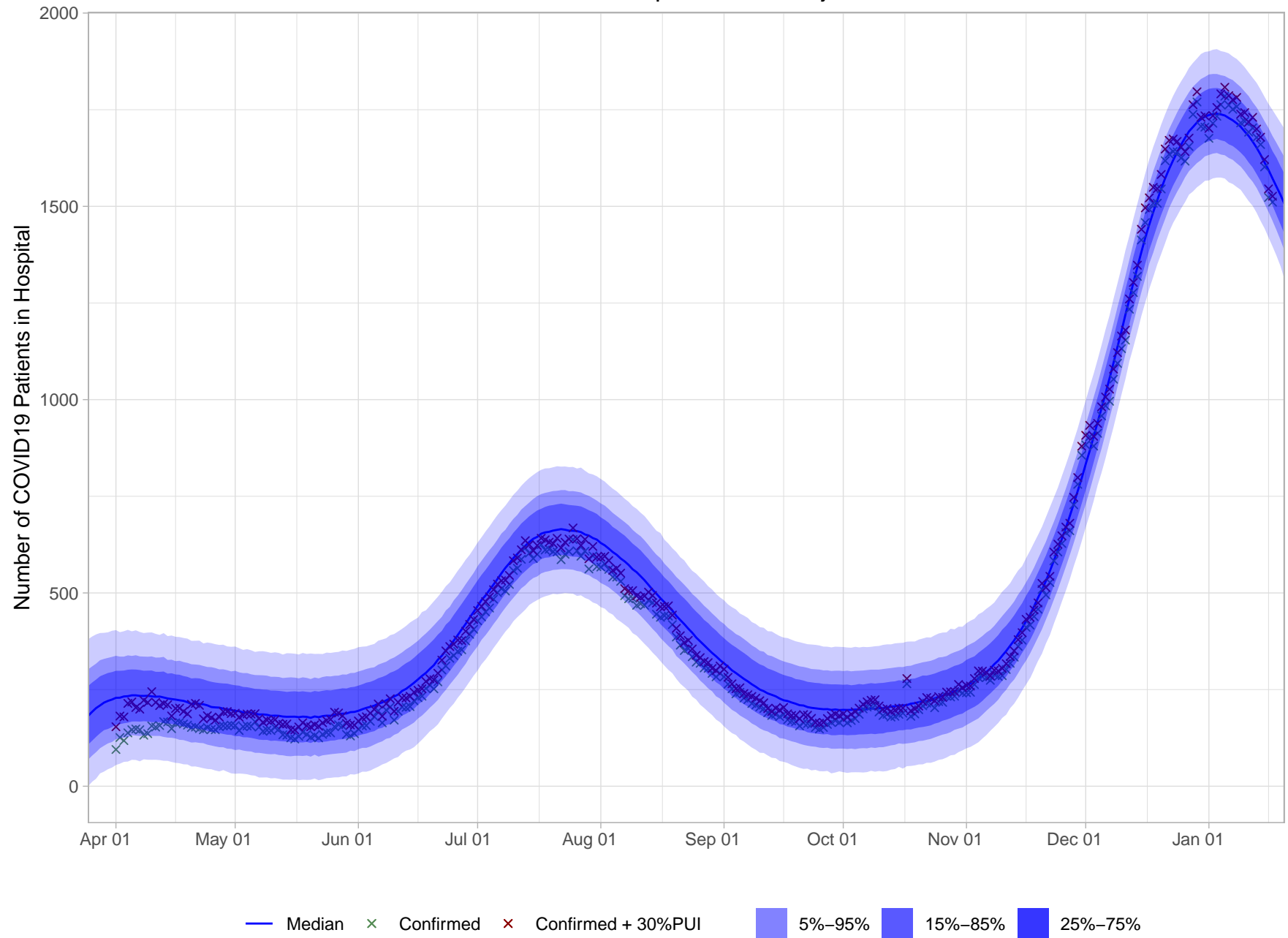
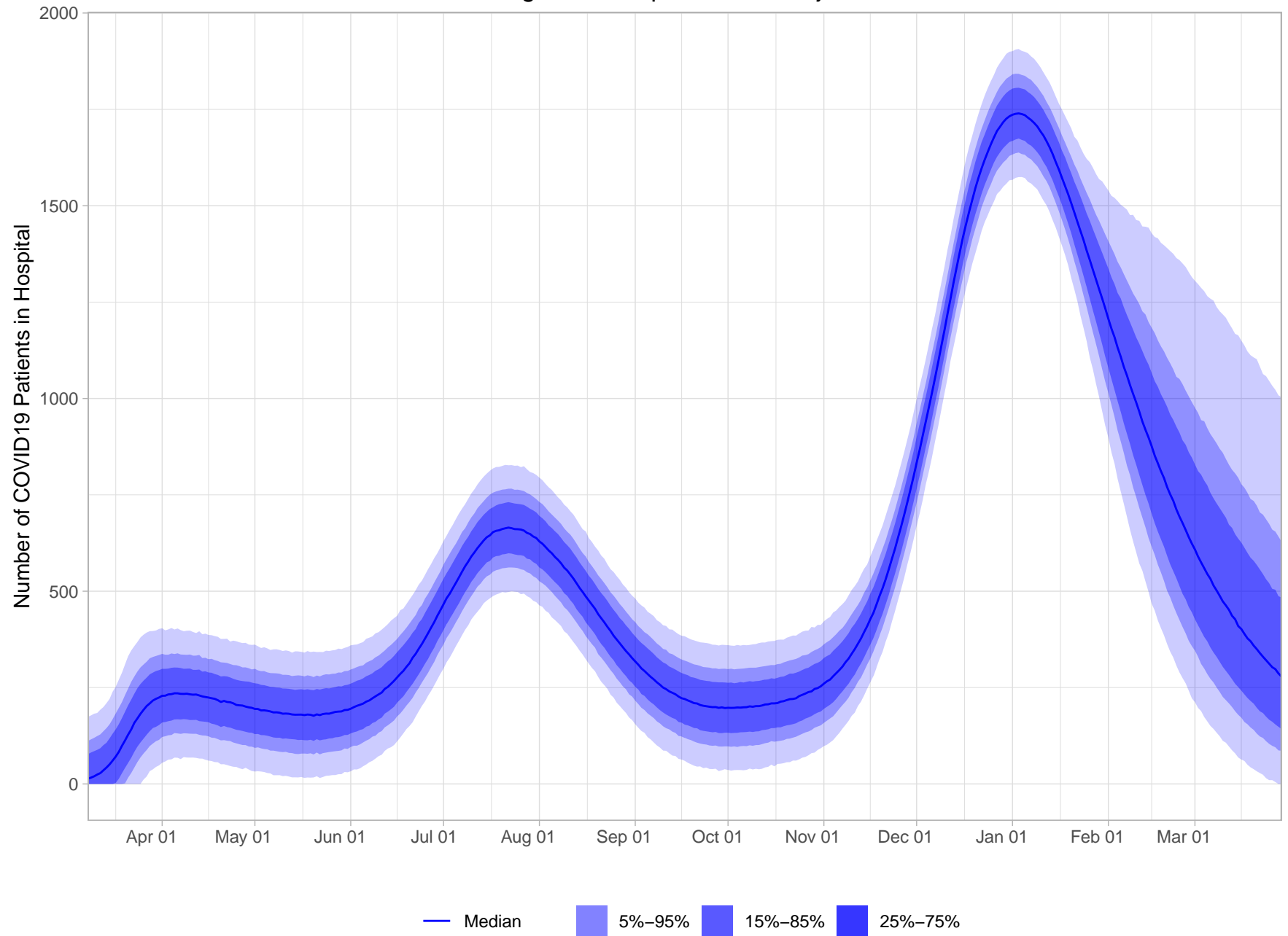


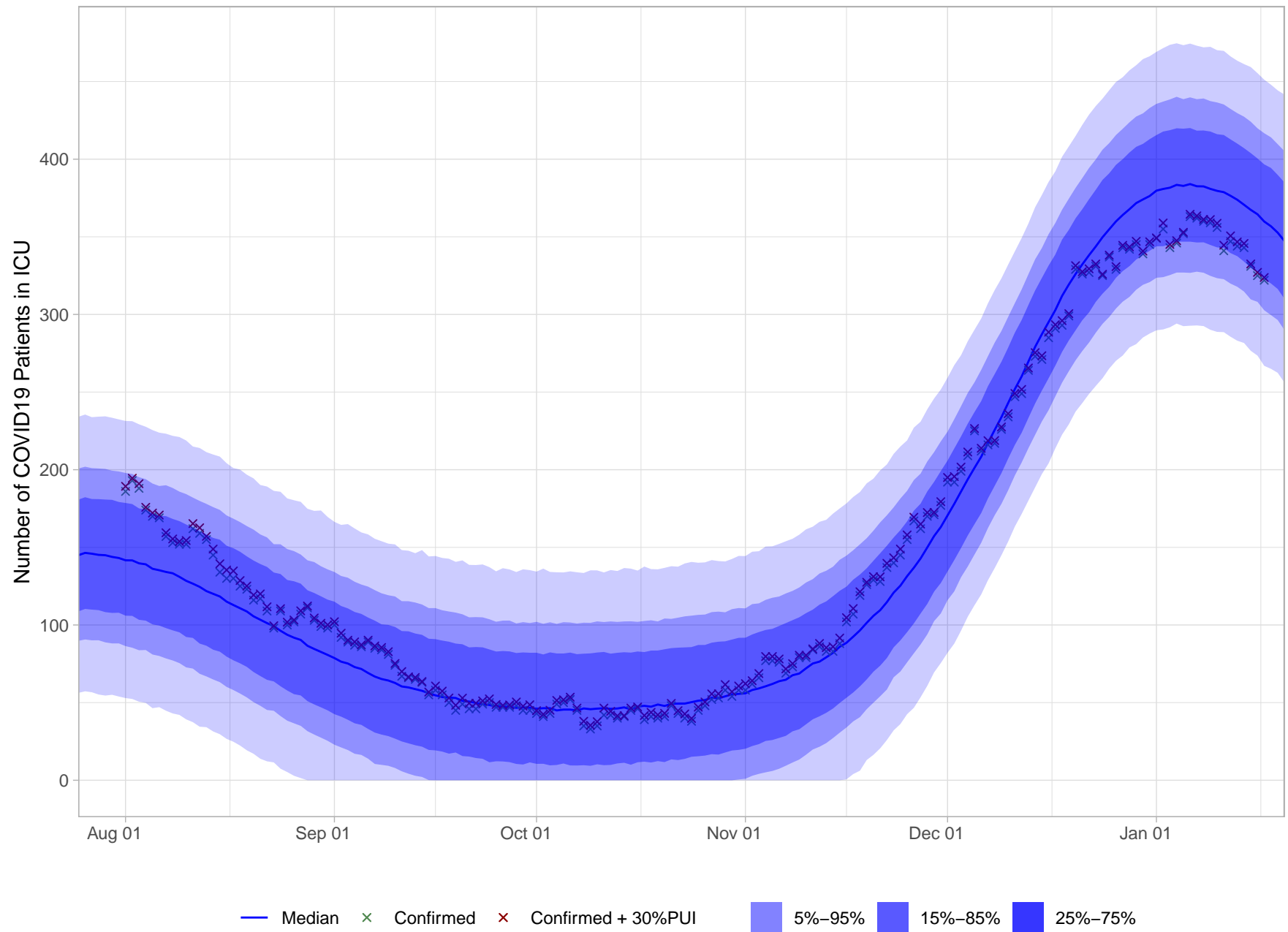
Short Term Hospitalization Projection



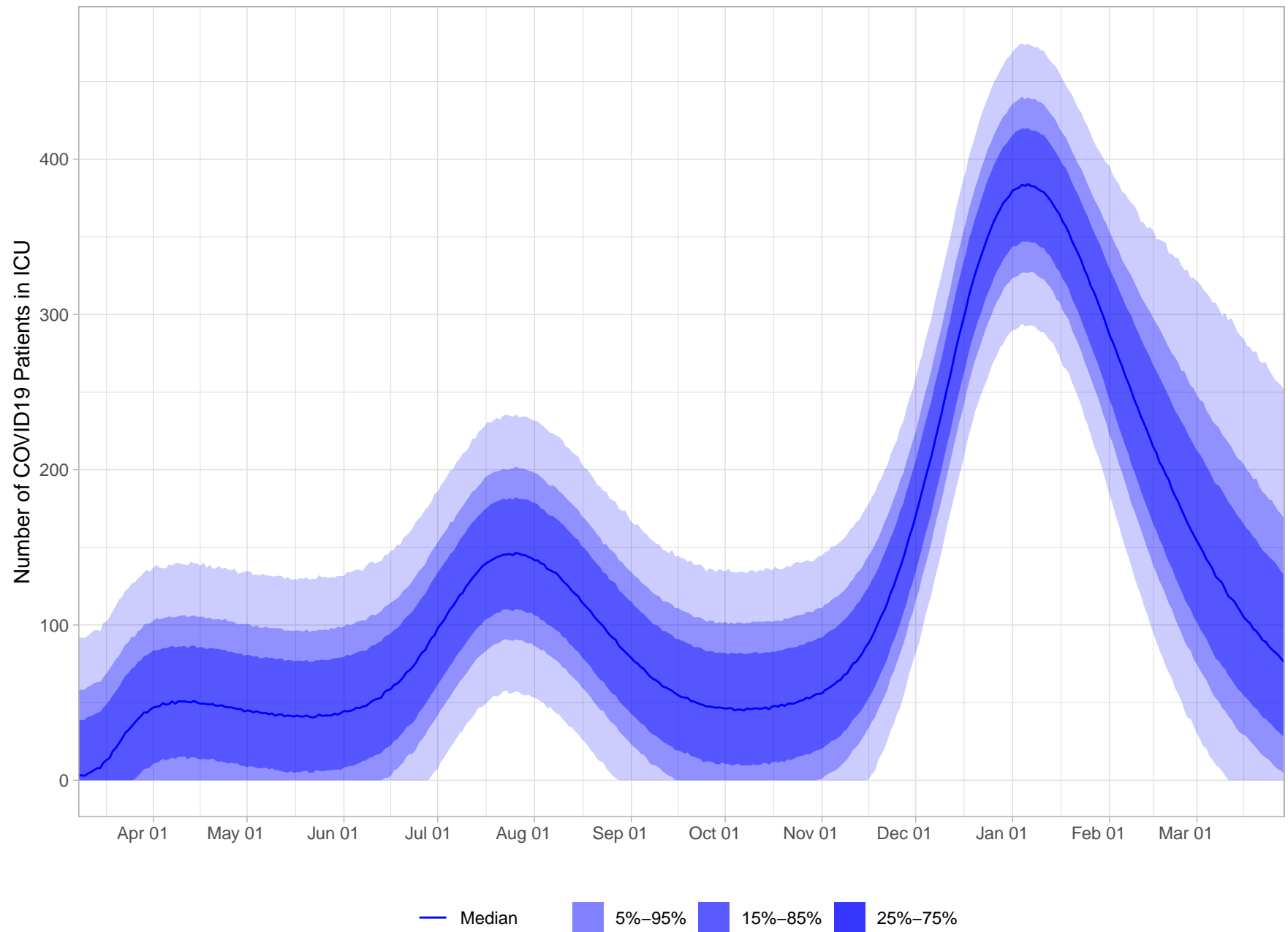
Long Term Hospitalization Projection



Short Term ICU Projection

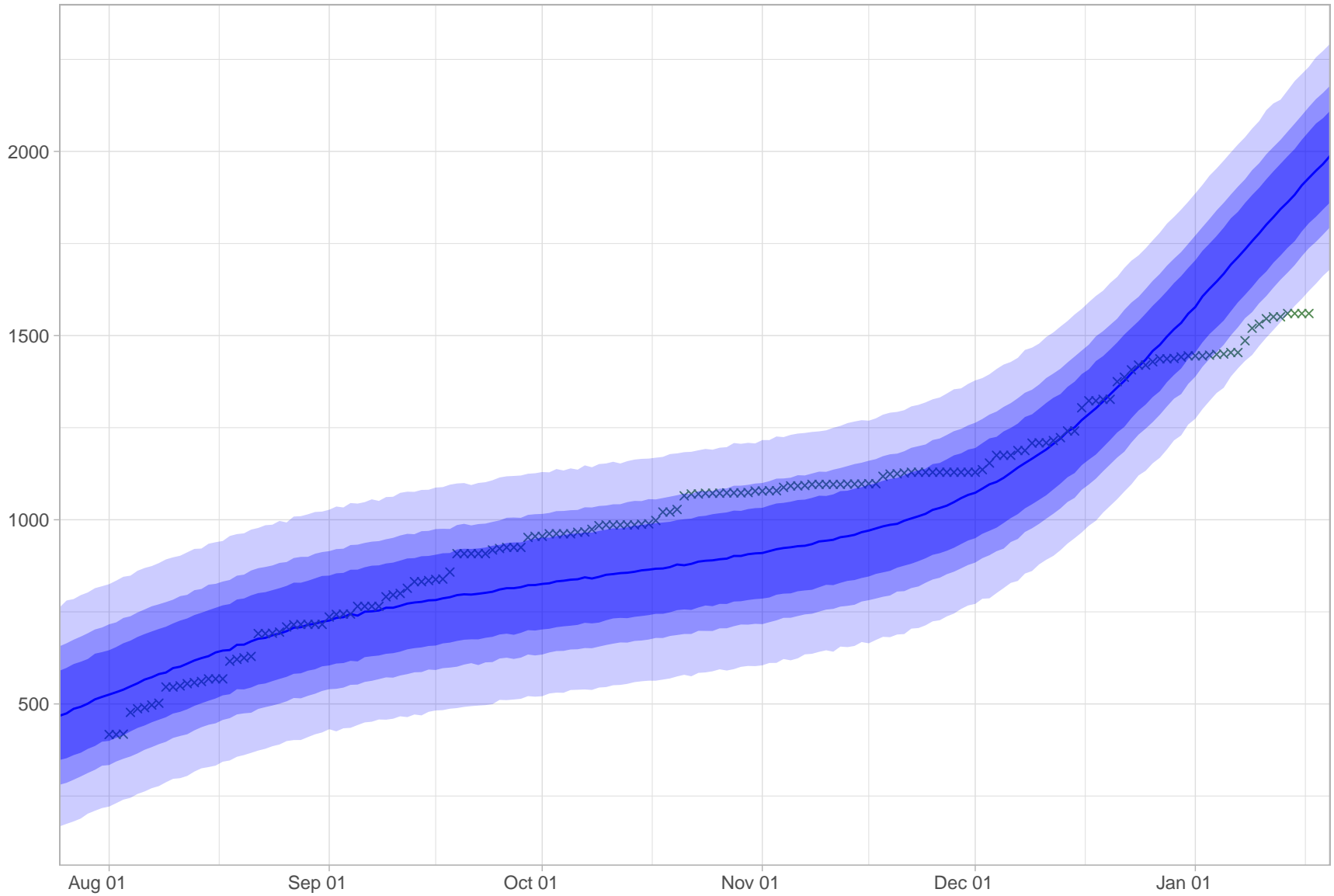


Long Term ICU Projection



Short Term Death Projection

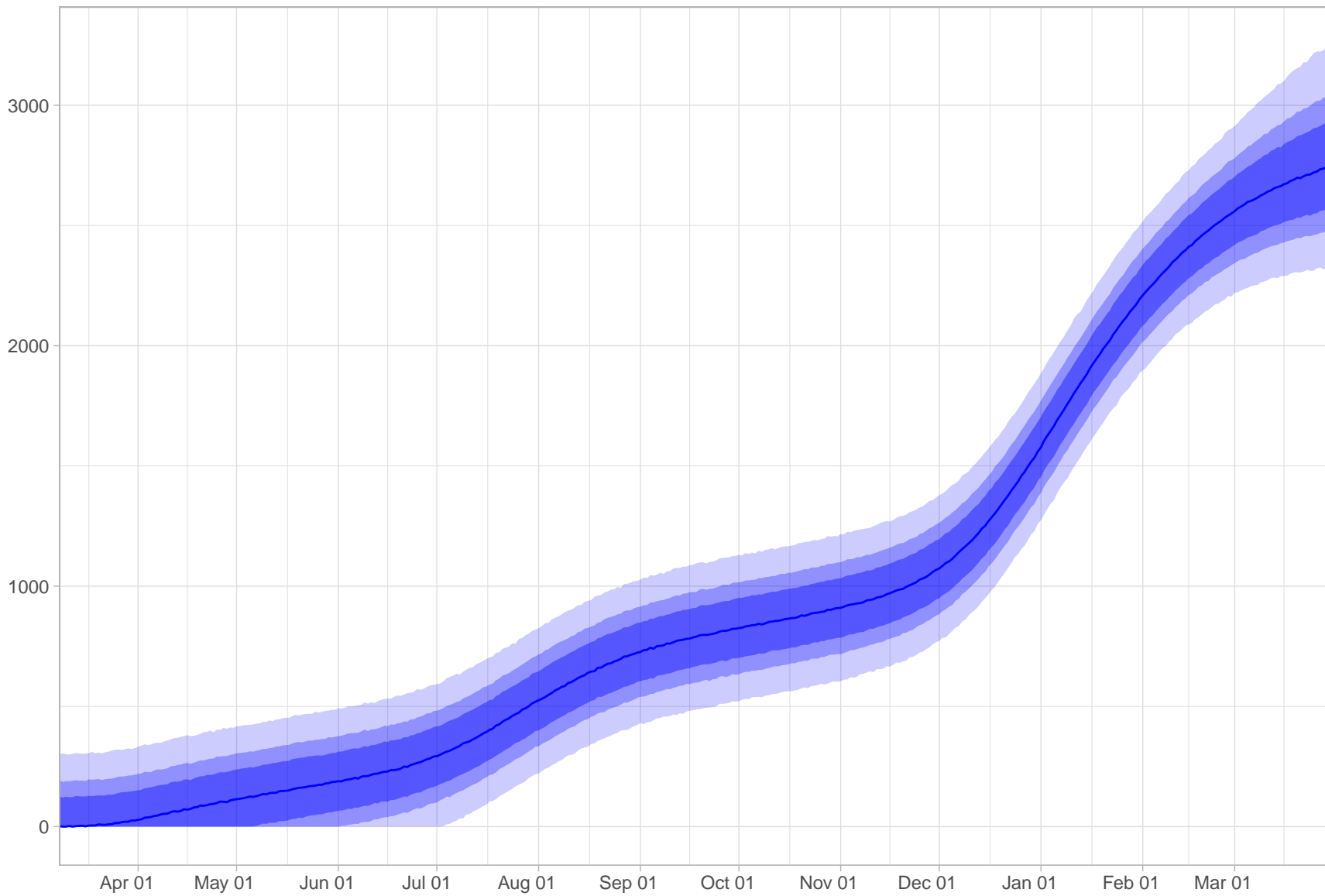
Number of COVID19 Deaths



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

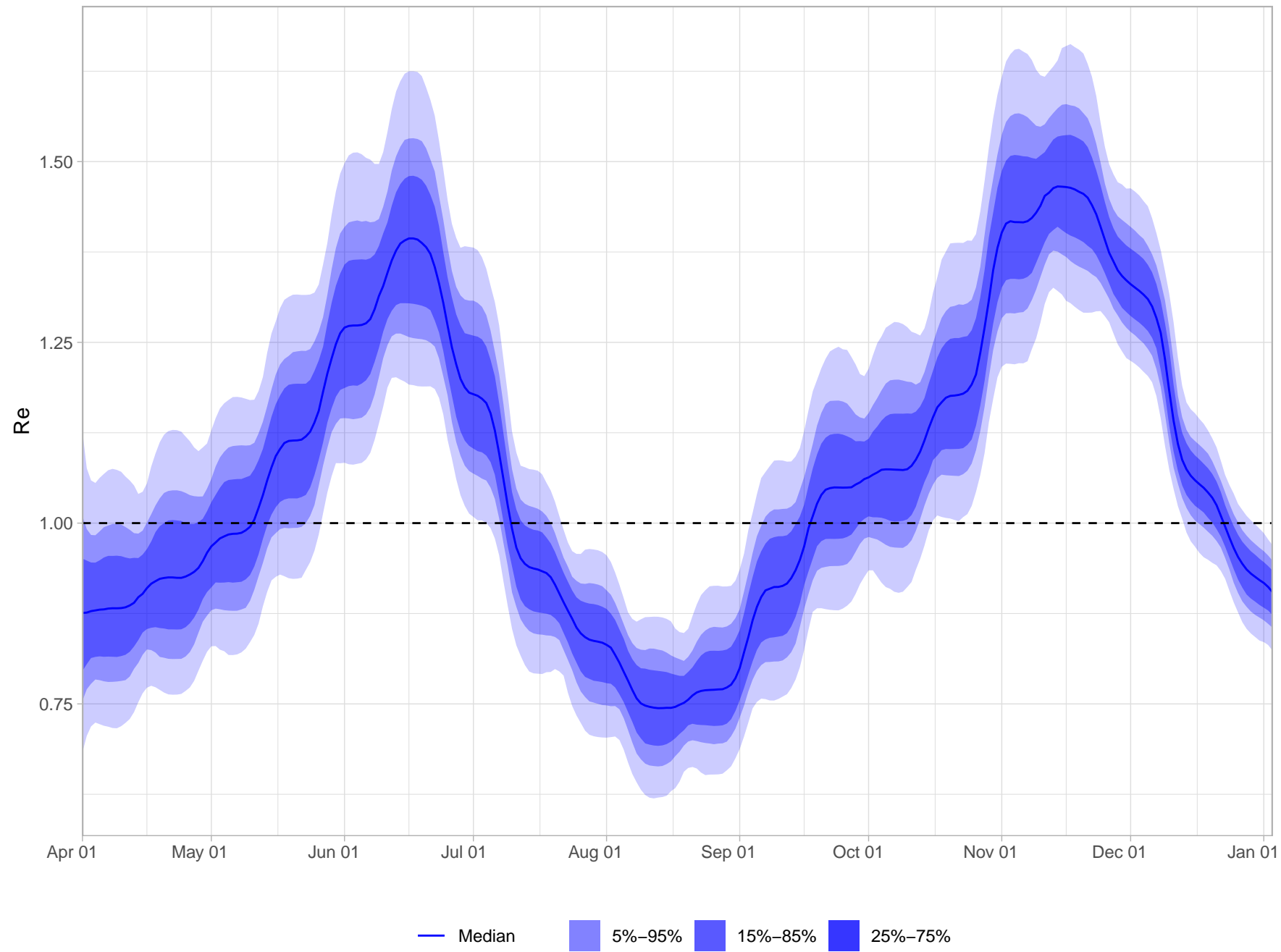
Long Term Death Projection

Number of COVID19 Deaths



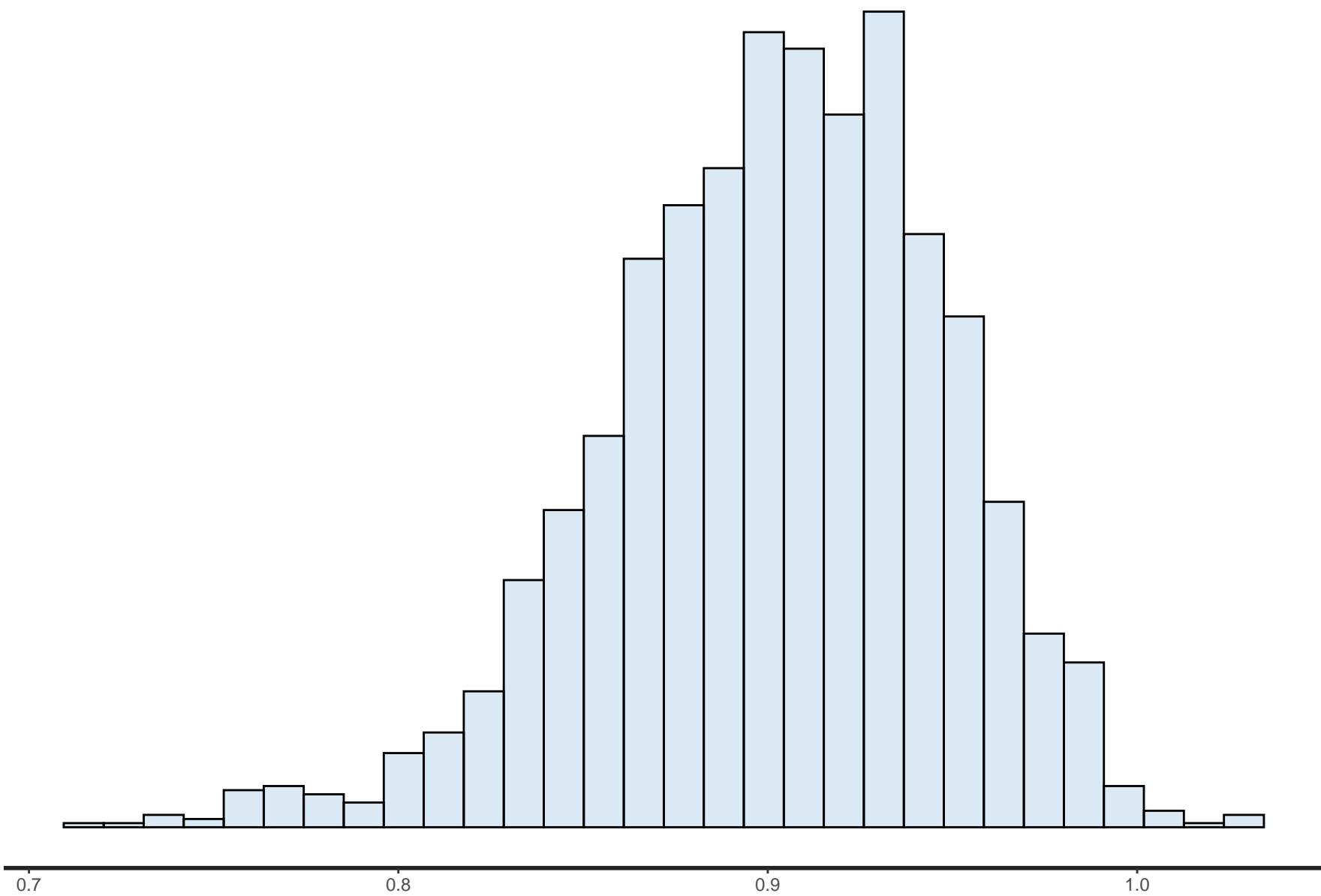
— Median 5%-95% 15%-85% 25%-75%

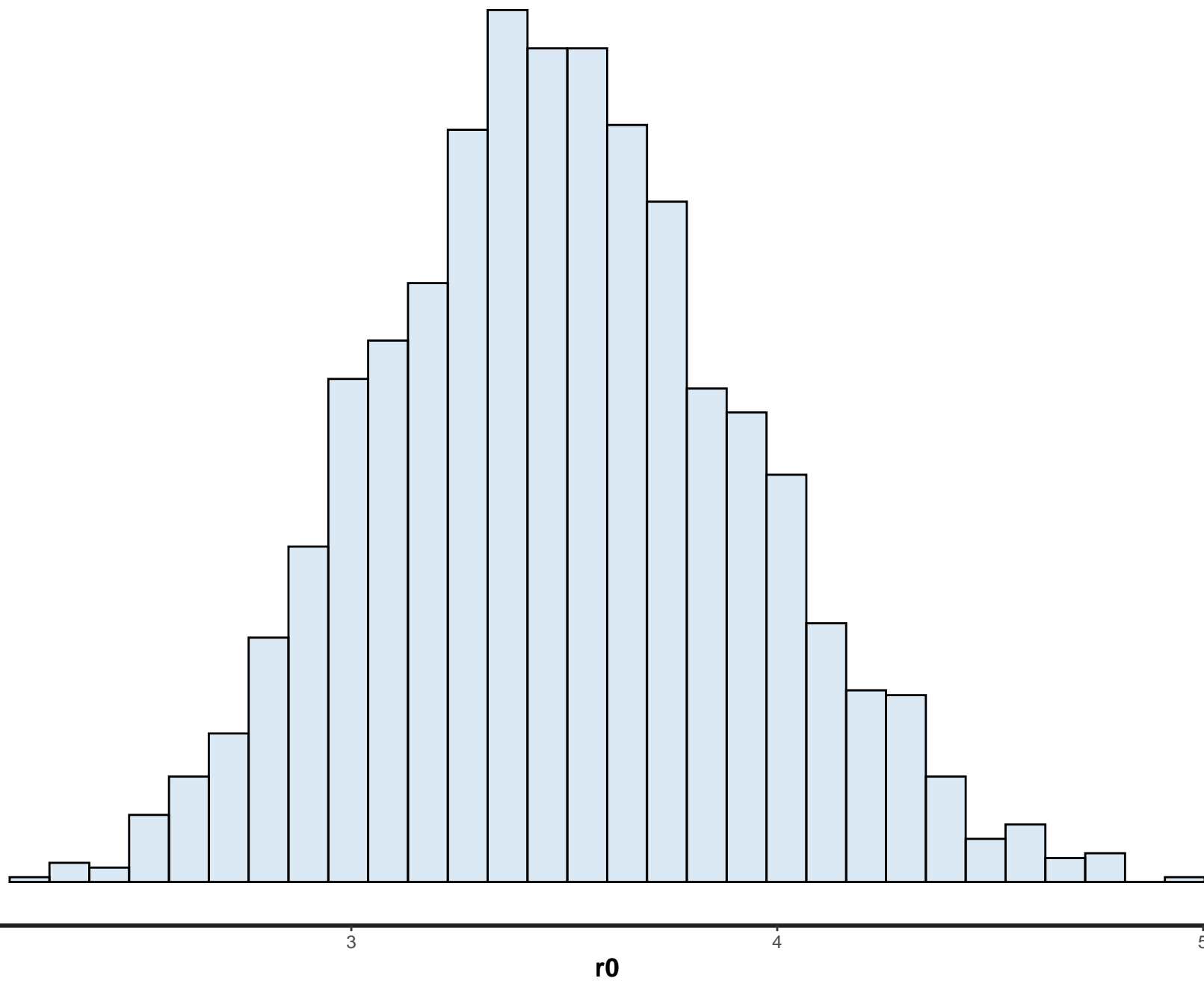
Effective Reproduction Number

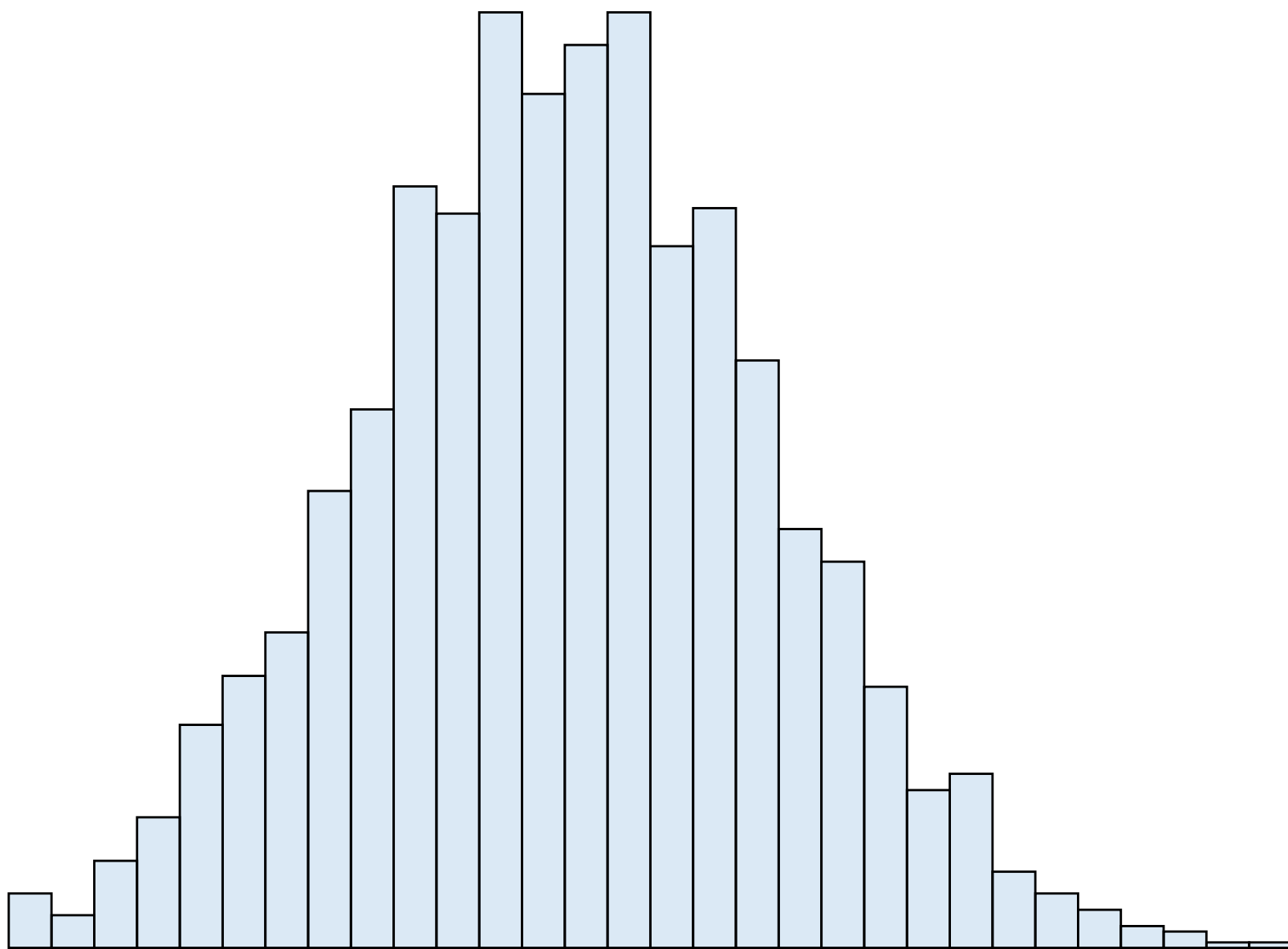


Rt as of 2021-01-03

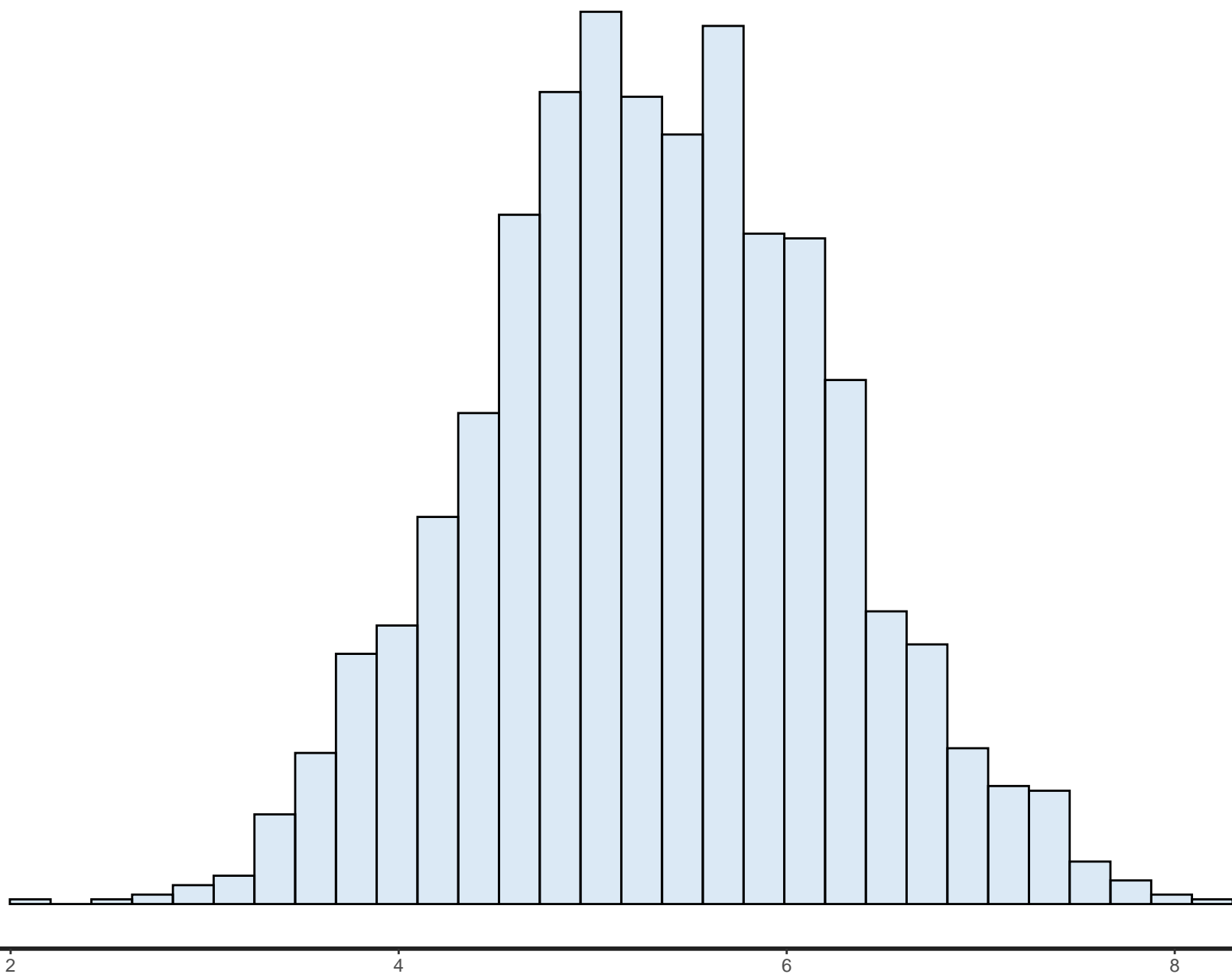
5% 10% 25% 50% 75% 90% 95%
0.82 0.84 0.87 0.90 0.93 0.96 0.97

