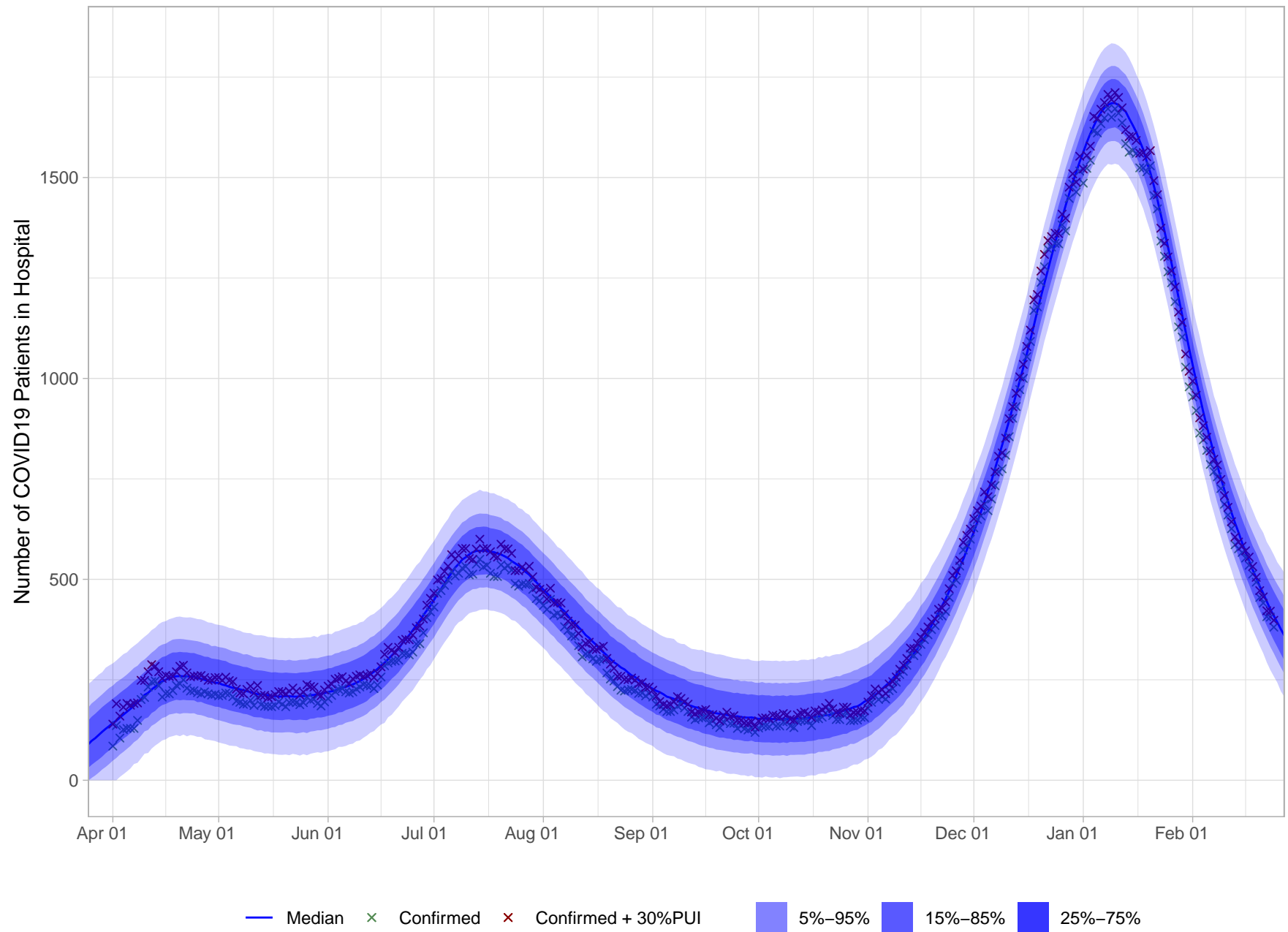
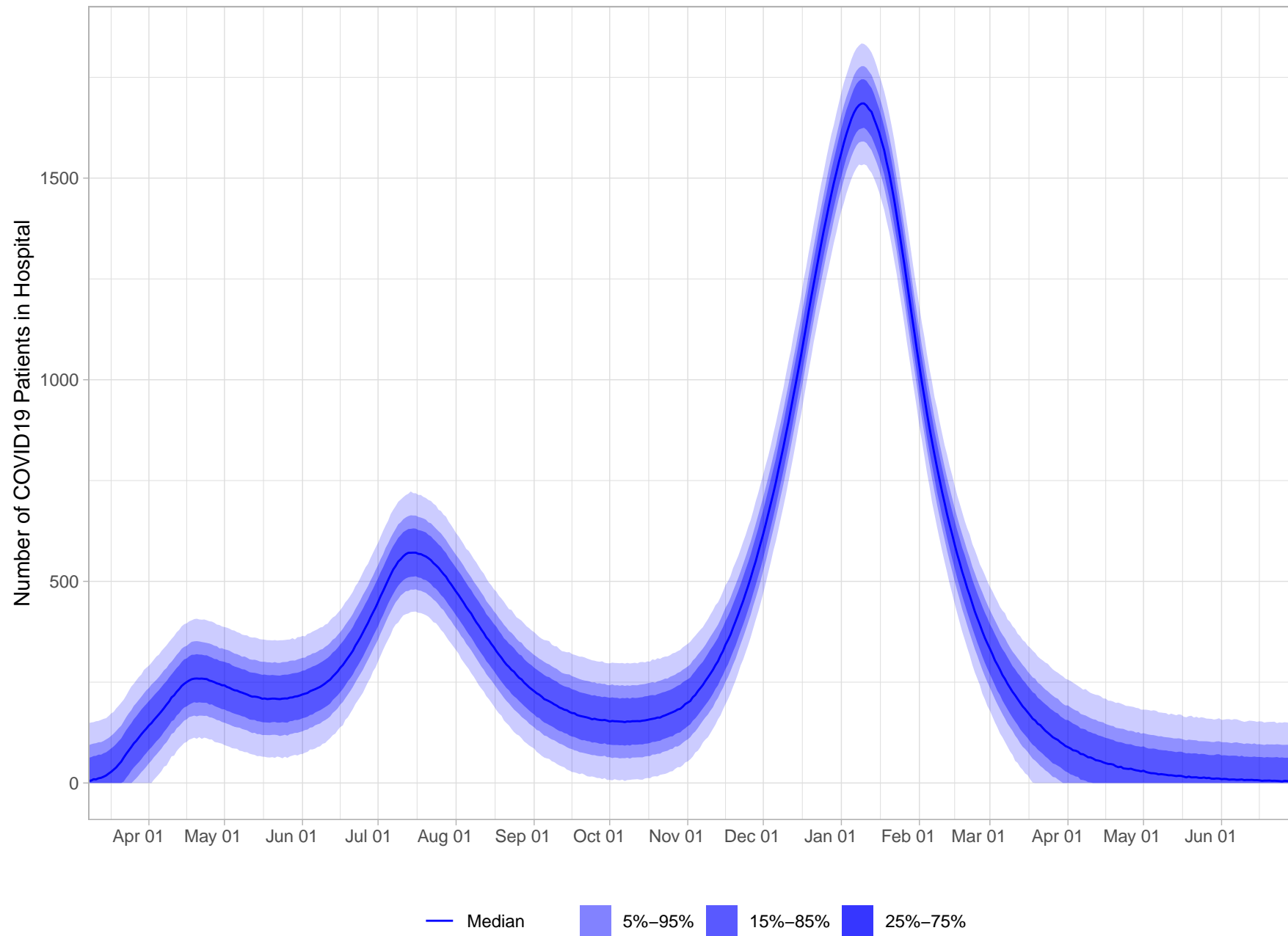


