

Evaluating COVID-19 Risk

If you knew the following, would you still be afraid?

What is the risk of dying from COVID-19? Below is information to assist you in determining the risk of COVID-19:

How likely am I to die from Covid-19?

The fact is that less than five percent of all deaths attributed to COVID-19 have occurred in individuals under age 60[1] and these individuals had other chronic health conditions. We also know that 82% of deaths attributed to COVID-19 in Canada occurred in extended care facilities.[2] This means that only 18% of deaths have occurred outside of an extended care facility. There have been no deaths in children in Canada. If you are under the age of 60 and in good health, your risk of dying from COVID-19 is extremely low.



Are Covid-19 death statistics reliable?

COVID-19 death statistics are not reliable due to the failure of the medical system to distinguish between those who died with SARS-2 and those who died from SARS-2. Toronto Public Health has acknowledged that, "Individuals who have died with COVID-19, but not as a result of COVID-19 are included in the case counts for COVID-19 deaths." [3] Ontario Public Health admits to inflating the number of COVID-19 deaths by 50%.[7] These measures inflate the number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 and makes this data unreliable as a measurement of the risk of dying from COVID-19.

What is a more reliable way to evaluate COVID-19 mortality?

A more reliable way to measure the impact of COVID-19 is to examine whether the total all cause deaths in the first six months of 2020 is greater than all-cause deaths during the same period in the previous decade. To date, no evidence has been provided to show that all cause deaths in 2020 exceeds any previous year.

How does COVID-19 compare to influenza and pneumonia mortality?

The number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 is similar to a moderate to severe influenza season. According to **Infection Prevention Control Canada**, approximately 8,000 Canadians die annually from influenza and pneumonia.[4] In 2018, the mortality of influenza and pneumonia was calculated at 230/Million or 8,687 deaths. [5] As of July 2020, the mortality rate attributed to COVID-19 is 236/Million or 8,901 deaths, [6] a difference of only 214 deaths.

What does the number of positive tests actually mean?

Public Health authorities provide a daily report on the number of individuals who tested positive for COVID-19. This number does not reflect the actual risk of dying from COVID-19 and there is substantial concern with the reliability of SARS-COV-2 testing given the virus purported to cause COVID-19 has not been isolated, purified, and proven to cause COVID-19.

The fact is that most individuals who test positive have mild or no symptoms and develop some immunity that contributes to the development of herd immunity. The higher the number who test positive, the closer we are to achieving herd immunity, which protects those who are more vulnerable.

What is the bottom line?

The fact is that if you are under age 60 and in good health, your risk of dying from COVID-19 is extremely low. For those over 60, the risk of dying is similar to that of influenza and pneumonia. The reporting of the number of individuals testing positive for COVID-19 does not reflect the actual risk of mortality and can cause unnecessary panic in a misinformed public.



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[1] www.health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html?stat=num&measure=deaths#a2

[2] www.cbc.ca/news/health/coronavirus-canada-long-term-care-deaths-study-1.5626751

[3] Toronto Public Health. Twitter, 2020, twitter.com/TOPublicHealth/status/1275888390060285967?s=19&fbclid=IwAR2zB5N_N_tXvafYqVRBn0eab2Hvw0mvr4OrOdgfVQ-JFo1dgbfnWV0a_M

[4] www.ipac-canada.org/influenza-resources.php

[5] www.statista.com/statistics/434445/death-rate-for-influenza-and-pneumonia-in-canada

[6] www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/epi/2020/06/covid19-epi-case-identification-age-only-template.pdf?la=en

[7] www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/epi/2020/06/covid19-epi-case-identification-age-only-template.pdf?la=en