

A PANDEMIC STUDY OF *INDIA* – AN ACTUARIAL APPROACH TO ANALYSIS

Hrishita Bapuram
Maryam Amir Ahmed
Shraddha Kodavade

Mentored by:
Prof. Akash Nakashe

OBJECTIVES

1. To analyze the existing statistical information regarding the global status and experience under different conditions throughout the Pandemic.
2. To analyze and interpret the statistical models developed for projecting COVID-19 scenario of India. (Expected number of cases, deaths, recoveries)

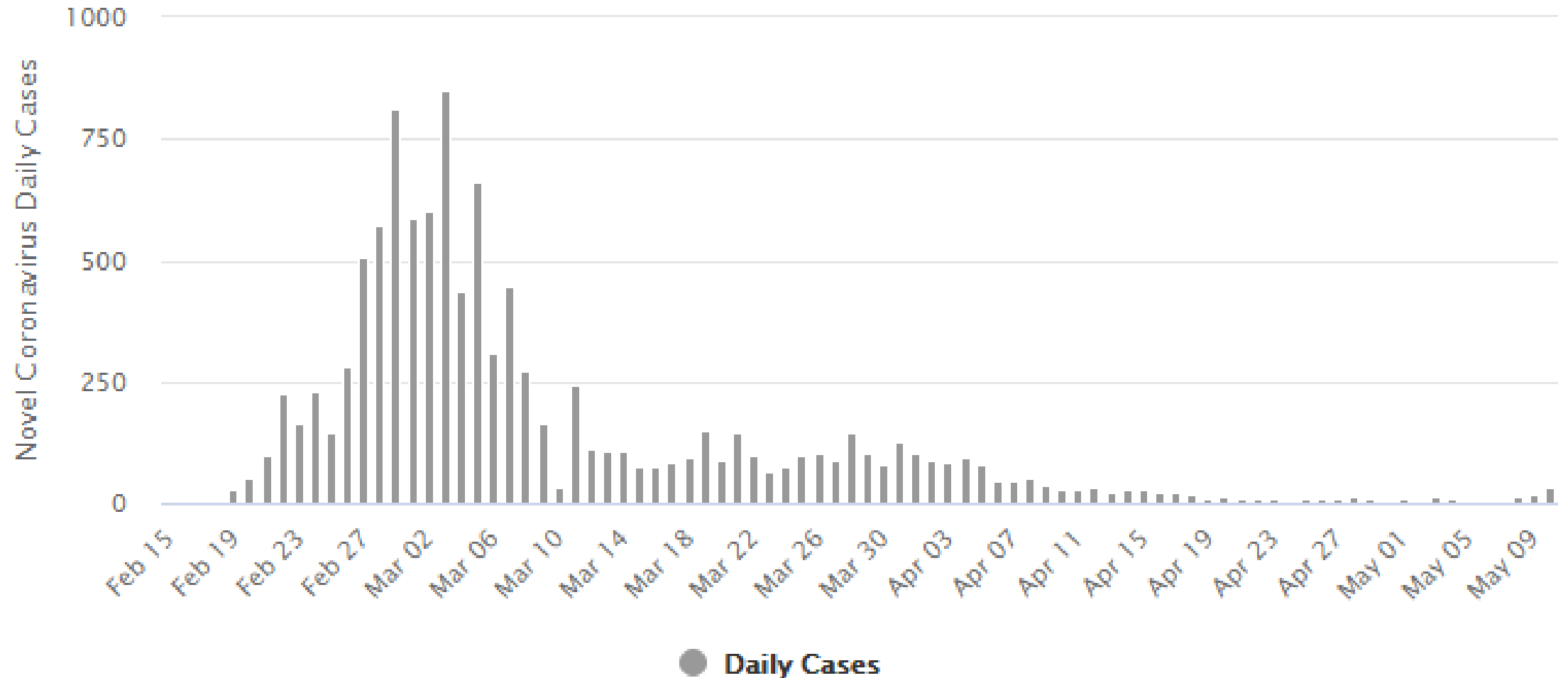
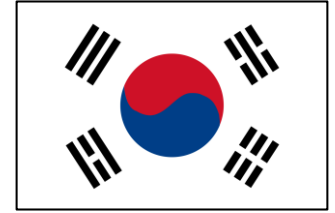