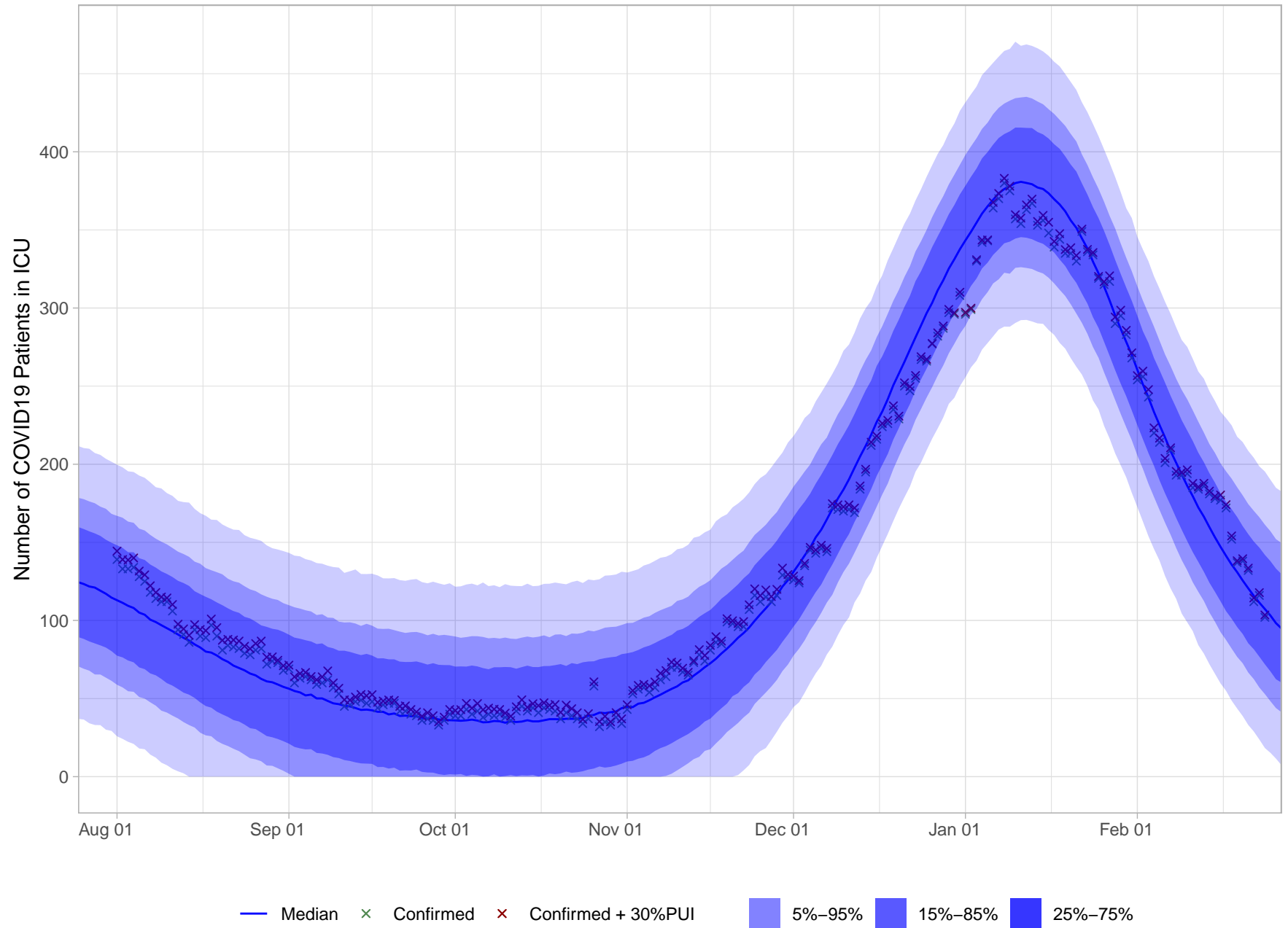
Short Term Hospitalization Projection



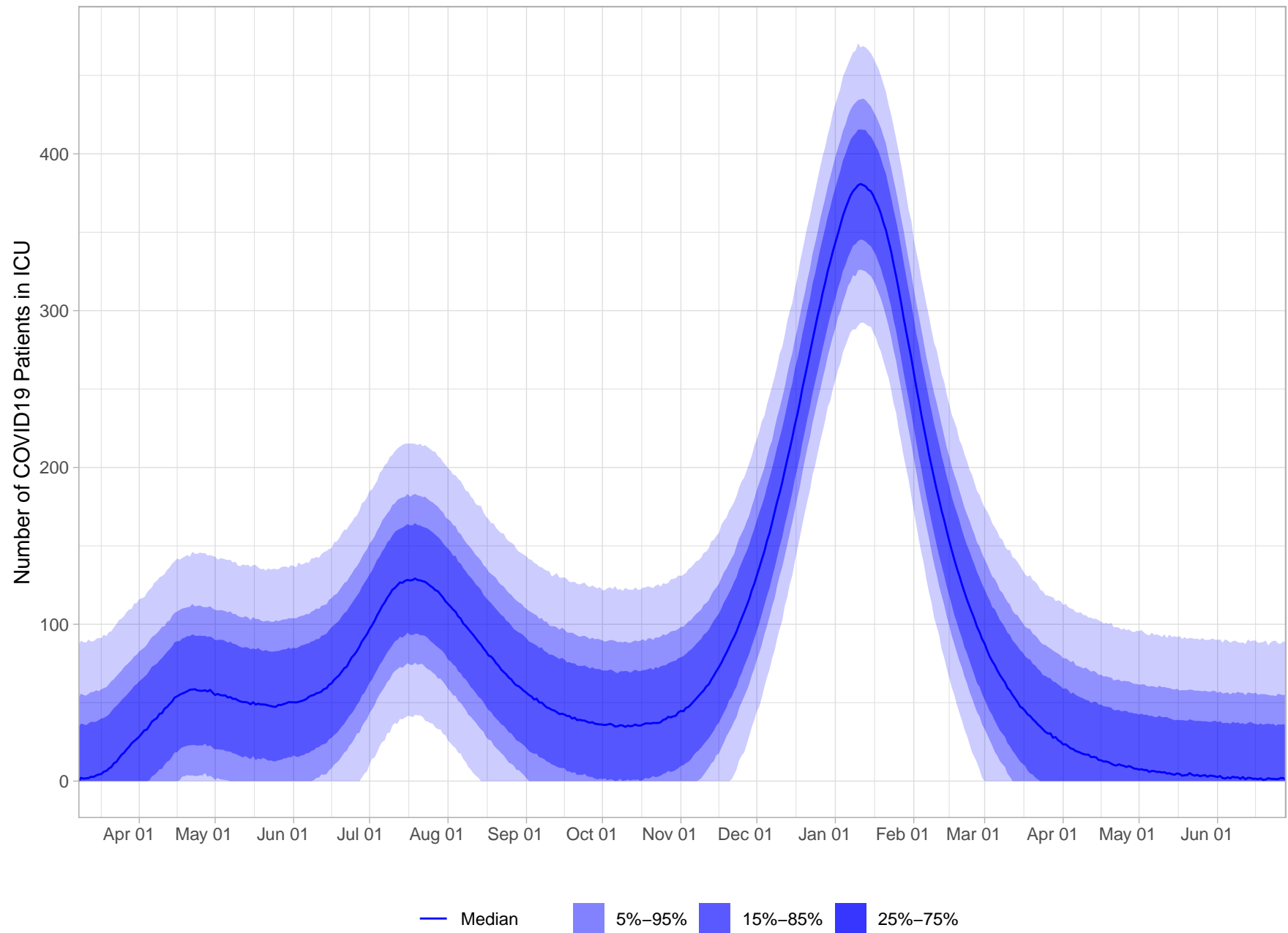
Long Term Hospitalization Projection



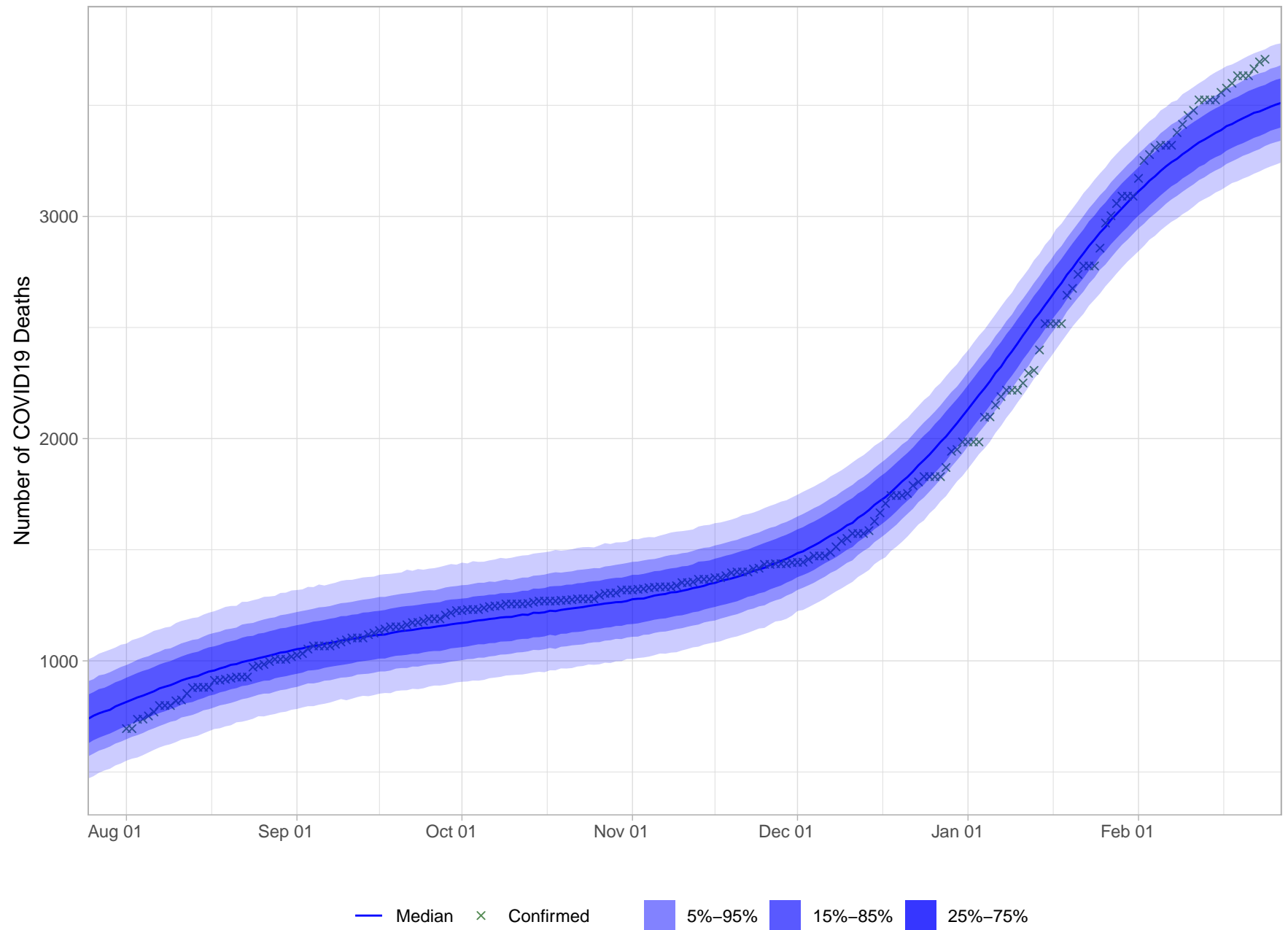
