

More Than 217,000 Americans Killed by the COVID Jab

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✓ Fact Checked

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STORY AT-A-GLANCE

- › According to a December 2021 survey of 2,840 Americans, between 217,330 and 332,608 people died from the COVID jabs in 2021
- › Survey results also show that people who got the jab were more likely to know someone who experienced a health problem from COVID-19 infection, whereas those who knew someone who experienced a health problem after getting the jab were less likely to be jabbed
- › Of the respondents, 34% knew one or more people who had experienced a significant health problem due to the COVID-19 illness, and 22% knew one or more people who had been injured by the shot
- › 51% of the survey respondents had been jabbed. Of those, 13% reported experiencing a “serious” health problem post-jab. Compare that to Pfizer’s six-month safety analysis, which claimed only 1.2% of trial participants experienced a serious adverse event
- › In December 2022, Rasmussen Reports polled 1,000 Americans. In this poll, 34% reported experiencing minor side effects from the jab and 7% reported major side effects

While it's clear that the experimental COVID shots have killed a considerable number of people, the total death toll remains elusive, thanks to [U.S. health agencies obfuscating, hiding and manipulating data](#).

That said, the most recent survey^{1,2} — published in the peer-reviewed journal *BMC Infectious Diseases* — puts the death toll from the COVID jabs somewhere between

217,330 and 332,608 in 2021 alone. As noted by Steve Kirsch:³

"[We've] killed at least 217,000 Americans and seriously injured 33 million ... in just the first year, and the CDC and FDA want to give you more shots ... Since deaths from the vaccine were higher in 2022, most experts would estimate the all-cause mortality death toll from the COVID vaccines to be in the range of 500K to 600K.

So the global cost of life from these vaccines is on the order of 10 to 12 million people ... These [data] are consistent with the numbers I've been saying for a long time. It's not a coincidence."

Survey: Why People Did or Did Not Get the Jab

Now, the slant of this paper is kind of interesting. The primary aim of it was to "identify the factors associated by American citizens with the decision to be vaccinated against COVID-19."

The author was curious about why 31% of the U.S. population had declined the jab or not completed the primary series by November 2022, nearly two years into a the massively advertised "vaccination" campaign.

Calculating the proportion of fatal events from the jab was secondary. As explained by the author, Mark Skidmore,⁴ Ph.D., an economics professor at Michigan State University:⁵

"A largely unexplored factor is the degree to which serious health problems arising from the COVID-19 illness or the COVID-19 vaccines among family and friends influences the decision to be vaccinated.

Serious illness due to COVID-19 would make vaccination more likely; the perceived benefits of avoiding COVID-19 through inoculation would be higher.

On the other hand, observing major health issues following COVID-19 inoculation within one's social network would heighten the perceived risks of vaccination. Previous studies have not evaluated the degree to which experiences with the disease and vaccine injury influence vaccine status.

The main aim of this online survey of COVID-19 health experiences is to investigate the degree to which the COVID-19 disease and COVID-19 vaccine adverse events among friends and family, whether perceived or real, influenced inoculation decisions. The second aim of this work is to estimate the total number of COVID-19 vaccine induced fatalities nationwide from the survey."

Here's an excerpt describing the methodology:⁶

"An online survey of COVID-19 health experiences was conducted. Information was collected regarding reasons for and against COVID-19 inoculations, experiences with COVID-19 illness and COVID-19 inoculations by survey respondents and their social circles. Logit regression analyses were carried out to identify factors influencing the likelihood of being vaccinated."

Survey Findings

A total of 2,840 people completed the survey between December 18 and 23, 2021. The mean age was 47, and the gender ratio was 51% women, 49% men. Just over half, 51%, had received one or more COVID jabs.

As Skidmore suspected, results showed that people who got the jab were more likely to know someone who experienced a health problem from COVID-19 infection, whereas those who knew someone who experienced a health problem after getting the jab were less likely to be jabbed.

Of the respondents, 34% knew one or more people who had experienced a significant health problem due to the COVID-19 illness, and 22% knew one or more people who had been injured by the shot. So, as noted by to the author:⁷

"Knowing someone who reported serious health issues either from COVID-19 or from COVID-19 vaccination are important factors for the decision to get vaccinated."

As for the types of side effects experienced by people within the respondents' social circles, they included (but were not limited to) the "usual suspects," such as:

- Heart and cardiovascular problems
- Severe COVID infection or other respiratory illness
- Feeling generally unwell, weak, fatigued and out of breath for weeks
- Blood clots and stroke
- Death

Hundreds of Thousands Killed for No Reason

Based on these survey data, Skidmore estimates:

"... the total number of fatalities due to COVID-19 inoculation may be as high as 278,000 (95% CI 217,330-332,608) when fatalities that may have occurred regardless of inoculation are removed."