GLOBAL SCENARIO

We have considered five important and
relevant countries

South Korea,
Singapore, Italy,
Germany, USA

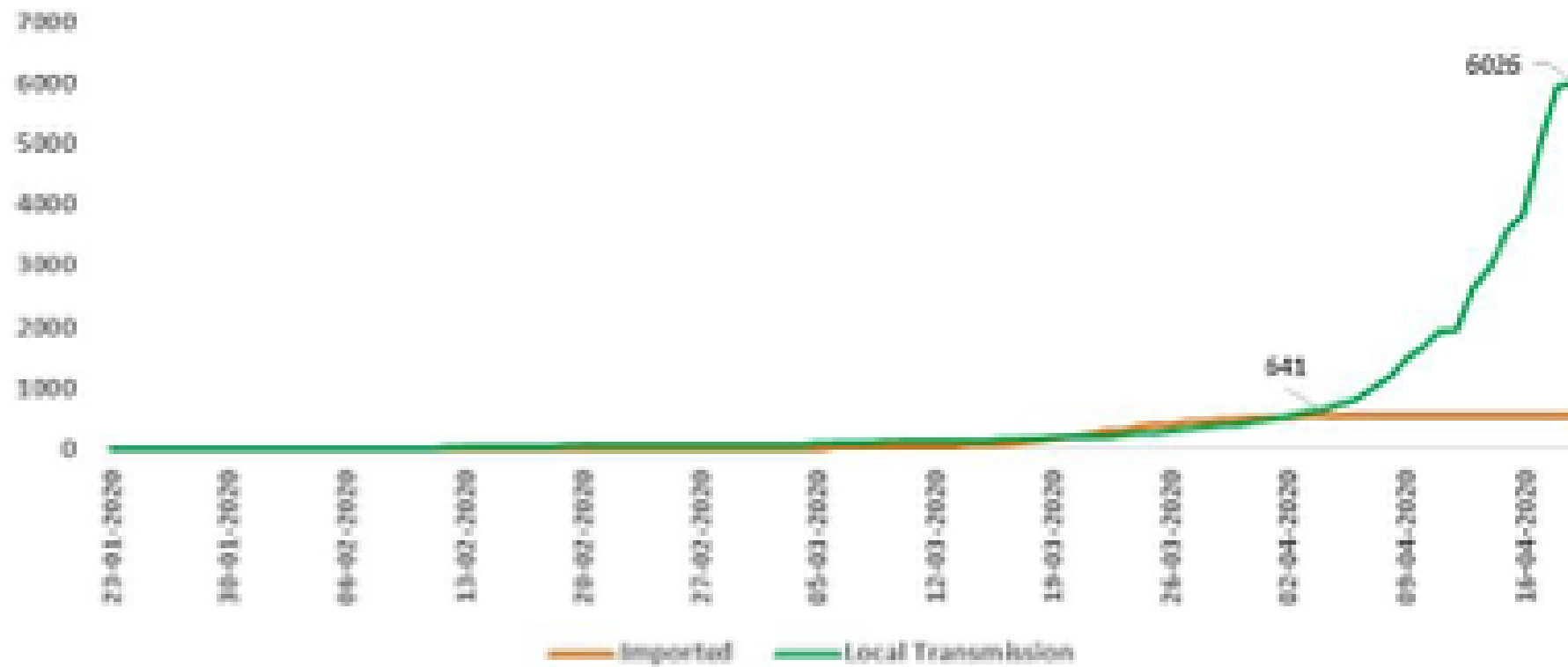
SOUTH KOREA



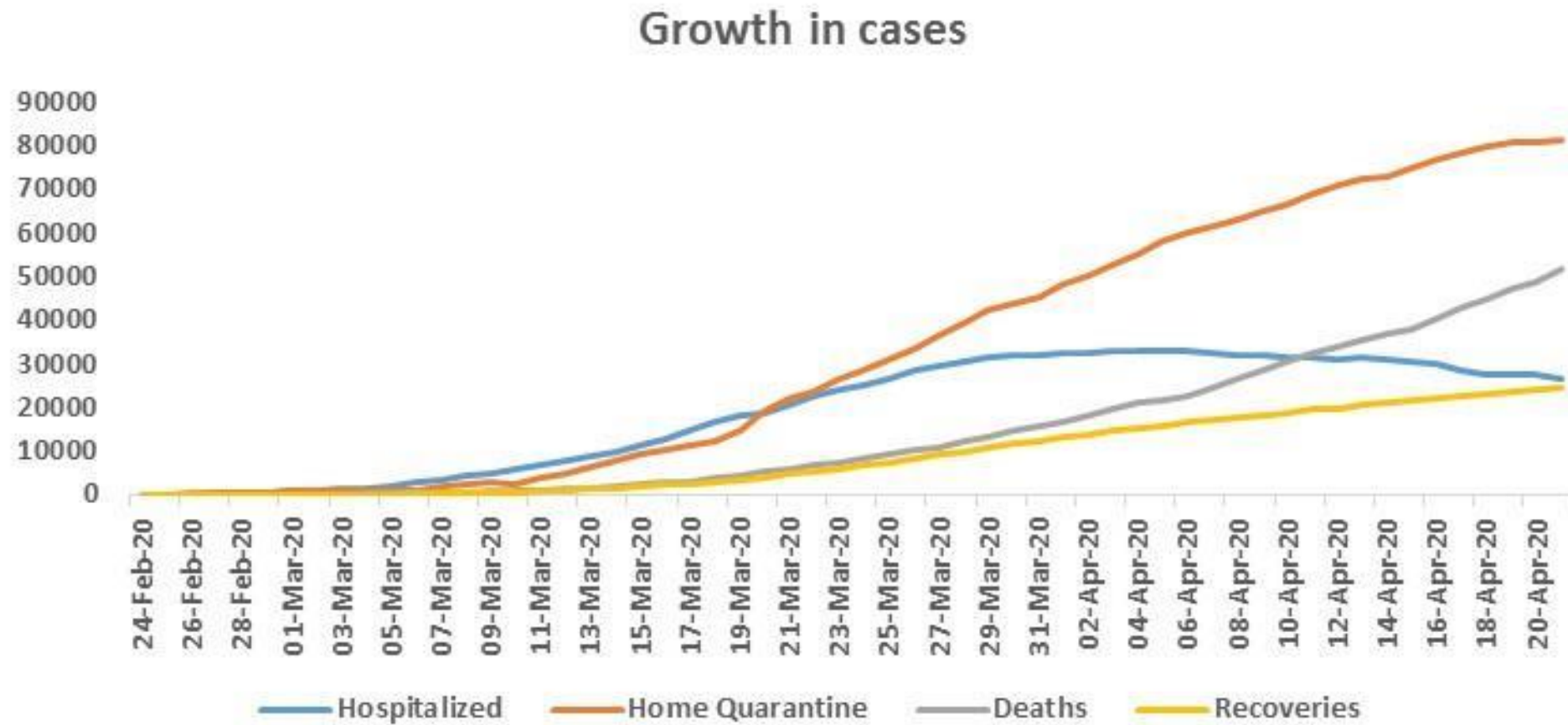
SINGAPORE



Total Cases

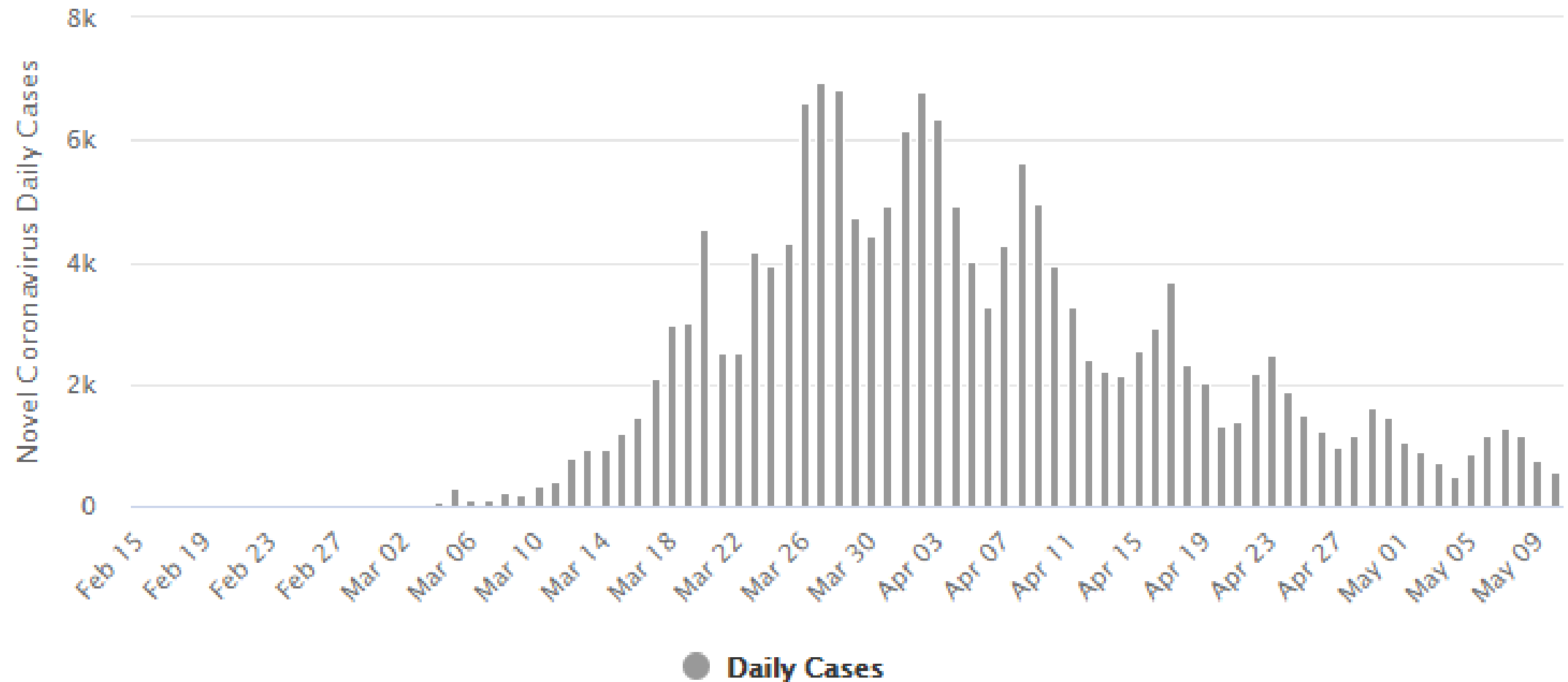


ITALY

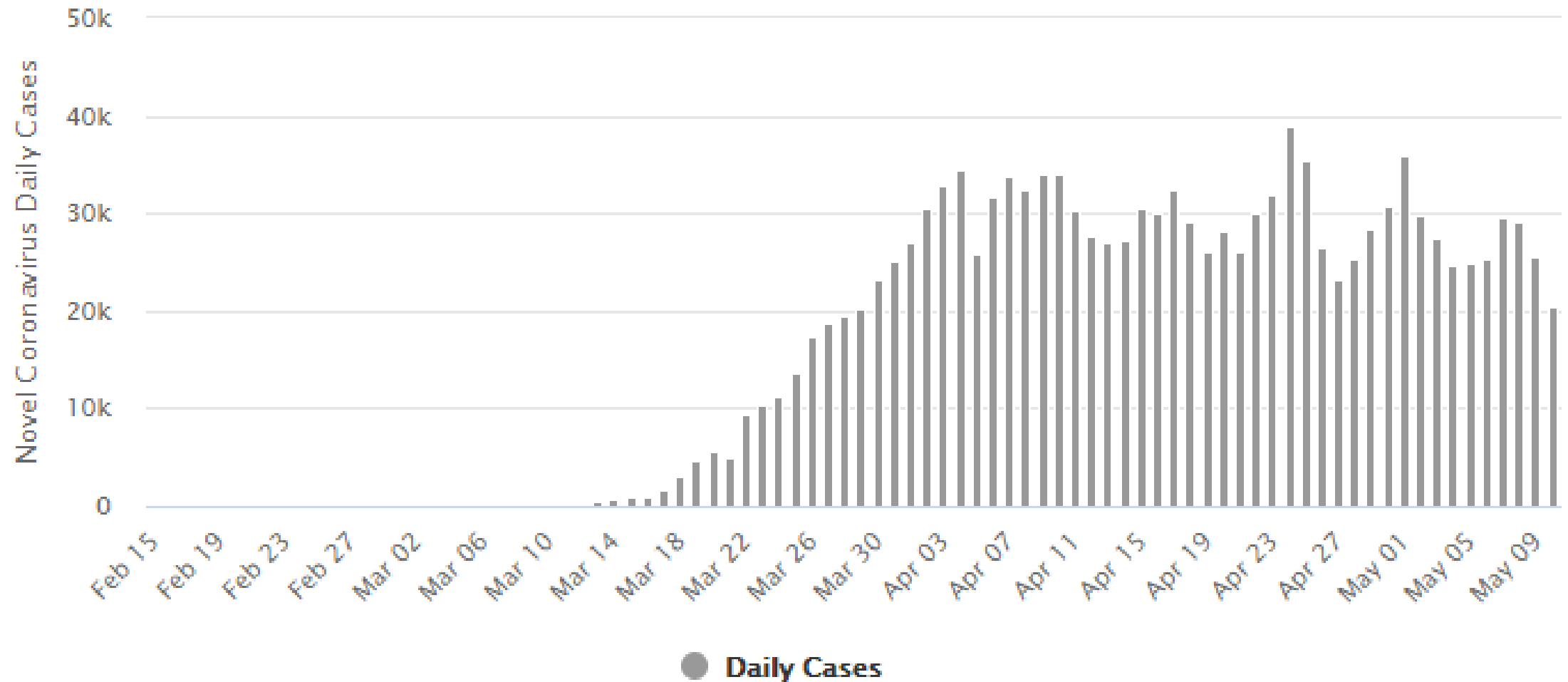




GERMANY

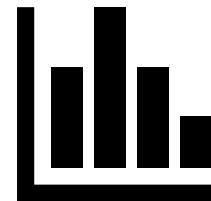


USA



DISTRIBUTIONS USED

An Introduction



POISSON DISTRIBUTION

Poisson Distribution Formula

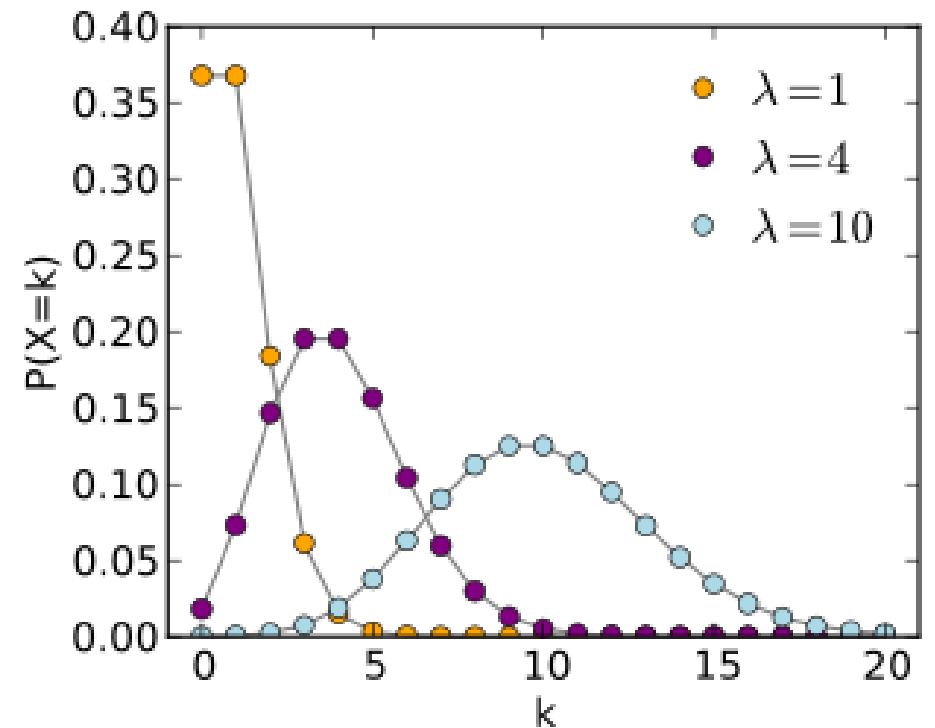
$$P(X = x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$$

where

$x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

λ = mean number of occurrences in the interval

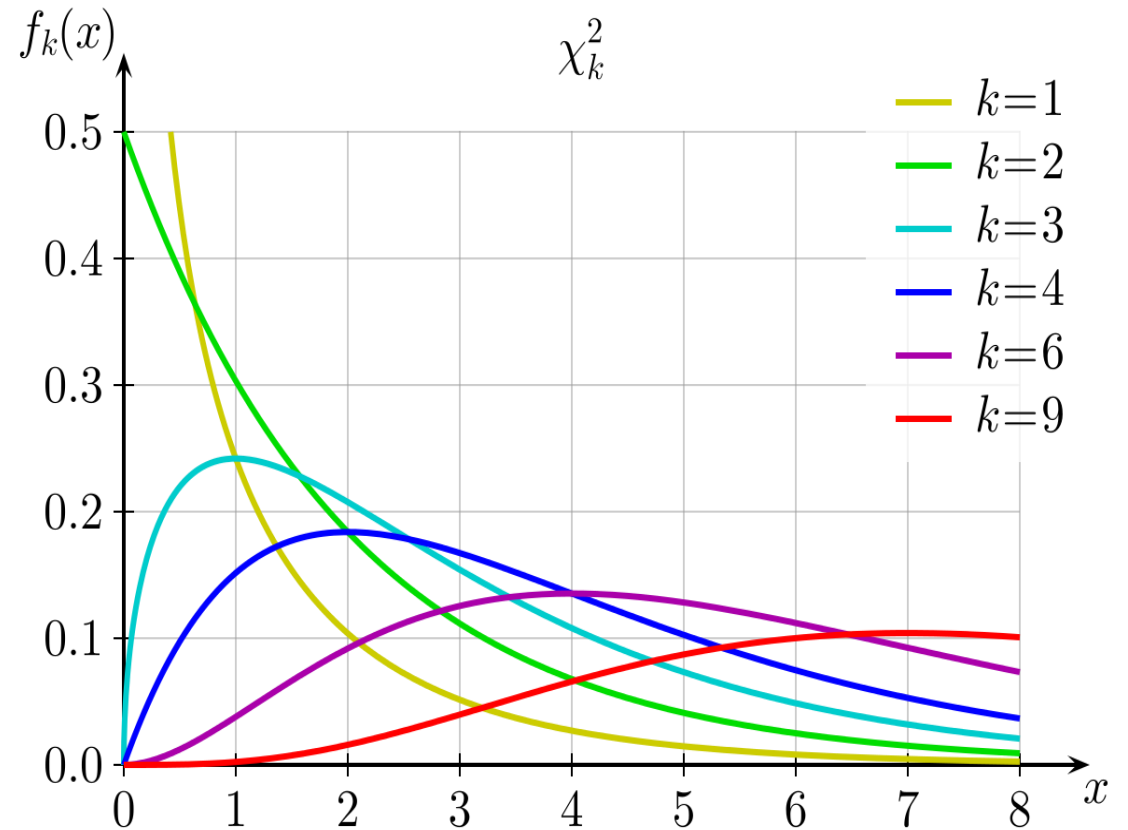
e = Euler's constant ≈ 2.71828



CHI SQUARED DISTRIBUTION

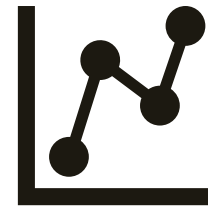
The pdf of the χ^2 distribution with k degrees of freedom:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{k/2-1} e^{-x/2}}{2^{k/2} \Gamma(k/2)} & \text{for } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



HIRD MODEL

*(Healthy, Infected,
Recovered & Dead)*



APPROACHES & ASSUMPTIONS

The HIRD model is a **multi-state Poisson model**.

Compared to the SEIR model, the HIRD model in addition to the total confirmed cases, also projects **expected recovery** as well as **expected deaths**.

In this model, 4 states are considered, namely:

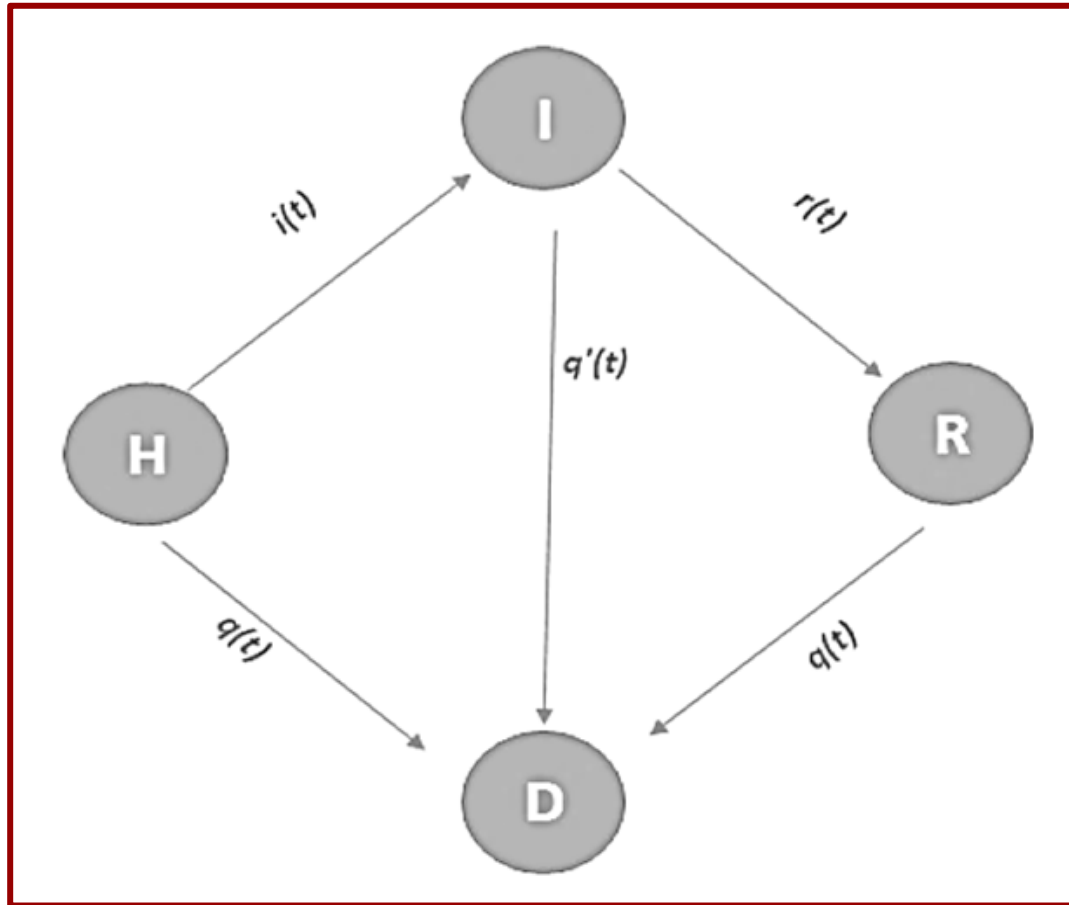
1. Healthy (H)

2. Infected (I)

3. Recovered (R)

4. Dead (D)

STRUCTURE OF MODEL



Where,

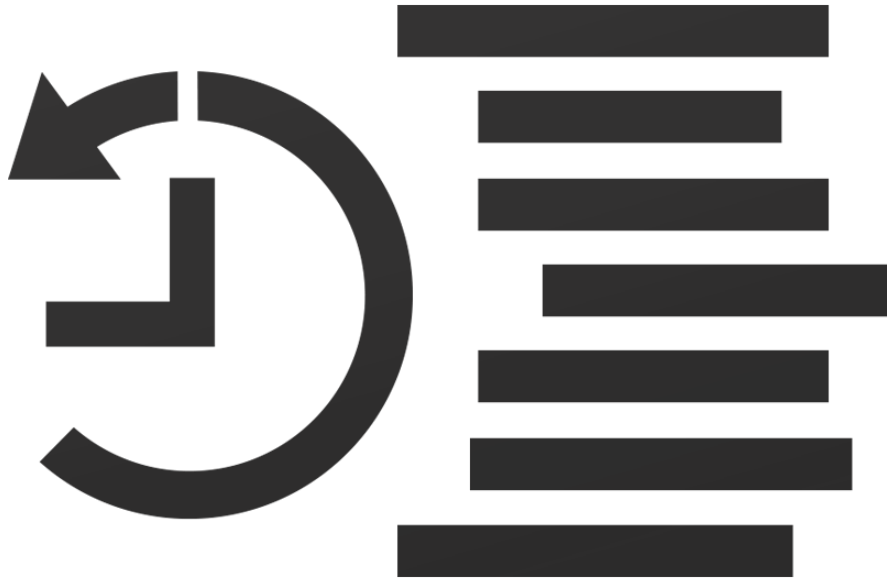
$i(t)$ -> Probability of getting infected

$r(t)$ -> Probability of getting cured

$q(t)$ -> Population Mortality

$q'(t)$ -> Case Fatality Rate
(Death due to COVID 19)

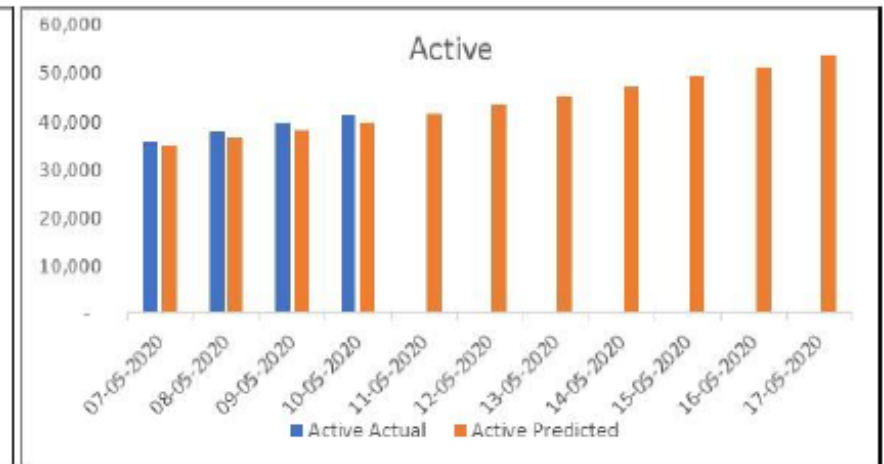
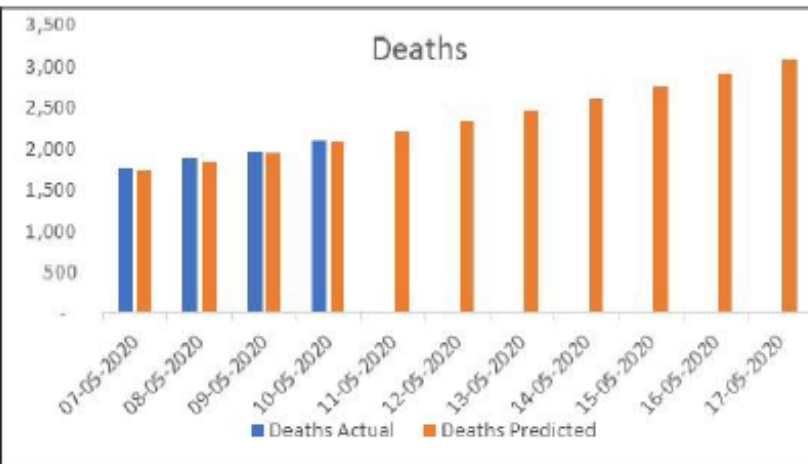
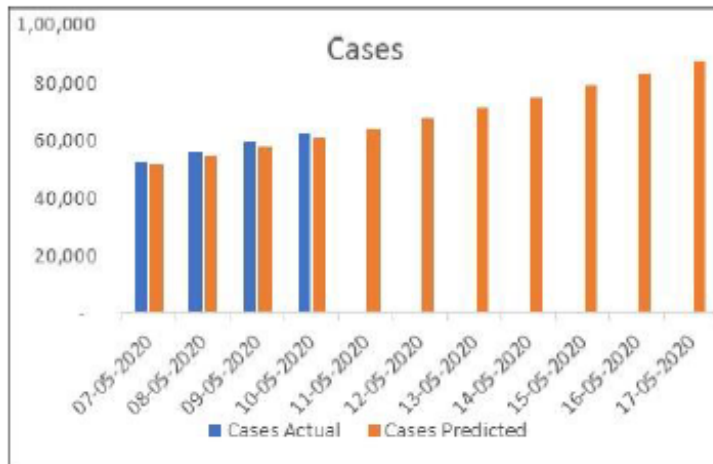
APPROACHES & ASSUMPTIONS



- It is a basic construct developed from an intuitive perspective.
- But at the same time, it is difficult to obtain the underlying data of transition from healthy state to infected state
- Hence there is reliance on back testing and calibration, while determining the state transition probabilities.
- What adds credibility to the whole process is the result of back testing that showed a remarkable accuracy.

