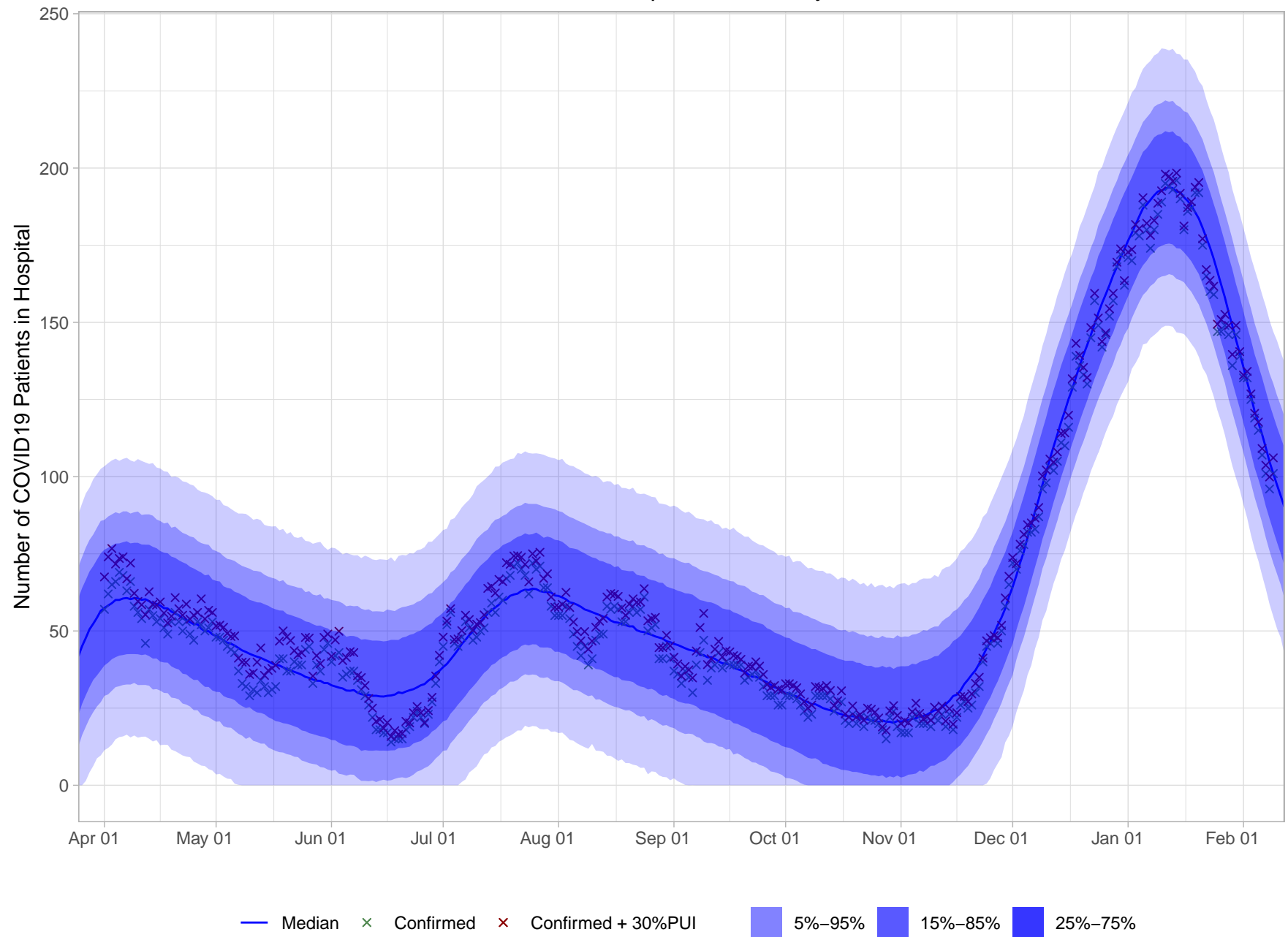
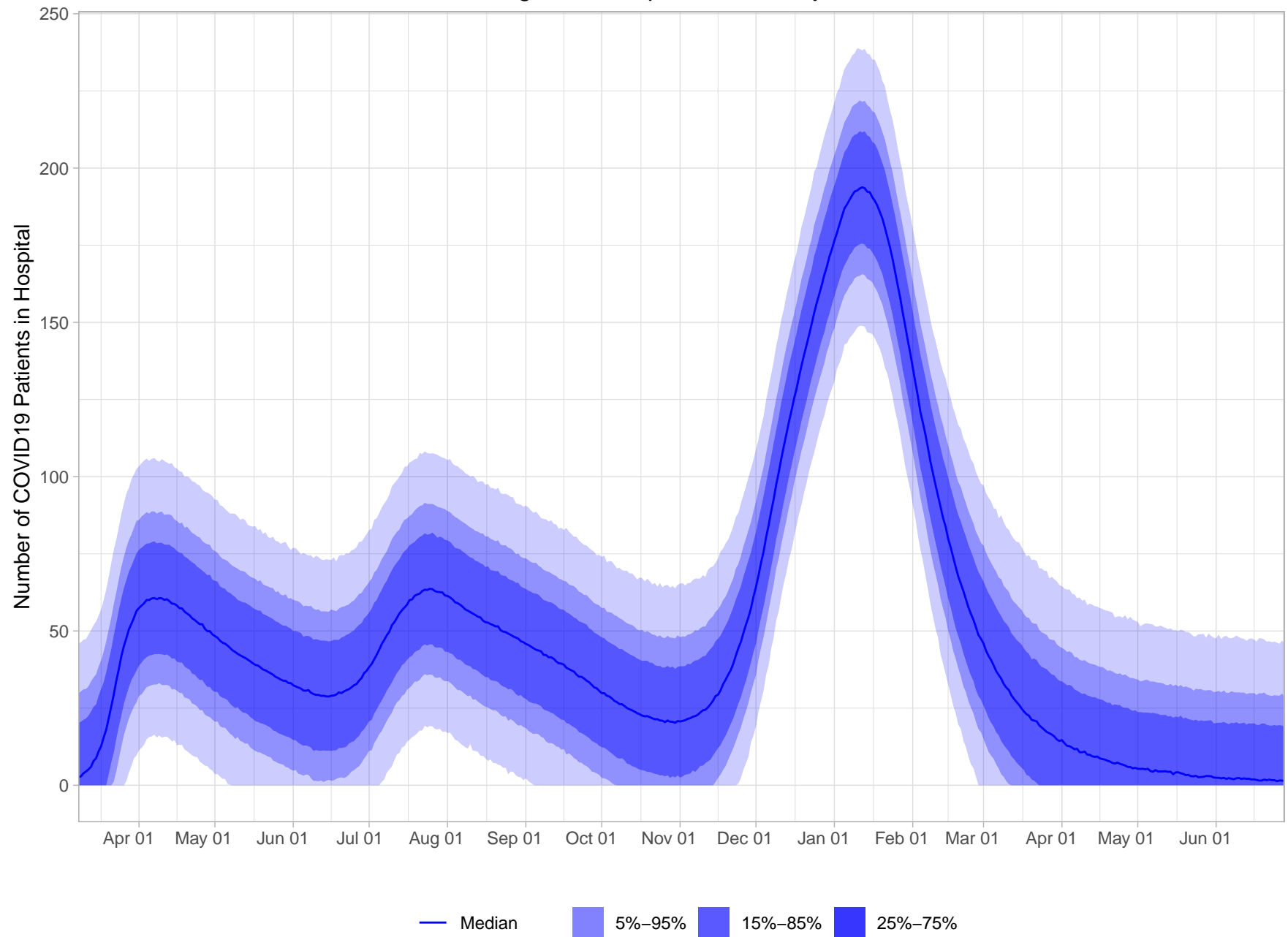


