

Structure

Risk

- People (p)
- Risk of mortality and morbidity (q)
- Transmission (T)
- Reproduction Rate (R₀)
- D.O.T.S & Attack Rate

Uncertainty

- Fat Tails
- Unknown Unknowns
- Societal Responses
- Fear & Madness of Crowds
- Suppression & Risk Mitigation

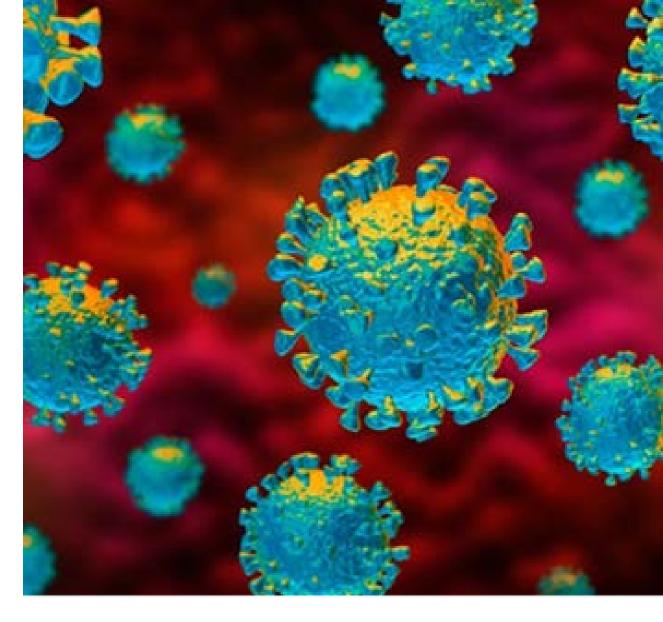
Judgement

- Personality Types and Risk Preferences
- Culture and Governance Systems
- Top Down and Bottom Up
- Self Awareness and Reflection
- The Longer Term

Personal Narrative

The Second Wave – COVID-19

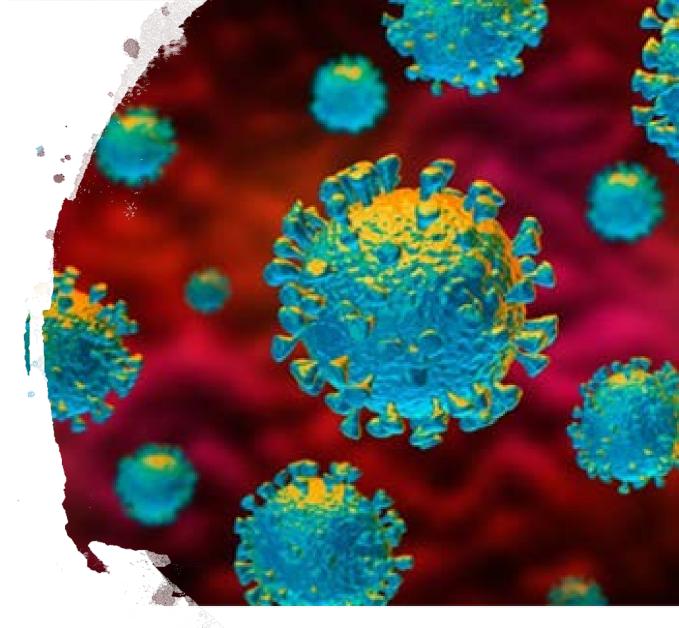
- **22 January** China lock down Hubei. Sharp rise in xenophobia in the West.
- **7 February** Singapore saw panic buying in the supermarkets following the arising of DORSCON to orange.
- 12 February Economic activity and travel slowed down sharply across East Asia and now the epidemic has spread to Europe. The West is bracing for a sharp rise in panic and fear, as the media present asymmetric information negative and dramatic news.
- 26 February Invitation to speak at ASM (SUSS and DBS)
- 7-8 March Italy Lockdown on Lombardy and Italy. OPEC
- 9 March Predicting 1 million Infections
- 11 March Presentation at SUSS
- 11 March Trump bans all travel from 26 European countries.
- 12 March Johnson speech to the nation