BACKTESTING RESULTS

Projections	Date	11-May-2020		12-May-2020	13-May-2020	14-May-2020	15-May-2020	16-May-2020
		Actual	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Cases Confirmed		-	64,520	68,010	71,652	75,452	79,417	83,555
Deaths		-	2,211	2,341	2,477	2,619	2,767	2,922
Recoveries		-	20,692	22,242	23,858	25,545	27,305	29,141
Active		-	41,617	43,427	45,316	47,288	49,345	51,492



CALIBRATION METHODOLOGY

The following **assumptions** were required in order to generate the results. *Where possible, data was used to derive the assumptions.*

However, significant **actuarial judgement** was required to fine-tune and project most of the assumptions listed below.

1. *START DATE*
2. *TRANSMISSION RATE*
3. *DETECTION OF INFECTION*
4. *MORTALITY / RECOVERY*

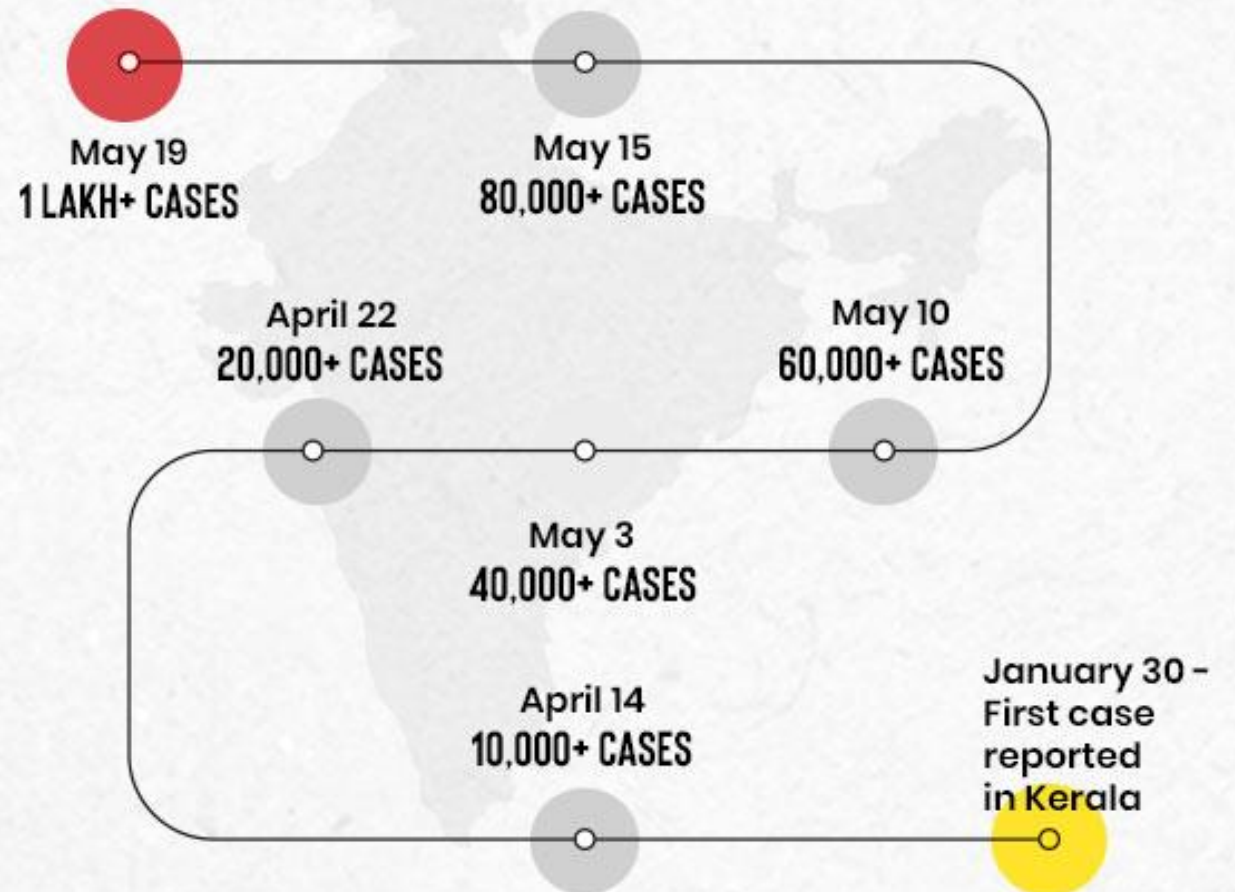
START DATE

Although the first case in India was observed on **January 30, 2020**, for the purposes of the model, the **start is assumed from February 29, 2020**, when the **number of cases started to increase** in India.

India's COVID-19 cases **CROSS 1,00,000 MARK**

in 111 days (Jan 30 to May 19)

Timeline of coronavirus cases in India



TRANSMISSION RATE

This is the **rate** at which an infected individual could end up infecting another set of healthy individuals daily.

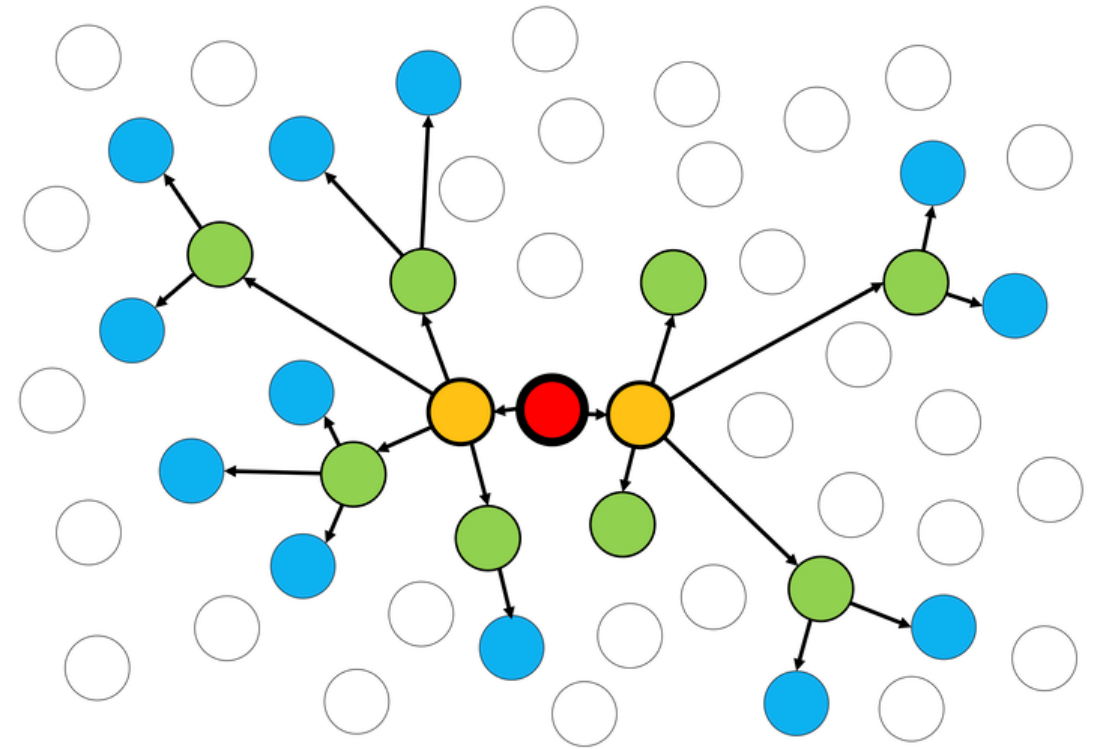
While this state is intuitive, no direct data is available to calibrate the parameters.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Infected } (t+1) \\ &= \text{Infected } (t) * \\ &(1 + \\ &\text{Transmission} \\ &\text{Rate } (t)) \end{aligned}$$

TRANSMISSION RATE

However, **extraneous factors:**

- prevailing social distancing norms,
 - active communication from various stakeholders,
 - alertness from the government,
 - lockdown measures taken, etc.
- would have a **significant bearing on the rate of transmission.**



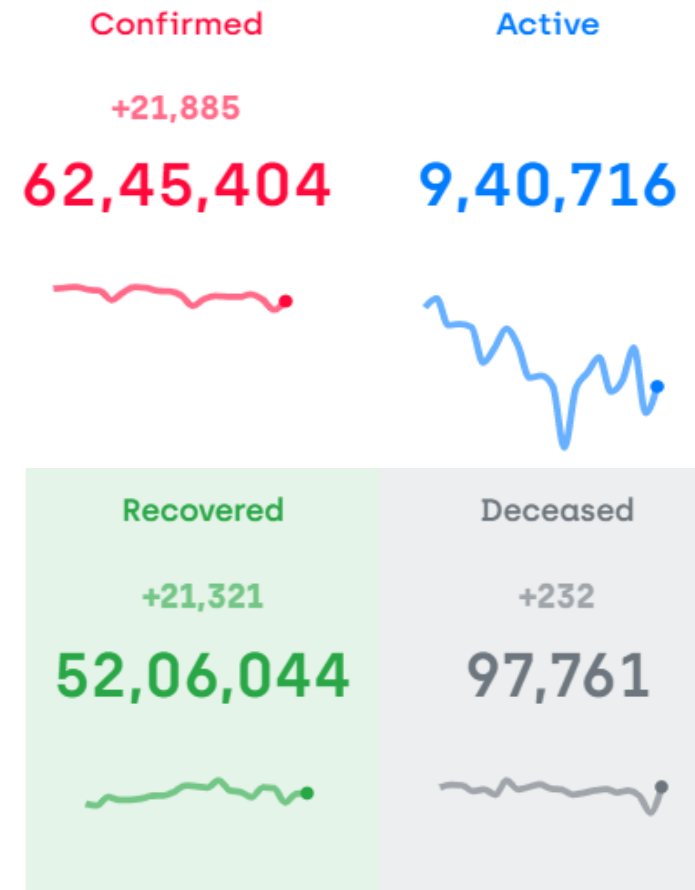
DETECTION OF INFECTION

Proportion of Asymptomatic Cases	70% of infected population
Average time for Asymptomatic Cases to stop being Infectious	Probability of being infectious after 14 days is 8%
Incubation period for the Symptomatic Lives	Poisson Distribution with mean of 5.5

MORTALITY / RECOVERY

Given limited information from our market, A single death rate is being for now.

The remaining lives are assumed to recover.