Short Term ICU Projection



Long Term ICU Projection

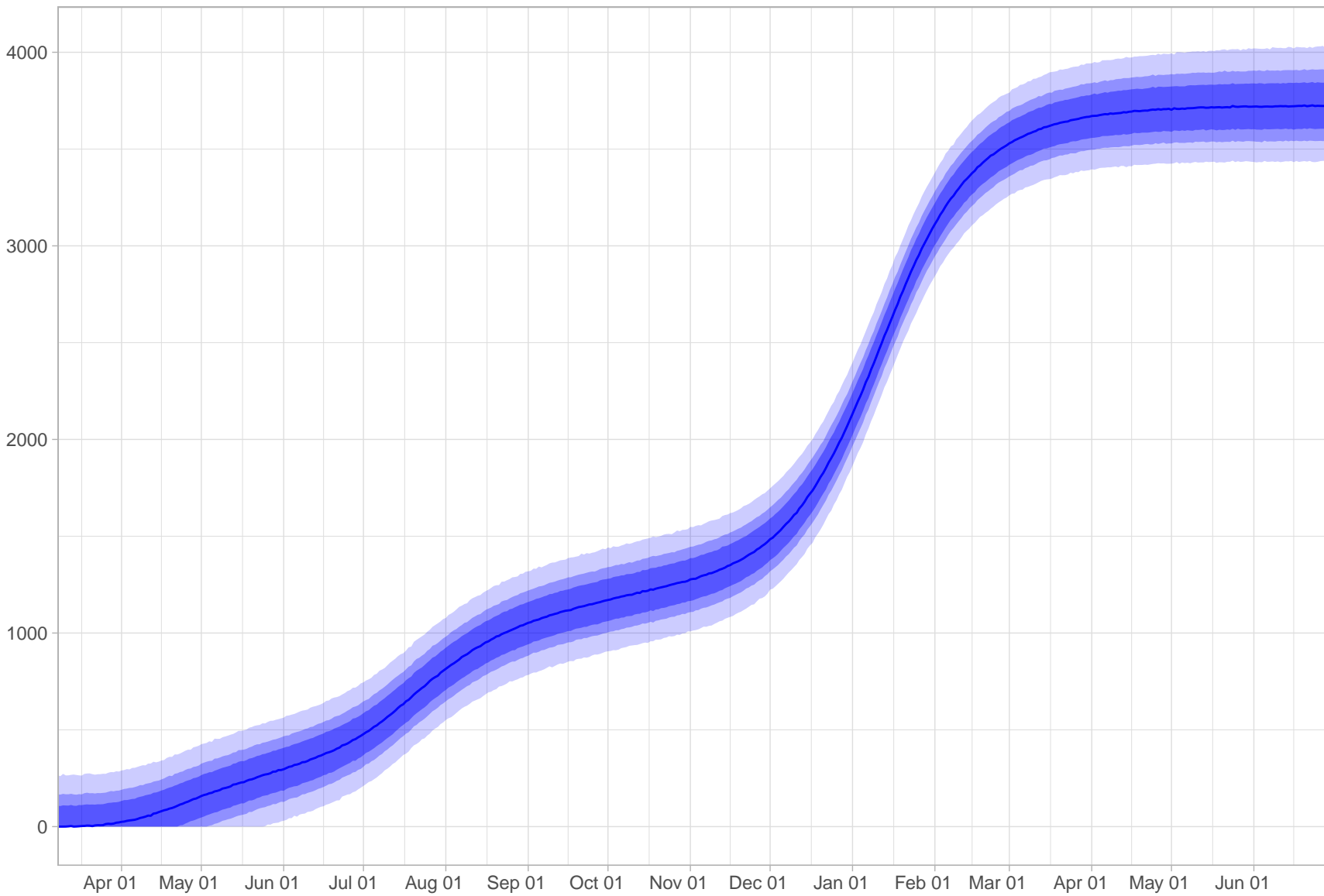


Short Term Death Projection



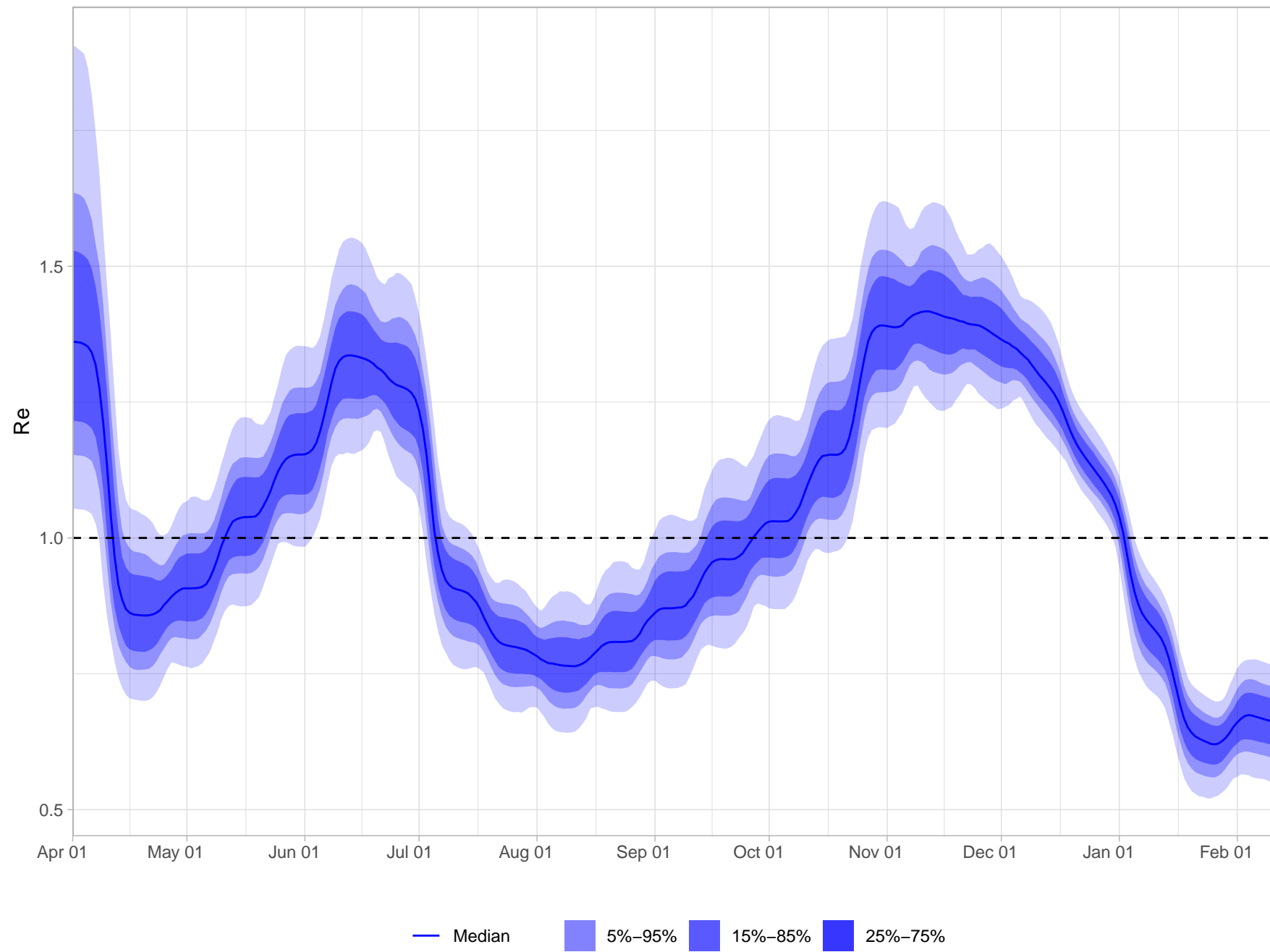
Long Term Death Projection

