Table 2: Results of linear regression analysis. The percentage of the population over 65 years of age was associated with higher rates of CSM such that for every percent increase in population over 65 years old, CSM increased by 10% (95% confidence interval: 2% to 18%). The total population of a country was associated with improved CSM (for every unit increase there was a 1% decrease in CSM (95% CI: 0.53 to 1.47%). An active BCG vaccination program for the preceding 15 years was shown to reduce CSM significantly by 71% (95% CI: 53 to 89%).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Univariate | Multivariate |
| Variable | Estimate (95% CI) (transformed from log) | p | Estimate (95% CI)(transformed from log)\* | P |
| % population over 65 years old | 1.184 ± 0.064 | P<0.001 | 1.1 ± 0.07 | 0.009 |
| Total 2020 population | 0.99 ± 0.006 | P<0.001 | 0.99 ± 0.0047 | 0.03 |
| BCG vaccination in the preceding 15 years | 0.1 ± 0.054 | P<0.001 | 0.29 ± 0.18 | 0.011 |
| Population density | 1 ± 0.003 | 0.78 |  | Not significant |
| Average temperature | 0.913 ± 0.04 | P<0.001 |  | Not significant |
| GDP per capita | 1 ± 0 | P<0.001 |  | Not significant |
| Stringency Index | 0.97 ± 0.022 | 0.012 |  | Not significant |
| BCG vaccination in the preceding 40 years | 0.235 ± 0.136 | 0.001 |  | Not significant |
| BCG coverage in last 40 years | 0.988 ± 0.008 | 0.007 |  | Not significant |
| Polio vaccine coverage | 1.009 ± 0.012 | 0.16 |  | Not significant |
| Polio vaccine duration | 1.009 ± 0.013 | 0.18 |  | Not significant |
| Measles vaccine coverage | 0.005 ± 0.008 | 0.21 |  | Not significant |
| Measles vaccine duration | 0.0004 ± 0.0006 | 0.16 |  | Not significant |

\*The antilog of all estimates. For example, when % population above 65 yrs. increases by 1%, the deaths/mn on an average increase by 1.10 times, i.e., 10% (with a 95% CI of 1.02 to 1.18 or 2% to 18%). Likewise, when a country has BCG coverage in the last 15 years, the deaths/mn decreases by 0.29 times, i.e., 71% (with a 95% CI of 0.11 to 0.47 or 89% to 53%)