PARAMETERS ESTIMATED

Transmission rates:

Day (from 29 February,2020)	1 - 9	10 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 63	64 - 77	17 May till end May	June '20
Best Estimate	1.737	1.291	1.178	1.132	1.132	1.120	1.100

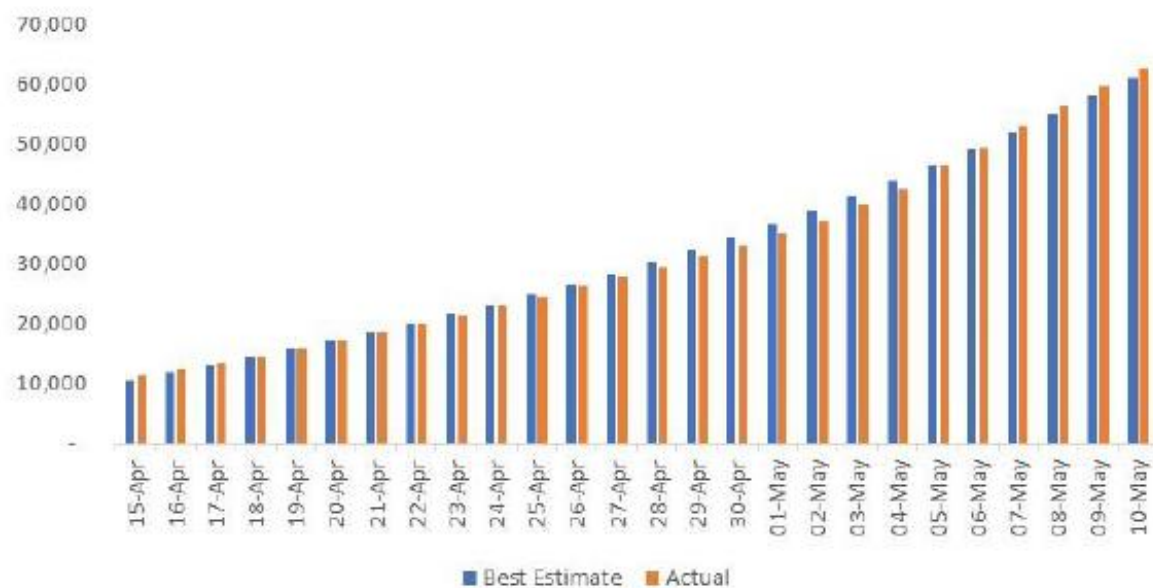
Death and Recovery Rates:

Death Rate	5%
Recovery Rate	95%

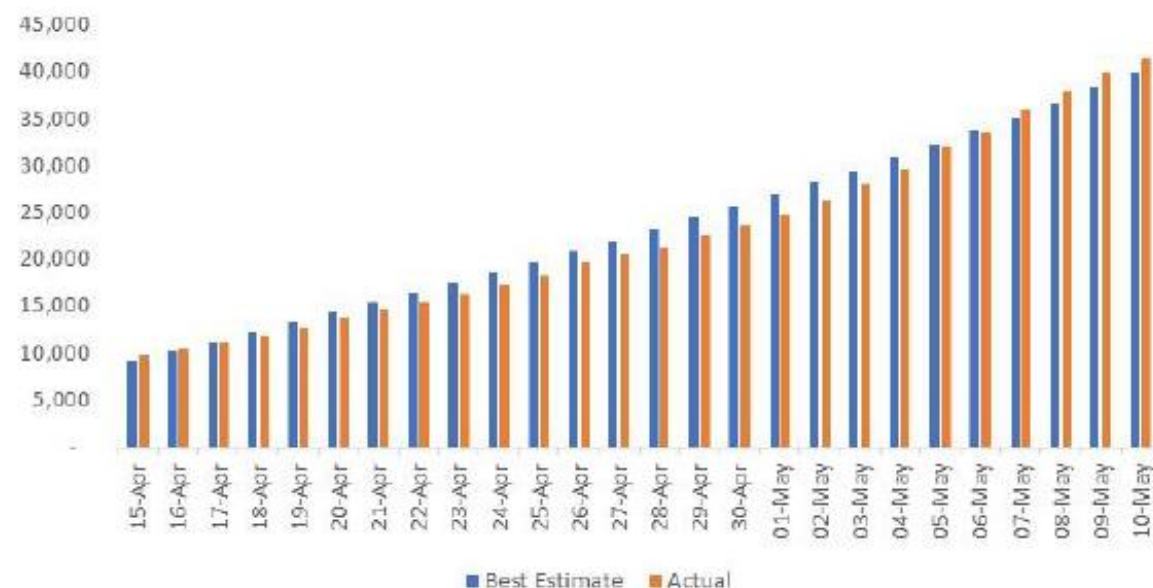
TIME-LAG DISTRIBUTIONS

- Time-lags such as Incubation Period, Time to Recovery & Time to deceased are ***not assumed to be constant***.
- Instead it was assumed that all these follow Poisson distribution with **different means**.
- All these lambda values have been derived using excel solver by minimizing the respective chi squared totals and then adjusted with the actual scenarios / numbers.
 - Recovery Period (Asymptomatic) ~ Poisson(10)
 - Incubation Period ~ Poisson (5.5)
 - Recovery Period (Symptomatic) ~ Poisson(18.25)
 - Time to Deceased ~ Poisson (7)

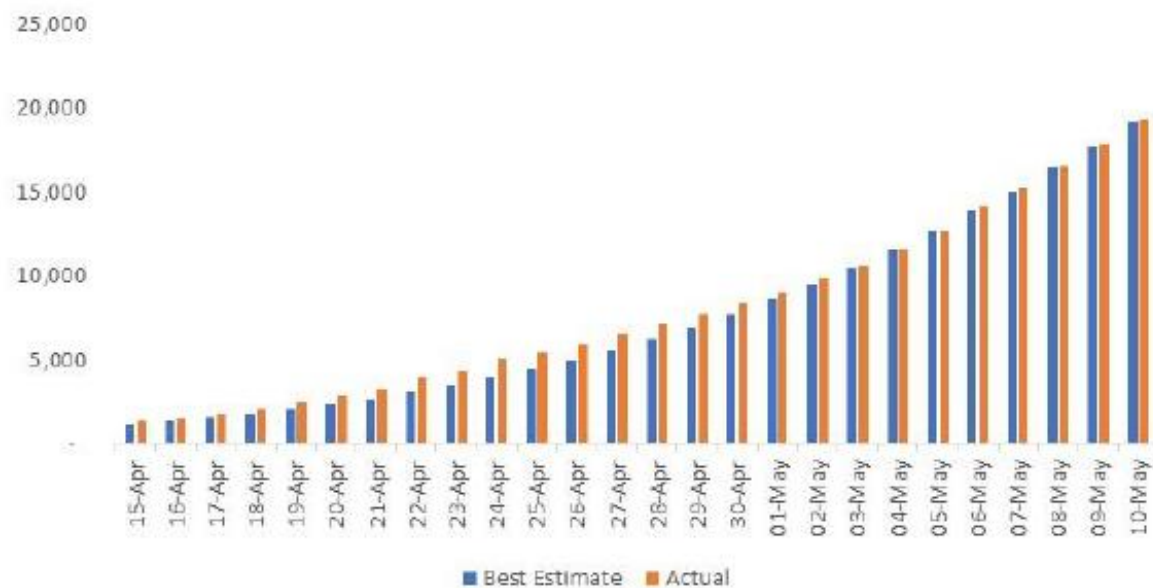
Confirmed Cases



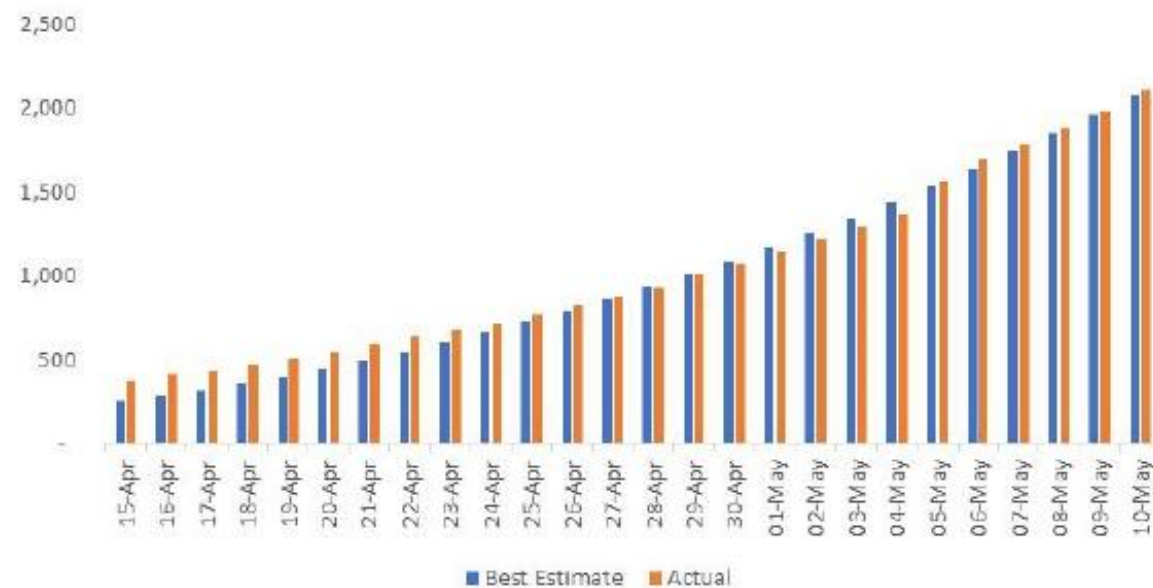
Active Cases



Recovered Cases

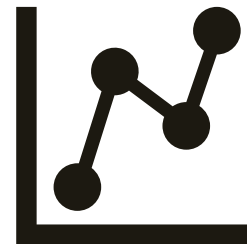


Death Cases



SEIR MODEL

*(Susceptible, Exposed,
Infected & Removed)*



INTRODUCTION

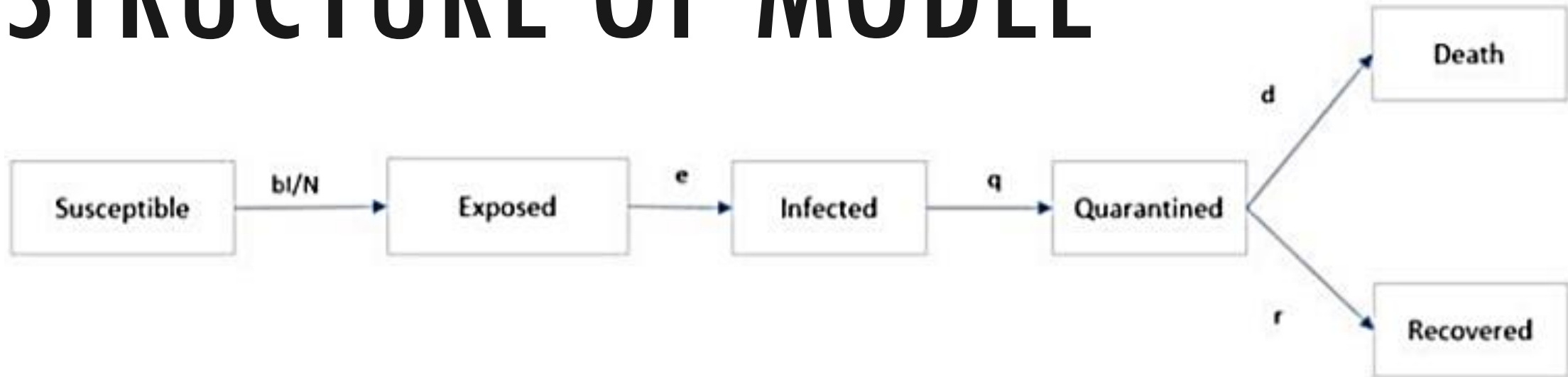
A **compartmental model** that is a **mathematical modeling** of an infectious disease, which in this case is COVID-19.

It is a multistate model which models the flows of lives between the four states mentioned. But for COVID-19, an additional state namely, **Quarantined** was also used.

IT HAS FOUR STATES, NAMELY :

- i. ***Susceptible (S)***
- ii. ***Exposed (E)***
- iii. ***Infected (I)***
- iv. ***Removed (R)***
 - ***Recovered (R)***
 - ***Death (D)***
- v. ***Quarantined (Q)***

STRUCTURE OF MODEL

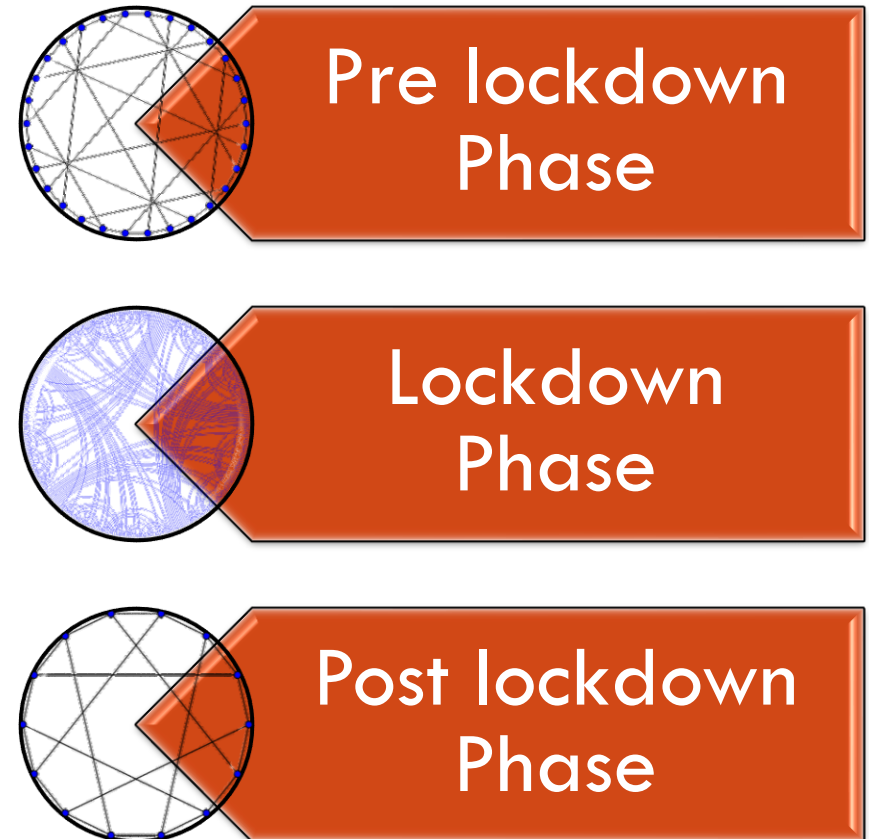


- N : total population in which the disease can spread
- S_t : Number of susceptible individuals on day t
- E_t : Number of exposed individuals on day t
- I_t : Number of infected individuals on day t
- Q_t : Number of quarantined individuals on day t
- R_t : Number of recovered individuals on day t
- D_t : Number of individuals died on day t
- b : expected number of people an infected person infects per day (R_0 per day). Hence, $b = \text{number of contacts per infected person per day} * \text{probability of transmission}$
- e : Proportion of exposed being infectious per day, $e = (1/\text{incubation period})$,
- q : Proportion of infected quarantined per day. $q = (1/\text{number of days between a person getting infected and diagnosed})$.
- r : Proportion of quarantined recovered per day. $r = (1/\text{time to being recovered})$.
- d : Proportion of quarantined died per day. $d = (1/\text{time to die})$.
- R_0 : the total number of people an infected person infects. $R_0 = b * \text{duration of infection} = b/q$

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- A person is in exposed state for the duration of **incubation period**.
- All **demographic** changes in the population (i.e., births, deaths, and ageing) are ignored.
- This is a closed system with a **constant population size**.
- As a person enters the “**Recovered**” stage, he/she cannot be under “**Susceptible**” again.
- **Exposed, Infected** and **Quarantined** migrate at a **constant rate**.

TIMEFRAME



CALIBRATION METHODOLOGY

$$S_{t+1} = S_t - \frac{bSI}{N}$$

$$E_{t+1} = E_t - \frac{bSI}{N} - eE_t$$

$$I_{t+1} = I_t - eE_t - qI_t$$

$$Q_{t+1} = Q_t + qI_t - rQ_t - dQ_t$$

$$D_{t+1} = D_t - dQ_t$$

$$R_{t+1} = R_t - rQ_t$$

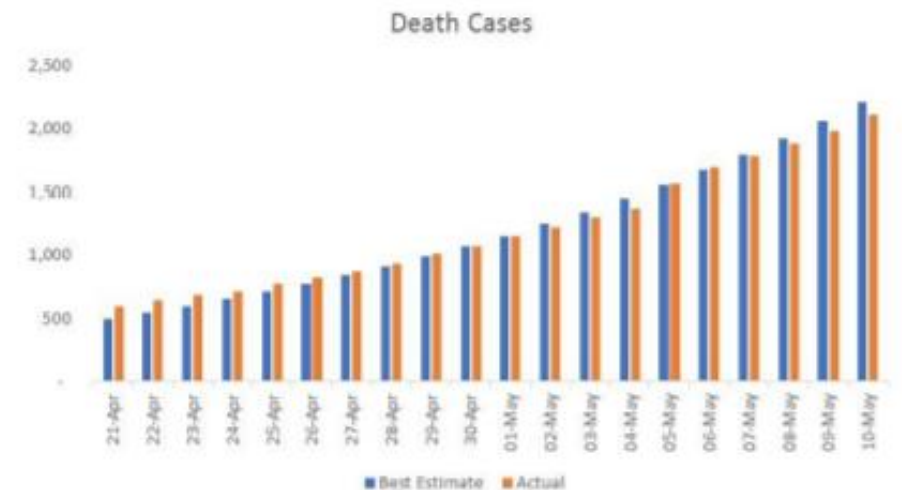
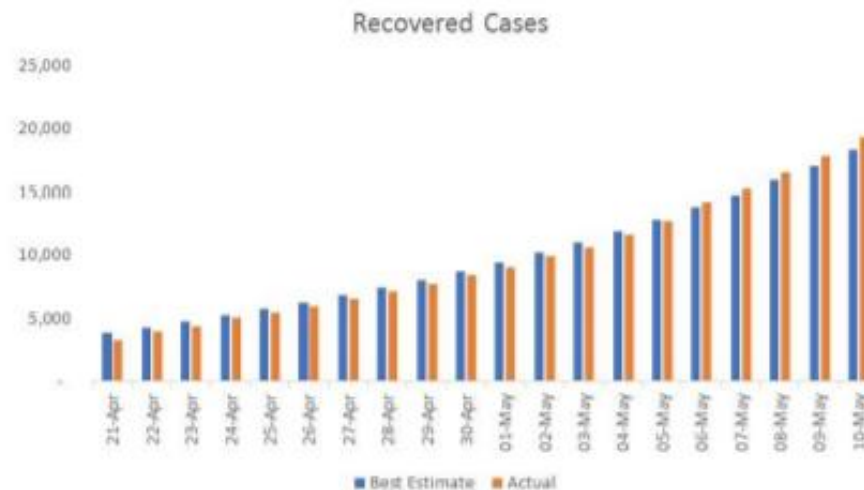
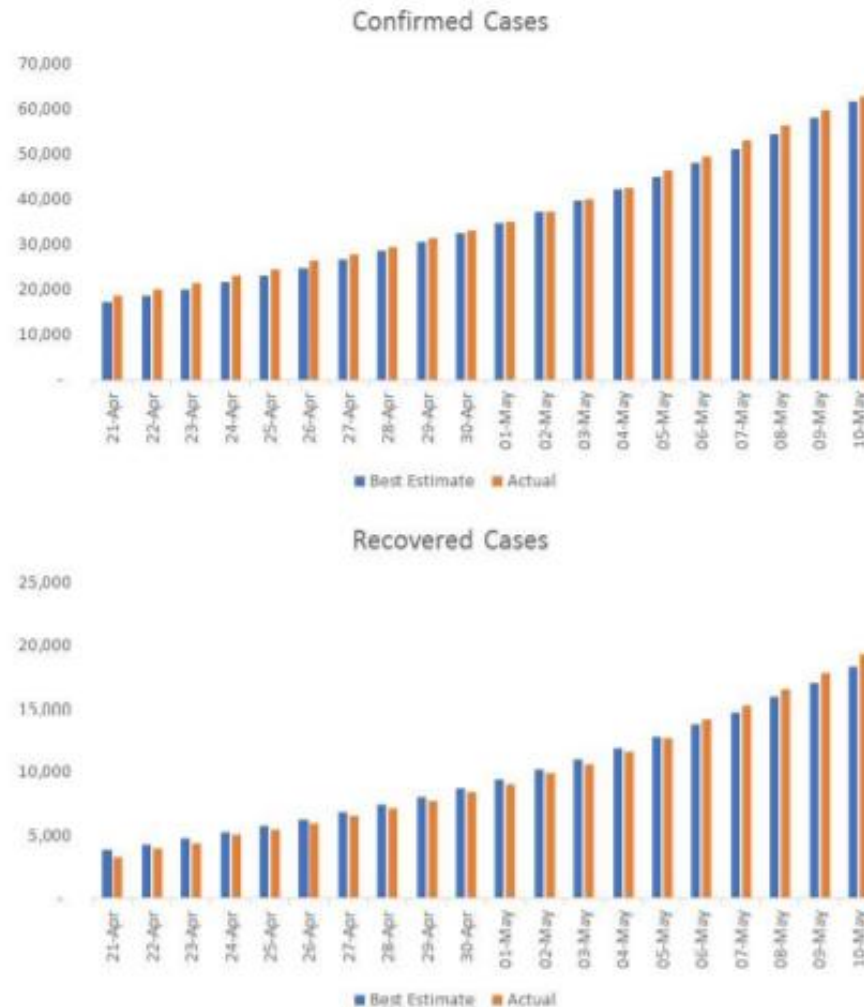
PARAMETERS ESTIMATED

Following parameters have been estimated for the model (While estimating the parameters, it has been ensured the Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) is within 5% over the modelling period)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Pre-Lockdown</u>	<u>Lockdown</u>	<u>Post Lockdown</u>
Dates	30 th January – 23 rd March	24 th March – 17 th May	18 th May Onwards (assumed)
Transmission rate per day	0.9	0.72	0.8
Average incubation period (days)	5	5	5
Average lag between infectious & Testing (days)	3	2	1.1
Daily recovery rate	1.43%	3.03%	3.33%
Daily death rate	0.50%	0.36%	0.29%

MODELLED VS. ACTUAL

Model was fitted using data until April 20, 2020 and was validated against the actual data until May 10, 2020. Given the validation results, model calibration seems reasonable

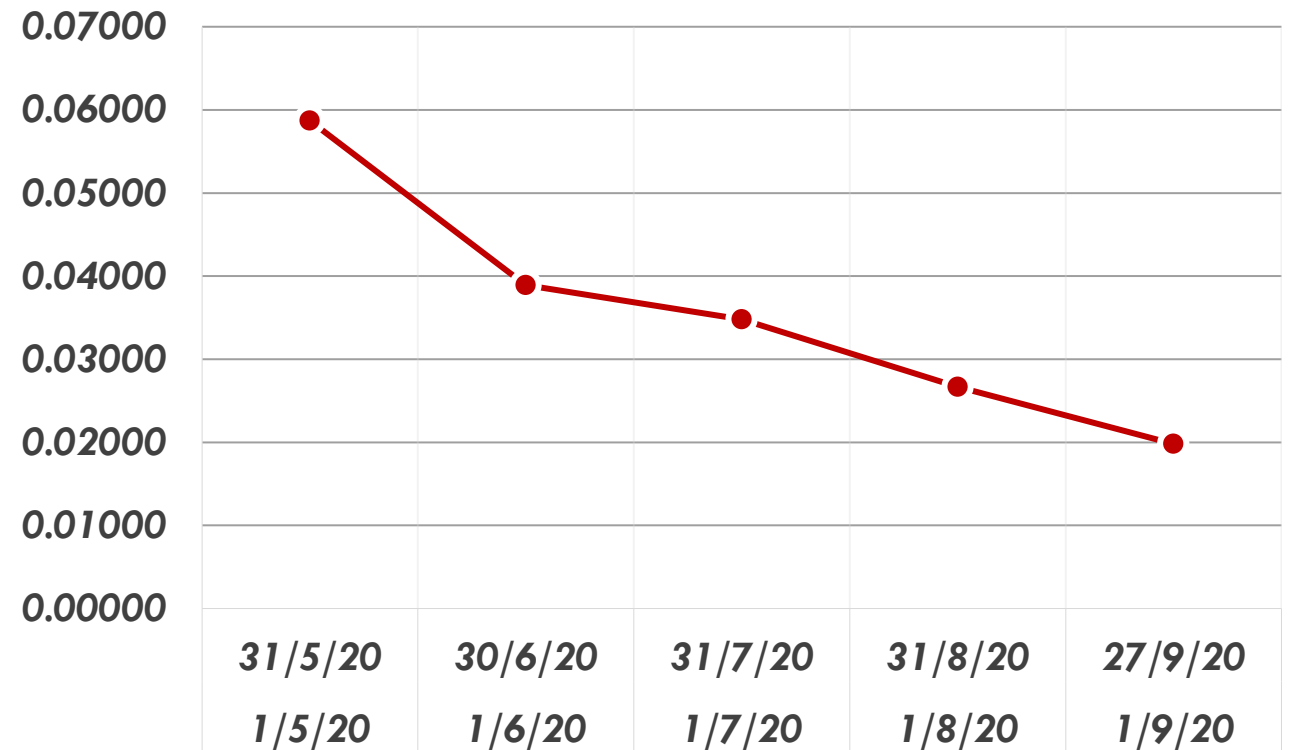


IMPLEMENTATION »»»

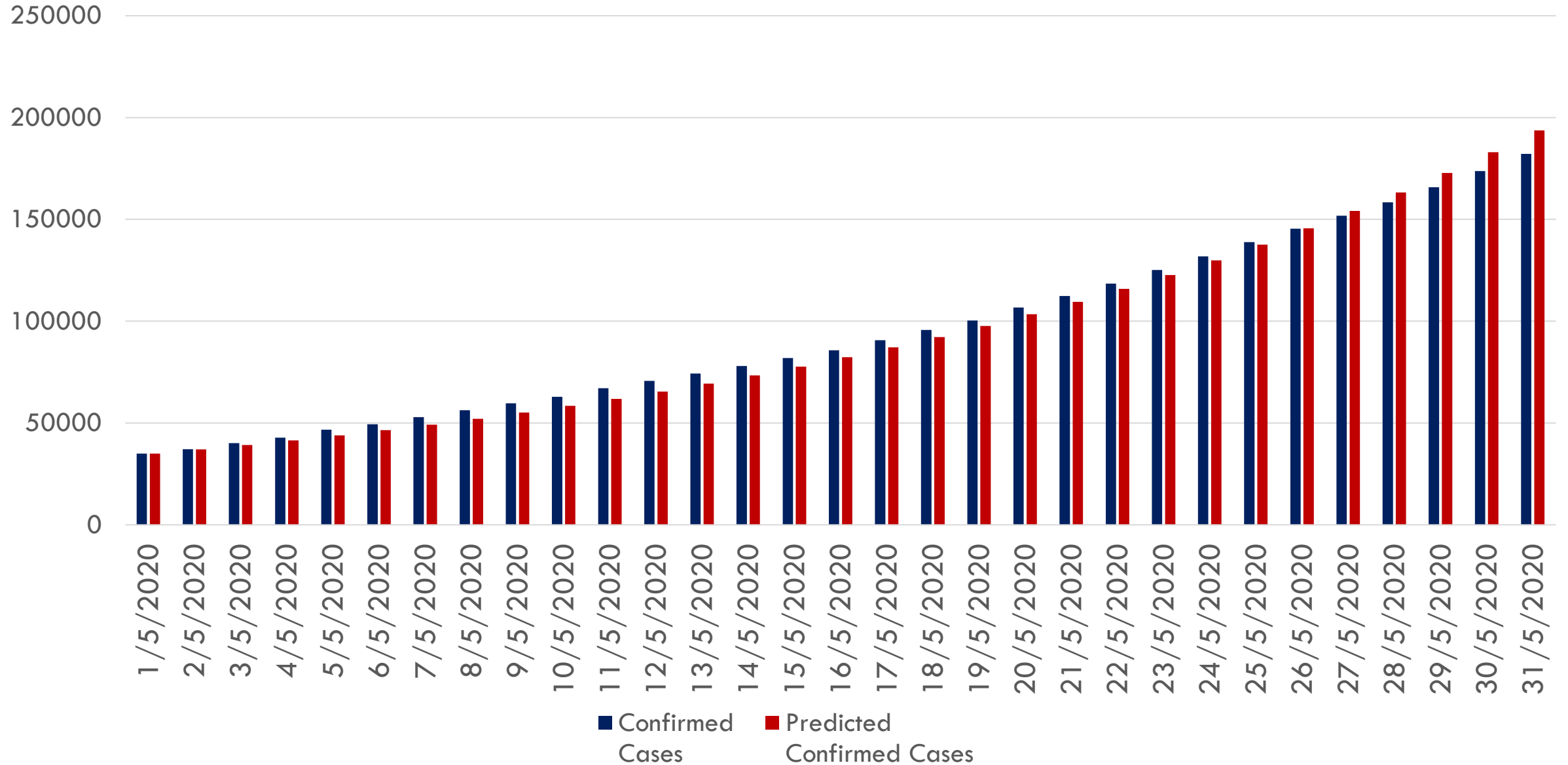
IMPLEMENTATION

Interval Start Date	Interval End Date	Number of days	Predicted Transmission Rate for Interval
1/5/20	31/5/20	31	0.05872
1/6/20	30/6/20	30	0.03890
1/7/20	31/7/20	31	0.03481
1/8/20	31/8/20	31	0.02666
1/9/20	27/9/20	27	0.01982

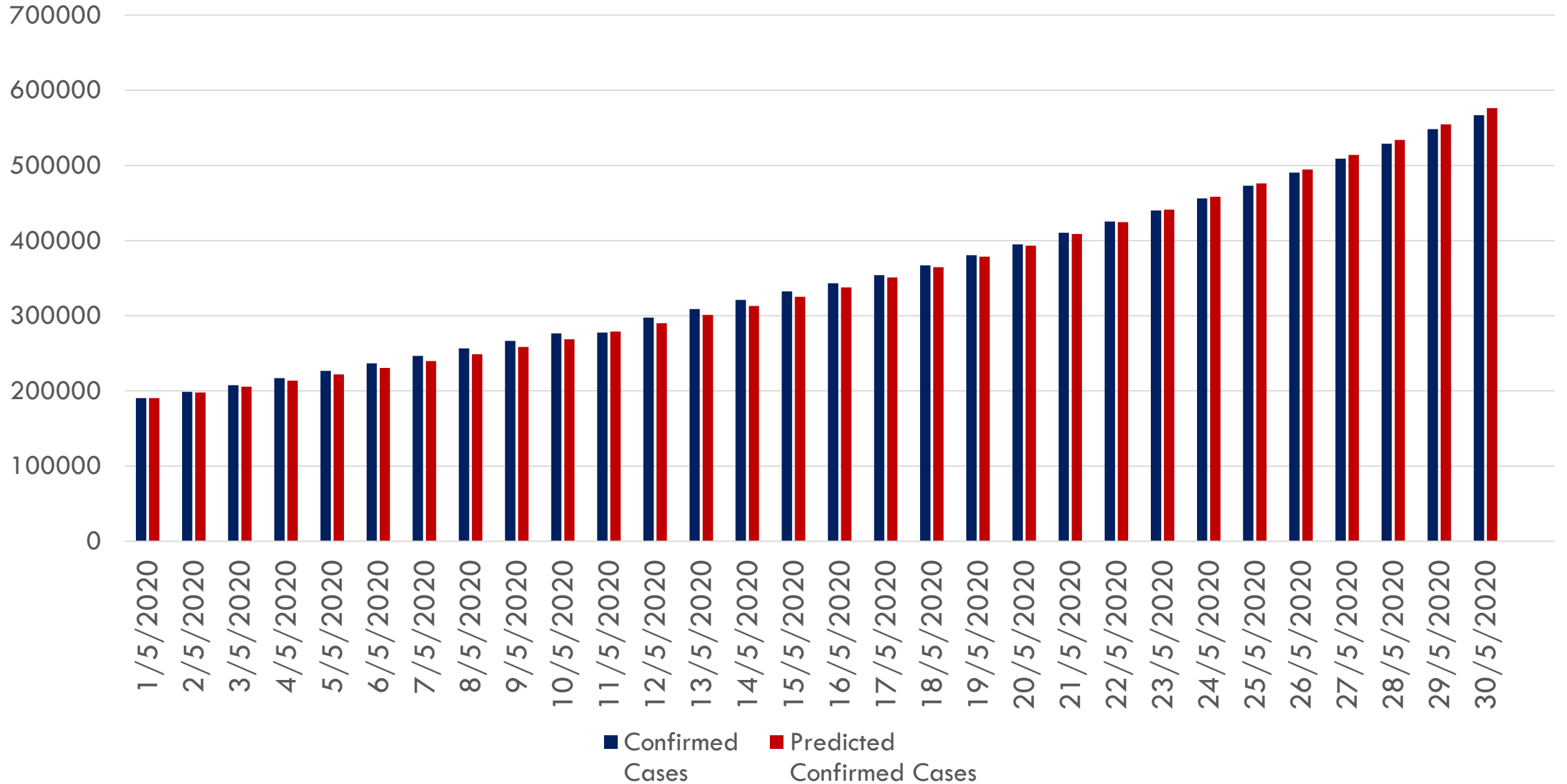
PREDICTED TRANSMISSION RATE FOR INTERVAL



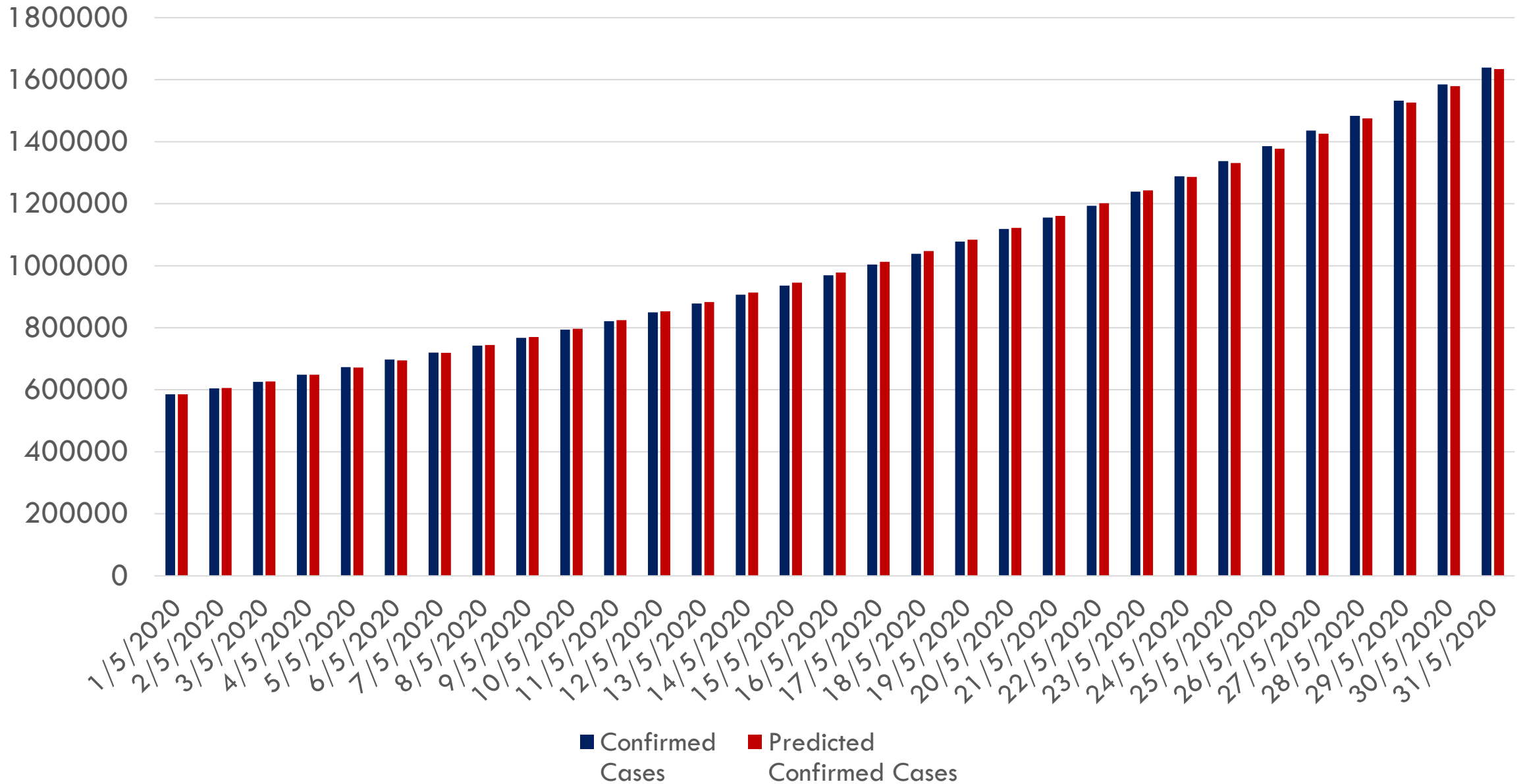
Pre Unlock Confirmed Cases



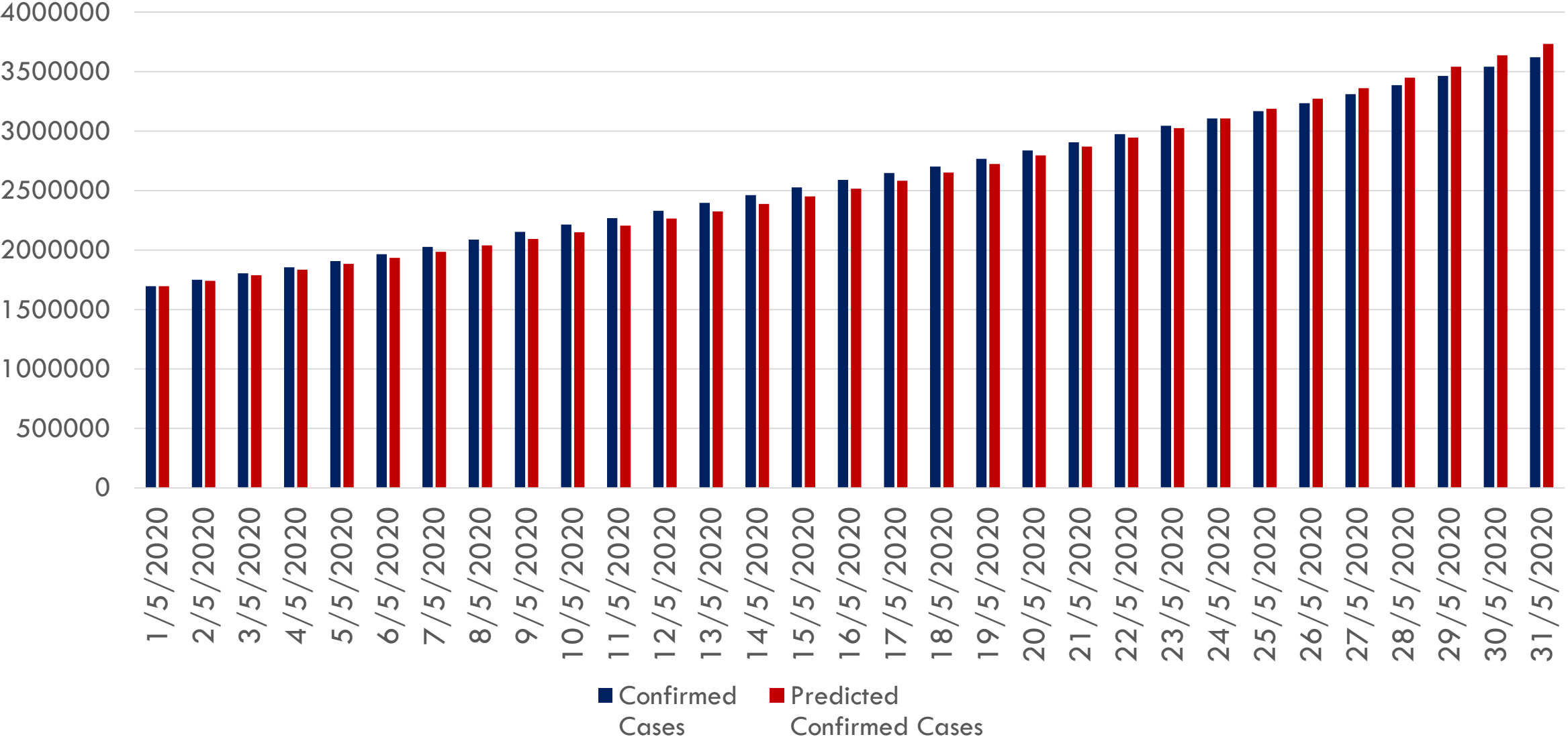
Unlock 1.0 Confirmed Cases



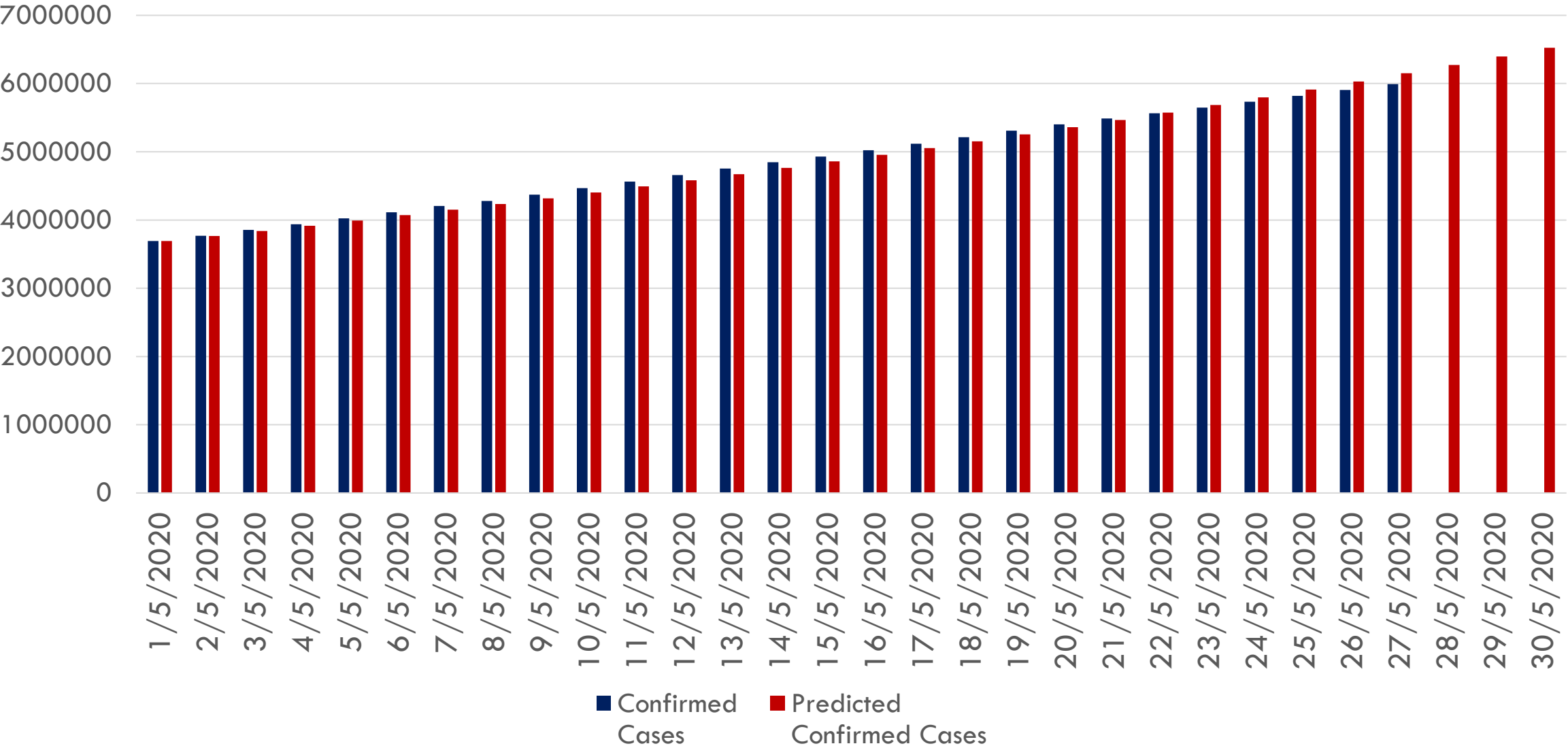
Unlock 2.0 Confirmed Cases



Unlock 3.0 Confirmed Cases



Unlock 4.0 Confirmed Cases





S015 | 75252019004

Hrishita Bapuram



S017 | 75252019003

Maryam Ahmad



S027 | 75252019011

Shraddha Kodavade

THANK YOU