COVID-19 Coronavirus

The Third Wave - UK shuts down; and Singapore

- 16-30 March Malaysia MCO –Ban on Events, Economic Stimulus, Panic Buying, Stay at Home
- 20-24 March Johnson Shuts down UK
- 22 March Launch of IFoA COVID-19 Actuaries Response Group
- 25-26 March IFoA Online Exams
- 27-28 March Numbers going up. Singapore Tightening of Suppression. Lifts and entertainment places.
- 9 to 31 March Trump capitulation and false optimism
- 12 March (Thursday)—Stock Markets Bloodbath
- **3-7 April** Singapore



Coronavirus

The Countries on Full Nationwide Lockdown

Country	Date	Country	Date
Italy	Since March 9	Poland	March 20
Norway	March 12	Slovenia	March 20
Denmark	March 13	Rwanda	March 21
Lebanon	March 15	Bolivia	March 22
Spain	March 15	Iraq	March 22
Czech Republic	March 16	Tunisia	March 22
France	March 16	Greece	March 23
Malaysia	March 18	Colombia	March 24
Belgium	March 17	El Salvador	March 24
Venezuela	March 17	UK	March 24
Argentina	March 20	India	March 25
Morocco	March 20	New Zeland	March 25
		South Africa	March 26

12 March Trump Bans Europe entries. NBA cancelled matches. WHO declare pandemics

12 March Johnson and PM Lee Herd immunity speech

20 March Johnson closes pubs

26 March Olympics cancelled

27-28 March Singapore tightens further

7 April Singapore shuts down

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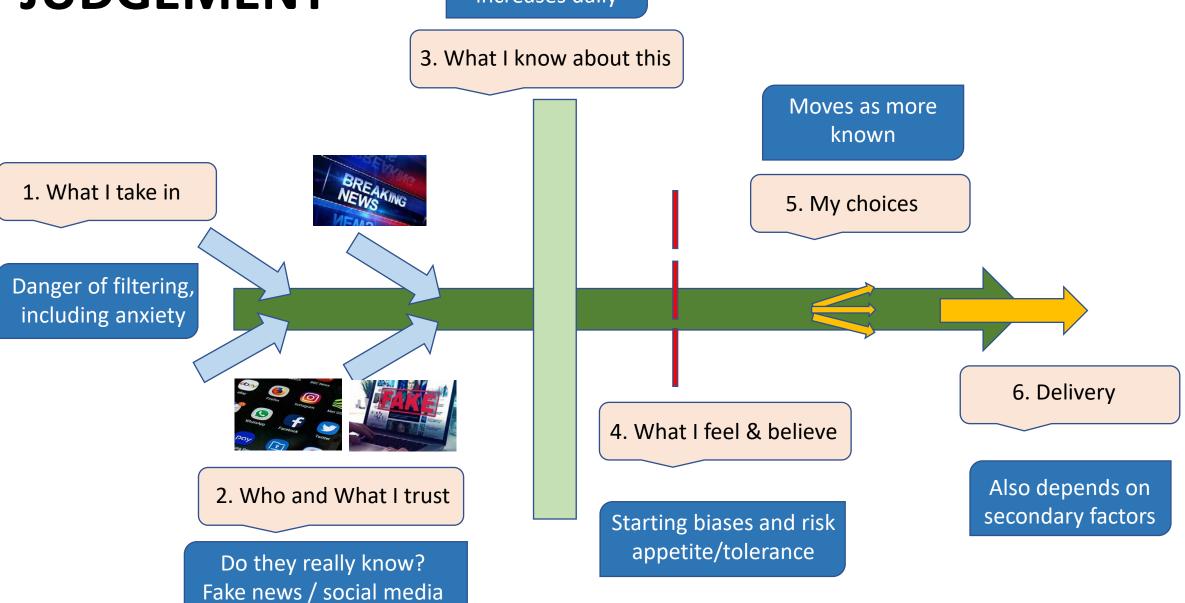
Judgement

• Judgement; when we do not and cannot know what to do

• Use of personal qualities, knowledge and experience, to make decision and opinions.