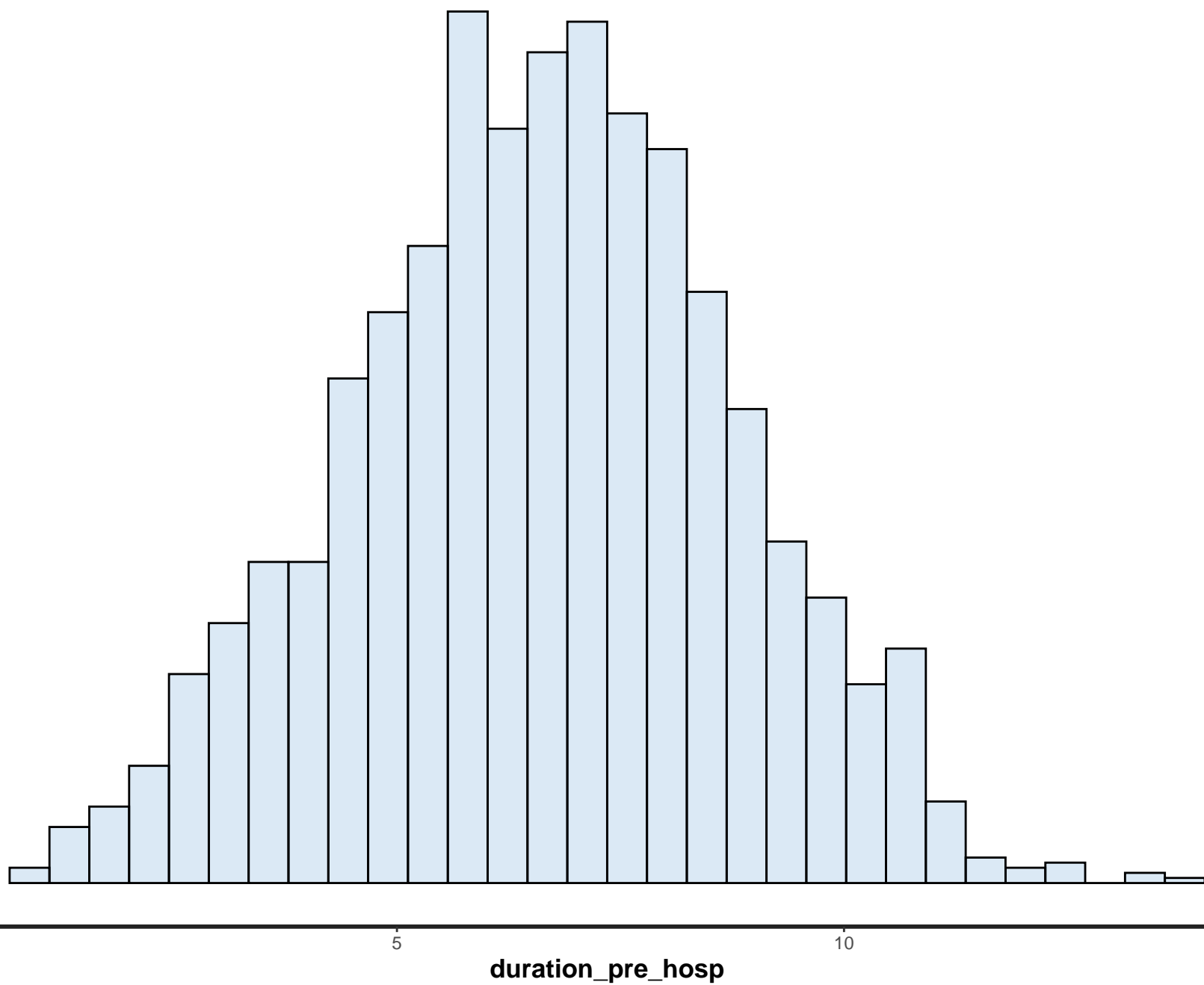


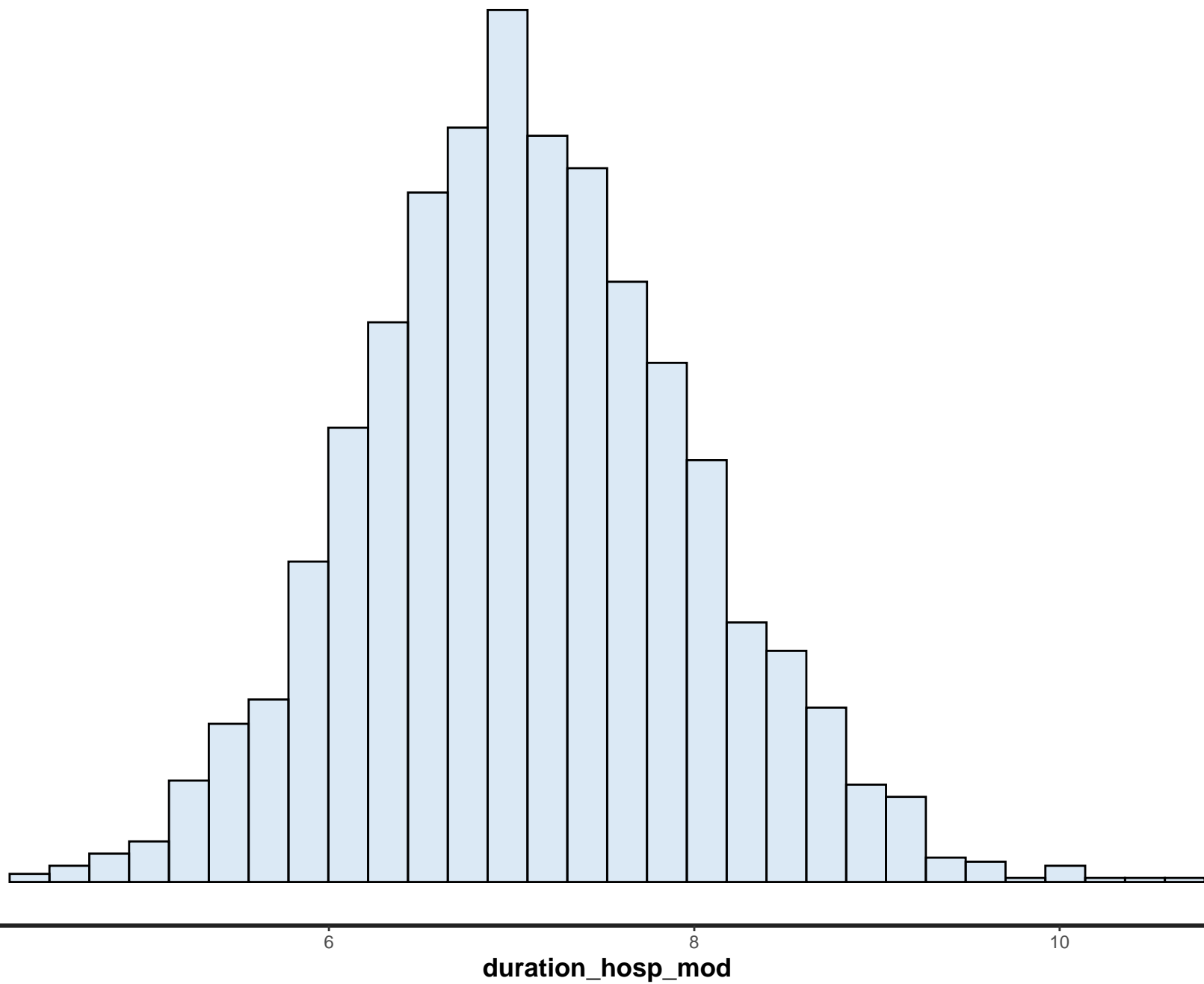


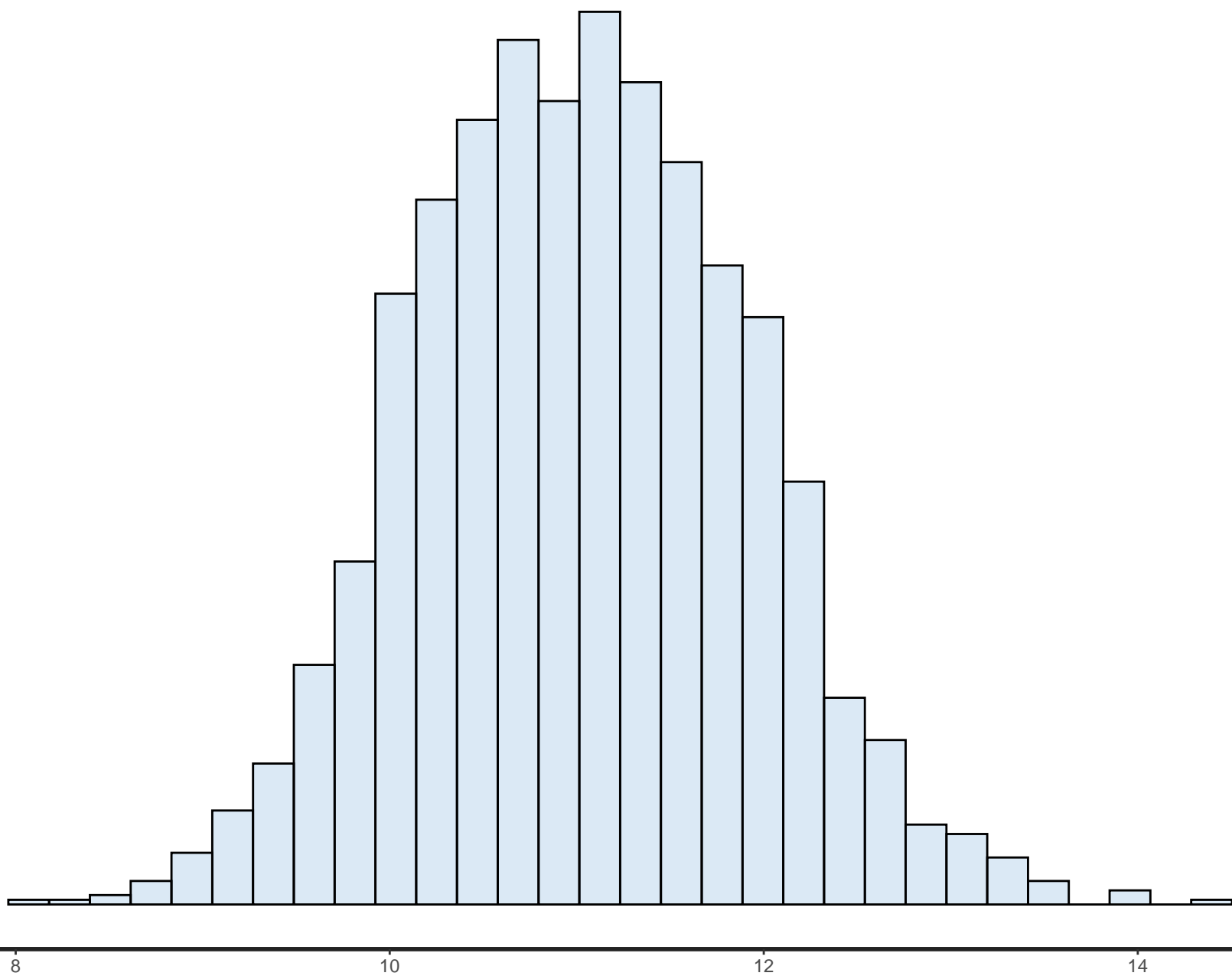


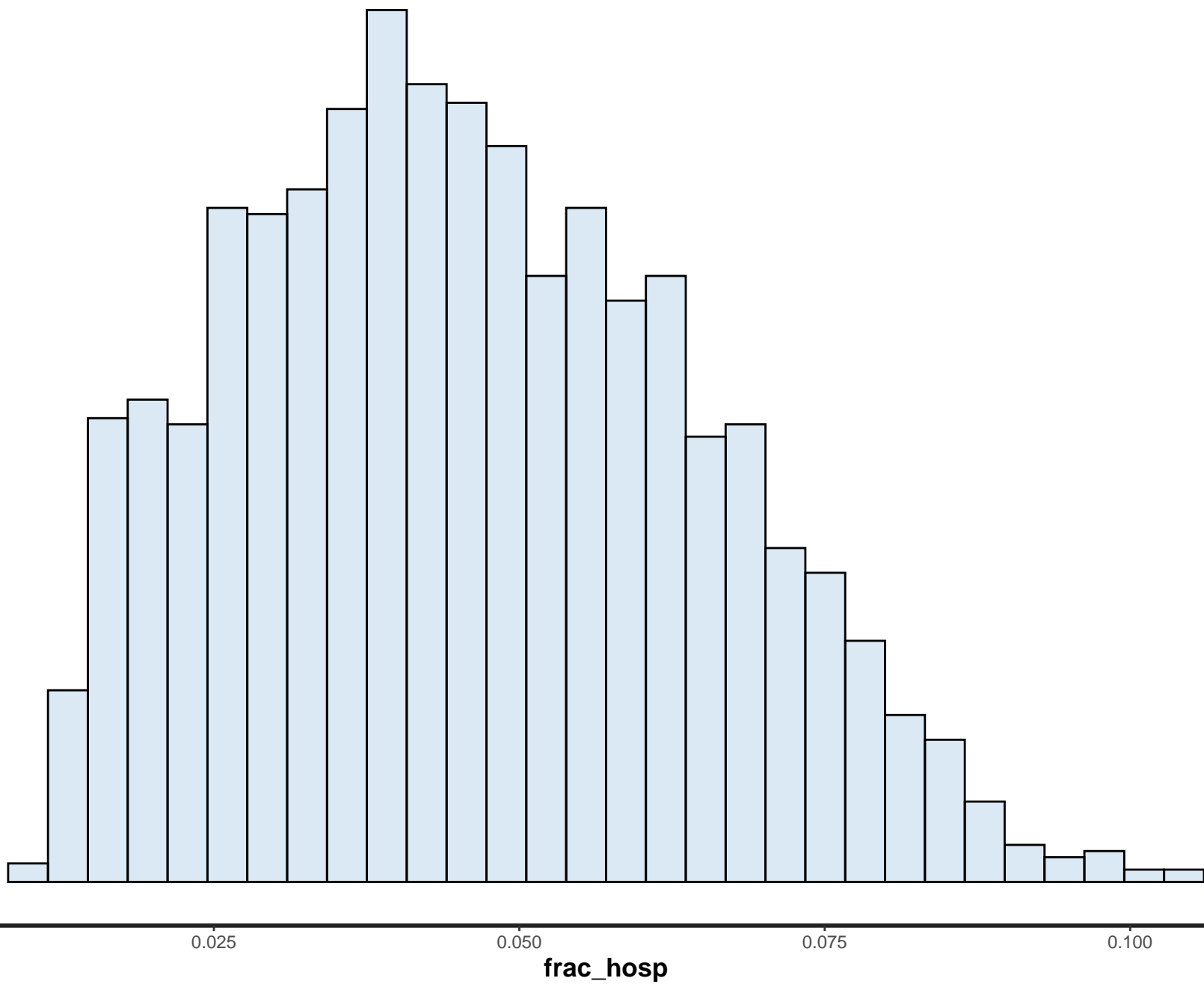
duration_latent

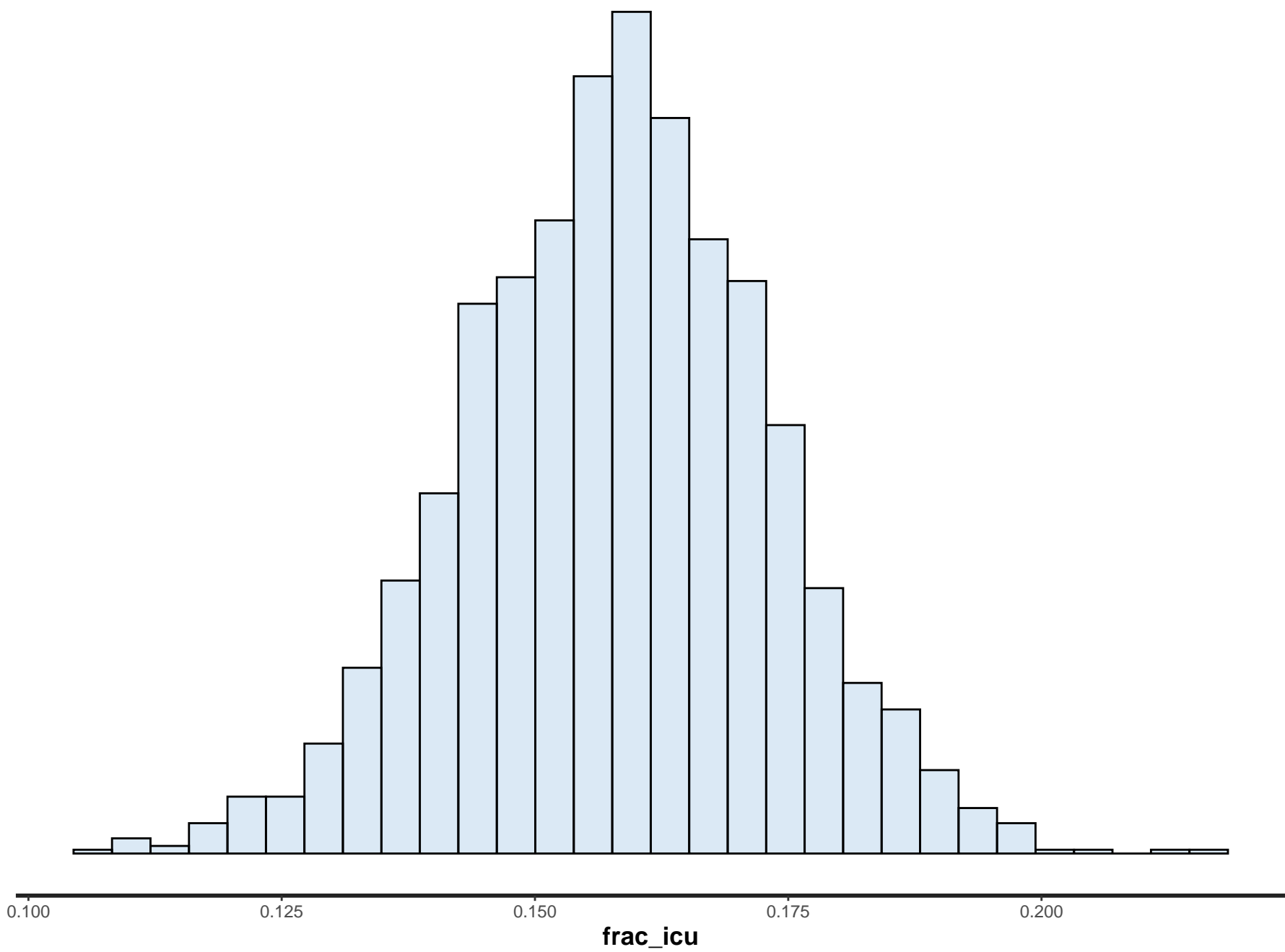


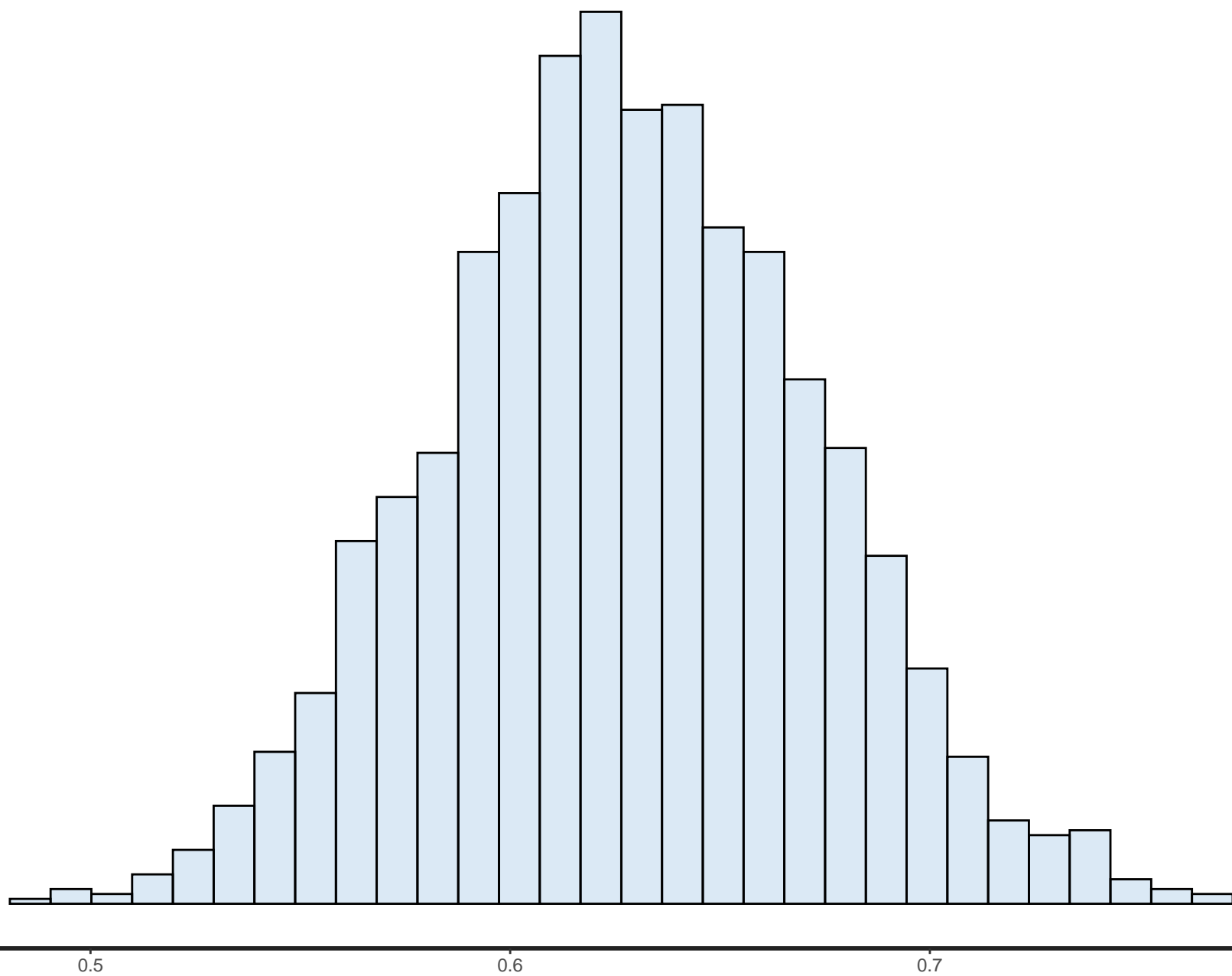












A histogram showing the frequency of the number of children per family. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of children' and ranges from 0 to 2.0 with major ticks at 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0. The