Number of COVID19 Deaths



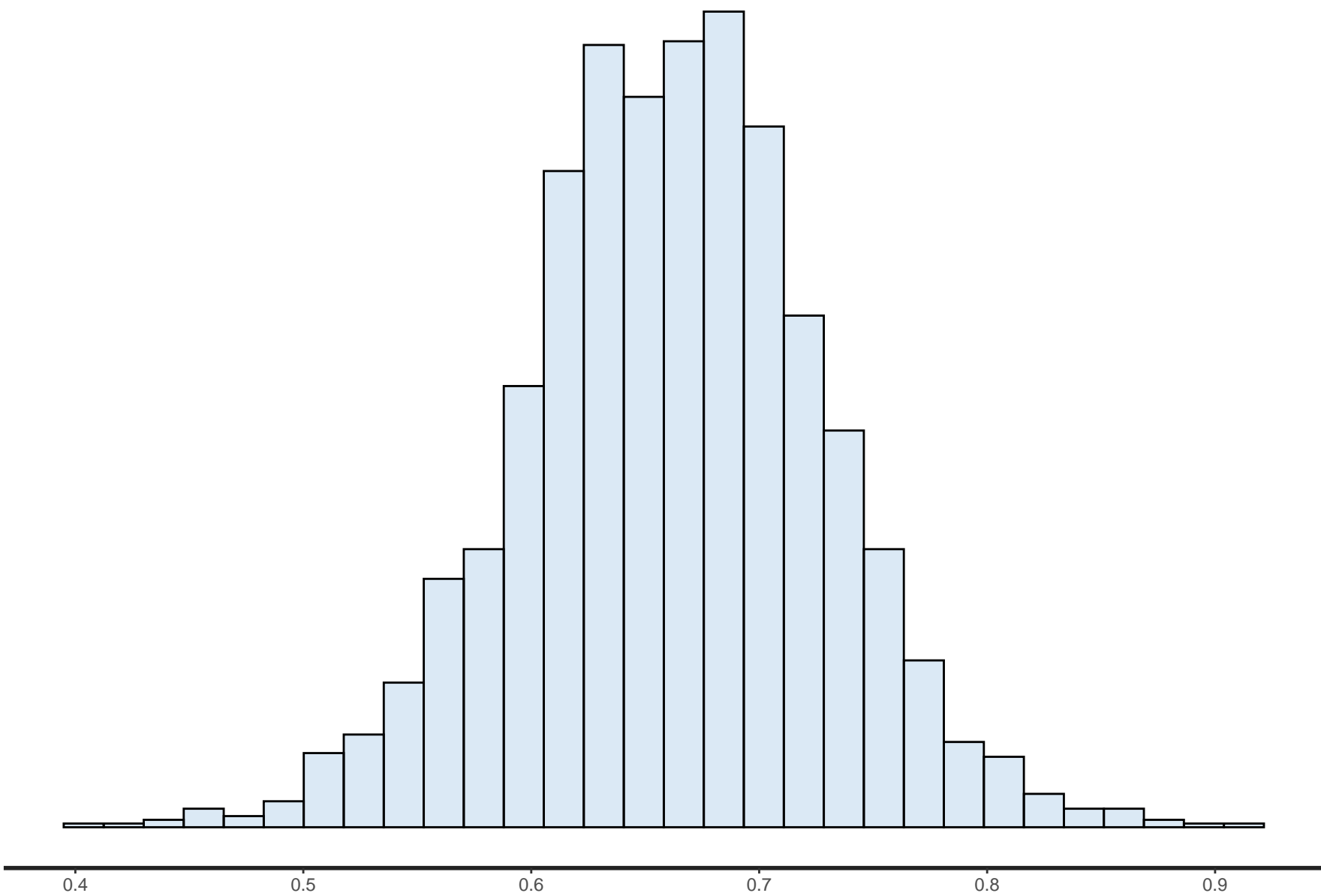
— Median 5%-95% 15%-85% 25%-75%

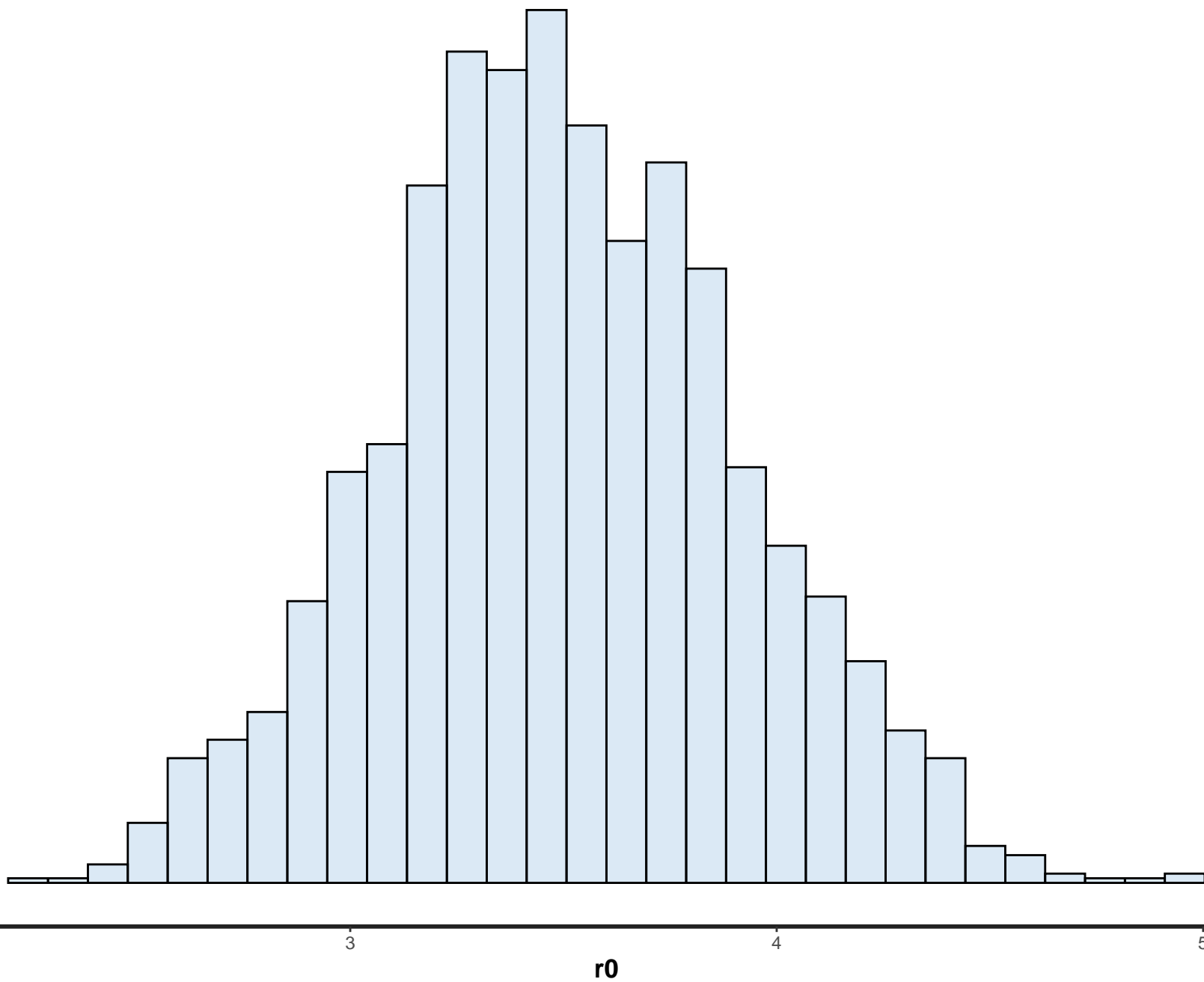
Effective Reproduction Number