JUDGEMENT

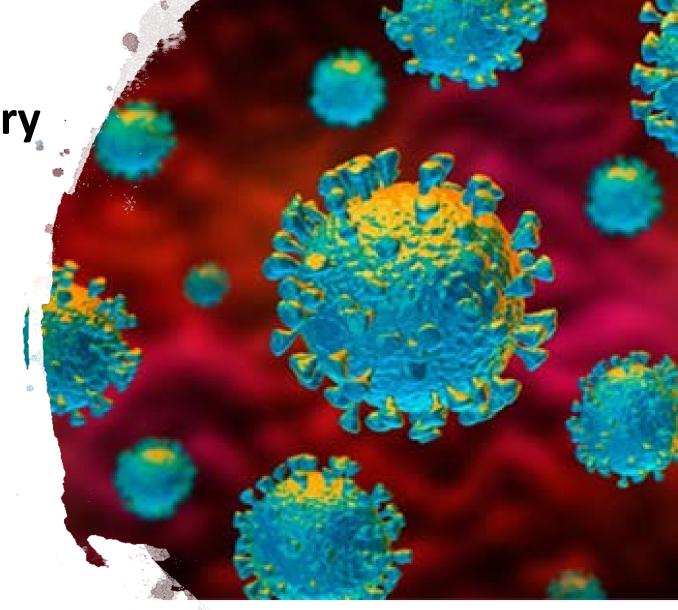
No precedent – increases daily





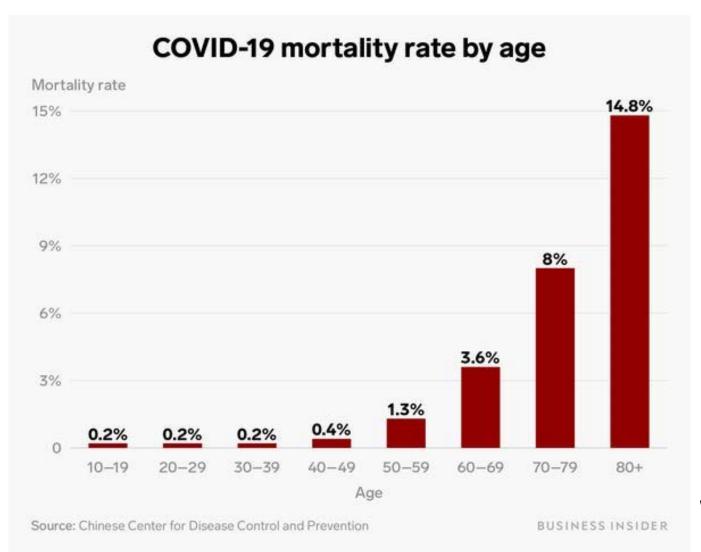
COVID-19 Risk In Summary

- Bottom Up
 - Risk of mortality low
 - Majority of infections are mild
 - The bulk of people recover
 - Most at risk are people above age 65
 - Especially those with pre-existing conditions
 - Compared to other diseases, the number of deaths are still low
 - Fatality rate varies by country



-19 Coronavirus

Risk of Mortality



Worldometer 2020

Risk Based Approach

For comparison, mortality rates of Singaporean males are:

Age 60 - 0.686%

Age 65 - 1.076%

Age 70 - 1.842%

Age 75 - 3.034%

Age 80 - 5.172%



2018 Life table Singapore Dept of Statistics

Risk of Morbidity and Severity

- 80.9% of infections are mild and can recover at home.
- 13.8% are severe, developing severe diseases including pneumonia and shortness of breath.
- **4.7%** as critical and can include: respiratory failure, septic shock, and multi-organ failure.
- in about **2%** of reported cases the virus is fatal.

Risk of death increases the older you are.

Relatively few cases are seen among children.

WHO and CDC China

Mortality by Co-Morbidity (as at 3 March 2020)

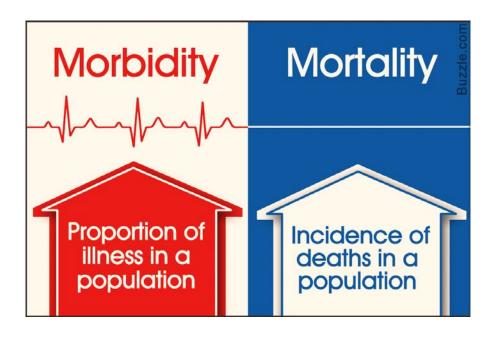
PRE-EXISTING CONDITION	DEATH RATE confirmed cases*	DEATH RATE all cases #
Cardiovascular disease	13.2%	10.5%
Diabetes	9.2%	7.3%
Chronic respiratory disease	8.0%	6.3%
Hypertension	8.4%	6.0%
Cancer	7.6%	5.6%
no pre-existing conditions		0.9%

The percentages do not have to add up to 100%, as they do NOT represent share of deaths by condition * laboratory confirmed # incl. suspected or asymptomatic cases

Risk of Mortality and Morbidity

Risk of morbidity = People (O) x Prob of Transmission (T) x Risk of morbidity (i_x)

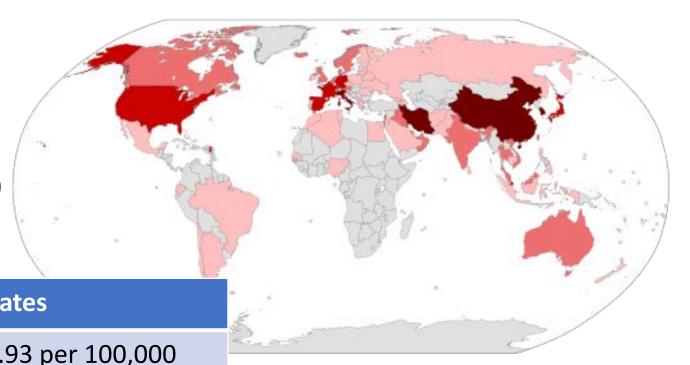
Risk of death = People (O) x Prob of Transmission (T) x Risk of (q_x)



Data on Countries

Number of infections as of 4 March 2020

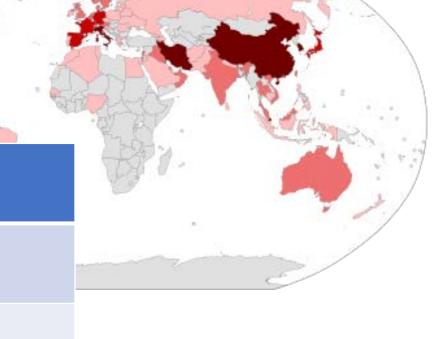
Countries	Infection	Population	Rates
Singapore	110	5,700,000	1.93 per 100,000
Hong Kong	101	7,210,000	1.4 per 100,000
India	22	1,444,000,000	0.02 per 1,000,000
China	80,270	1,435,000,000	5.59 per 100,000
World	93,186	7,700,000,000	1.21 per 100,000



Data on Countries

Number of infections as of 25 March 2020

Countries	Active Cases	Population	Rates	Rates
Singapore	400	5,700,000	70.2 per million	0.702 per 10,000
Malaysia	1,425	31,620,000	45.06 per million	0.451 per 10,000
United Kingdom	7,520	66,870,000	112.45 per million	1.1245 per 10,000
China	80,270	1,435,000,000	55.9 per million	0.559 per 10,000
World	294,855	7,700,000,000	38.3 per million	0.383 per 10,000















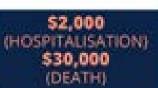
\$200/DAY (HOSPITALISATION) \$20,000 (DEATH)

\$100/DAY (HOSPITALISATION) \$10,000 (DEATH) \$130/DAY (HOSPITALISATION) \$80,000 (DEATH) \$100/DAY (HOSPITALISATION) \$1,000 (ICU) \$100/I (HOSPITALI \$50,0 (DEAT



\$200/DAY (HOSPITALISATION) \$10,000 (DEATH)







\$100/DAY (HOSPITALISATION) \$10,000 (DEATH)



\$200/DAY (HOSPITALISATION) \$500 (QUARANTINE)



