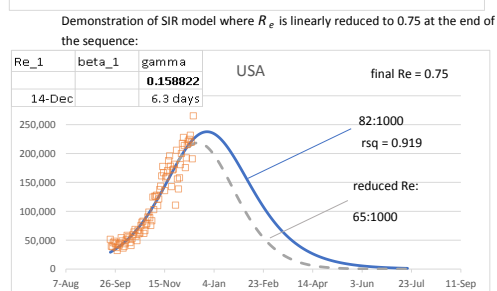
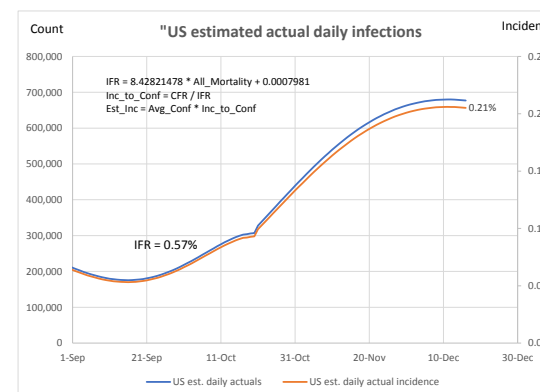
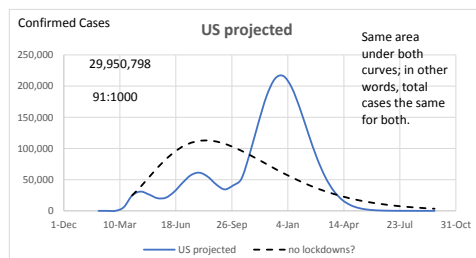
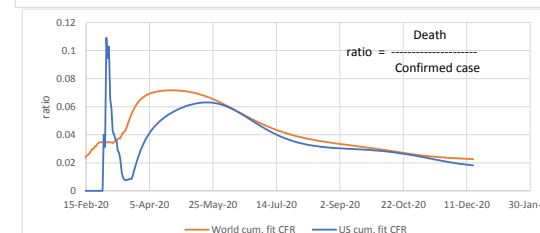
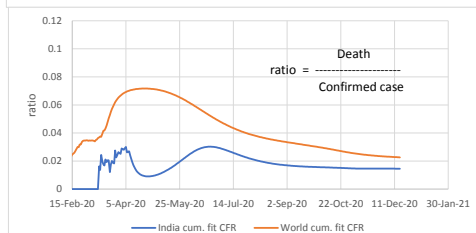
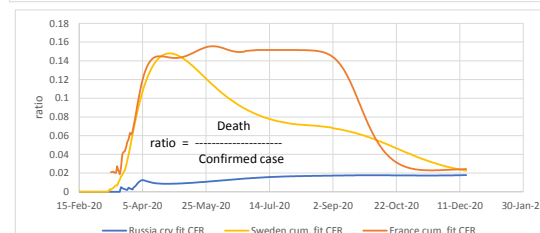
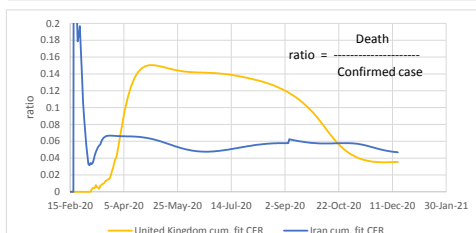
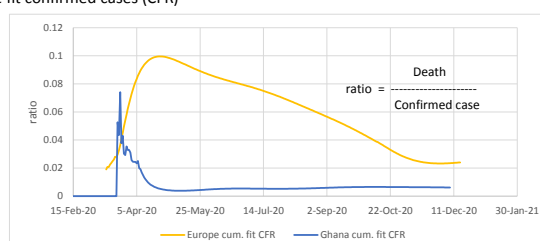
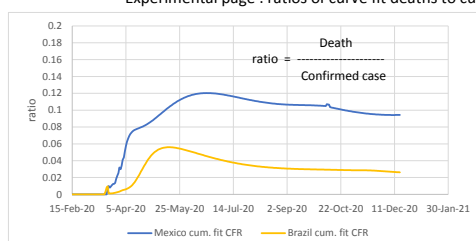
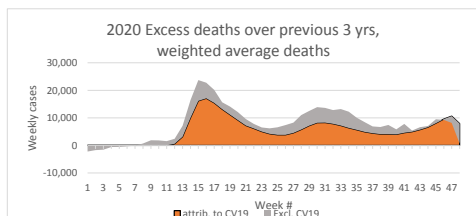


Experimental page : ratios of curve fit deaths to curve fit confirmed cases (CFR)



Reducing the R_e while keeping gamma constant is the same as reducing contact rate. Contact rate is reduced through isolation, lockdowns, and vaccinations. This case about 17:1000 benefit (21%).



False Positives Demonstration

Use 0.21% from US est. incidence above as estimated daily incidence
Prevalence estimated as avg. infected period of 2 weeks X incidence

99% accuracy of test		0.21% X 14 = 2.940%
test pos	test neg	
2.772%	0.972%	3.74%
0.028%	96.228%	96.26%
2.800%	97.200%	100.00%

False pos. is a bit over 1/4 of total positives!

TRUE +	FALSE +	Total
2.772%/3.74%	0.972%/3.74%	2.800%
74.0%	26.0%	100.00%

Counter-act this tendency by increasing test sensitivity. However this may increase false negatives, the recipients of which may be positive, think they're negative, and go spread it around some more.

USA Excess Deaths (from CDC data):

Annualized on 48 weeks	All Cause	All Cause, excl. CV19	CV19
3 yr average before 2020	855:100,000	855:100,000	-
2020	978:100,000	890:100,000	-
Diff.	123:100,000	35:100,000	88:100,000
Diff.	+14.4%	+4.1%	+10.3%
3 yr average weighted	859:100,000		

29% of All-Cause excess deaths are non-CV19

Here are some demonstrations of SIR model, using R_e , gamma, and beta