y-axis represents frequency, with a scale from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.0 child per family. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, with labels at 0.8, 1.2, and 1.6. The y-axis represents the frequency. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 8 correct answers, with a range from 4 to 12.

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
6	1
7	2
8	4
9	7
10	10
11	9
12	8
13	7
14	5
15	3
16	2
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	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 1.5. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 10 correct answers.

[illegible]

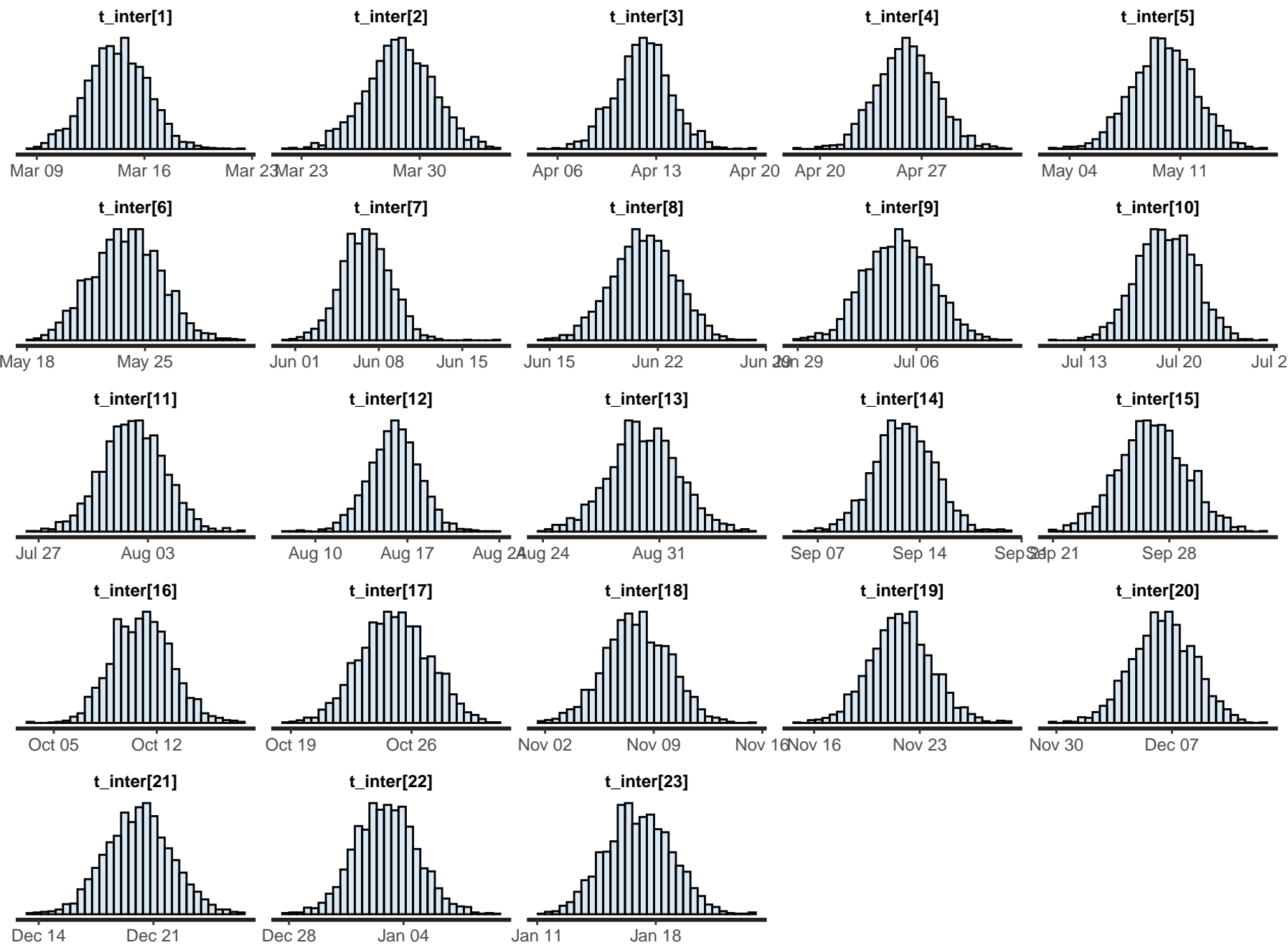
A histogram showing the frequency of the number of non-zero elements in the matrix A . The x-axis is labeled from 0.50 to 1.50 in increments of 0.25. The y-axis represents frequency, with a maximum value of 10. The distribution is unimodal and centered around 1.00, with most bars having a frequency of 10 or less.