\$5,0 (DIAGNOSIS

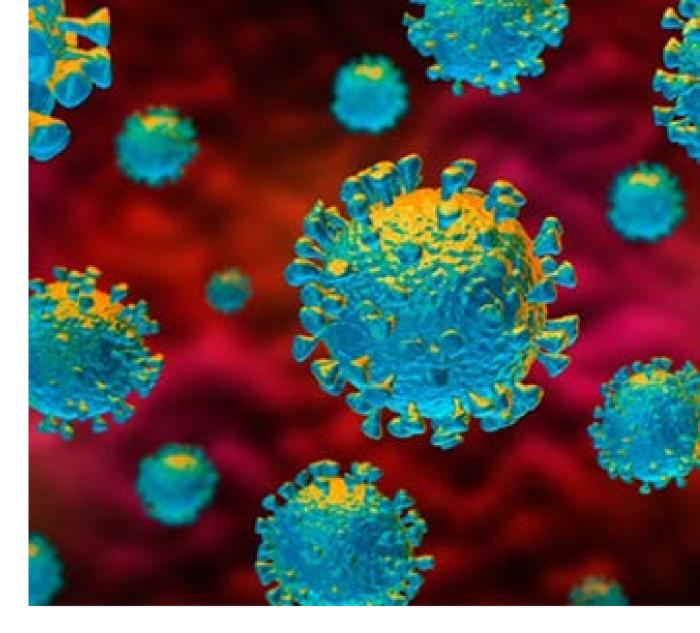
MORE INFORMATION IN THE ARTICLE



Insurance Companies (end Feb 2020)

COVID-19 Risk In Summary - Bottom Up

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COVID-19 Coronavirus

WHO, MoH and Medical Authorities

Reduce your risk of coronavirus infection:



