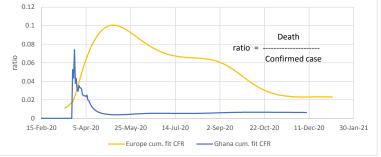
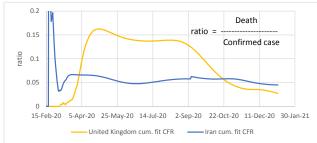
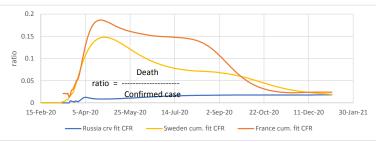
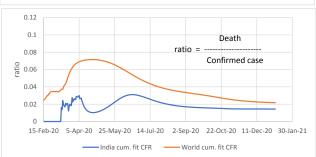
## Experimental page: ratios of curve fit deaths to curve fit confirmed cases (CFR)

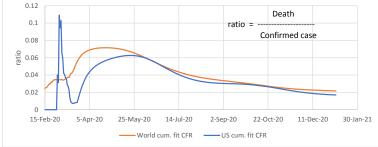


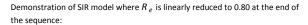


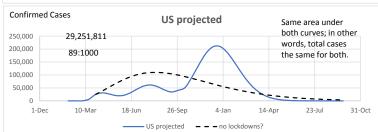


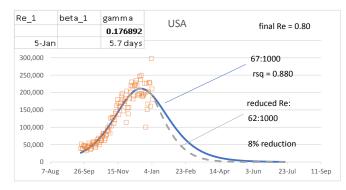


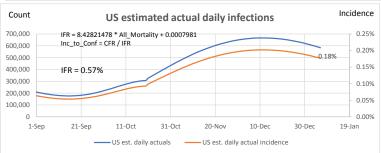




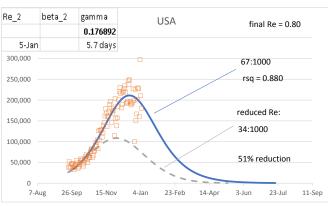








0.18% X 14 = 2.520%



## False Positives Demonstration

Use 0.18% from US est. incidence above as estimated daily incidence *Prevalence* estimated as avg. infected period of 2 weeks X incidence

 99% accuracy of test

 Positive
 Negative

 test pos
 2.495%
 0.975%
 3.47%

 test neg
 0.025%
 96.505%
 96.53%

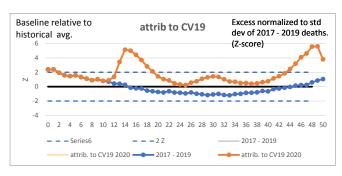
 2.520%
 97.480%
 100.00%

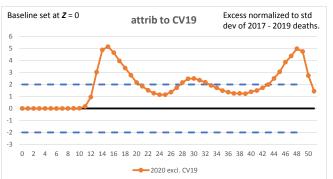
False pos. is a bit over 1/4 of total positives!

TRUE + 2.495%/3.47% 71.9% FALSE + 0.975%/3.47% 28.1% 100.00%

Reducing the  $R_e$  while keeping gamma constant is the same as reducing contact rate. Contact rate is reduced through isolation, lockdowns, and vaccinations. Seems to indicate timing of start of measures is a big factor. The orange data taken as without measures, but we know certain measures were taken. Hard to determine effect, without a basis of comparison.

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 52 weeks		Weeks are labelled 0 thru 51	
	All Cause	All Cause, excl. CV19	CV19
3 yr average before 2020	859:100,000	876:100,000	-
2020	1009:100,000	909:100,000	-
Diff.	133:100,000	34:100,000	99:100,000

3 yr average 859:100,000

26% of All-Cause excess deaths are non-CV19

https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Excess-Deaths-Associated-with-COVID-19/xkkf-xrst/data

K = 0.318

gamma = 0.171  $R_o = \exp(K/\text{gamma}) = 6.42$ gamma = 0.286  $R > [1-1/R_0]/N = 3.04$  84% <=Herd immunity

R is recovered variable.

