	122	106	1,520
Oregon	174	12,918	94	660	65	61	829
Pennsylvania	5,887	48,746	93	4,571	2,197	187	8,445
Rhode Island	587	3,971	102	412	233	25	791
South Carolina	531	19,137	104	1,238	209	98	1,657
South Dakota	64	2,805	92	229	26	26	293
Tennessee	346	27,389	97	2,016	144	125	2,343
Texas	1,629	74,031	98	5,694	715	335	6,940
Utah	114	7,166	98	398	46	40	506
Vermont	53	2,243	102	138	12	15	194
Virginia	1,471	27,005	104	1,694	487	111	2,787
Washington	1,036	21,745	100	1,791	552	110	2,380
West Virginia	80	6,779	80	506	24	58	620
Wisconsin	593	20,330	102	1,111	100	150	1,752
Wyoming	13	1,674	99	113	-	-	130
Puerto Rico	130	9,644	89	1,289	68	61	1,411

¹² E Morath. How many US workers have lost jobs during coronavirus pandemic? There are several ways to count. Wall Street J. Jun 3 2020. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/how-many-u-s-workers-have-lost-jobs-during-coronavirus-pandemic-there-are-several-ways-to-count-11591176601>

¹³ US Bureau of Labor Statistics. State employment and unemployment summary. <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm>