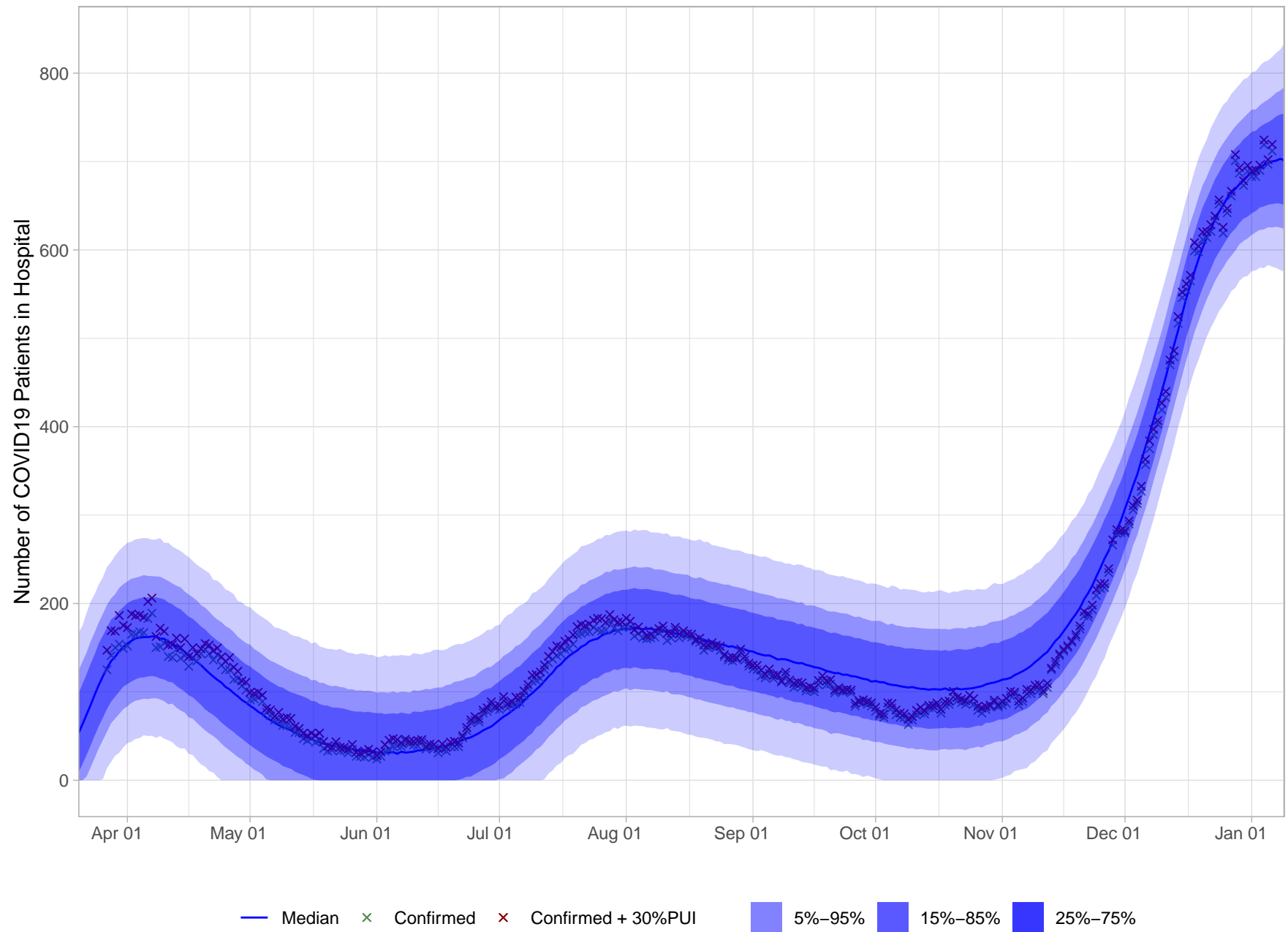
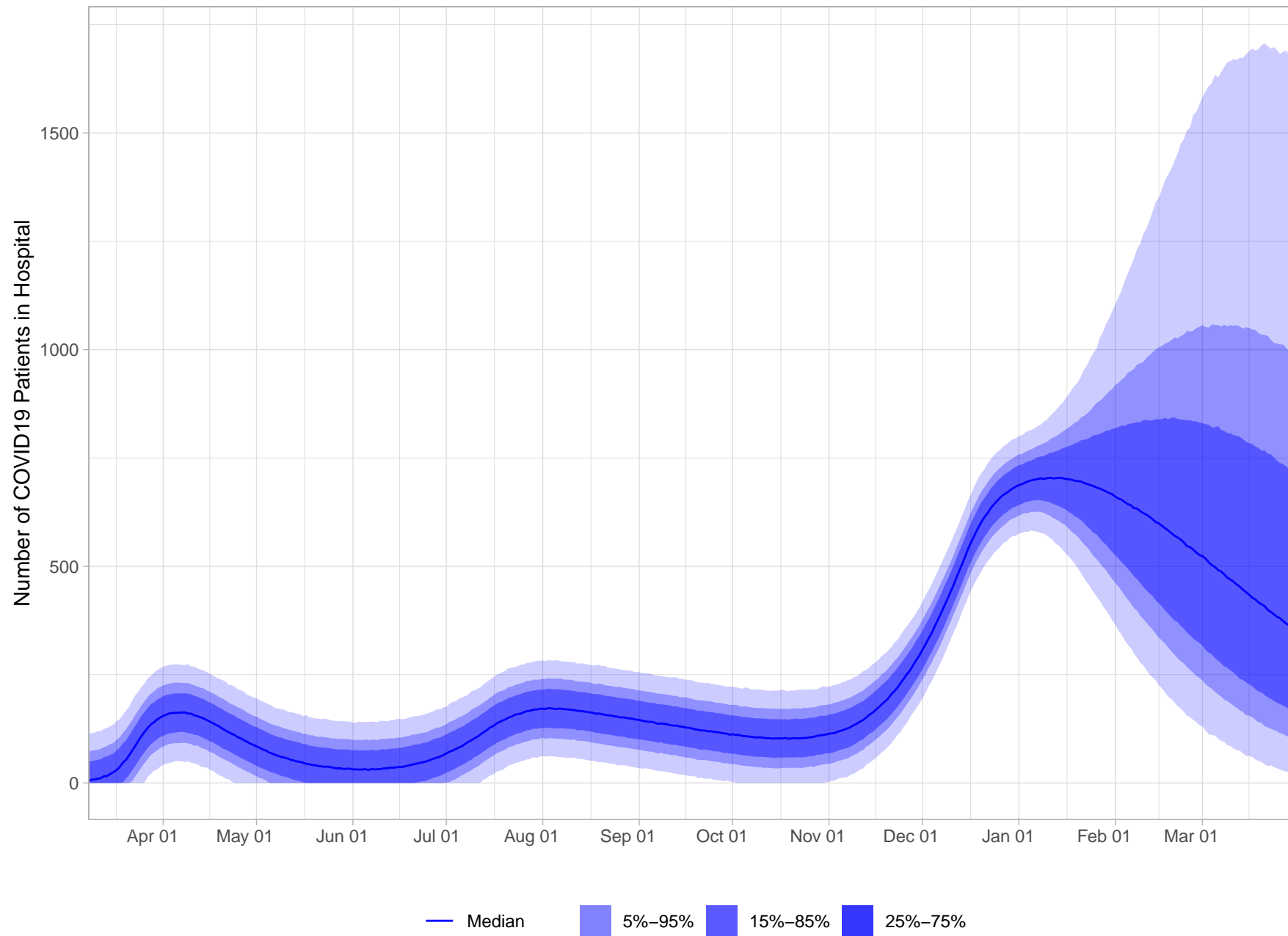


Short Term Hospitalization Projection

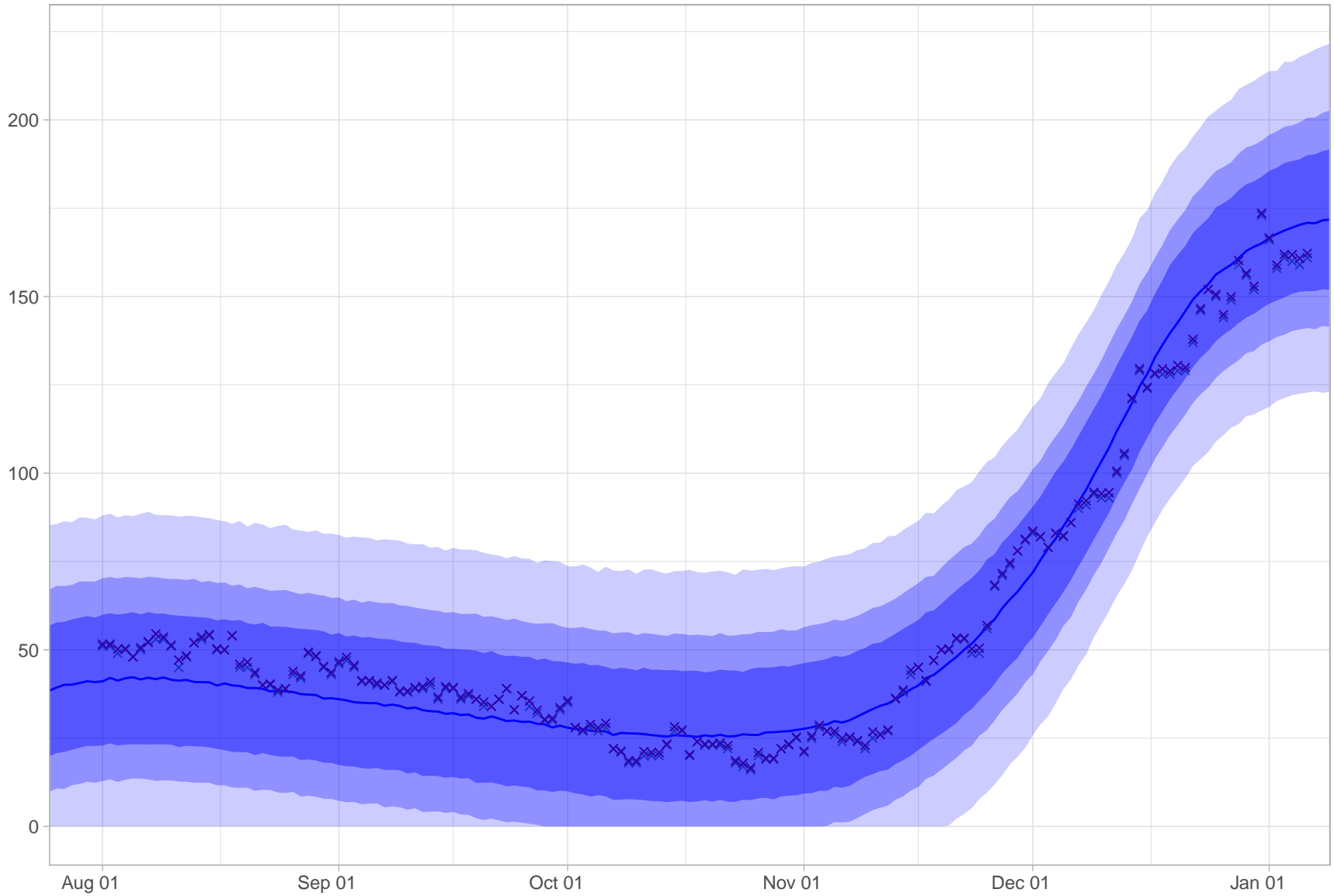


Long Term Hospitalization Projection



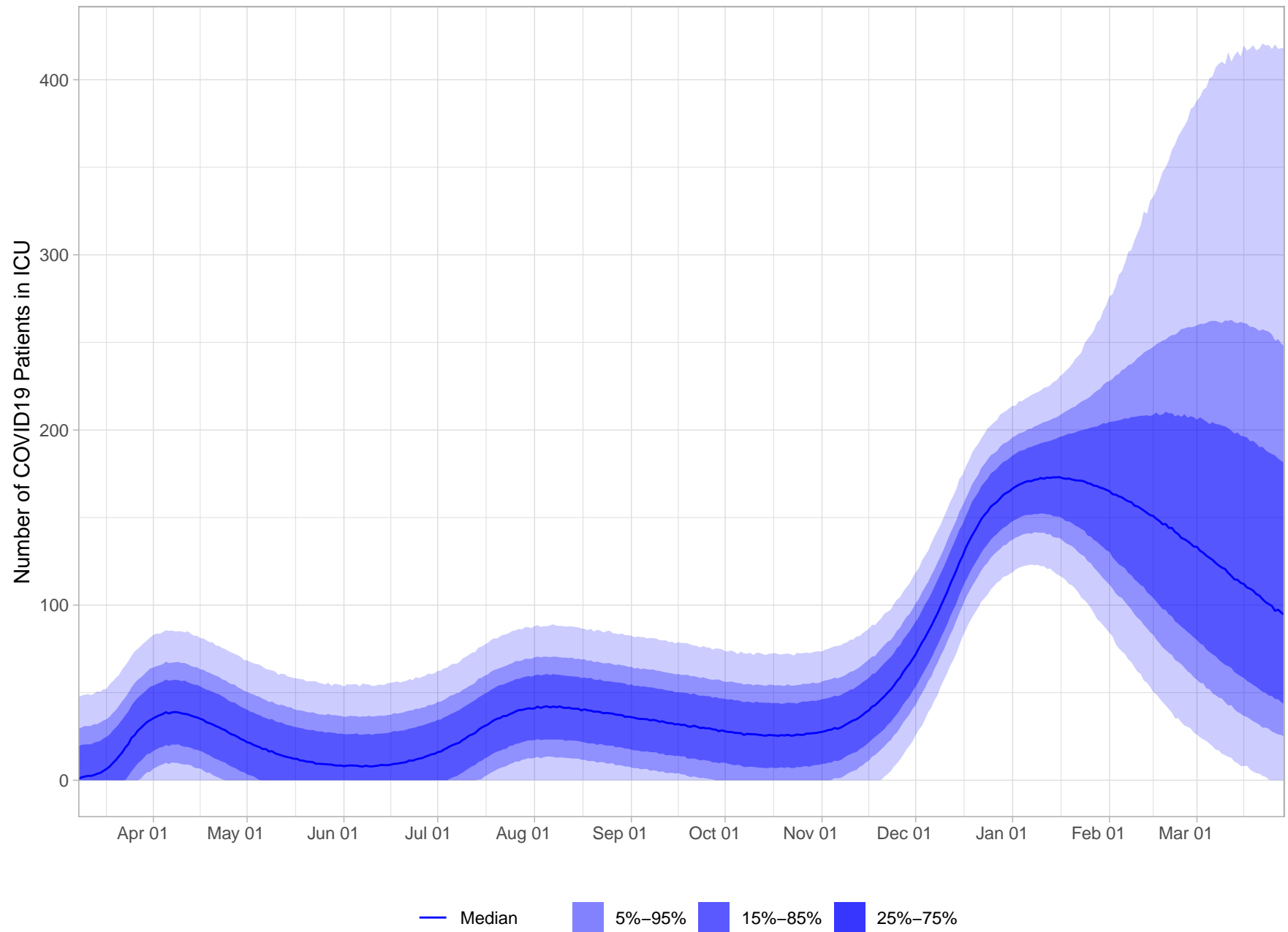
Short Term ICU Projection

Number of COVID19 Patients in ICU



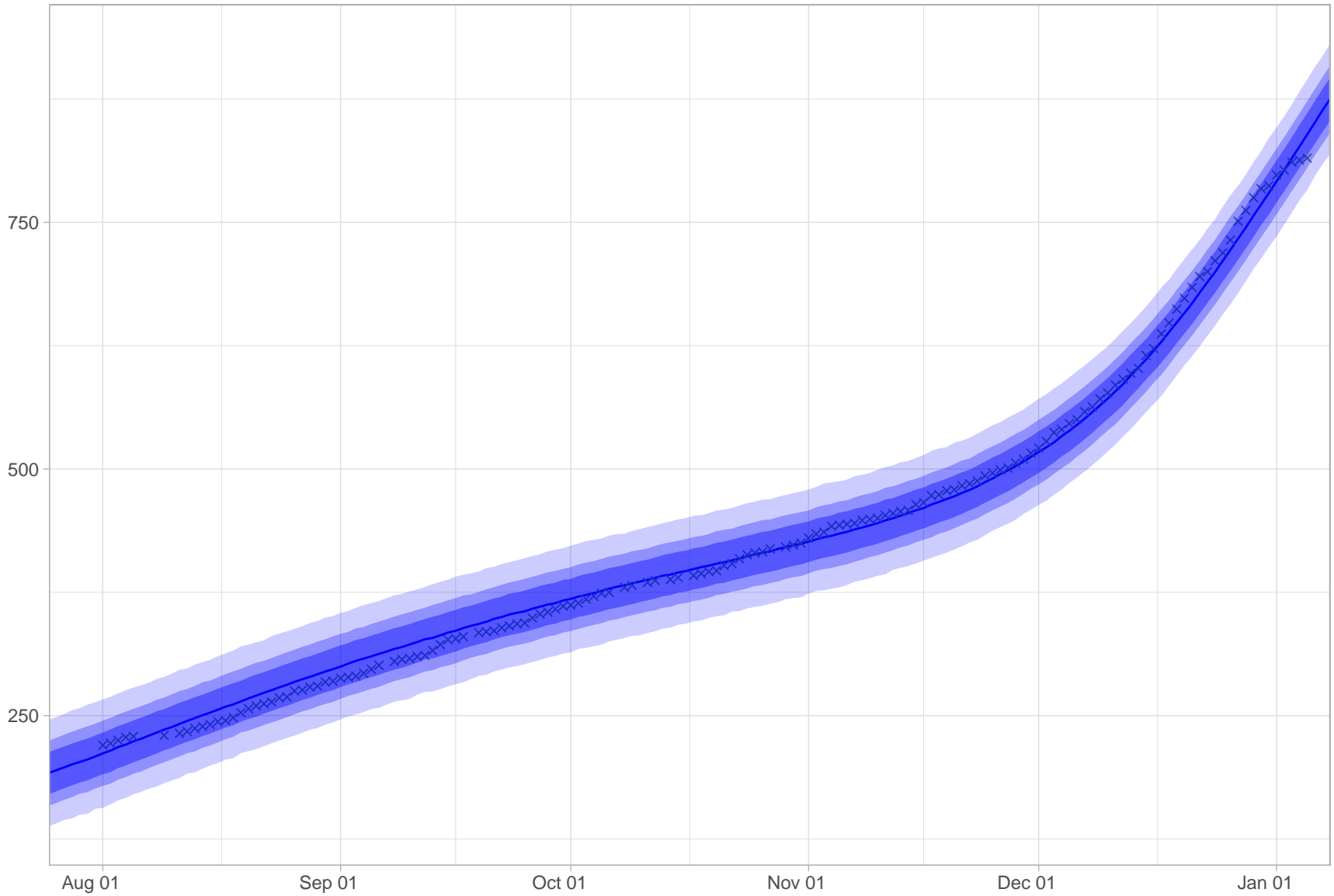
— Median x Confirmed x Confirmed + 30%PUI 5%–95% 15%–85% 25%–75%

Long Term ICU Projection



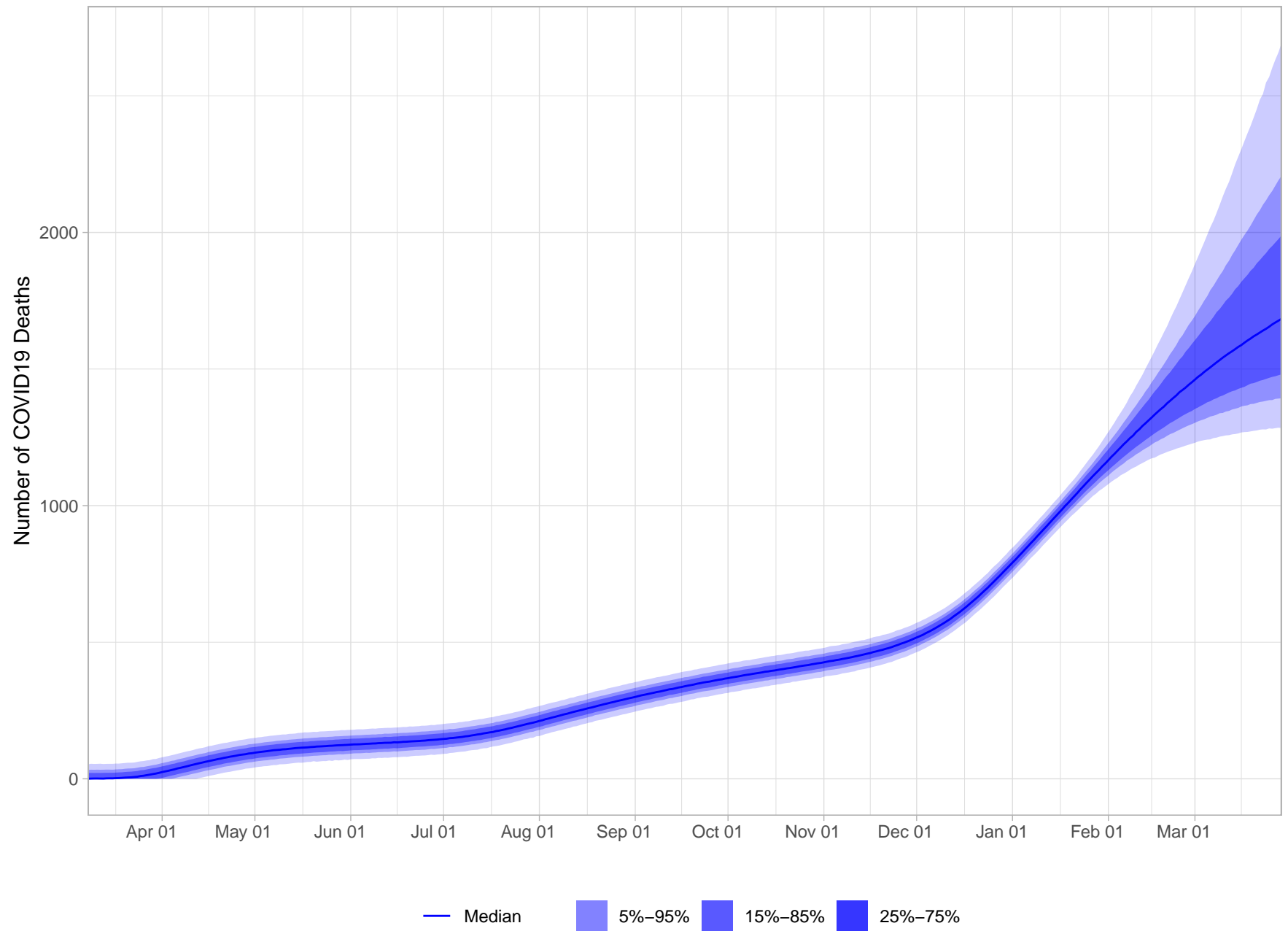
Short Term Death Projection

Number of COVID19 Deaths

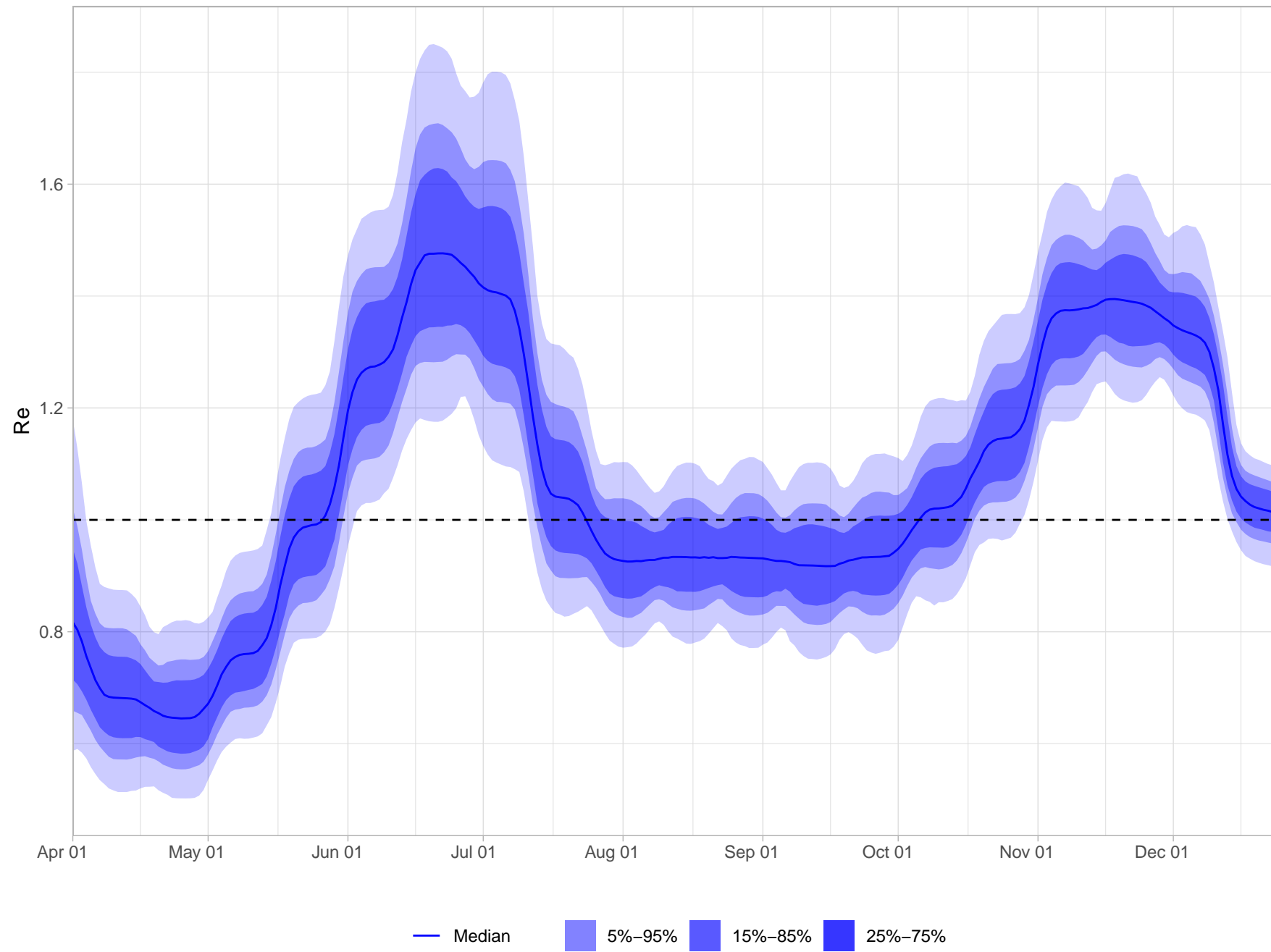


— Median x Confirmed 5%–95% 15%–85% 25%–75%

Long Term Death Projection

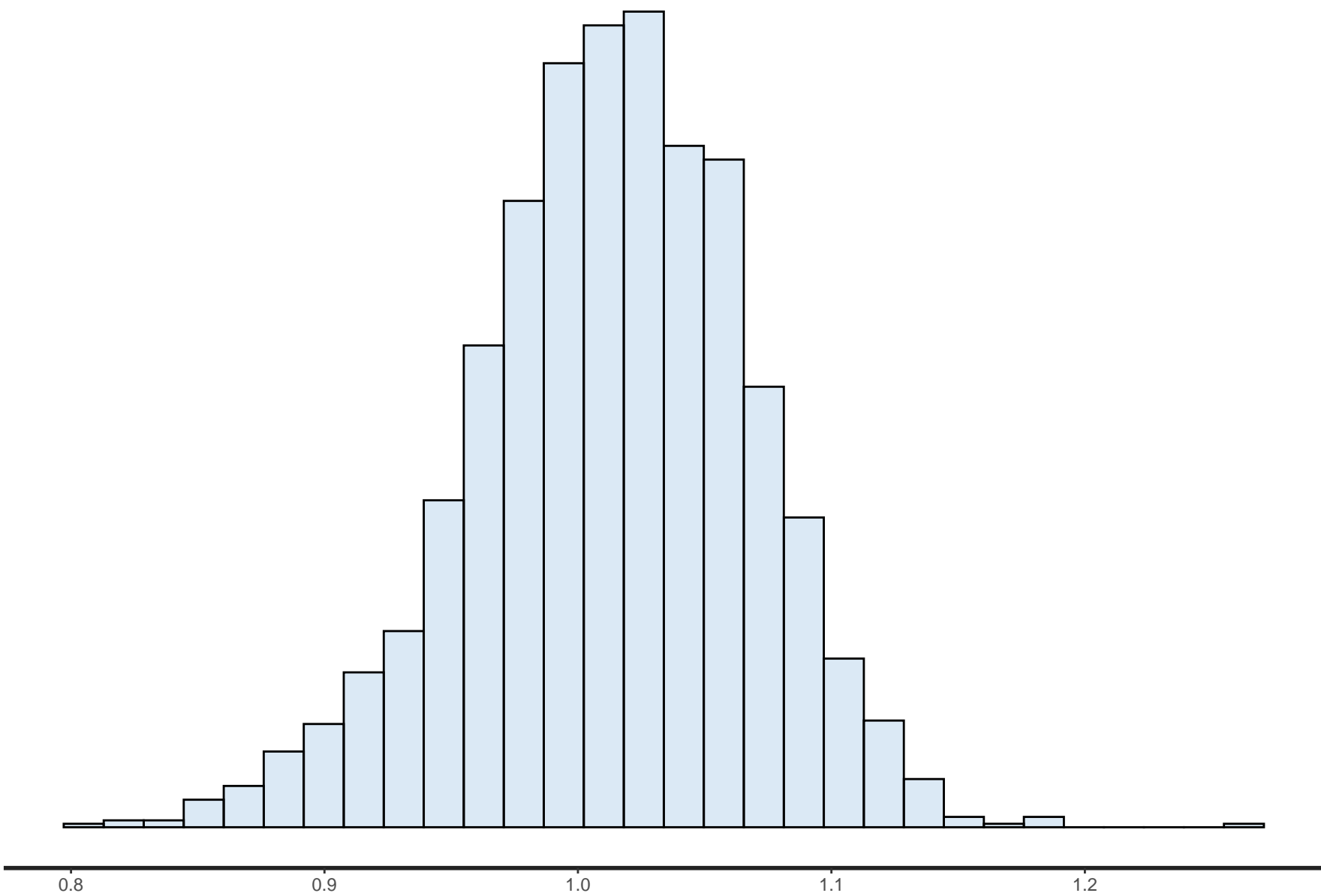


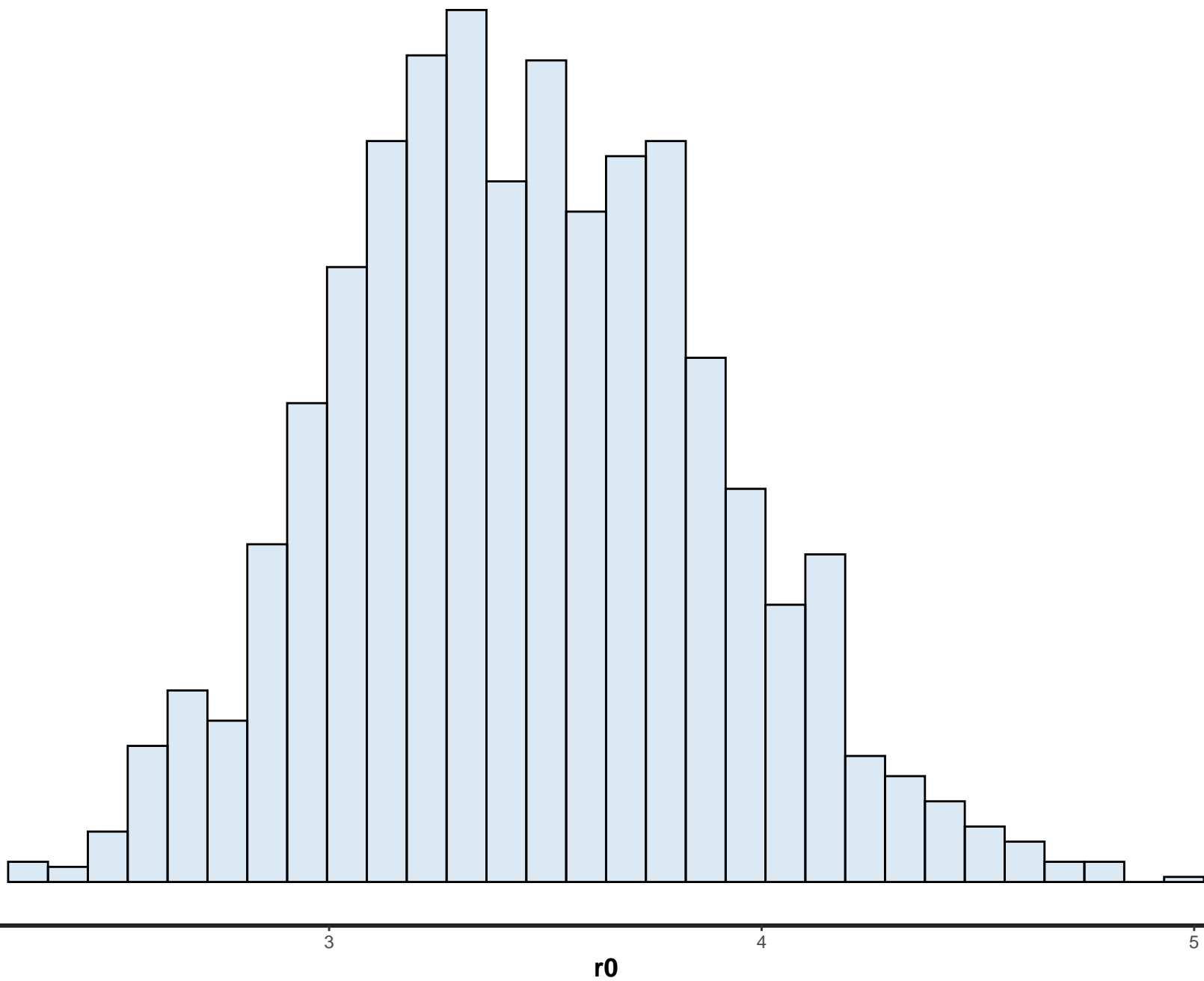
Effective Reproduction Number

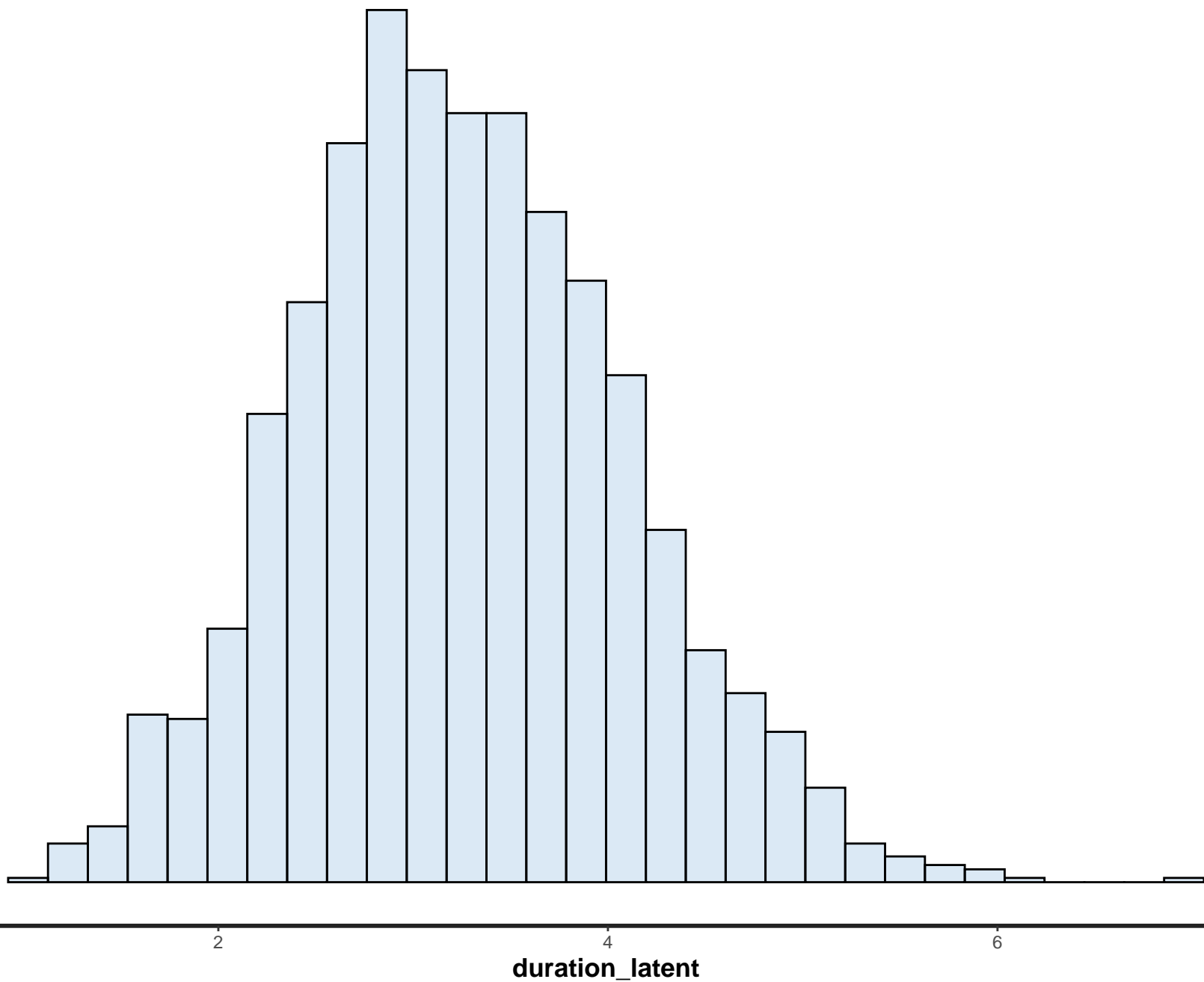


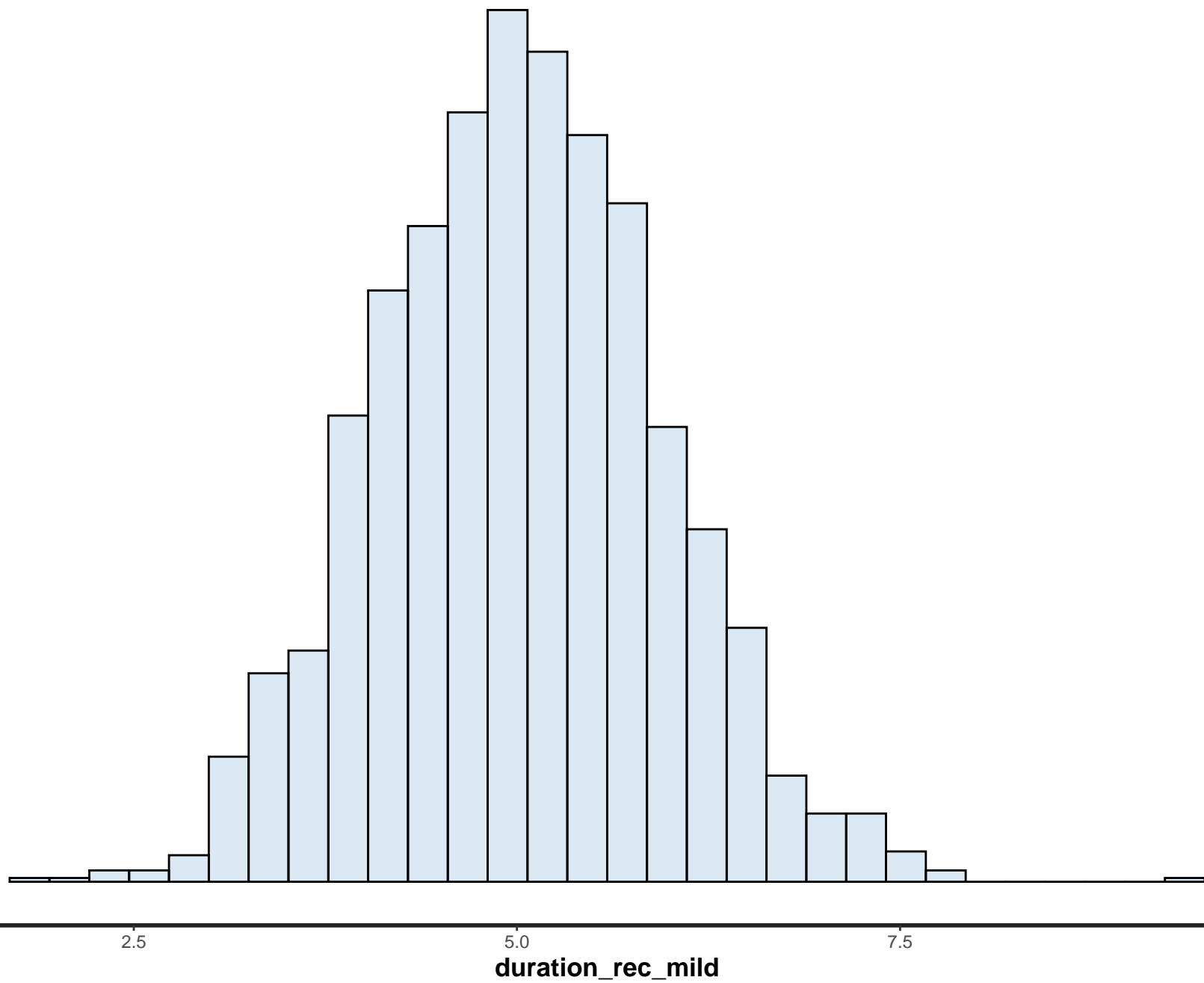
Rt as of 2020-12-23

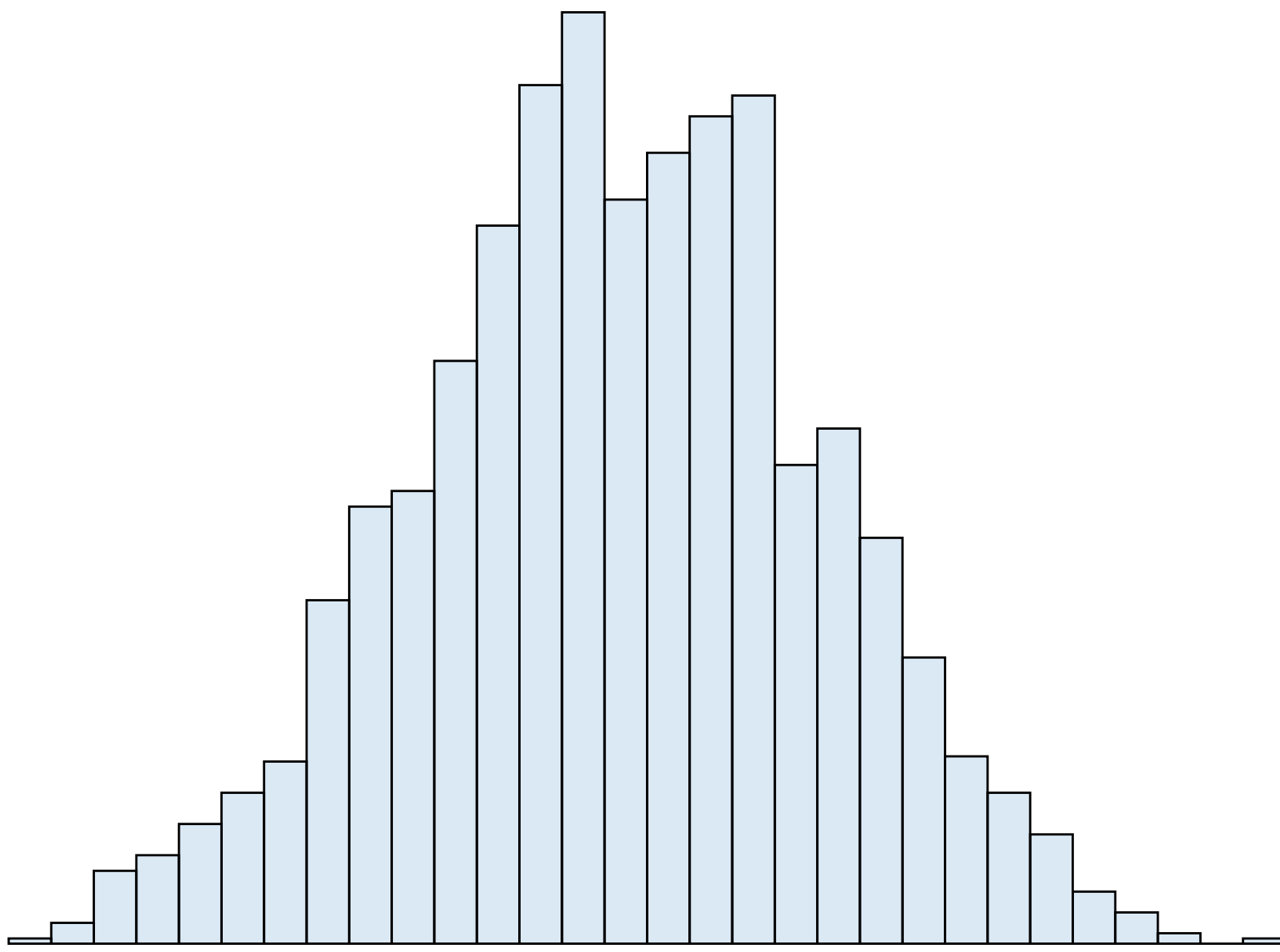
5% 10% 25% 50% 75% 90% 95%
0.92 0.94 0.98 1.01 1.05 1.08 1.10



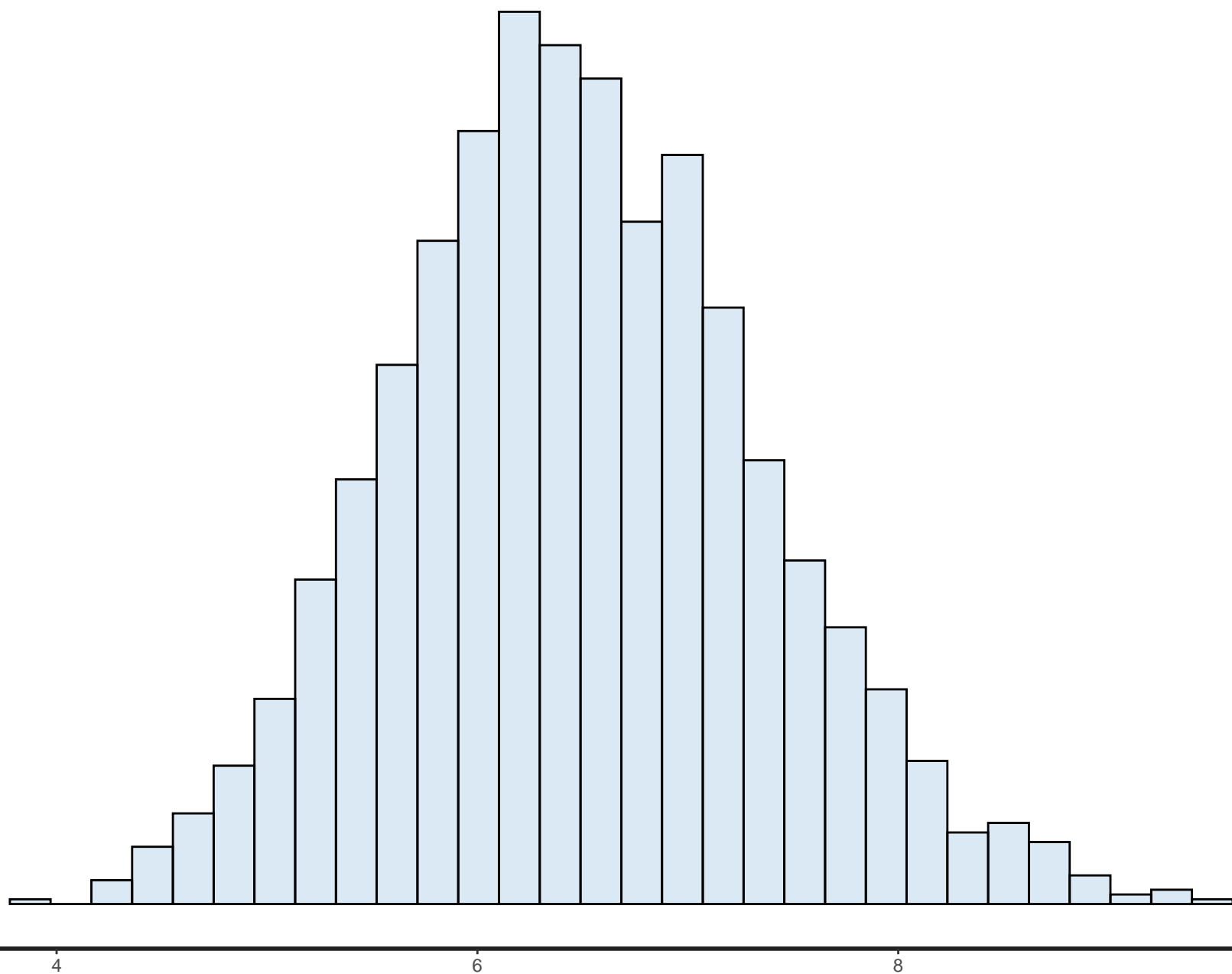


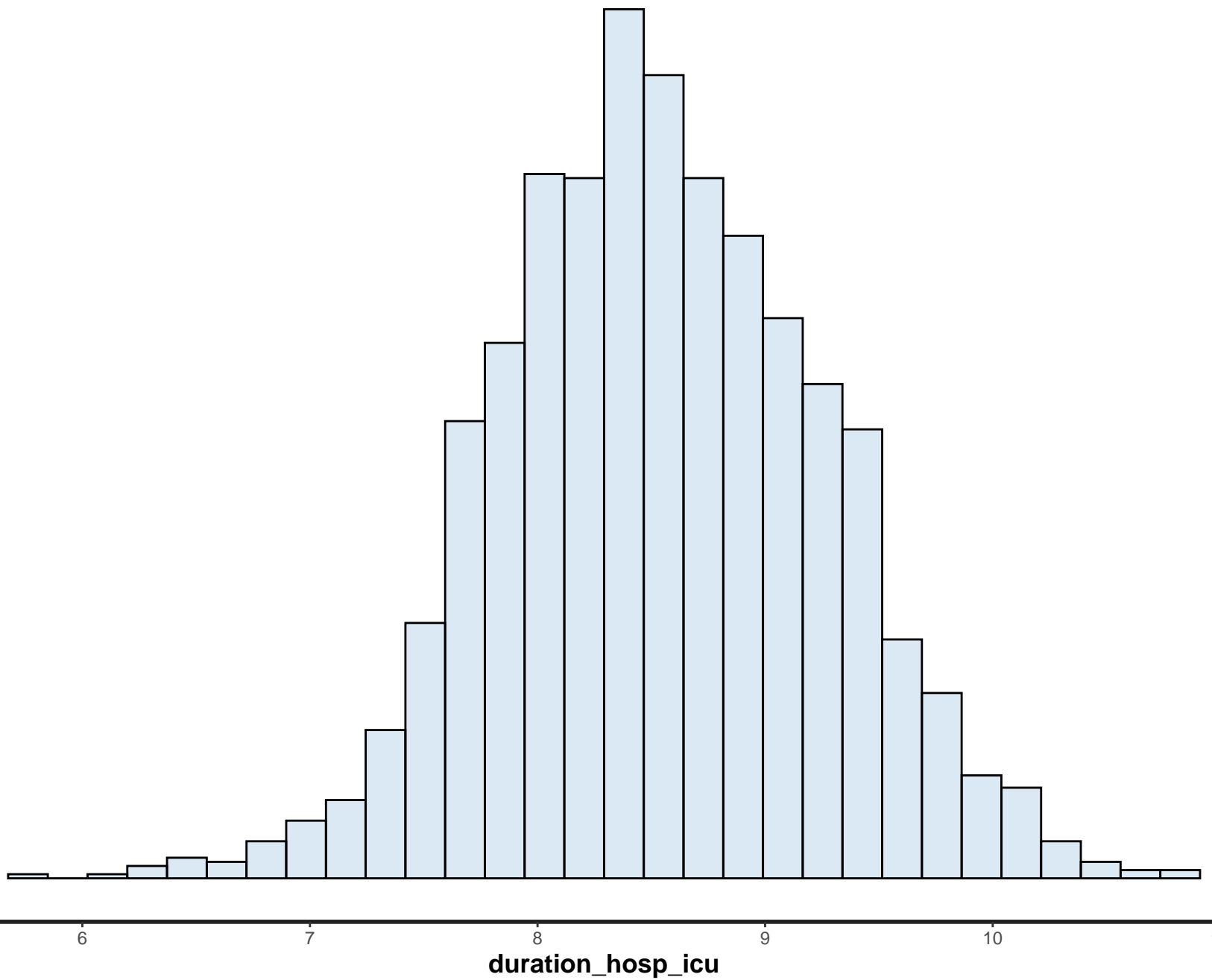


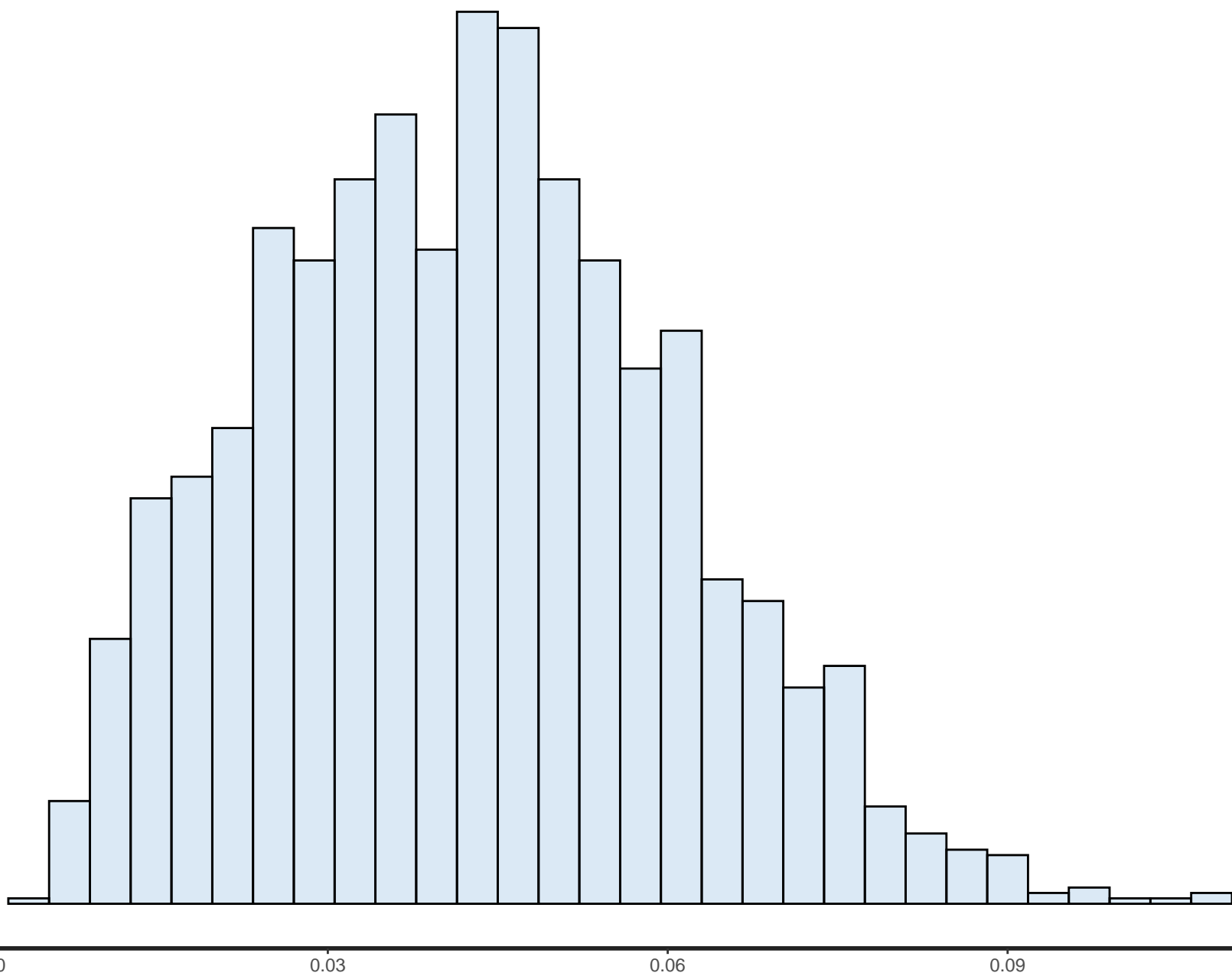


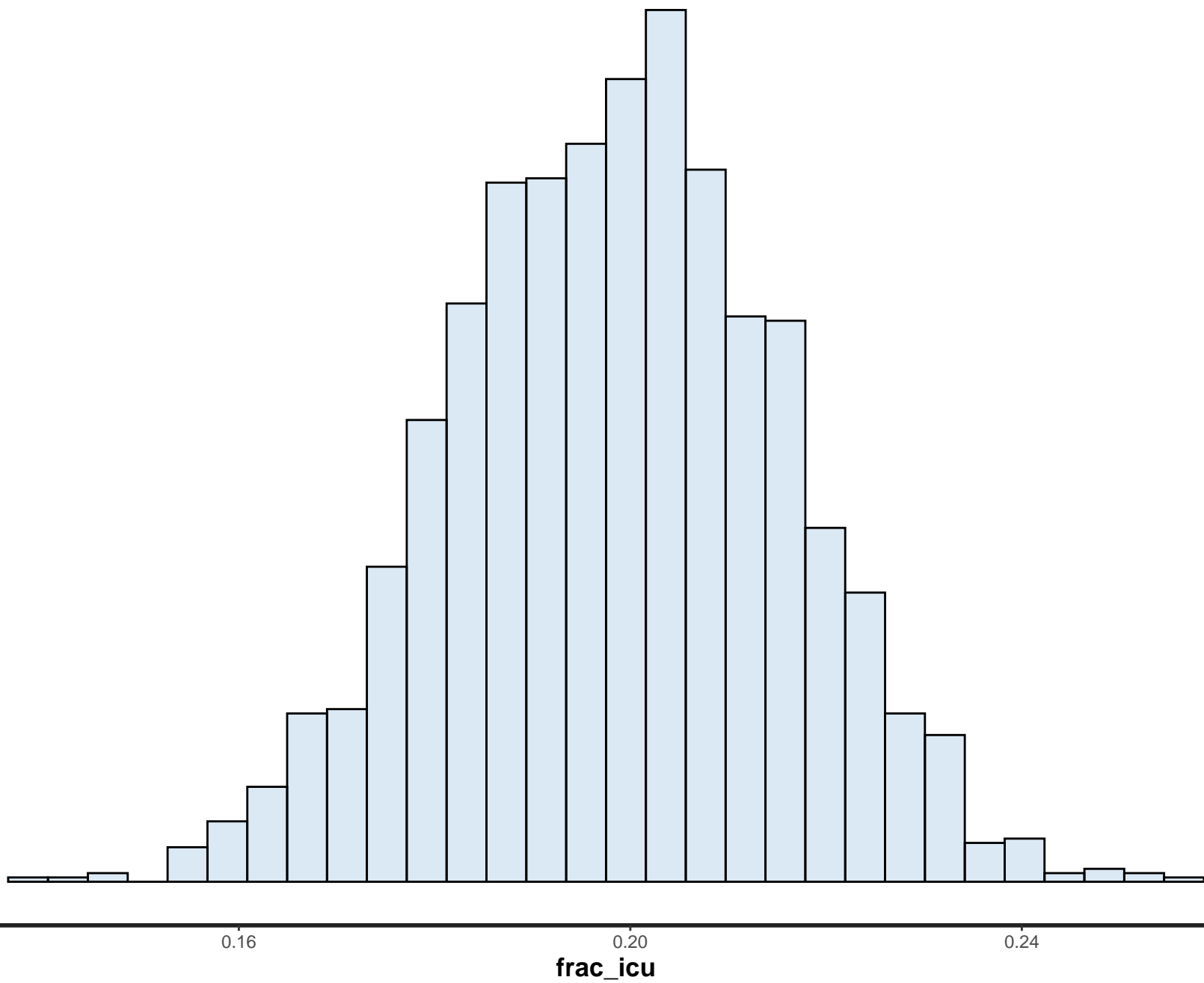


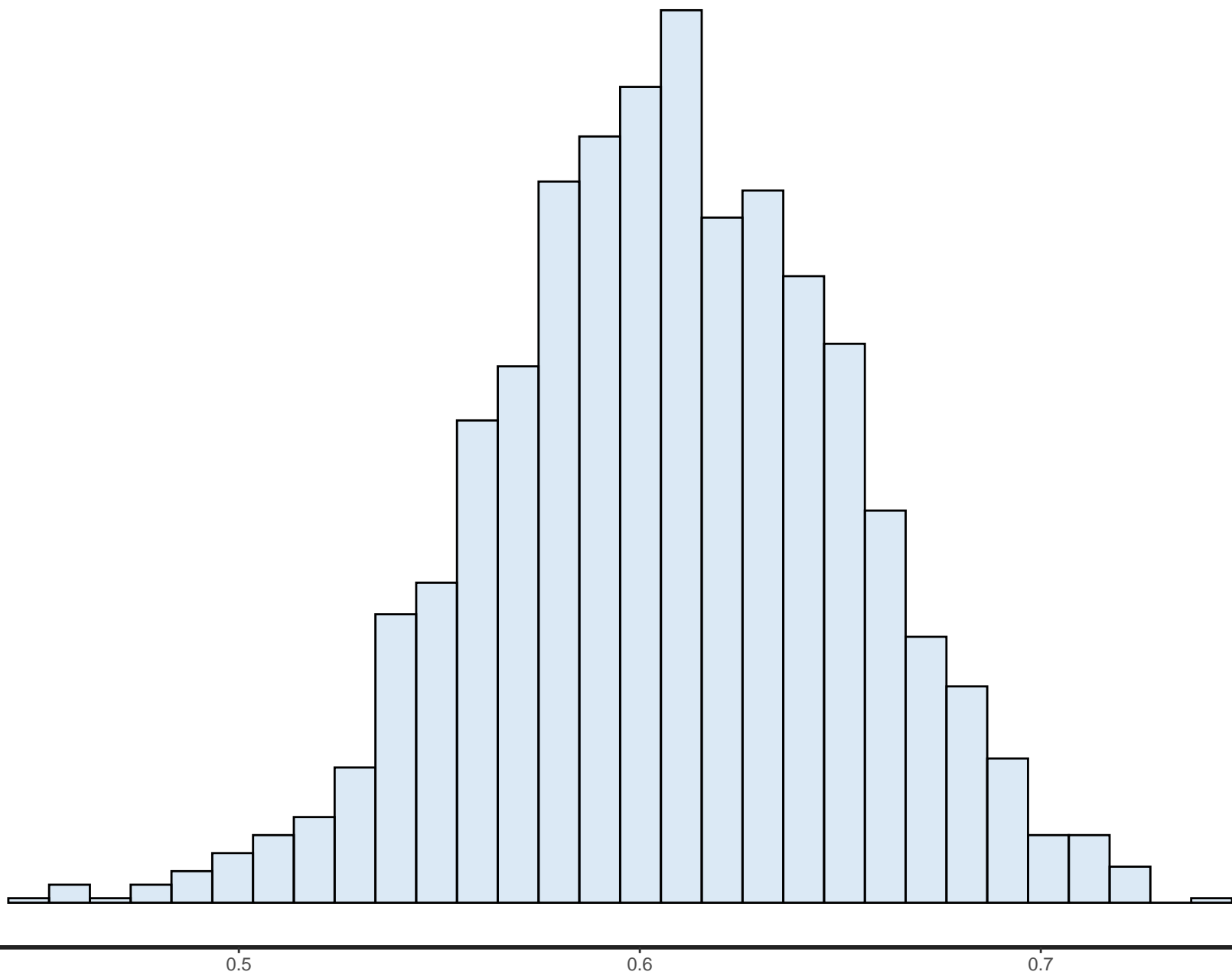
duration_pre_hosp











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 0.6 (with labels at 0.2, 0.4, and 0.6). The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10 (with labels at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10). The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, with the highest frequency (10) occurring at 2 correct answers.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
0	1
1	2
2	10
3	9
4	8
5	6
6	4
7	3
8	2
9	1
10	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 1.5 with major ticks at 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5. The y-axis represents frequency, with a scale from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 0.75 children per family. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

A histogram showing the frequency of the number of children per family. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of children' and has tick marks at 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5. The y-axis represents frequency, with a scale from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.0. 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 0.5 to 2.0. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.25 correct answers.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
0.5	1
0.6	1
0.7	2
0.8	3
0.9	4
1.0	6
1.1	7
1.2	8
1.3	9
1.4	8
1.5	6
1.6	4
1.7	3
1.8	2
1.9	1
2.0	1

A histogram showing the distribution of the number of trials to failure for 1000000 trials. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of trials to failure' and ranges from 0.0 to 2.0. The y-axis represents frequency. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, peaking around 1.4 trials.