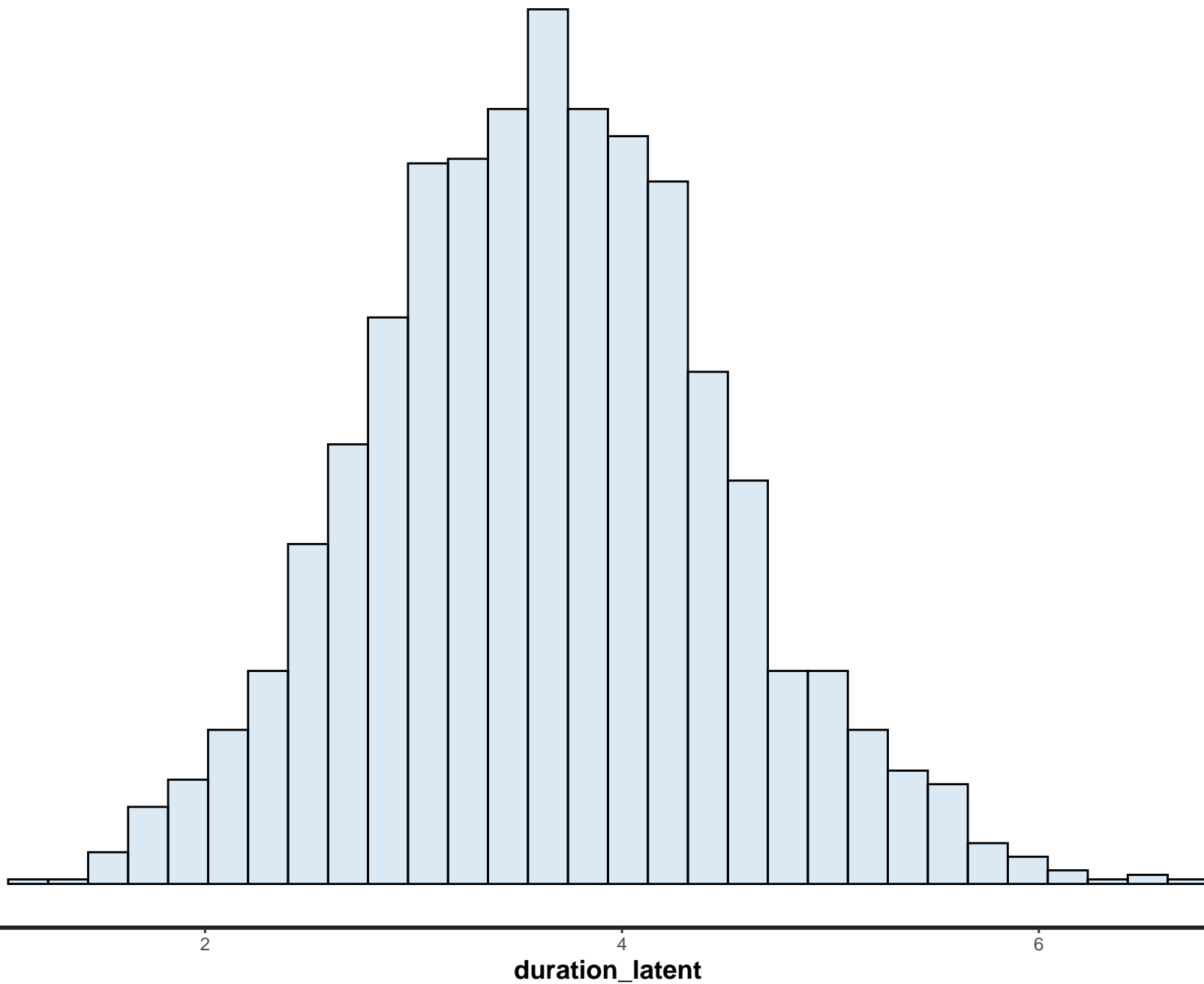


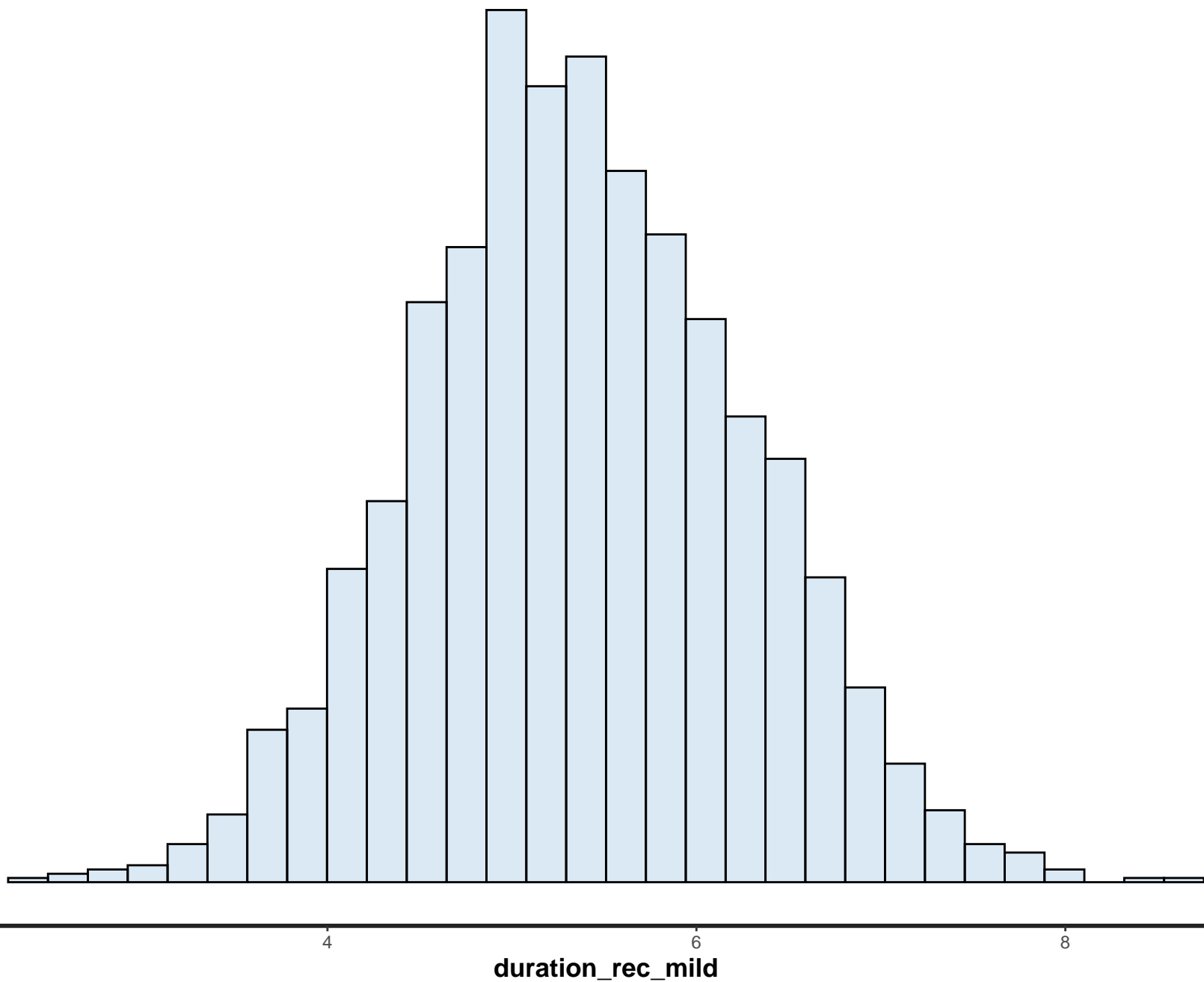
Rt as of 2021-02-10

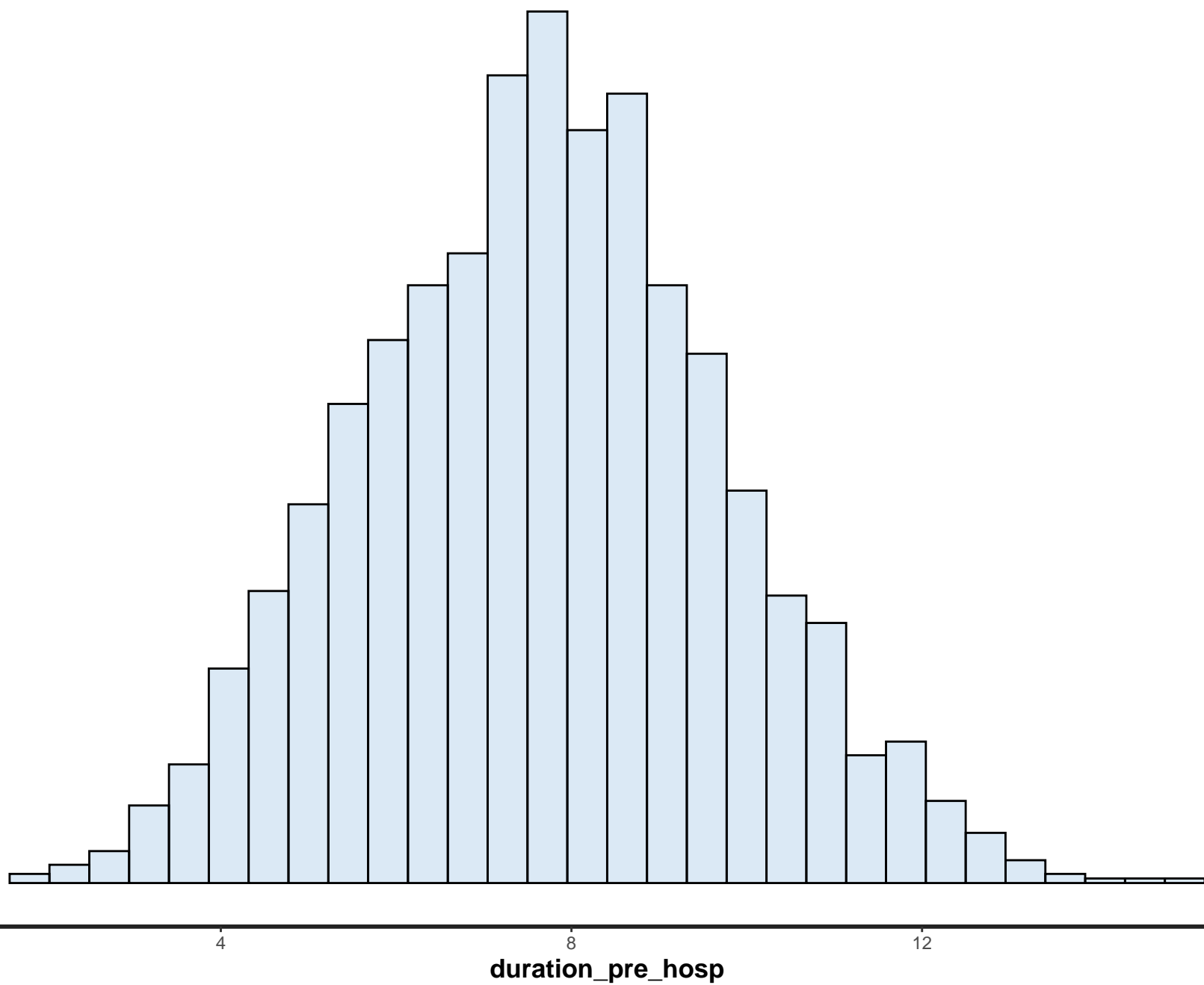
5% 10% 25% 50% 75% 90% 95%
0.55 0.58 0.62 0.66 0.70 0.74 0.77