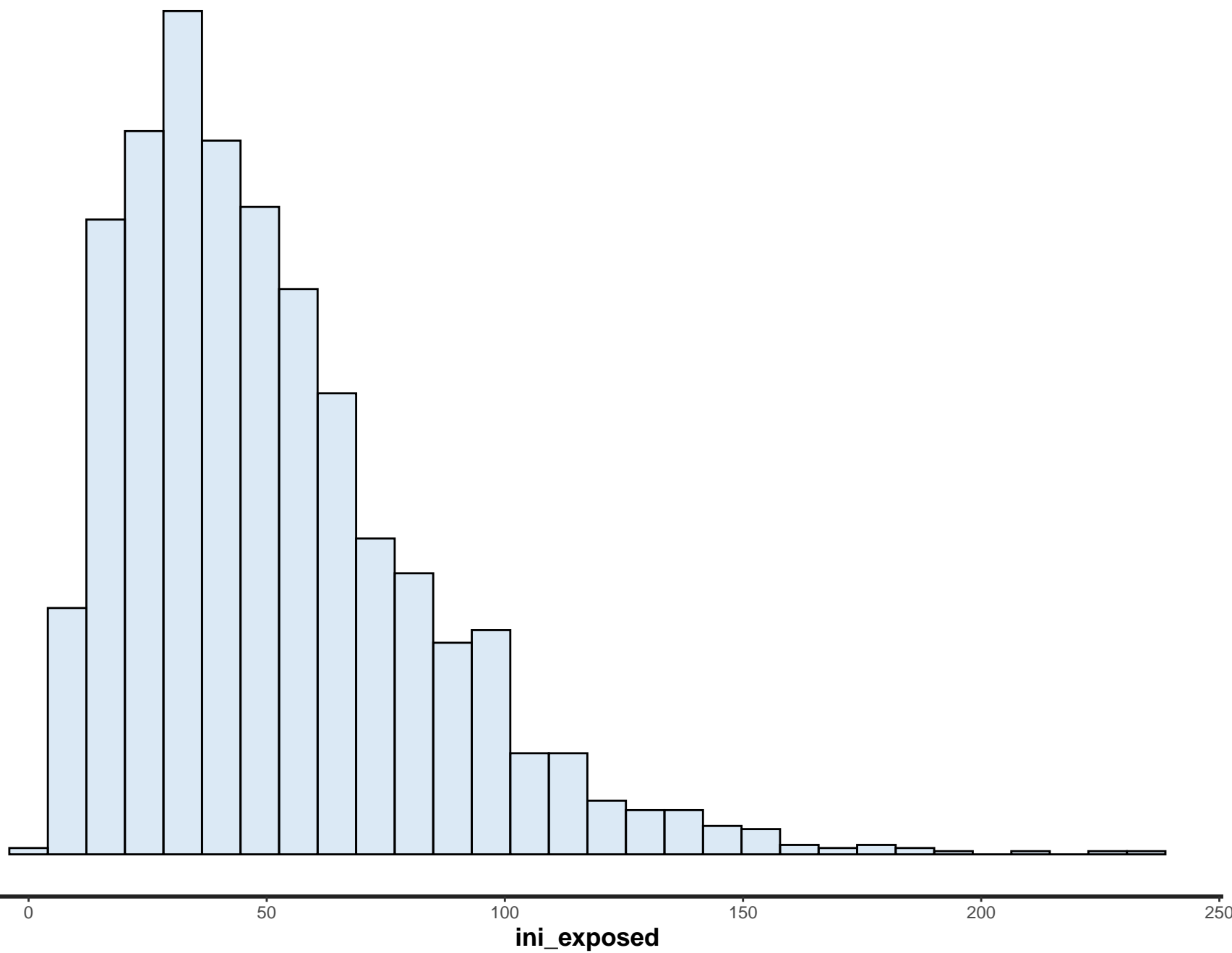
A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, ranging from 0.50 to 1.25. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 0.80 to 0.85 correct answers.

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	10
0.95	8
1.00	6
1.05	4
1.10	2
1.15	1
1.20	1
1.25	1
1.30	1

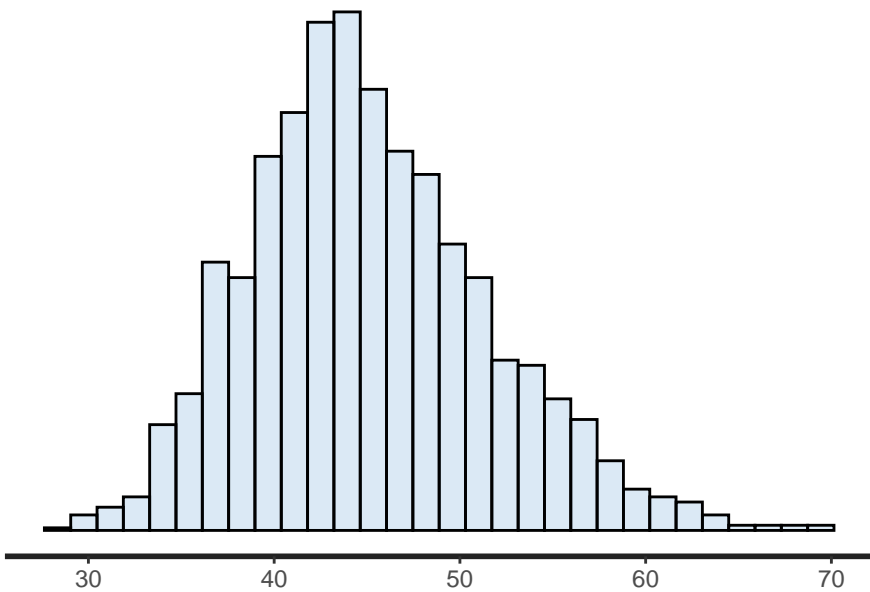
A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, with labels at 0.75, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.50. The y-axis represents the frequency, with a peak of 10 at 1.00. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 10 correct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

A histogram showing the distribution of the number of trials until the first success. The x-axis is labeled with 1.0 and 1.5. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, with a peak around 1.25. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

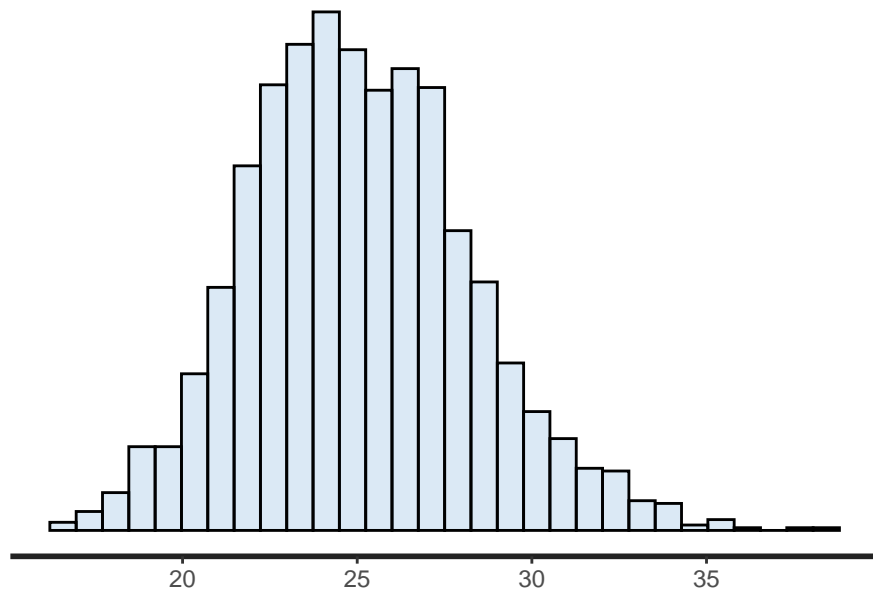




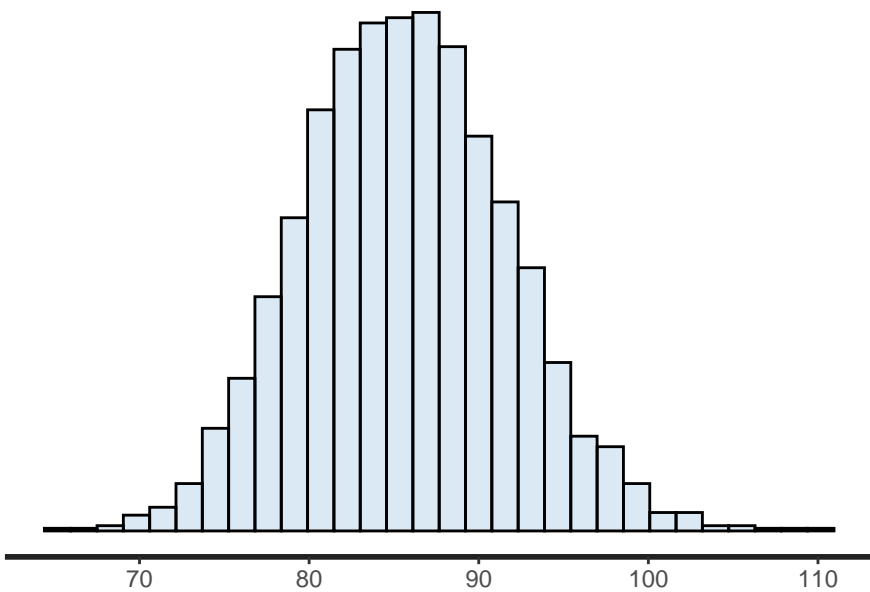
sigma_obs[1]



sigma_obs[2]



sigma_obs[3]



sigma_obs[4]