A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, ranging from 0.5 to 2.0. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.25 correct answers.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
0.5	1
0.6	2
0.7	3
0.8	5
0.9	8
1.0	10
1.1	11
1.2	12
1.3	11
1.4	9
1.5	7
1.6	5
1.7	3
1.8	2
1.9	1
2.0	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 0.5 to 2.0. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 9 correct answers.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
5	1
6	2
7	3
8	4
9	5
10	6
11	7
12	8
13	9
14	10
15	9
16	8
17	7
18	6
19	5
20	4
21	3
22	2
23	1
24	1
25	1
26	1
27	1
28	1
29	1
30	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 0.4 to 1.6 with major ticks every 0.4 units. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10 with major ticks every 2 units. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 8 correct answers.

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

A histogram showing the frequency of the number of children per family. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of children' and has tick marks at 0.8, 1.2, and 1.6. The y-axis represents frequency, with a scale from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.0 child per family. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

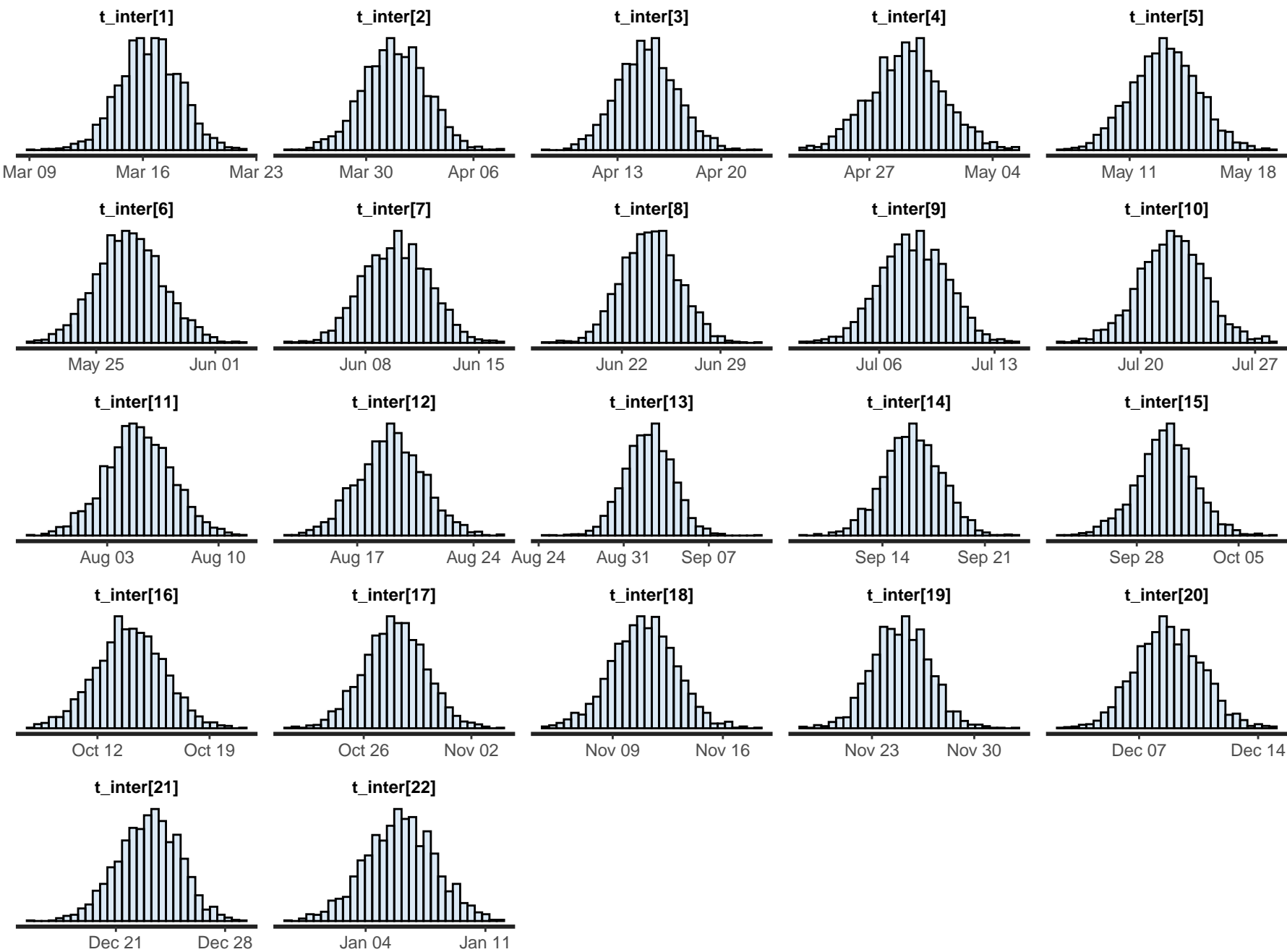
A histogram showing the frequency of the number of children per family. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of children' and has tick marks at 1.0 and 1.5. The y-axis represents frequency, with a maximum value of 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.2 children per family. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

