* The UK government has not been good at statistically modelling all the COVID related stuff
* When comparing things like statistics of infection rates amongst countries you have to use other measures
  + Even though Sweden may have less infections that the UK, Sweden has 10x less the population than the UK
* For scenarios like that you need to have period prevalence
  + It is the number of individuals identified as cases during a specific period of time
  + Then you get that number and you divided it by the total number of people in the population
* When using period prevalence you can see that Spain has the highest infection per million
* That method is called normalizing
* To monitor change you need to pick a time period that is robust
  + Robust statistics are any statistics that yield good performance when data is drawn from a wide range of probability distribution that are largely unaffected by outlier or small departures from model assumptions in a given dataset