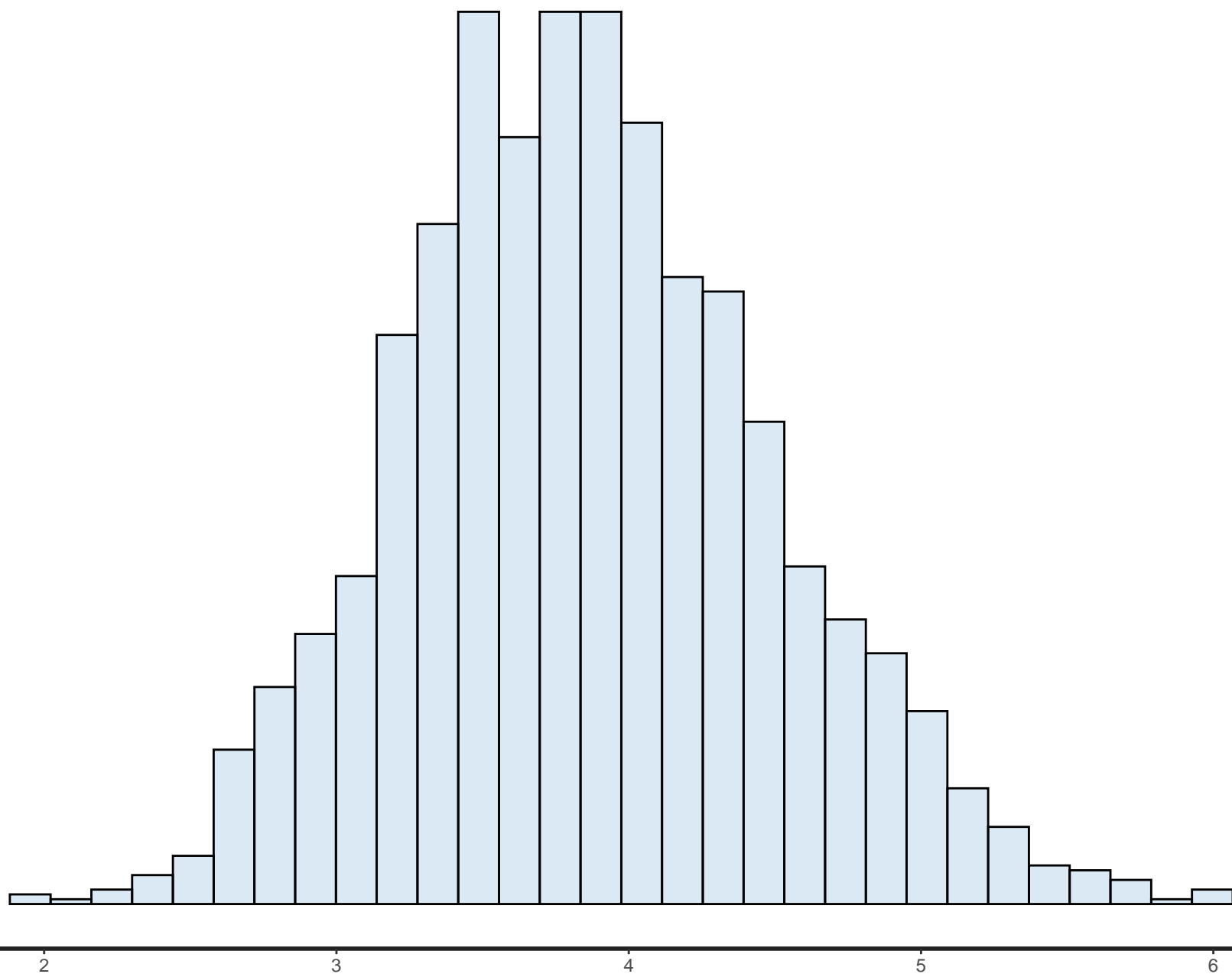


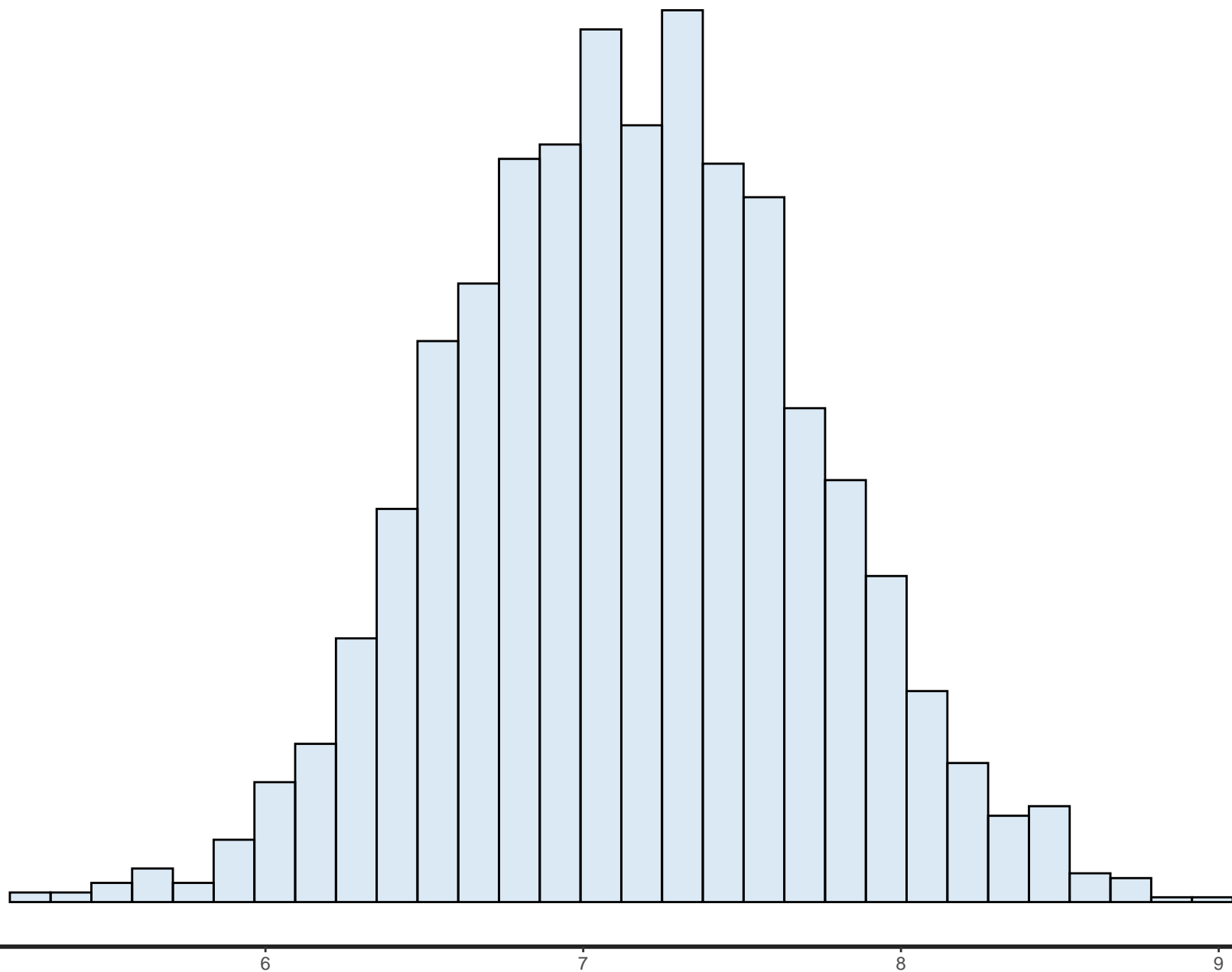


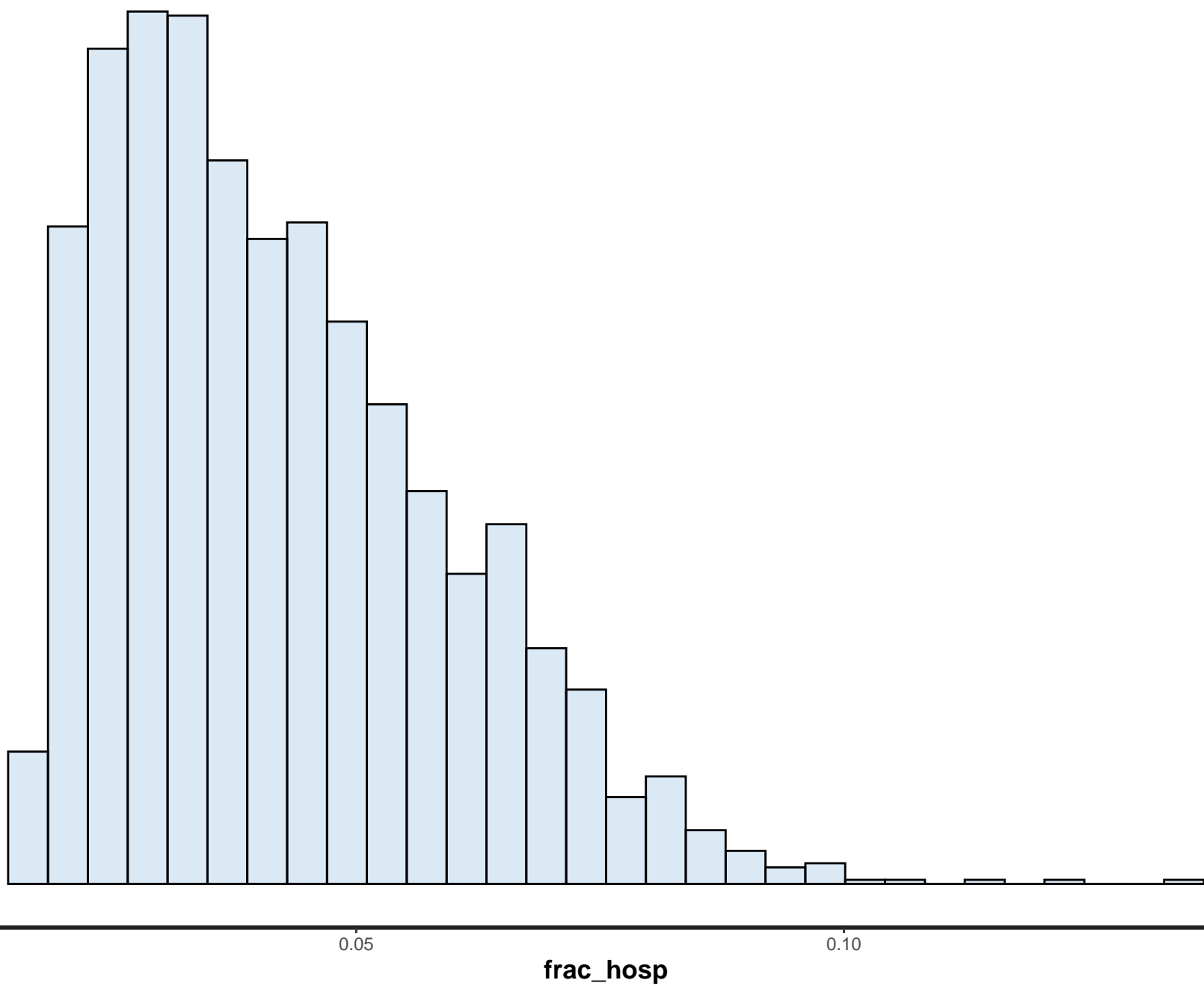


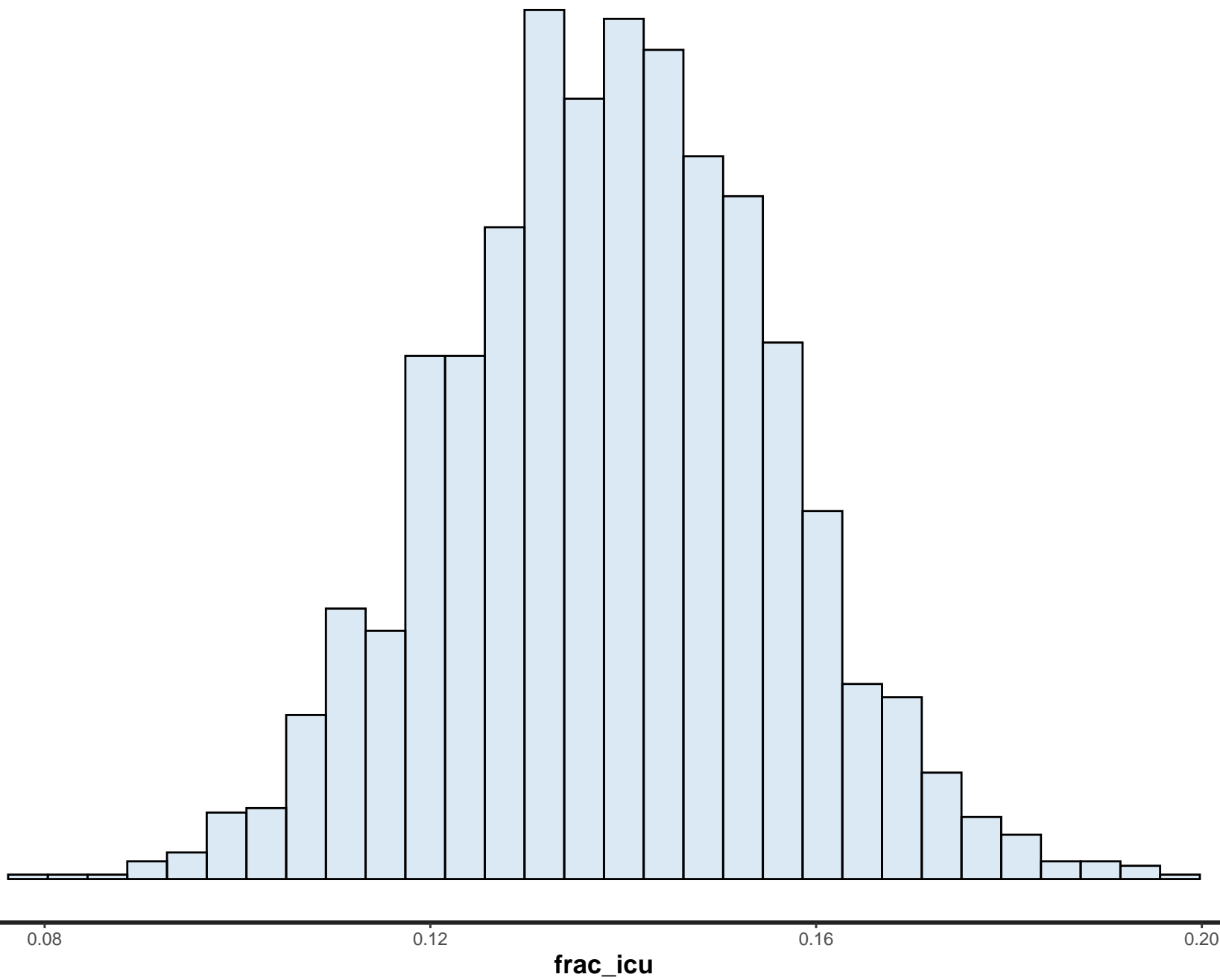


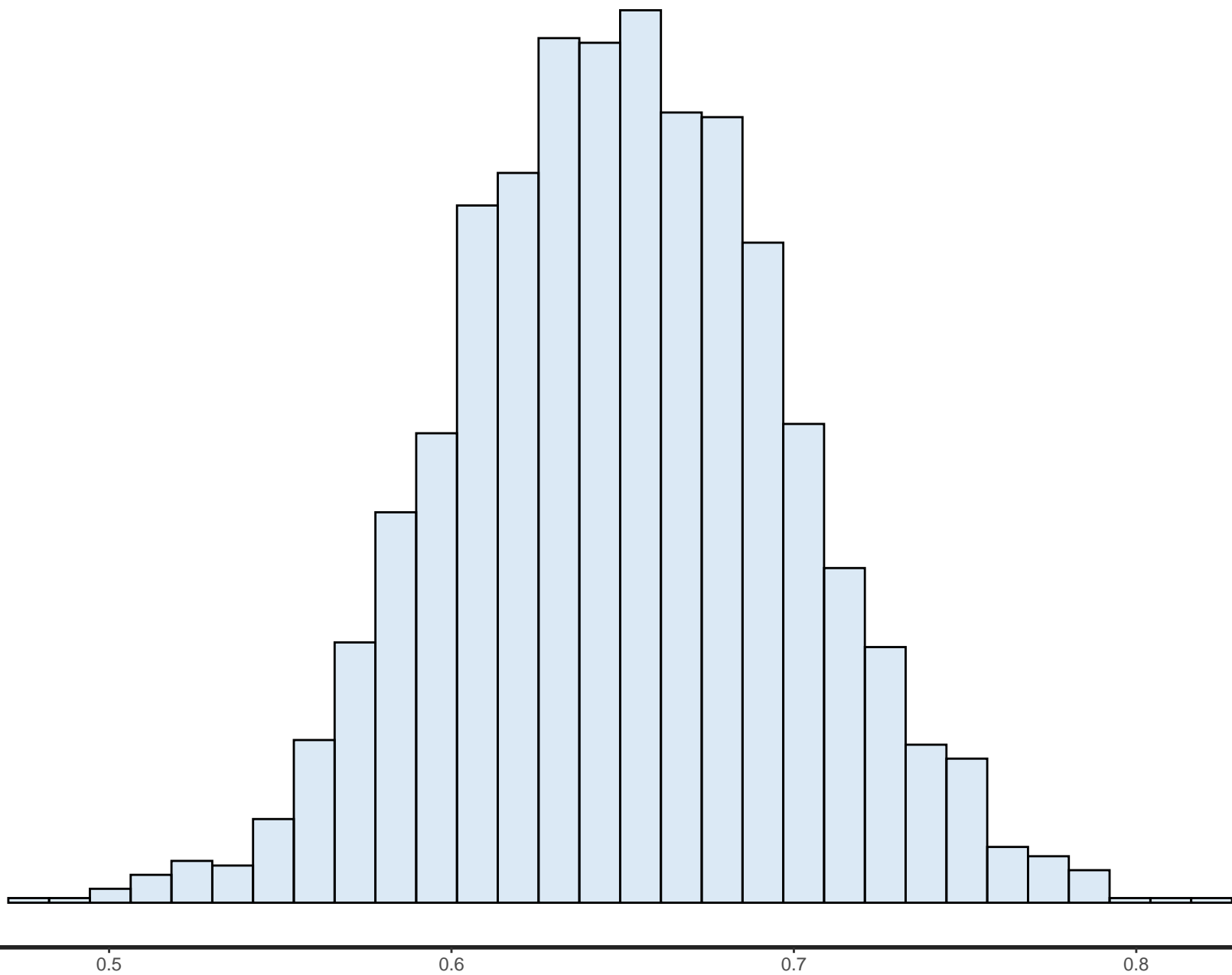












A histogram representing the distribution of the number of clusters per node. The x-axis ranges from 0.5 to 2.0 with major ticks at 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0. The y-axis represents frequency, with a maximum value of 6 indicated by a tick mark. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, peaking at approximately 7 bars around the value 1.0. Most of the data points are concentrated between 0.8 and 1.5.

A histogram representing the distribution of the number of clusters per node. The x-axis ranges from approximately 0.7 to 2.0, with major ticks at 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0. The y-axis represents frequency, ranging from 0 to 16. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, peaking at 18 for the bin [1.0, 1.1). There are small bars extending down to approximately 0.7 and 2.0.

A histogram representing the probability mass function for the number of trials until success, where $n = 10$. The x-axis is labeled from 1.0 to 2.0 with major ticks at 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0. The y-axis represents relative frequency, ranging from 0 to 0.1. The bars show a unimodal distribution centered around 1.1, with a peak bar height of approximately 0.11. The distribution tapers off as the number of trials increases beyond 1.5.[illegible]

A histogram showing the frequency distribution of the number of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis is labeled with values from 0.50 to 1.75 in increments of 0.25. The y-axis represents frequency, with a maximum value of 10. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, with the highest frequency (10) occurring at 0.875 and 0.9375 correct answers.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
0.75	1
0.80	2
0.85	1
0.90	3
0.95	4
1.00	6
1.05	7