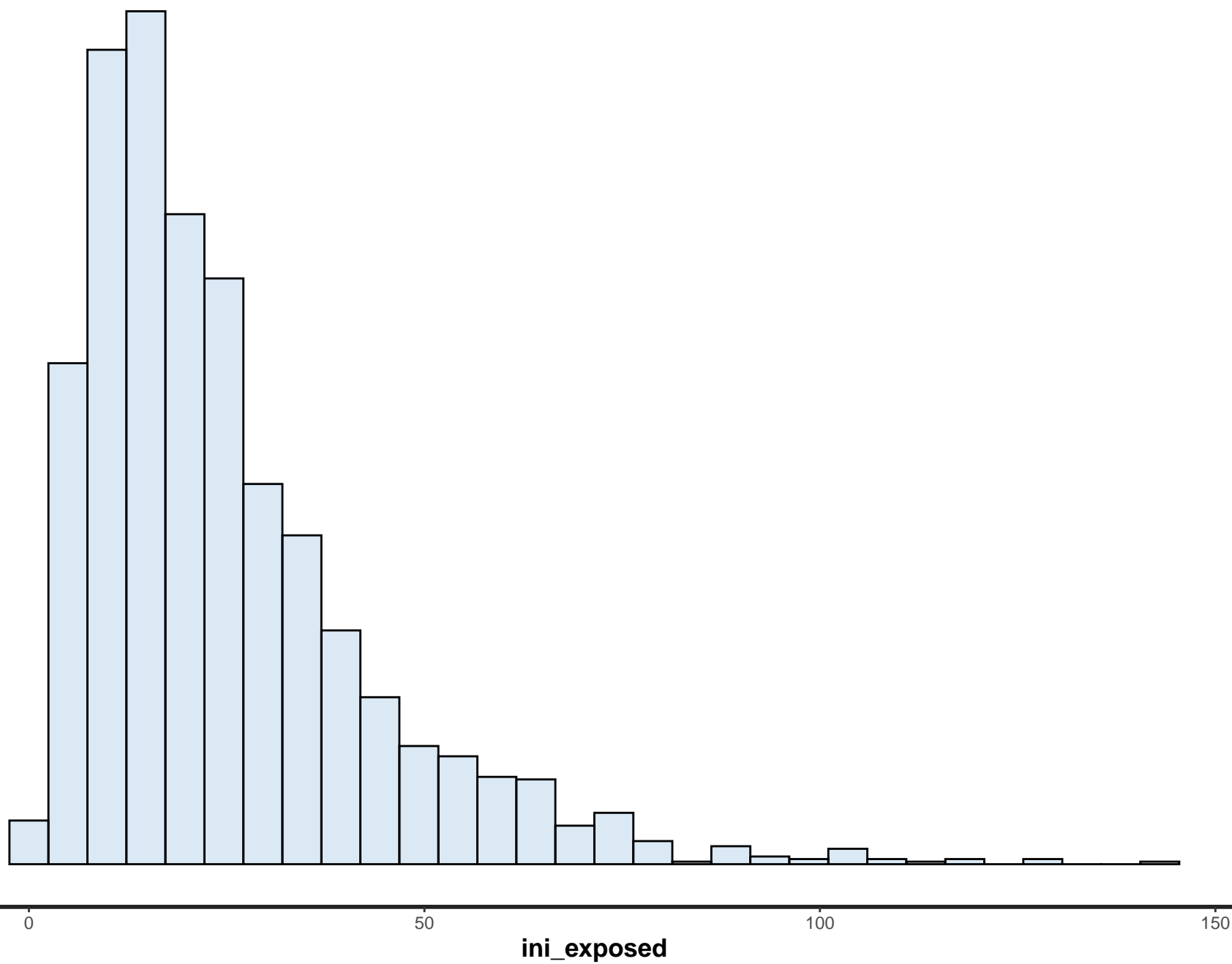
A histogram showing the distribution of the number of children per family. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of children' and has tick marks at 1.0 and 1.5. The y-axis represents frequency. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.25 children. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
0.50	1
0.55	1
0.60	2
0.65	3
0.70	4
0.75	6
0.80	8
0.85	10
0.90	12
0.95	14
1.00	15
1.05	14
1.10	13
1.15	11
1.20	9
1.25	7
1.30	5
1.35	4
1.40	3
1.45	2
1.50	1

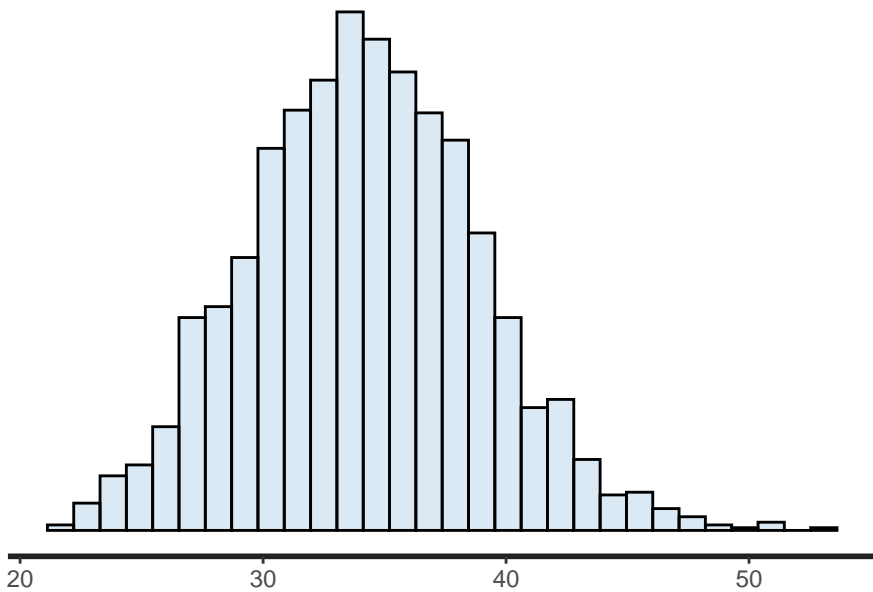
A histogram showing the distribution of the number of trials until the first success. The x-axis is labeled with values 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, and 1.1. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, with the highest frequency occurring at 0.8 trials.

A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, ranging from 6 to 14. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 10 correct answers.

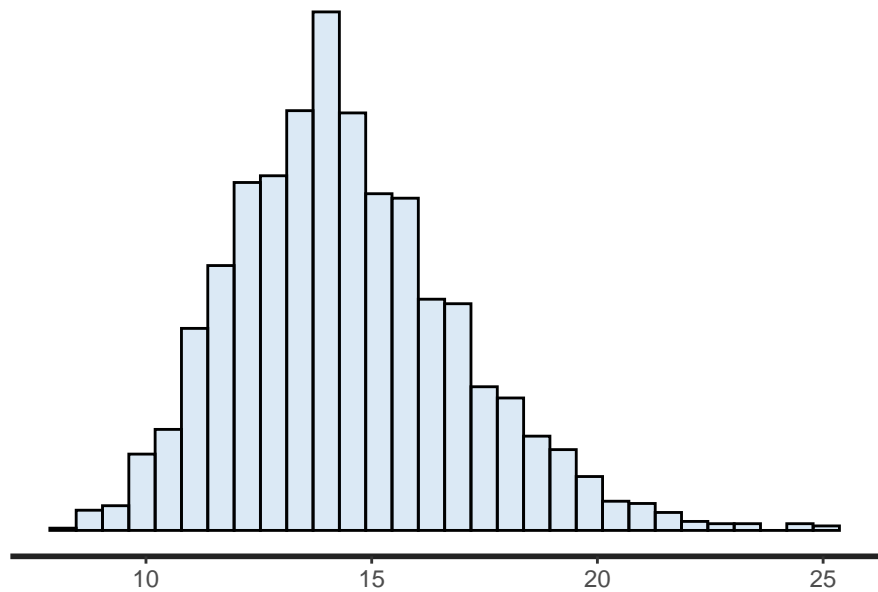




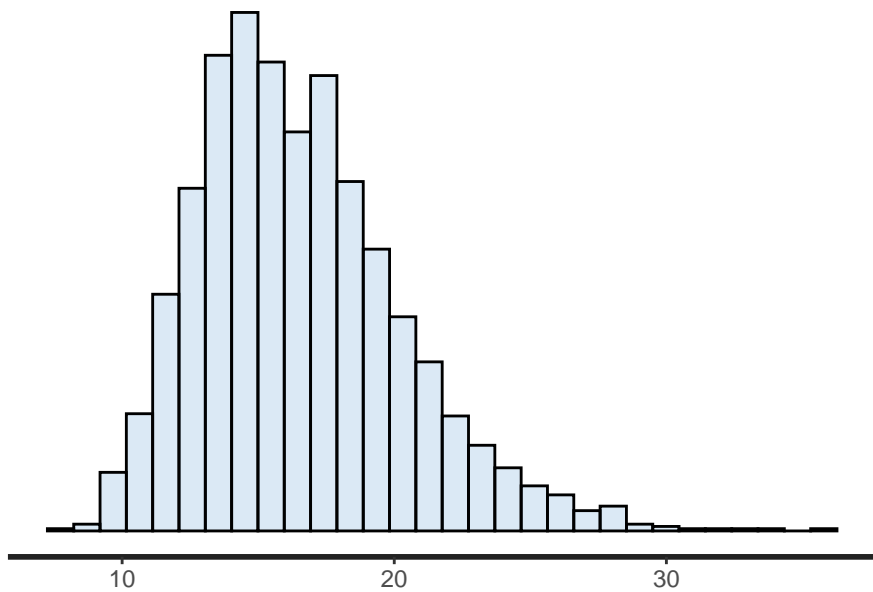
sigma_obs[1]



sigma_obs[2]



sigma_obs[3]



sigma_obs[4]

