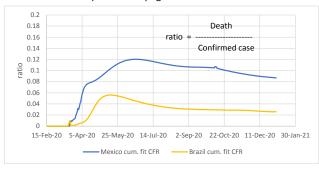
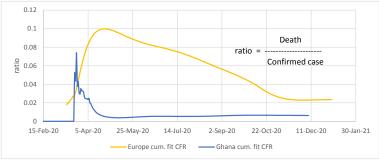
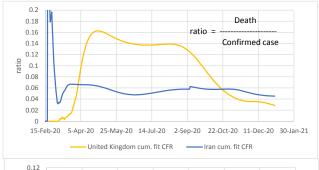
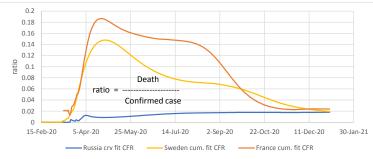
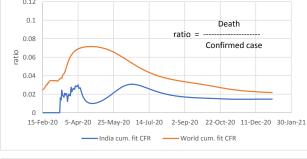
Experimental page: ratios of curve fit deaths to curve fit confirmed cases (CFR)

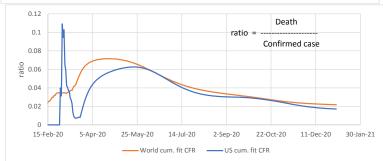


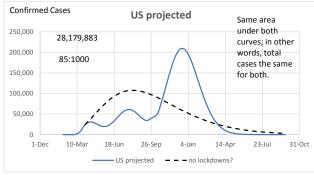


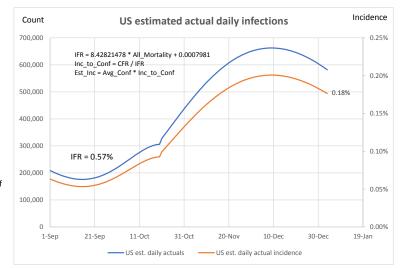






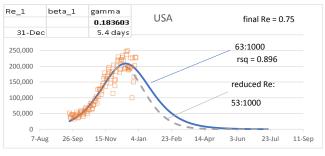






Demonstration of SIR model where $R_{\,e}$ is linearly reduced to 0.75 at the end of the sequence:

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

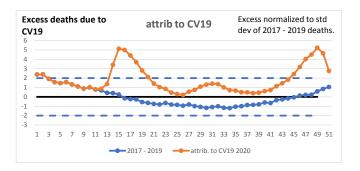
0.18% X 14 = 2.520%

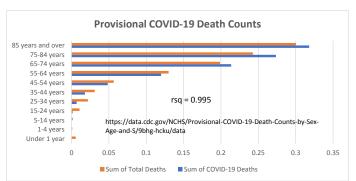
	Positive	Negative	
test pos	2.495%	0.975%	3.47%
test neg	0.025%	96.505%	96.53%
	2.520%	97.480%	100.00%

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

Reducing the R_e while keeping gamma constant is the same as reducing	cing
contact rate. Contact rate is reduced through isolation, lockdowns, a	nd
vaccinations. This case about 10:1000 benefit (16%).	

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 51 weeks

	All Cause	All Cause, excl. CV19	CV19
3 yr average before 2020	858:100,000	858:100,000	-
2020	988:100,000	892:100,000	-
Diff.	130:100,000	34:100,000	96:100,000

3 yr average 859:100,000

20%

10%

Under 1

year years years years years years years

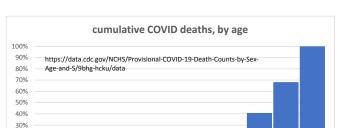
1-4

5-14

26% of All-Cause excess de

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

gamma = 0.171 K = 0.318 gamma=0.286 $R_o = \exp(K/\text{gamma}) = 6.421$ 221,571,317



15-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64

75-84 85 years

years and over

65-74

years