Were COVID-19 an infection with an extremely high mortality rate, perhaps high rates of death from a vaccine would be acceptable. But COVID-19 has an exceptionally low mortality rate, on par with or lower than influenza, hence the risk associated with the COVID jabs ought to be equally low.

“ The global cost of life from these vaccines is on the order of 10 to 12 million people. ~ Steve Kirsch ”

As it stands, the risks of the shots are very high, while Pfizer's own trial data, with more than 40,000 participants, show they offer no benefit in terms of your risk of

hospitalization and/or death. The absolute risk reduction is so minute as to be inconsequential.⁸

High Rates of Side Effects

The death toll from the jabs isn't the only disturbing part of this paper, though. Skidmore's findings also suggest side effects from the jab may be more common than previously suspected.

As mentioned, 51% of the respondents had been jabbed. Of those, 15% reported experiencing a new health problem post-jab and 13% deemed it "serious." Compare that to Pfizer's six-month safety analysis,⁹ which claimed only 1.2% of trial participants reported a serious adverse event.

Now, as suggested by Kirsch,¹⁰ "we need to discount that by a factor of two because people report less severe adverse events as adverse events." Still, that means serious adverse events from the jab are five times higher than what Pfizer reported.

"This is why the FDA never does after-market surveys in the drugs it approves. Because reality hurts," Kirsch writes.¹¹ "It is the FDA that should have discovered this before Mark Skidmore. The FDA is asleep at the wheel and they just believe everything the drug companies tell them, hook, line, and sinker. This is a major miss. Why aren't they doing surveys like this to see if the reality matches the study?"

More Side Effect Rate Comparisons

For additional comparison, here are the findings of several other investigations:

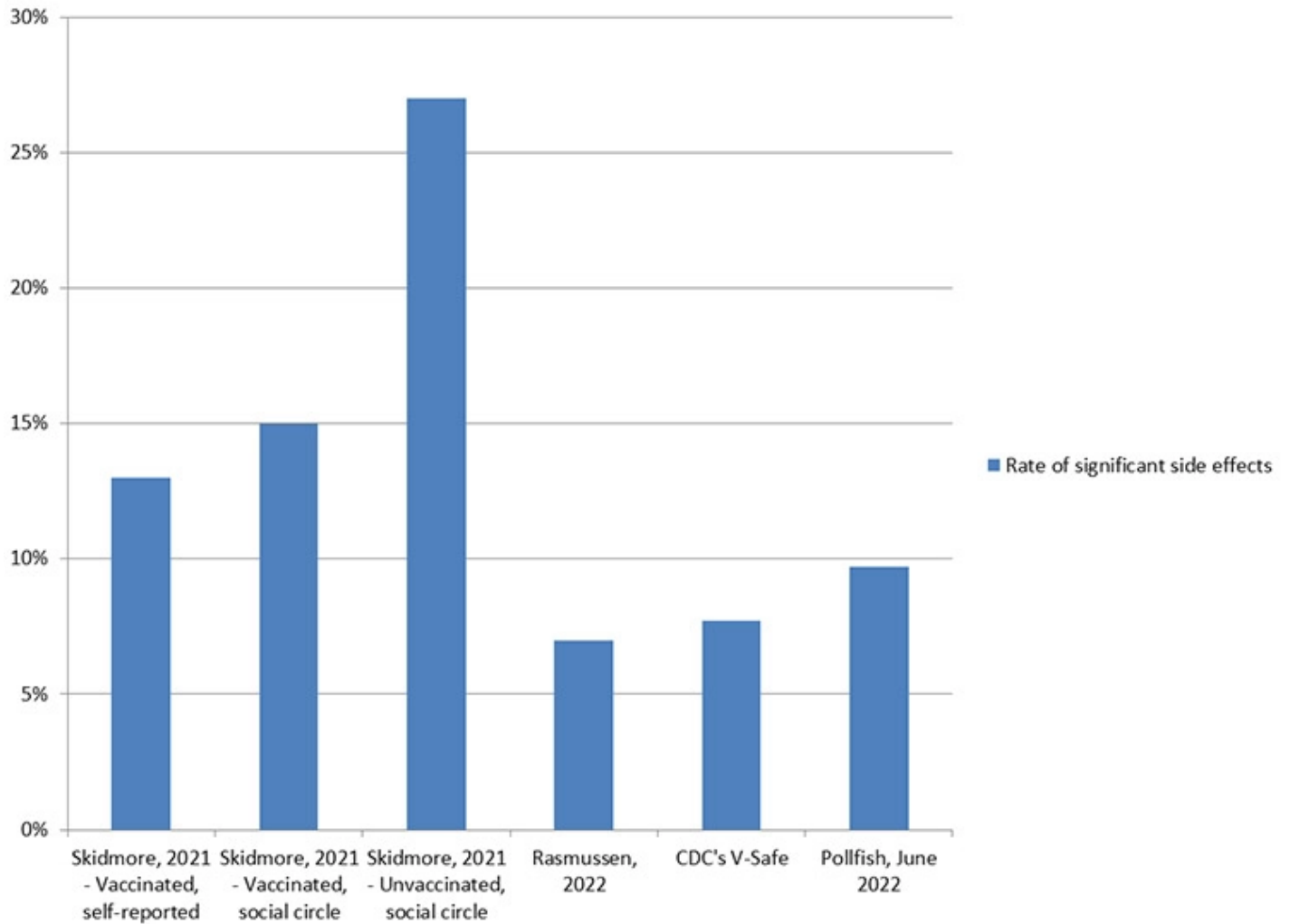
- Rasmussen Reports¹² — In December 2022, Rasmussen Reports polled 1,000 Americans. In this poll — taken one year after Skidmore's survey — 34% reported experiencing minor side effects from the jab and 7% reported major side effects.

- CDC's V-Safe data¹³ – In October 2022, ICAN obtained the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's V-Safe data. This is a voluntary program to monitor adverse vaccine reactions. Of the 10.1 million COVID jab recipients who used the app, 7.7% had to seek medical care post-jab.
- Kirsch-funded survey¹⁴ – A June 2022 U.S. survey by the market research company Pollfish found that 16.3% of COVID jabbed respondents experienced an injury, and 9.7% required medical care.

The graphic below, which visually compares Skidmore's findings to the findings of the Rasmussen, V-Safe and Pollfish surveys, was created by InfoGame on Substack.¹⁵ As noted by InfoGame:

"Skidmore's article serves as another sign that the rate of COVID-19 side effects is extremely high and that the COVID-19 vaccines are an unprecedentedly risky medical product."

Rate of significant side effects



Menstrual Irregularities Are Common Post-Job

While we're on the topic of reported side effects, several surveys have also focused on the frequency of abnormal menses in women who got the jab, which could be indicative of reproductive harm. For example:

- A British survey published in early December 2021 found 20% of women experienced menstrual disturbances following their jab.¹⁶
- A study published in Science Advances in mid-July 2022 found 66% of "fully vaccinated" postmenopausal women experienced abnormal breakthrough bleeding. In total, 42.1% reported heavier menstrual flow post-jab (this included women of all ages, as well as transgenders on hormone treatments).¹⁷

- An Italian peer-reviewed study published in March 2022 found that "50-60% of reproductive-age women who received the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine reported menstrual cycle irregularities, regardless of the type of administered vaccine." After the second dose, abnormal menses were reported by 60% to 70%.¹⁸

People in High Places Seek Retraction

Not surprisingly, people in high places are already trying to force a retraction of the paper. A special notice from the editor, dated just two days post-publication, states, "Readers are alerted that the conclusions of this paper are subject to criticisms that are being considered by editors. Specifically, that the claims are unsubstantiated and that there are questions about the quality of the peer review." As noted by Kirsch:¹⁹

"They are actively trying to get the paper retracted because it destroys the narrative. I'm certain they will succeed because journals are under intense pressure to censor any anti-narrative paper. The problem is that Mark's survey was entirely consistent with my surveys.

If they want to have the paper retracted they need to show us THEIR surveys. But of course, they don't have any surveys because they are too afraid of the results.

So they will use hand-waving arguments like "I don't like the methodology" or some nonsense like that instead of gathering their own data. They will NEVER show us survey data that supports their narrative because it isn't there.

That's why there are no success anecdotes. NOBODY can give me the name of a US geriatric practice where all-cause deaths plummeted after the vaccines rolled out. In every case, they went the wrong way. The narrative is unraveling at an accelerated pace but the medical community is still fighting the truth."

Sources and References

- [1, 5, 6, 7 BMC Infectious Diseases 2023; 23 article number 51](#)

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- ^{3, 10, 11, 19} Steve Kirsch Substack January 25, 2023
- ⁴ Michigan State University Mark Skidmore
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- ⁹ NEJM November 4, 2021; 385: 1761-1773
- ¹² Rasmussen Reports December 7, 2022
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- ¹⁴ SKirsch.com July 1, 2022
- ¹⁵ Infogame Substack January 25, 2023
- ¹⁶ MedRxiv December 6, 2021
- ¹⁷ Science Advances July 15, 2022; 8(28)
- ¹⁸ Open Med March 9, 2022; 17(1): 475-484