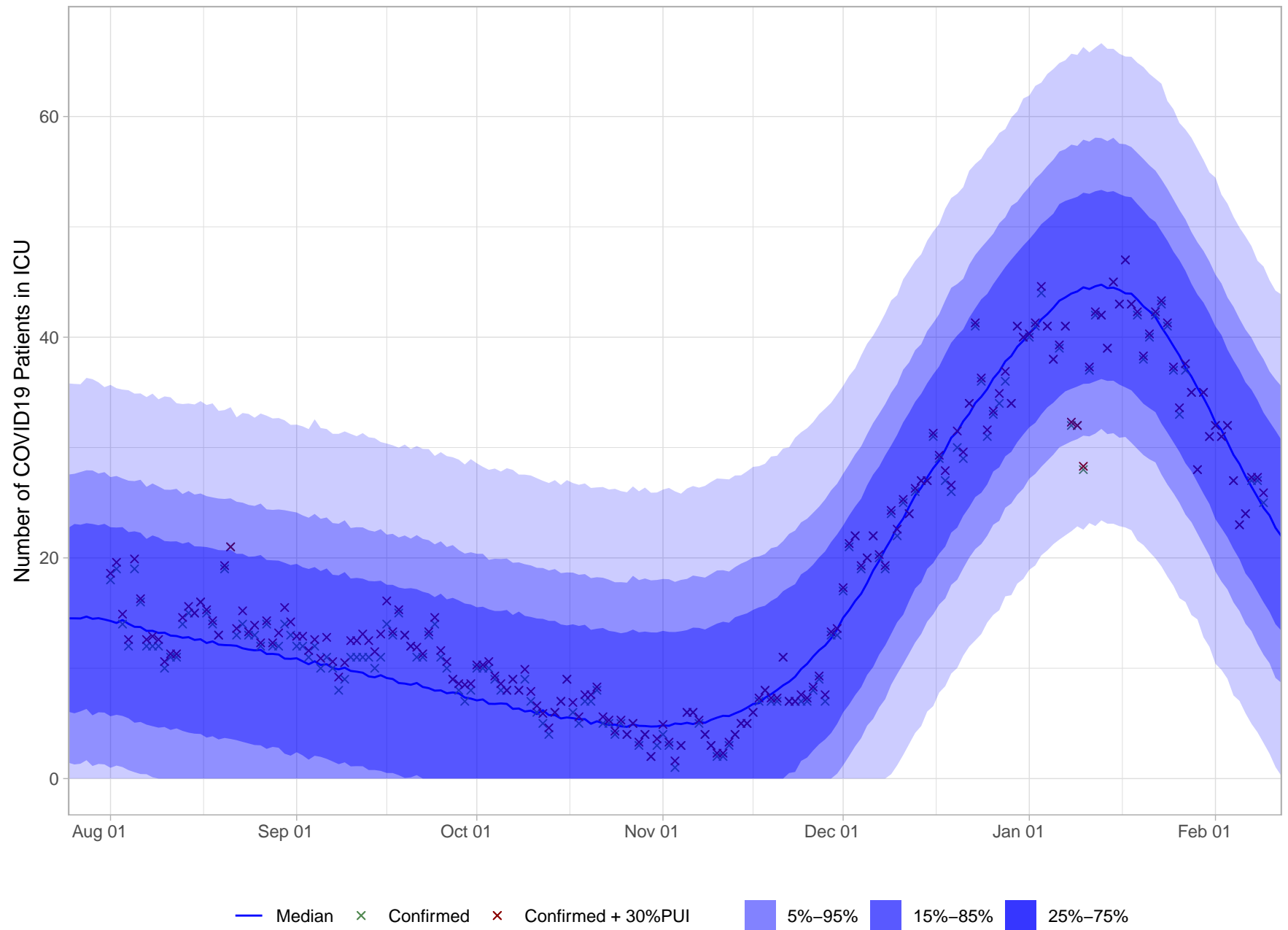
Short Term Hospitalization Projection



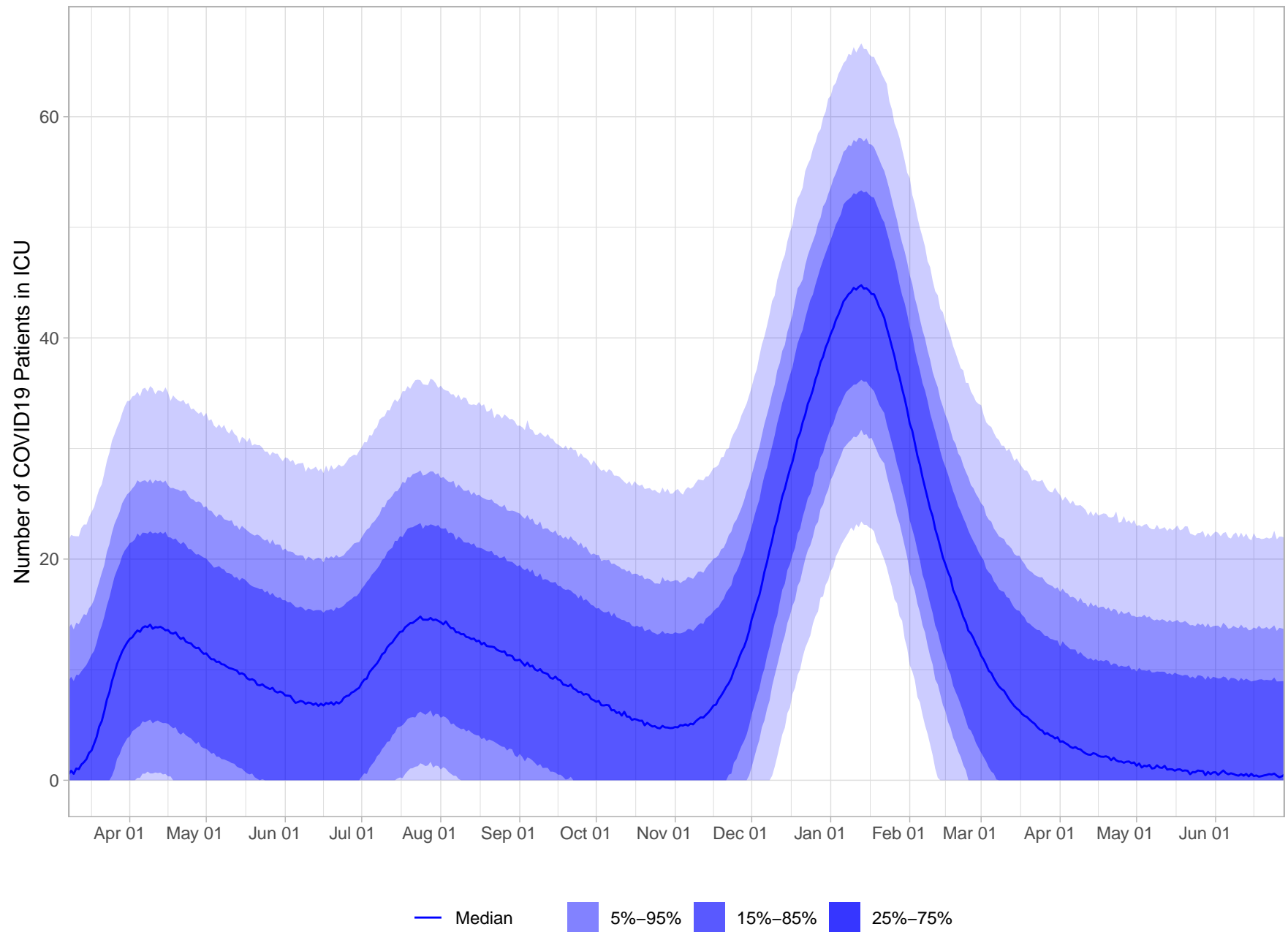
Long Term Hospitalization Projection



Short Term ICU Projection

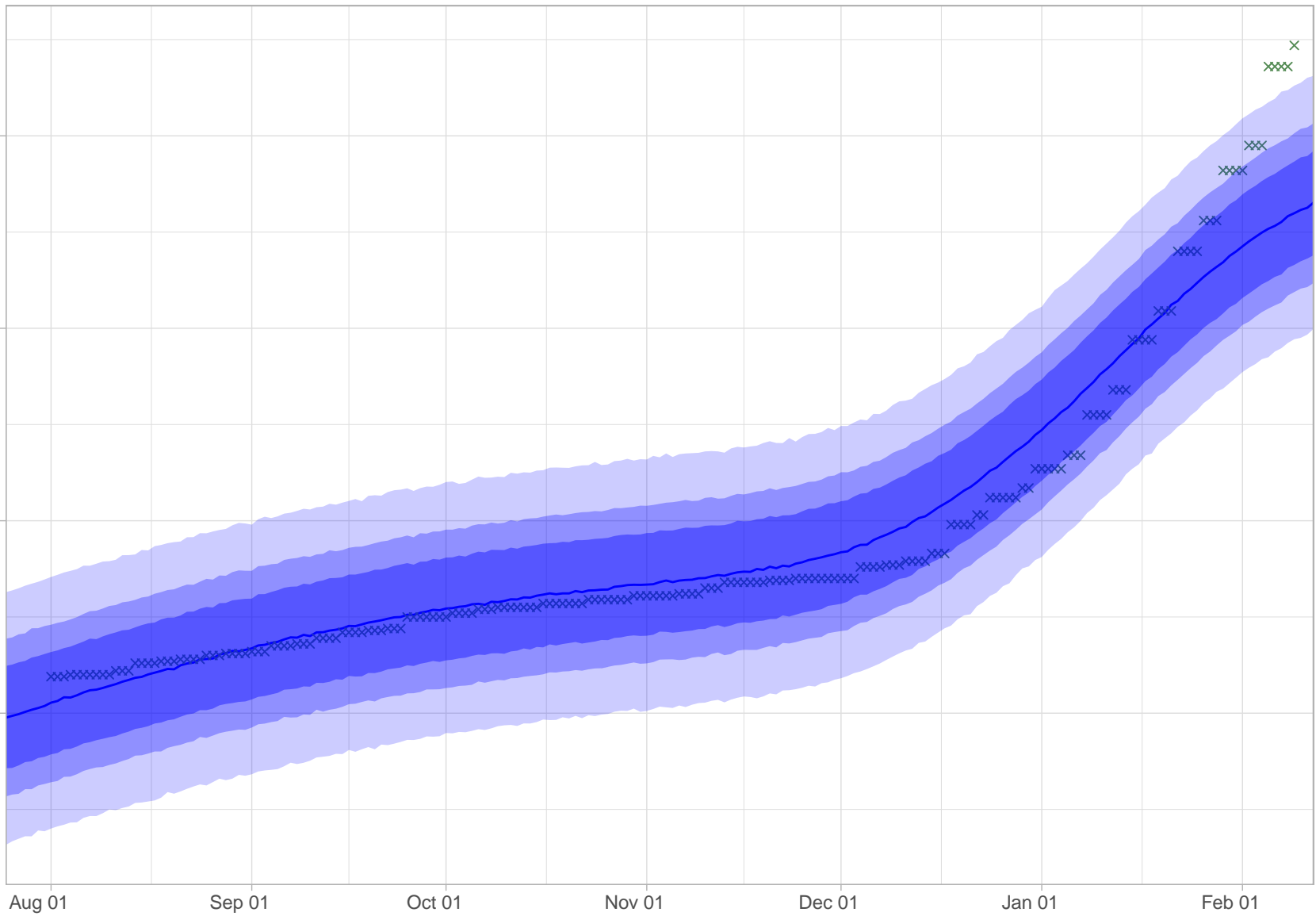


Long Term ICU Projection



Short Term Death Projection

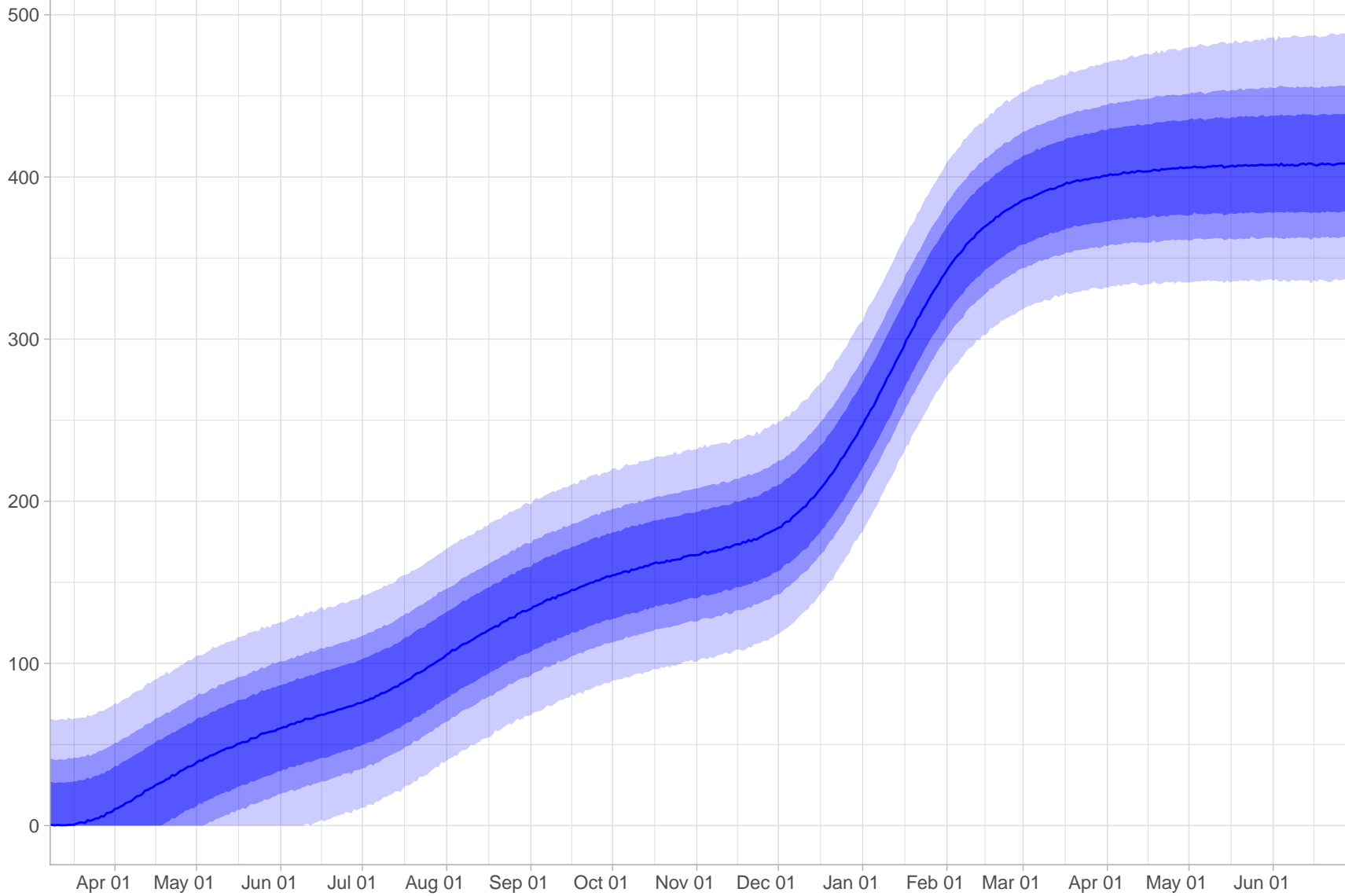
Number of COVID19 Deaths



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

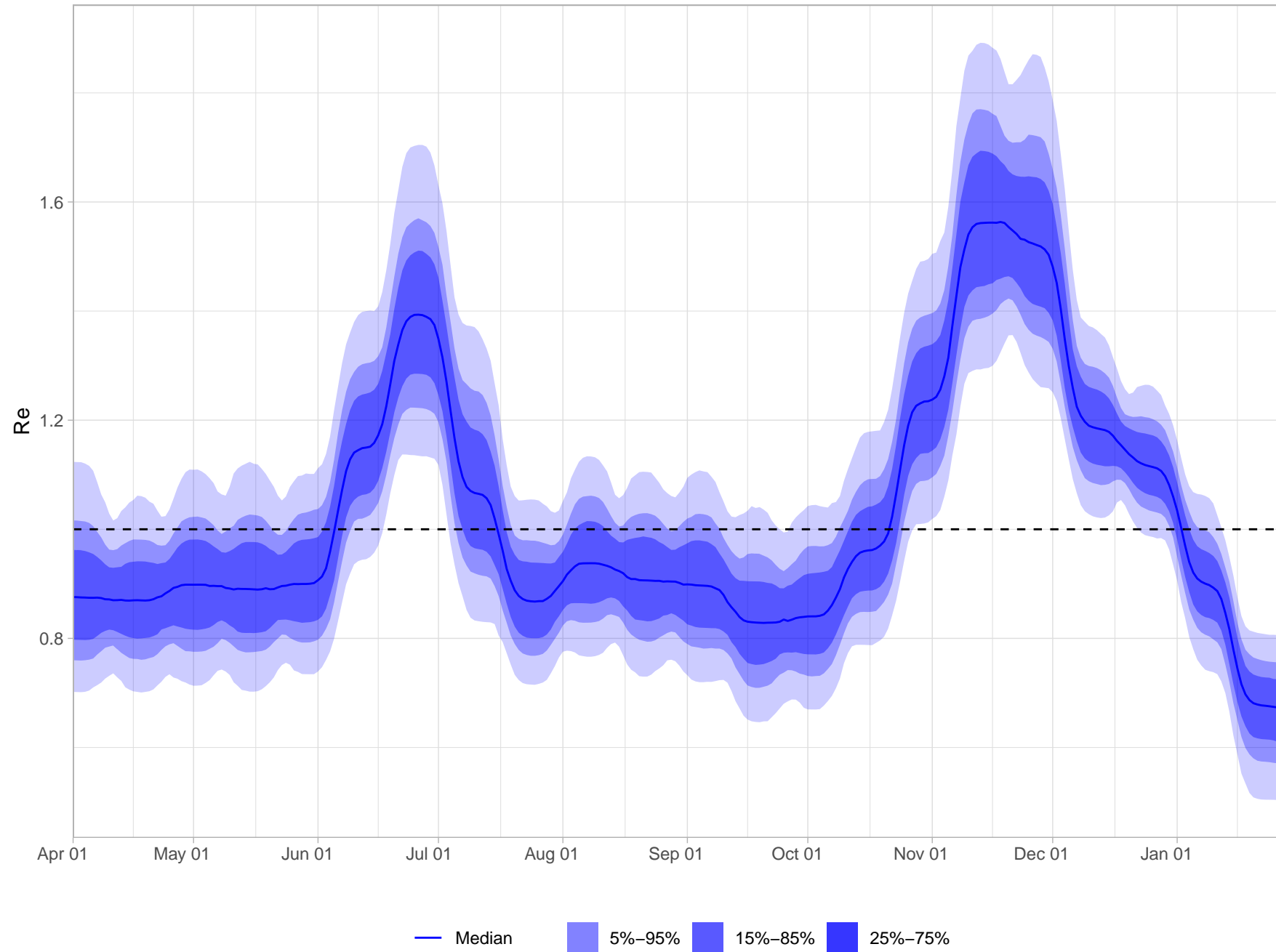
Long Term Death Projection

Number of COVID19 Deaths



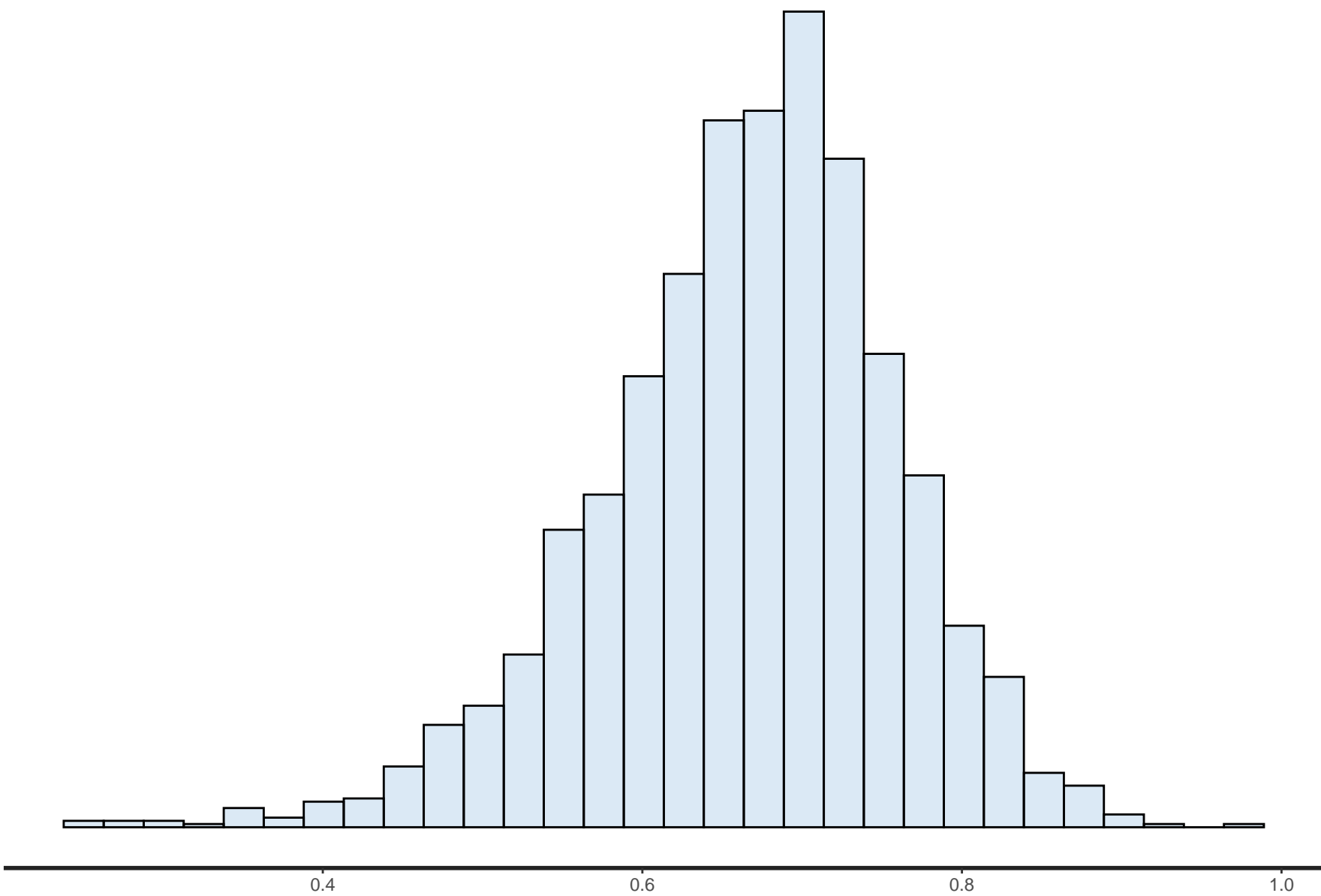
— Median 5%-95% 15%-85% 25%-75%

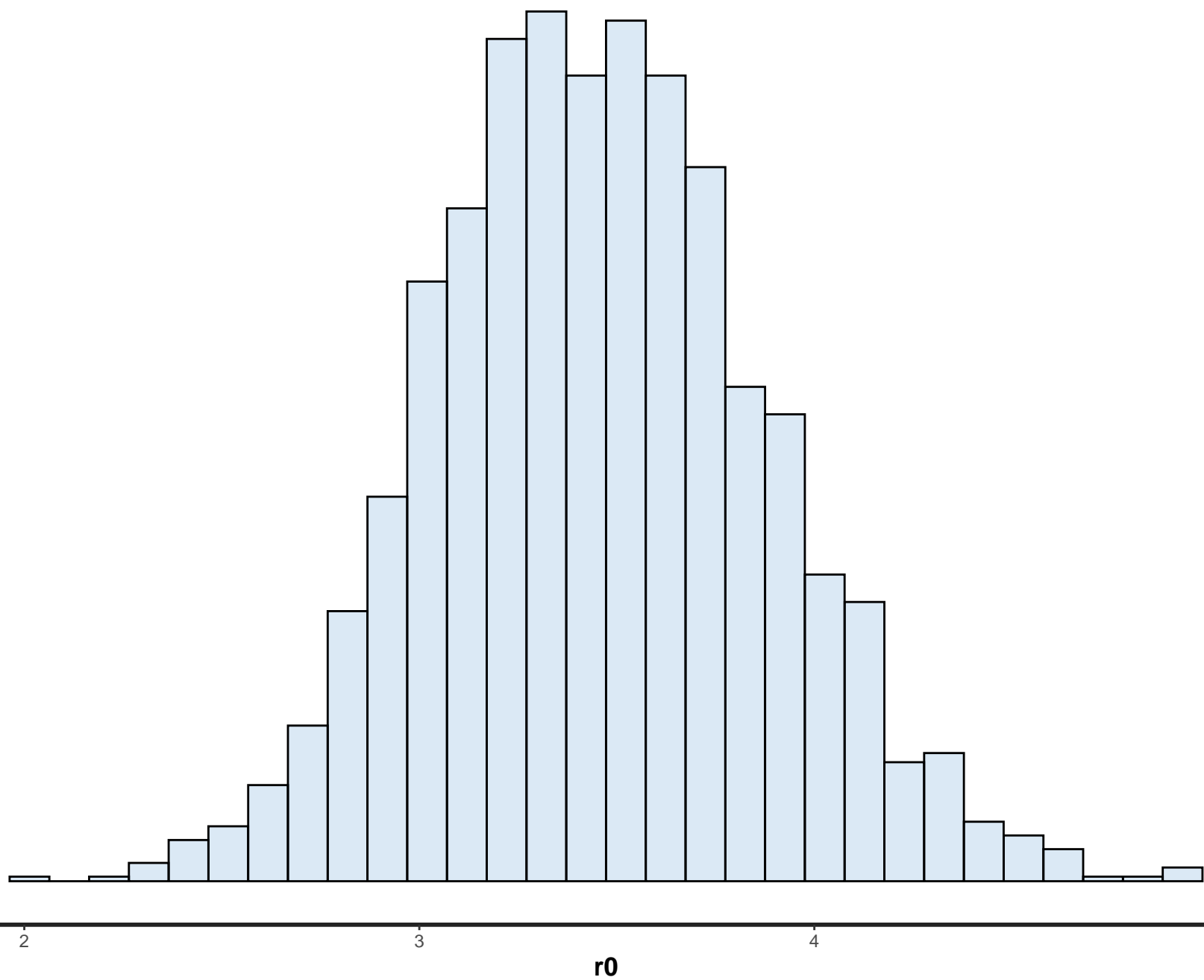
Effective Reproduction Number

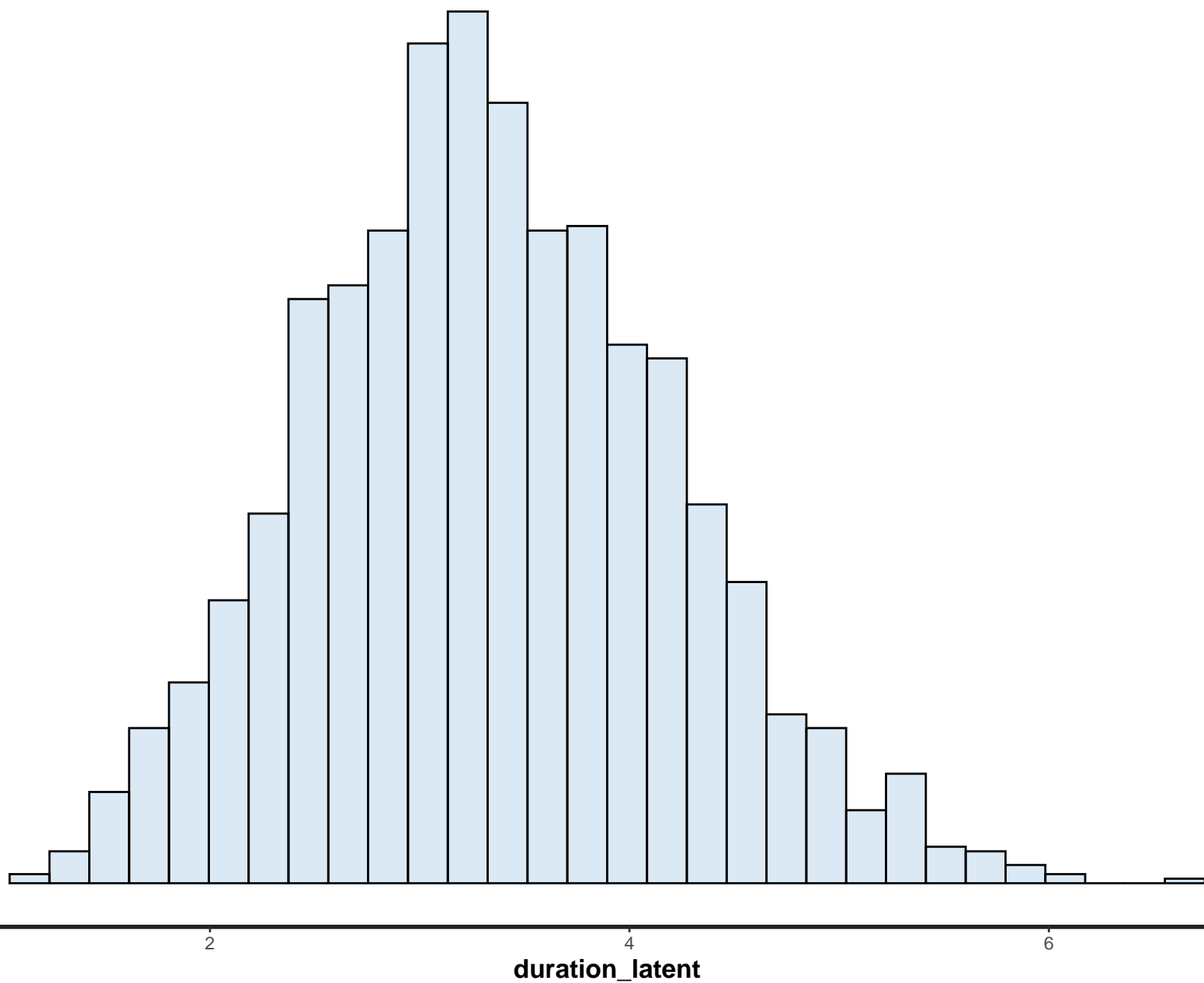


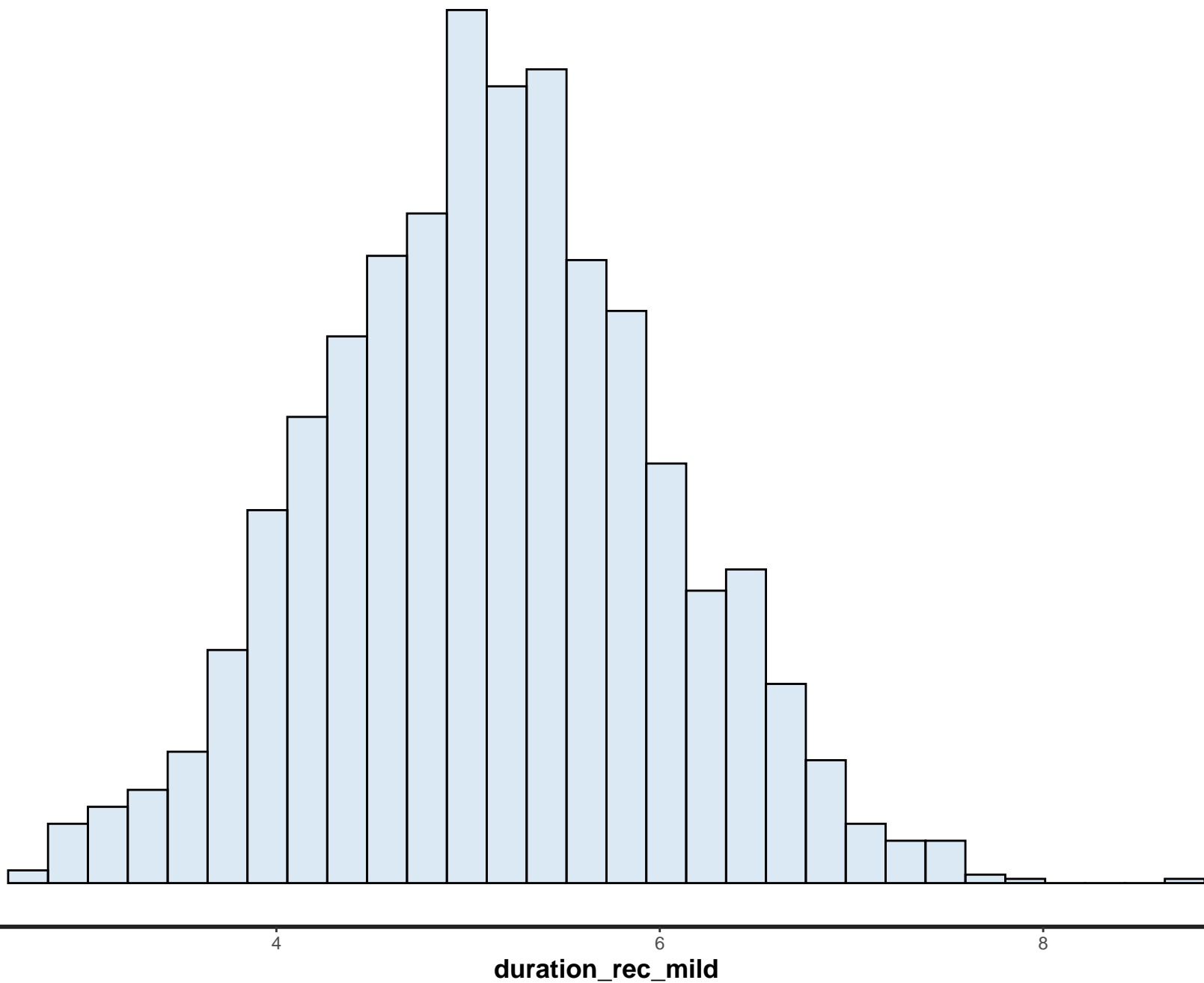
Rt as of 2021-01-26

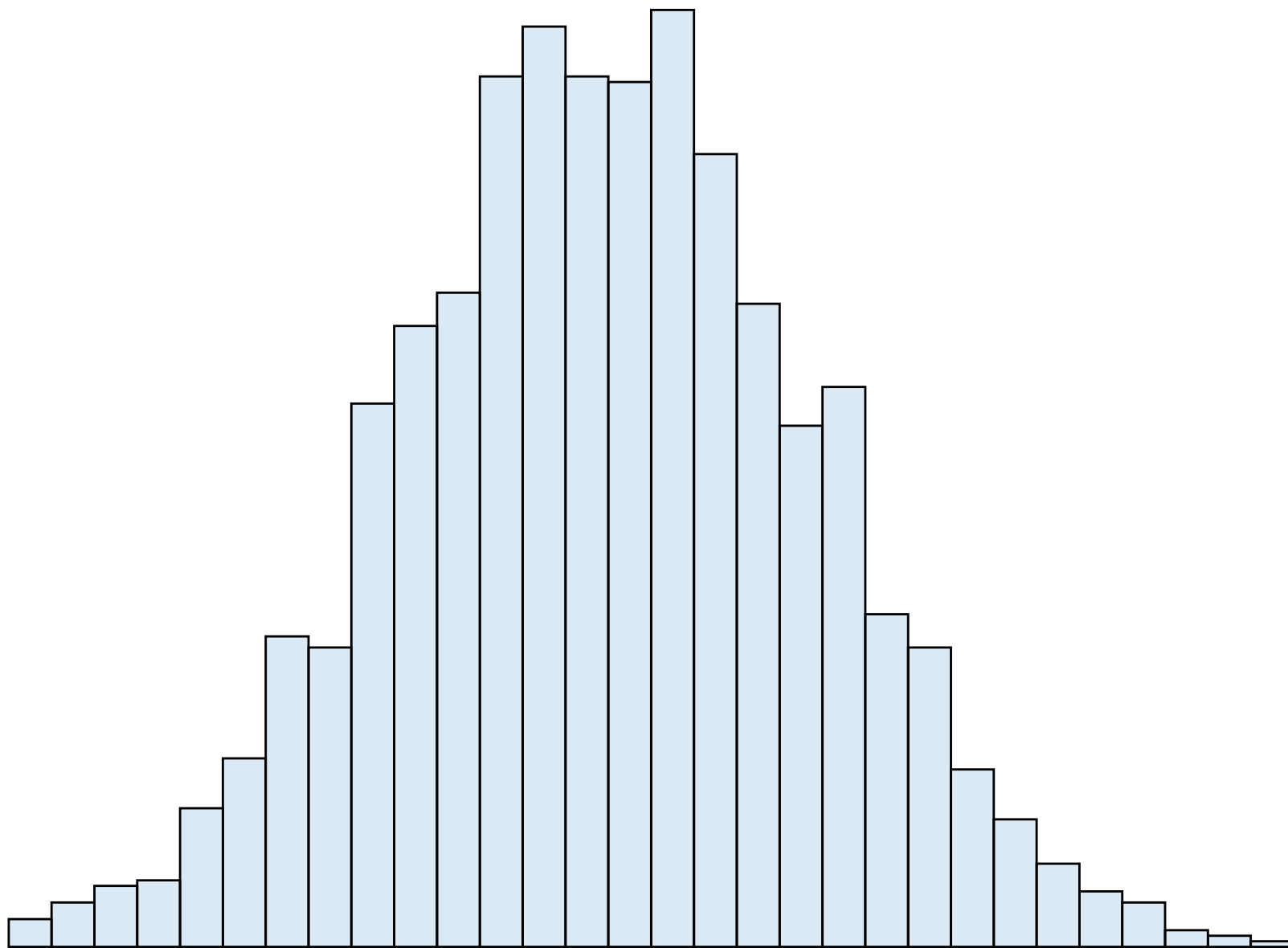
5% 10% 25% 50% 75% 90% 95%
0.50 0.55 0.61 0.67 0.73 0.77 0.81



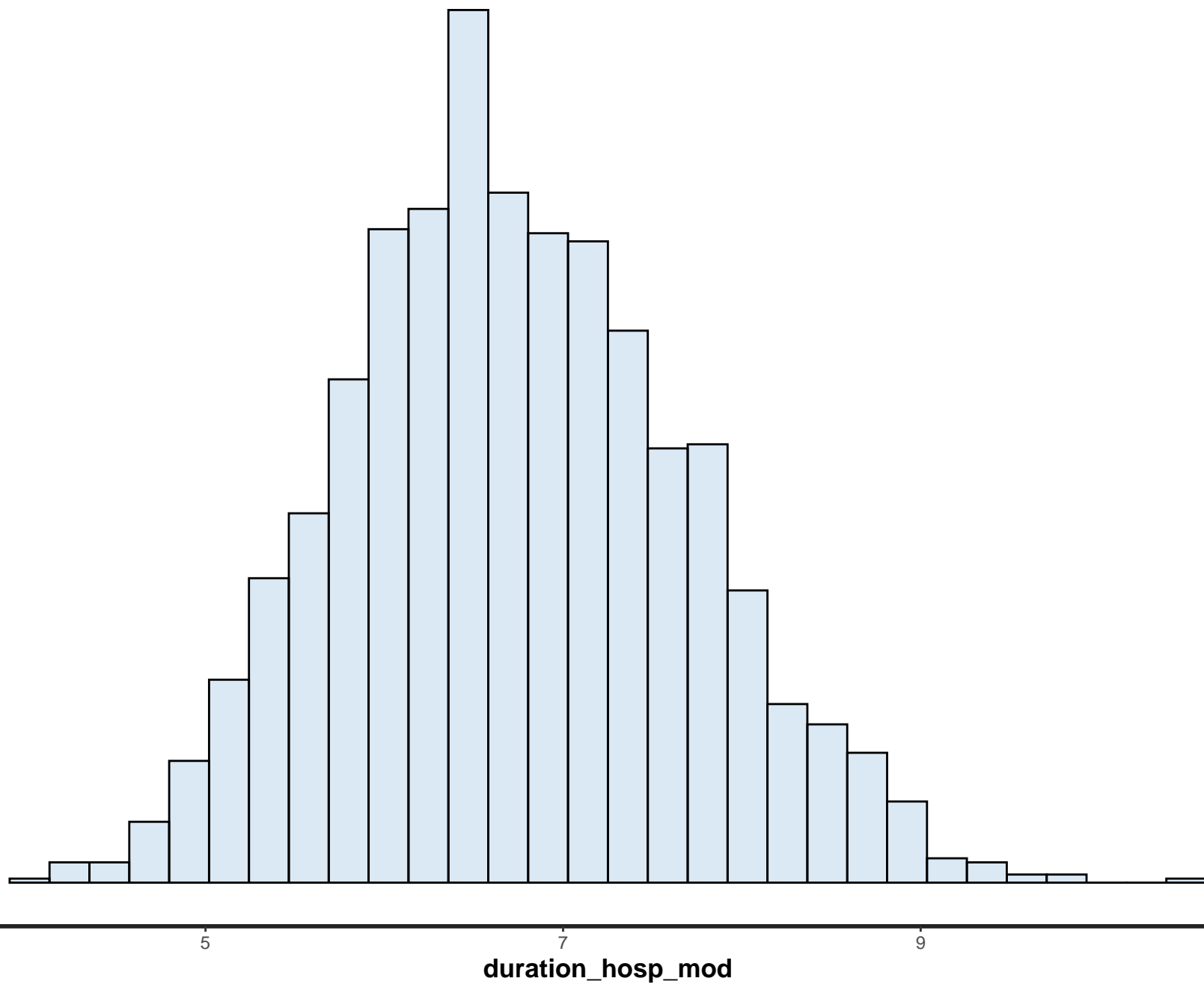


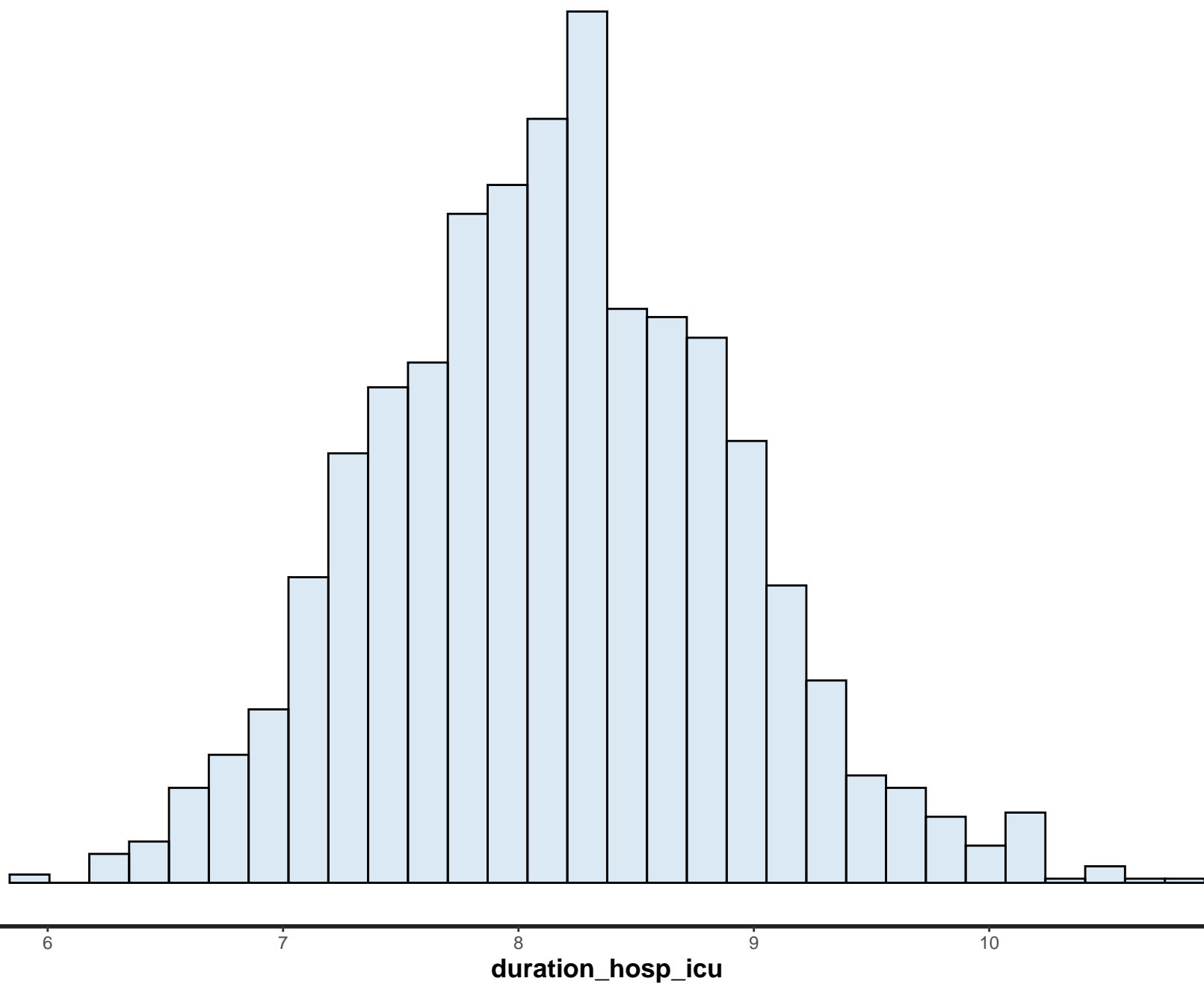


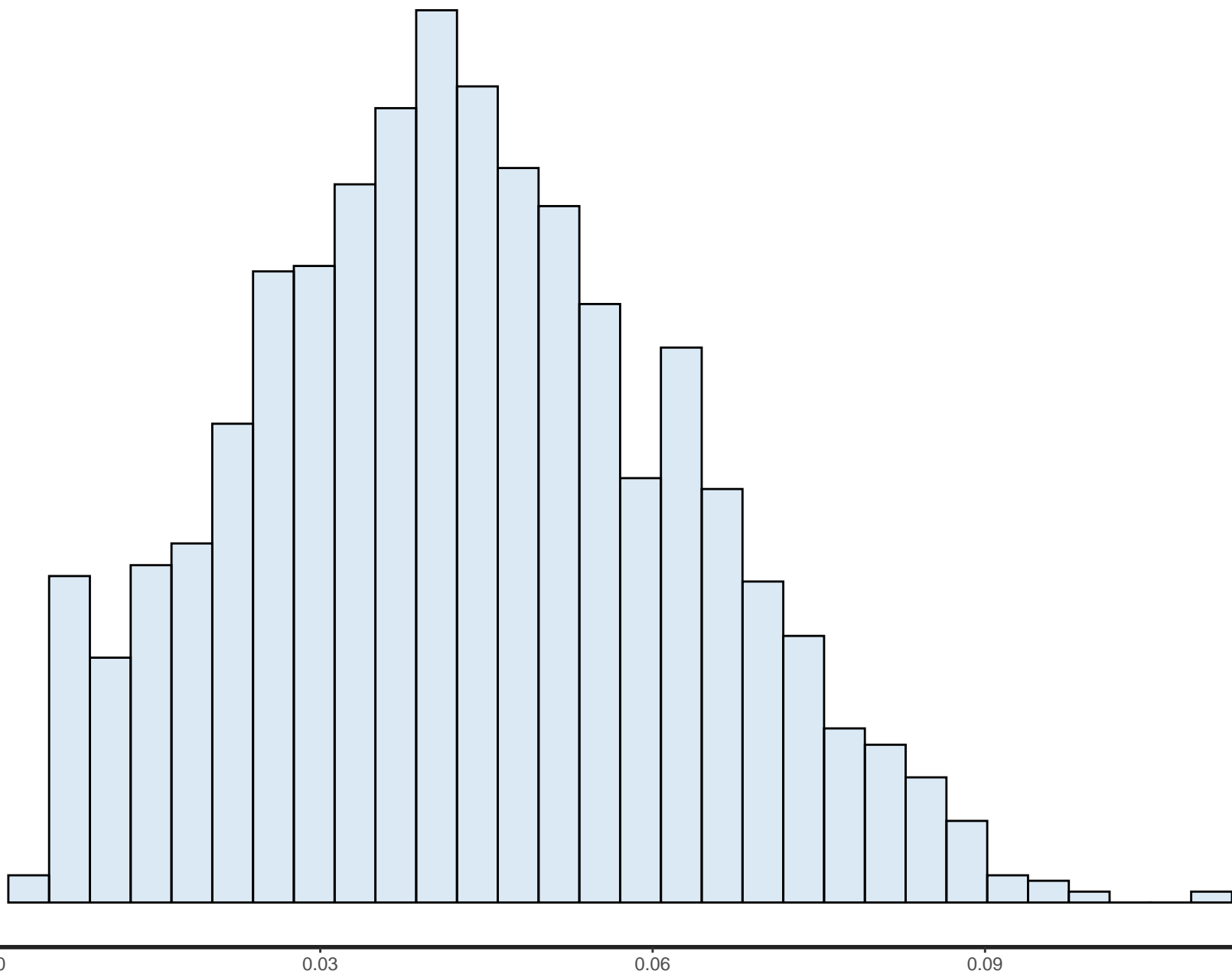


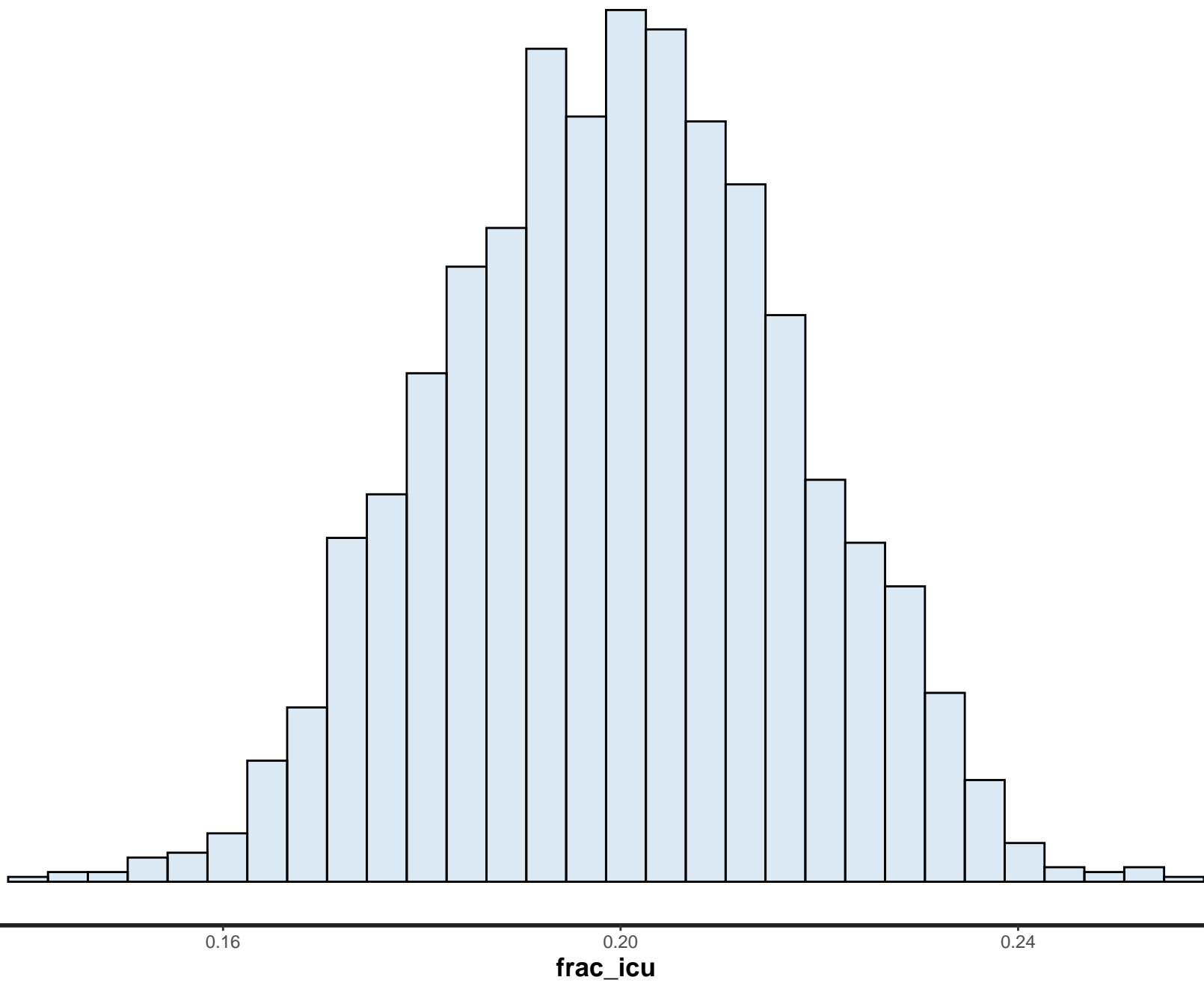


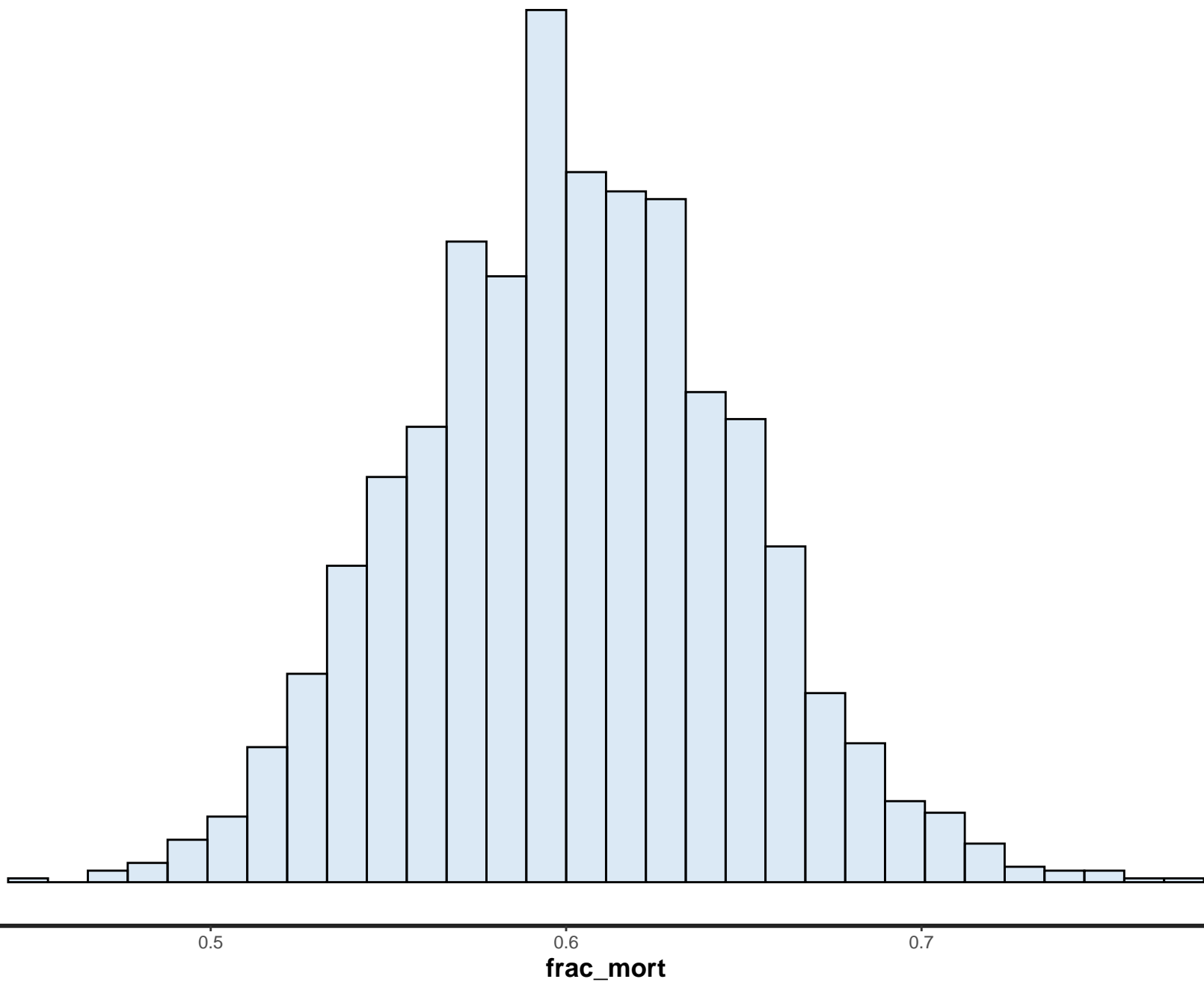
duration_pre_hosp











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 0.7 with major ticks every 0.1. The y-axis represents frequency, ranging from 0 to 10 with major ticks every 2 units. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, with the highest frequency (9) occurring at 2 correct answers.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
0	1
1	2
2	9
3	10
4	9
5	7
6	4
7	3
8	2
9	1
10	1

A histogram showing the distribution of the number of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis is labeled from 0.5 to 2.0 in increments of 0.5. The y-axis represents frequency, with a maximum value of 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.0, with a range from 0.5 to 2.0.

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 maximum value of 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.0 child per family.

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 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 1.25 children. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

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 0.5 to 2.0. The y-axis represents frequency, with a maximum value of 1000000. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, peaking around 1.2 trials.

A histogram showing the frequency of the number of children per family. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of children' and ranges from 0.4 to 1.6 with major ticks every 0.4 units. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 50 with major ticks every 10 units. The histogram consists of 15 bars, each with a width of 0.2 units. The distribution is unimodal and slightly right-skewed, with the highest frequency of 45 occurring for 0.7 children.

Number of children	Frequency
0.4	2
0.5	3
0.6	5
0.7	45
0.8	44
0.9	42
1.0	35
1.1	28
1.2	22
1.3	15
1.4	10
1.5	5
1.6	2

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 0.6, 0.9, 1.2, and 1.5. The y-axis represents frequency, with a scale from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 0.8 children per family, with a peak frequency of approximately 10.

A histogram showing the frequency of the number of children per family. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of children' and ranges from 0.5 to 1.5. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.0, with a peak frequency of 10.

A histogram showing the frequency of the number of non-zero elements in the matrix A. The x-axis is labeled from 0.5 to 2.0 with major ticks every 0.5 units. The y-axis represents frequency, with a maximum value of 10. The distribution is unimodal and centered around 1.0, with a peak frequency of 10 at x=1.0. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

A histogram showing the distribution of the number of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis is labeled from 0.5 to 2.0 in increments of 0.5. The y-axis represents frequency, with a maximum value of 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.0, with a range from 0.5 to 2.0.

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	8
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 correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, ranging from 0 to 2.0 with major ticks at 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 1.25, with a range from 0 to 2.0.

Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
0.0	1
0.1	2
0.2	3
0.3	4
0.4	5
0.5	6
0.6	7
0.7	8
0.8	9
0.9	10
1.0	11
1.1	12
1.2	13
1.3	14
1.4	13
1.5	12
1.6	11
1.7	10
1.8	9
1.9	8
2.0	7

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 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 the highest frequency (approximately 10) occurring for 1.5 children. 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 1.5 (representing 5 to 15 correct answers). The y-axis represents the frequency. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 9 correct answers (1.0 on the x-axis). The highest frequency is 10, occurring for 8, 9, and 10 correct answers.

A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, ranging from 4 to 12. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 7 correct answers.

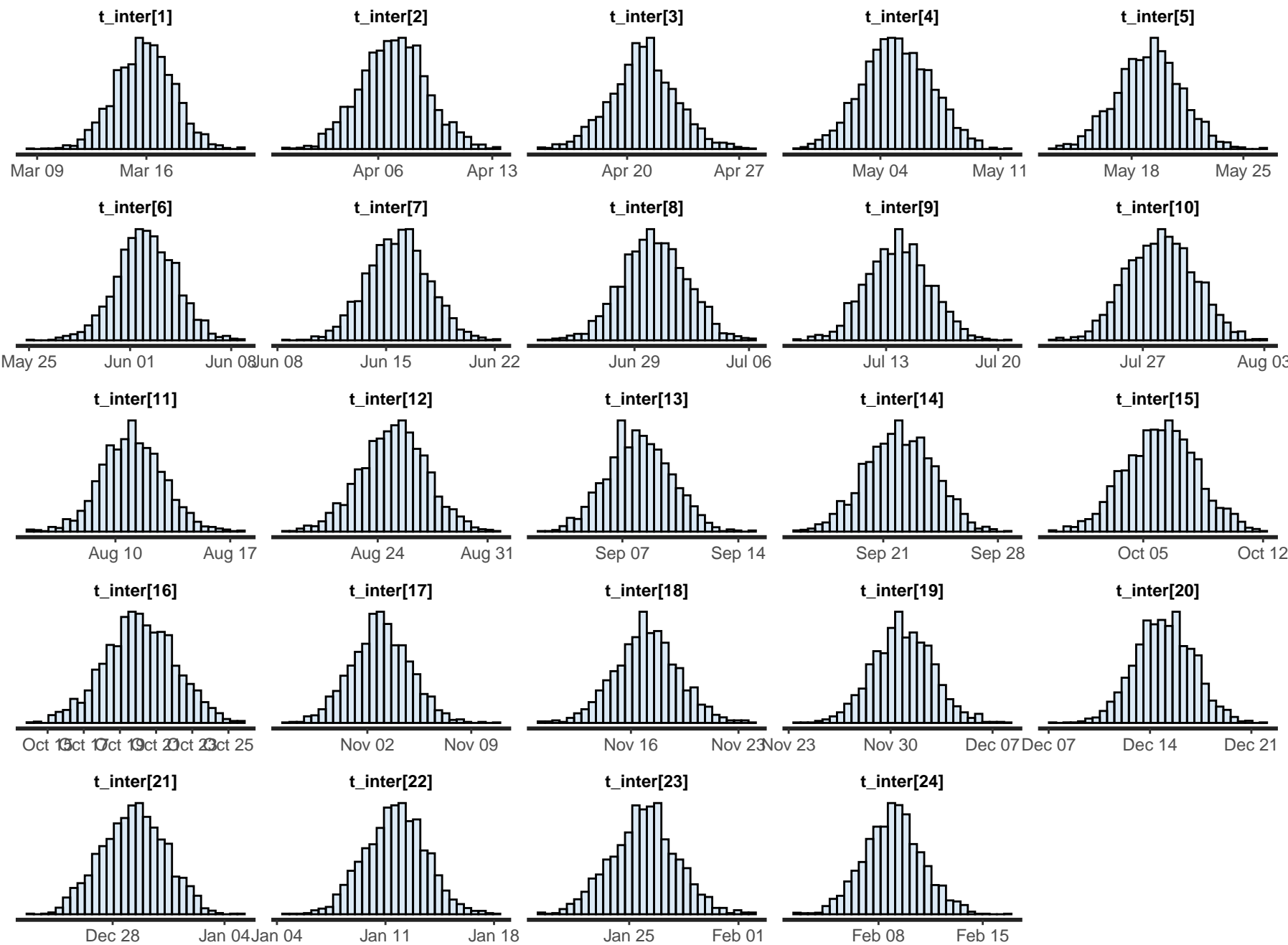
Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
4	1
5	2
6	3
7	4
8	5
9	4
10	3
11	2
12	1

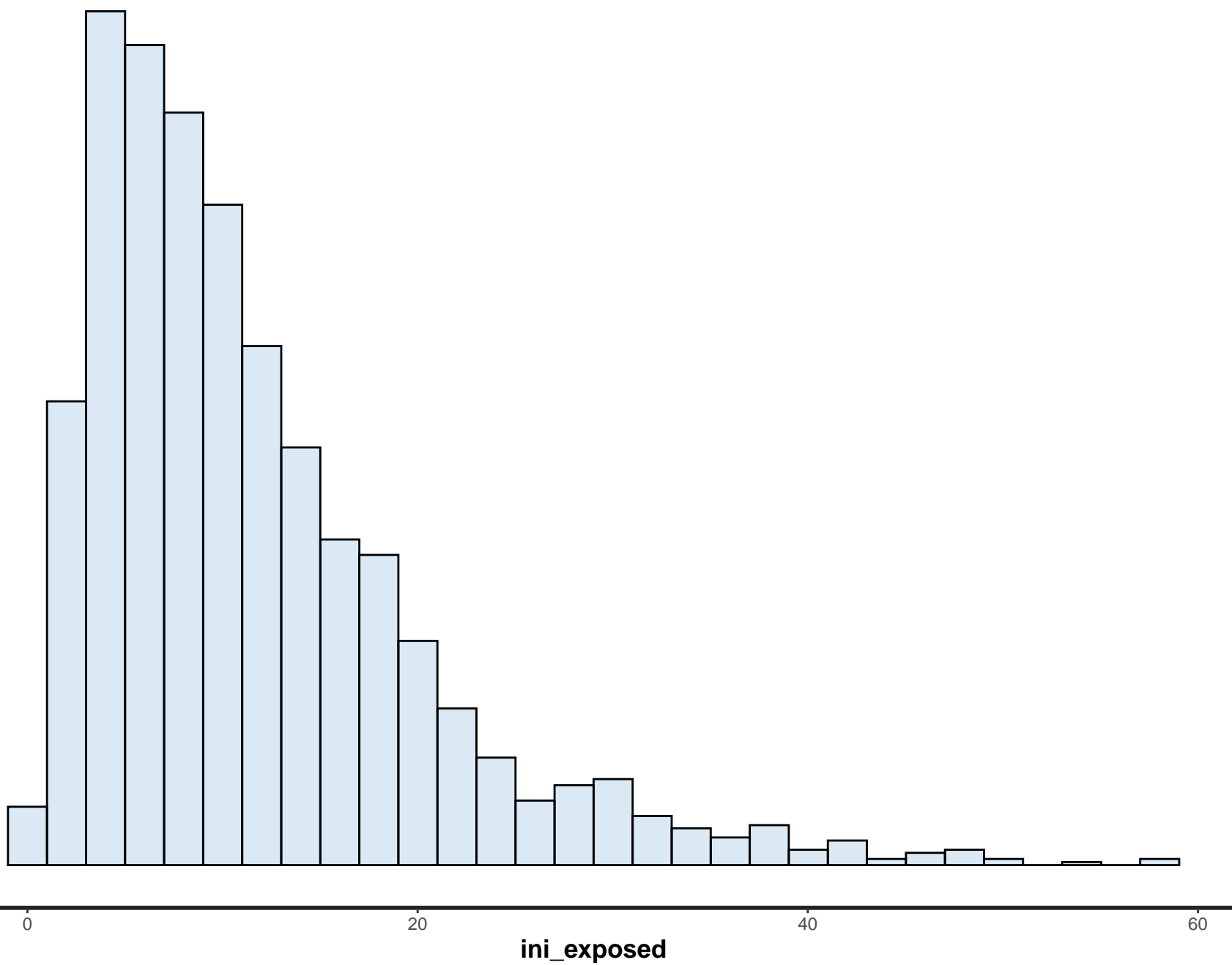
A histogram showing the distribution of the number of children per family. The x-axis is labeled with values 0.75, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.50. The y-axis represents frequency. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 1.00, with a slight right skew. The bars are light blue with black outlines.

A histogram showing the frequency of correct answers for a 10-item test. The x-axis represents the number of correct answers, ranging from 4 to 10. The y-axis represents the frequency, ranging from 0 to 10. The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, centered around 7 correct answers.

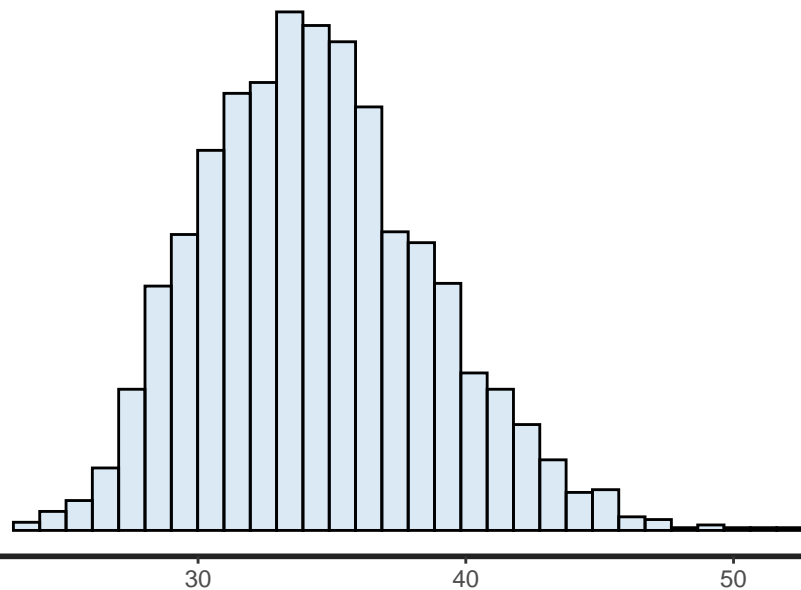
Number of Correct Answers	Frequency
4	1
5	2
6	3
7	4
8	5
9	6
10	5

A histogram showing the distribution of the sample mean of 1000 samples of size 100. The distribution is approximately normal, centered around 1.0, with most of the data falling between 0.8 and 1.2.

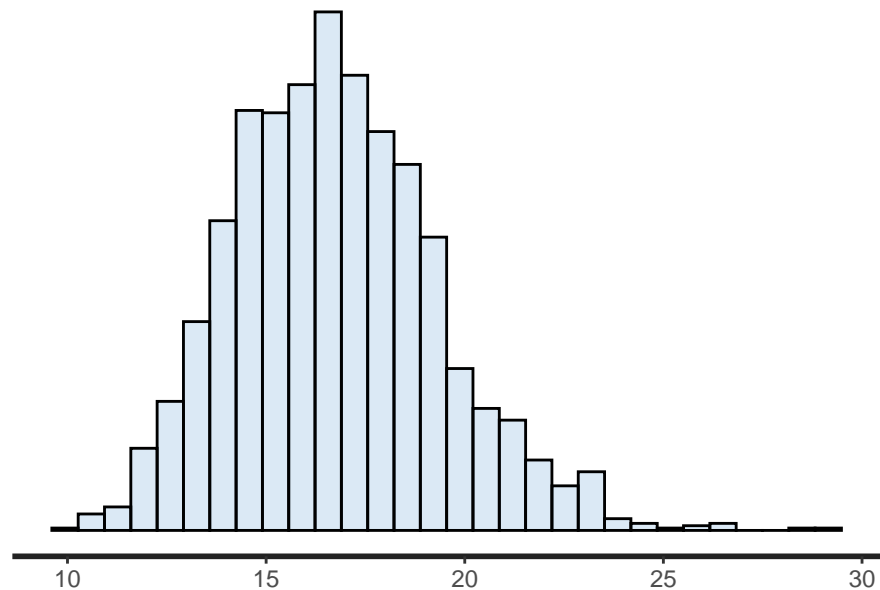




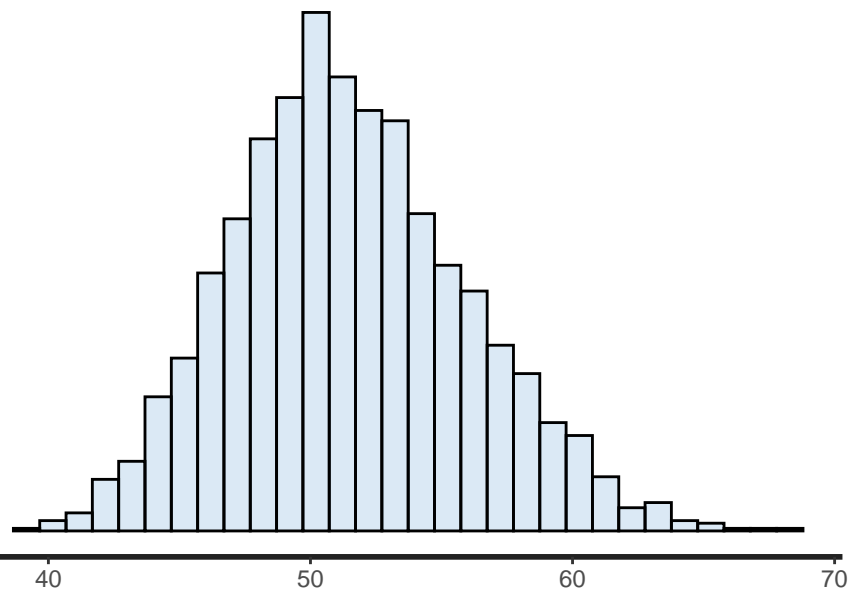
sigma_obs[1]



sigma_obs[2]



sigma_obs[3]



sigma_obs[4]

