

The Gender Gap in COVID-19 Mortality in the United States

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Abstract

This study examines population-weighted, sex-and age-disaggregated official COVID-19 mortality data from the United States to understand gender gaps (male-female) across age. The analysis yields three key findings: (1) all age groups report about 8 percentage points more male than female deaths; (2) non-elderly adults have a larger gender gap in reported mortality than elderly adults; and (3) the gender gap in reported mortality varies across states, with thirteen states reporting more deaths among women than men. Women's lack of access to healthcare and a state's healthcare capacity have a significant correlation with the gender gap in reported mortality for both non-elderly and elderly adults.

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