1.10	8
1.15	9
1.20	10
1.25	9
1.30	7
1.35	6
1.40	5
1.45	4
1.50	3
1.55	2
1.60	1
1.65	1
1.70	1

A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, ranging from 5 to 15. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 10 correct answers.

A histogram showing the frequency distribution of the number of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis is labeled with values 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0. The y-axis represents frequency, with a scale from 0 to 10. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, with a peak frequency of 10 at 1.0 correct answers.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
0.5	1
0.6	2
0.7	3
0.8	4
0.9	6
1.0	10
1.1	9
1.2	7
1.3	6
1.4	4
1.5	3
1.6	2
1.7	1
1.8	1
1.9	1
2.0	1

A histogram showing the frequency of the number of children per family. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of children' and ranges from 0 to 2.5 with major ticks at 1.0 and 1.5. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 15 with major ticks at 5, 10, and 15. The bars are light blue with black outlines. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.0 to 1.25 children per family.

A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, with labels at 0.75, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.50. The y-axis represents the frequency, with a peak of 10 at 1.00. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 10 correct answers.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
6	1
7	2
8	3
9	5
10	10
11	8
12	5
13	3
14	2
15	1

A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, ranging from 0.7 to 1.3 (likely representing 7 to 13). The y-axis represents the frequency. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 9.5 correct answers.

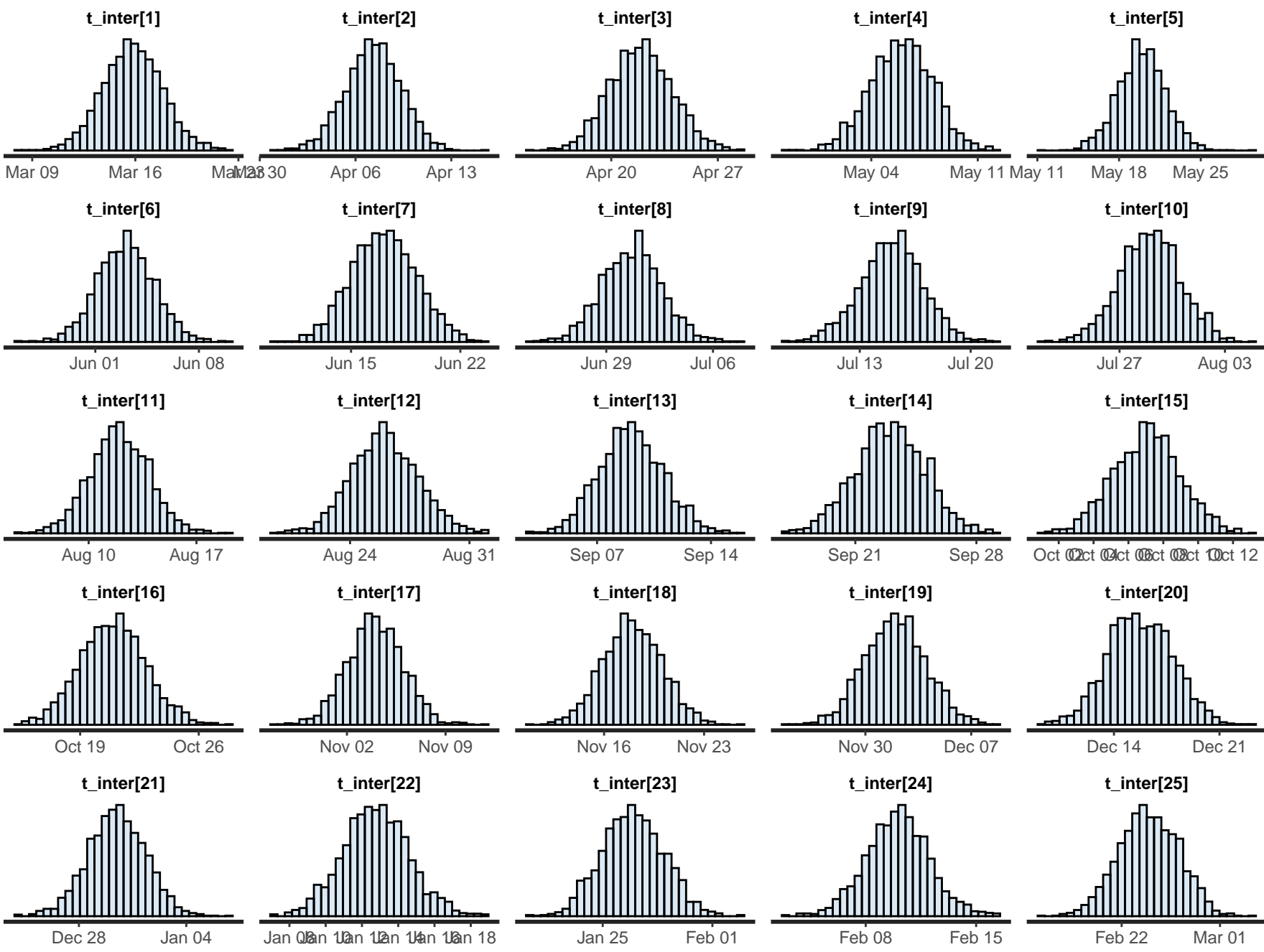
A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of correct answers' and ranges from 0.50 to 1.50. The y-axis represents frequency, with a peak of 10 at 8 correct answers. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed.

