



Prof Norman Fenton

26 Aug, 10 tweets, 4 min read



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1. Alexander asks a very good question which requires a thread to answer.

Alexander Murphy

@Alexand88978394

@profnfenton as someone who really valued your lectures at QM (risk and decision making), would you say your policy stance on COVID-19 protocol is primarily influenced by academic findings or personal philosophy regarding individual liberty?

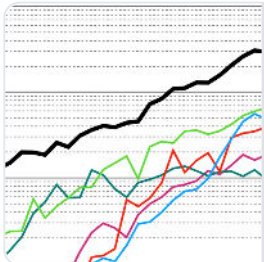
12:03 AM · Aug 26, 2021

6

See the latest COVID-19 information on Twitter

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2. When [#COVID19](#) first struck in 2020 we applied causal probabilistic models to better understand & explain the data (it's what we do) & were influenced only by academic findings. In fact, we initially concluded that widespread random testing was needed



Coronavirus: country comparisons are pointless unless we account for these biases in testing
We need to update models on death rates or introduce truly random testing to understand the true impact of the coronavirus.
<https://theconversation.com/coronavirus-country-comparisons-are-pointless-unless-we-account-for-these-biases-in-testing-135...>

3. We published articles in peer reviewed journals about this and related issues on infection and fatality rates that were not considered 'contraversial'



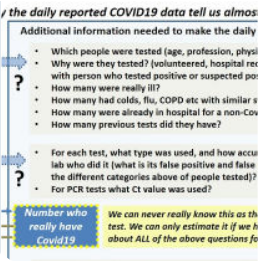
Bayesian network analysis of Covid-19 data reveals higher infection prevalence rates and lower fatality rates than ... (2020). Bayesian network analysis of Covid-19 data reveals higher infection prevalence rates and lower fatality rates than widely reported. Journal of Risk Research: Vol. 23, COVID-19 Special Issue, p...
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13669877.2020.1778771>

4. However, in autumn 2020 it became clear there was a political agenda behind the data that was presented publicly and also that the widespread testing (something we'd recommended) was problematic because of flaws in the PCR test:

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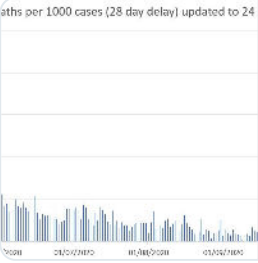
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This blog post provides some context for a short article (with Martin Neil, Scott McLachlan and Magda Osman) that was published in Lockdown...

<https://probabilityandlaw.blogspot.com/2020/10/why-we-know-so-little-about-covid-19.html>

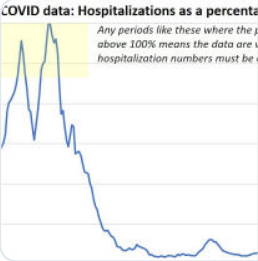
5. The massive increase in testing and equating positive test results with 'cases' was used to support lockdowns - for which there was clearly no quantitative evidence to support



Time to demand the evidence to support continued COVID19 lockdowns and restrictions
29 Oct 2020 Update Here is a new plot: As I usual I am using only the data from [https:// coronavirus.data.gov.uk](https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk) . The above plot shows t...

<https://probabilityandlaw.blogspot.com/2020/10/time-to-demand-evidence-to-support.html>

6. At that point 'personal liberties' did indeed become the more important issue, especially as the removal of civil liberties was being driven by flawed data



As London goes into Tier 4 COVID lockdown here is proof that the government data for London is flawed
With the sudden announcement of the Tier 4 lockdown for London yesterday I decided to look at the London hospital admissions and 'case' data...

<https://probabilityandlaw.blogspot.com/2020/12/as-london-goes-into-tier-4-covid.html>

7. I was also extremely concerned by obvious misuse of data in mass propaganda

Smashing the “1 in 3 people with Covid-19 have no symptoms” claim



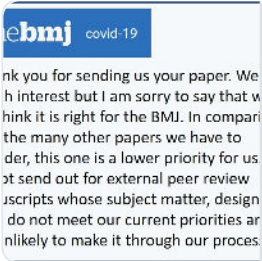
8. So the academic issues have merged with the personal liberties issues and the latter have got worse with the move towards vaccine passports (the efficacy of which again there is no supporting evidence).



Is the Pfizer vaccine as effective as claimed?
17 August 2021 Update: After sending a letter to The Lancet in May 2021 summarising our concerns described here about the study, the editor...

<https://probabilityandlaw.blogspot.com/2021/05/important-caveats-to-pfizer-vaccine.html>

9. And at the same time, by simply highlighting inconsistencies in the 'official narrative' I've been subjected to academic censorship and attempts to discredit me and my colleagues personally (in the coming days there will be




The barriers to academic publication for work that challenges the ‘official narrative’ on Covid-19

Our paper about the “1 in 3 people with Covid-19 have no symptoms” claim has had (at time of writing this) 4093 reads since we posted it...

<https://probabilityandlaw.blogspot.com/2021/04/the-barriers-to-academic-publication.html>

10. Finally I've come to the conclusion that we cannot trust any of the 'official' statistics driving the Covid19 narrative

Why the statistics driving COVID-19 are flawed | Professor Norman Fenton



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