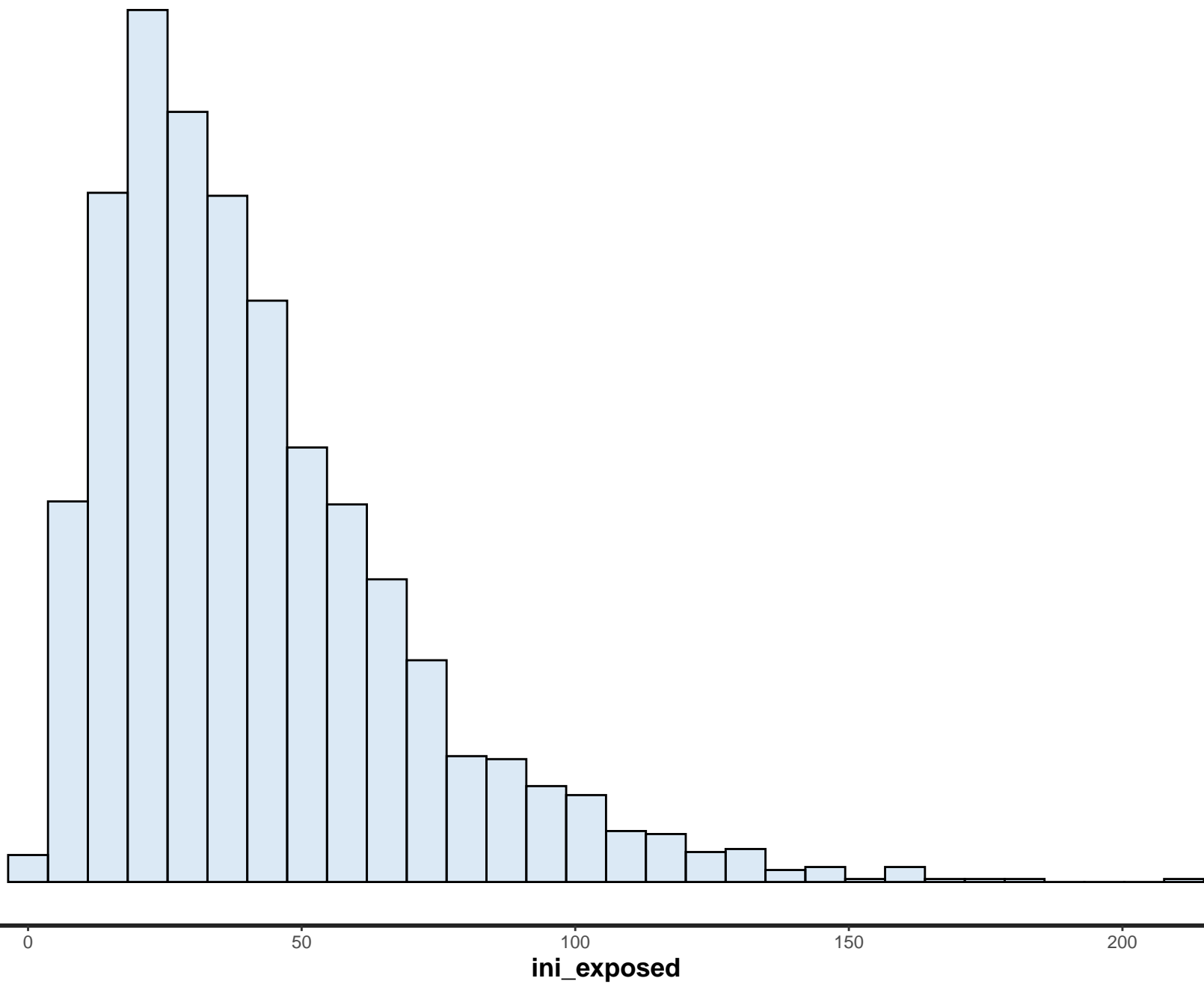
A histogram showing the distribution of the number of trials until the first success. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 1.5 with major ticks at 0, 0.75, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.5. The y-axis represents frequency, with a maximum value of 10. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, with the highest frequency (10) occurring at 0.75 trials. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, ranging from 0 to 18. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 10 correct answers.

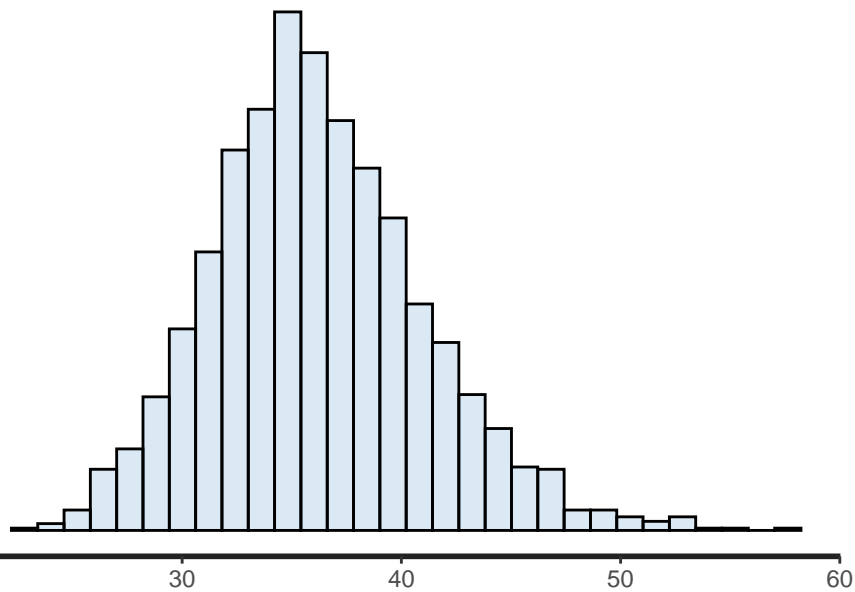
Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	6
6	8
7	10
8	10
9	11
10	12
11	11
12	10
13	9
14	8
15	7
16	6
17	5
18	4

A histogram showing the distribution of the sample mean of 1000 samples of size 100. The distribution is approximately normal, centered at 1.0, with a peak frequency of about 100. The x-axis is labeled with 0.8, 1.0, and 1.2.

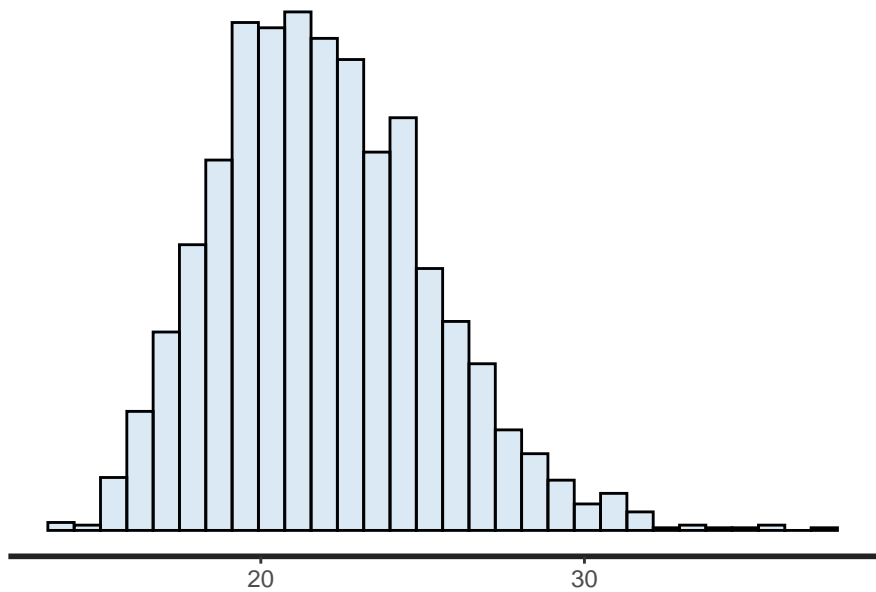




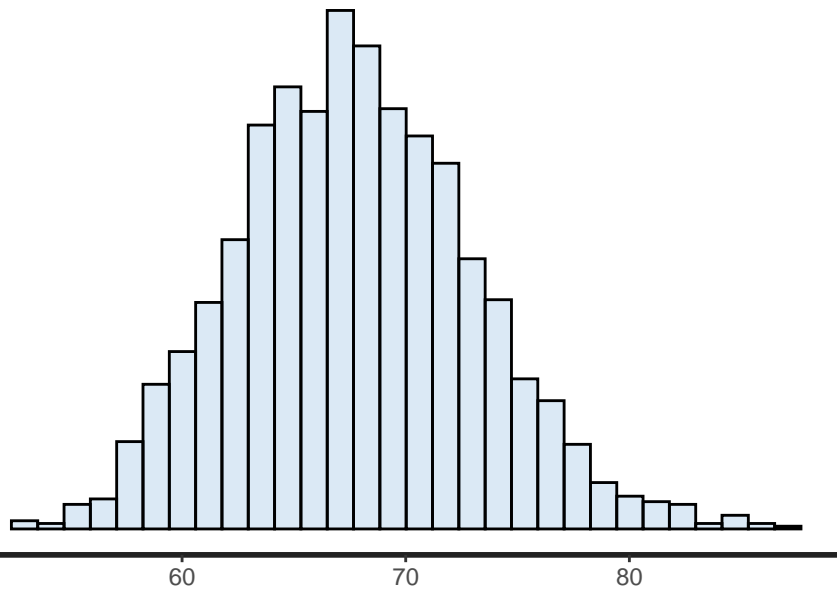
sigma_obs[1]



sigma_obs[2]



sigma_obs[3]



sigma_obs[4]