Clean hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub

Cover nose and mouth when coughing and sneezing with tissue or flexed elbow





Avoid close contact with anyone with cold or flu-like symptoms

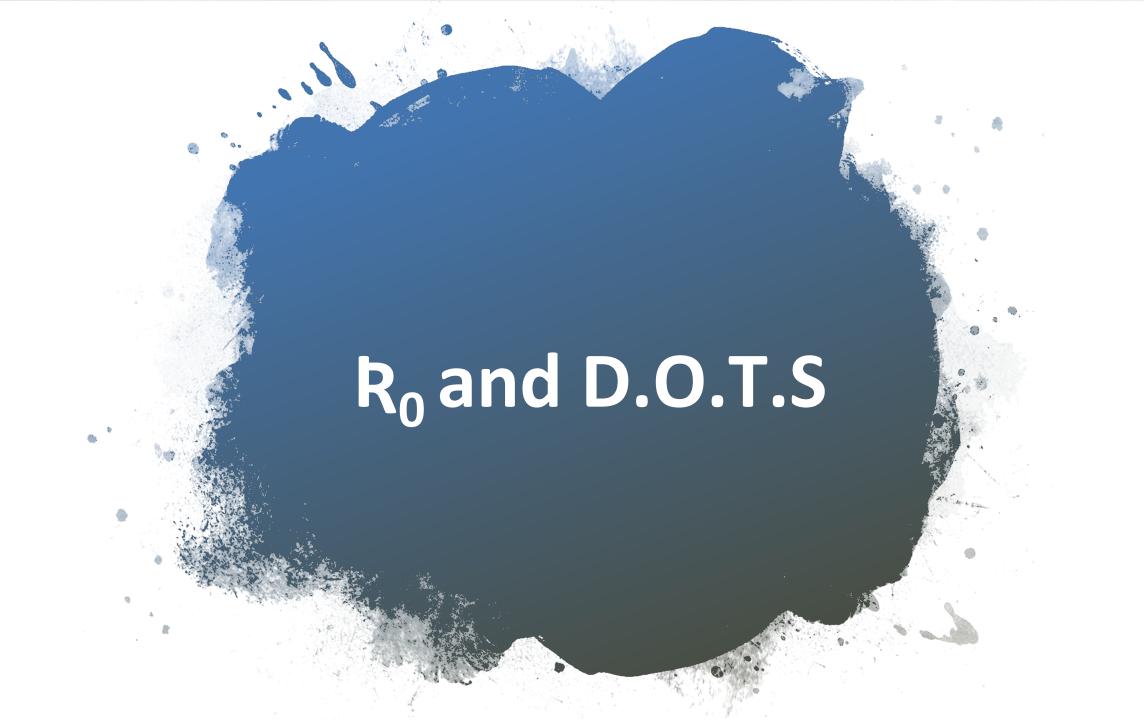
Thoroughly cook meat and eggs





No unprotected contact with live wild or farm animals





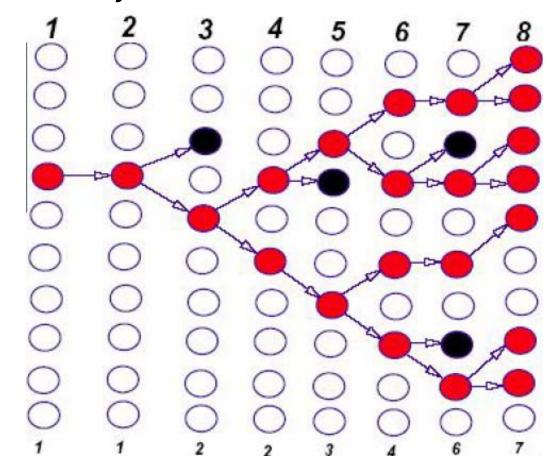
Reproductive Rate R₀

Reproductive Rate R a function of

- Duration (D)
- Opportunity to Infect (O)
- Probability of Transmission (T)
- Susceptibility (S)

D. O. T. S.

Chains of transmission between hosts



Important Parameters

REPRODUCTION RATE (R_0)

(estimated range)

2 - 4

(average number of people to which a single infected person will transmit the virus)

INCUBATION PERIOD

(estimated)

2 – 14 days

(possible outliers: 0 - 27 days)

FATALITY RATE (CFR)

(WHO EARLY estimate)

2% (?)

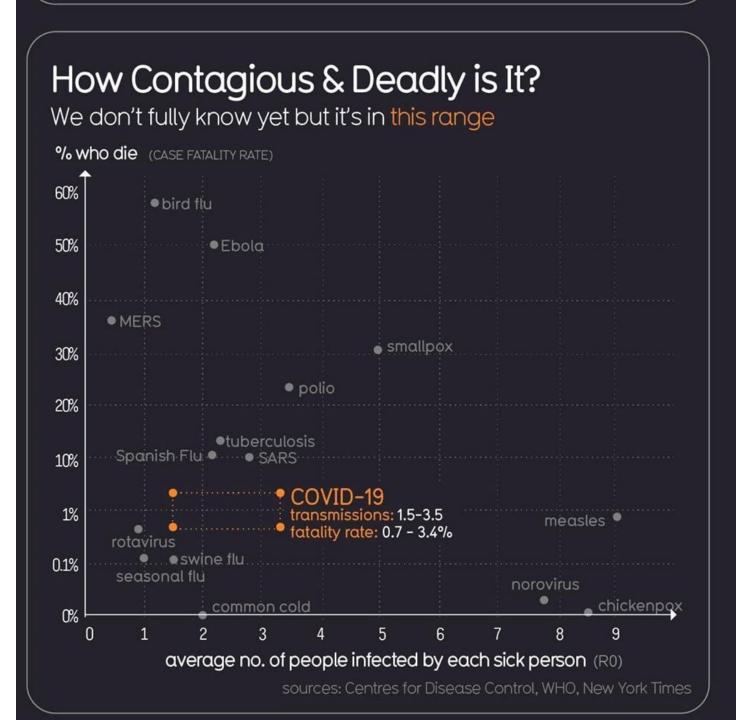
(a precise estimate of the case fatality rate is therefore impossible at present)

COUNTRIES AND TERRIORIES

(affected by COVID-19)

80

(expected to increase)



Tan Chuan Jin 10 March 2020

FB Linked-in Posting – Getting RO Down 7 March

Getting to 1 million infections within the next month.

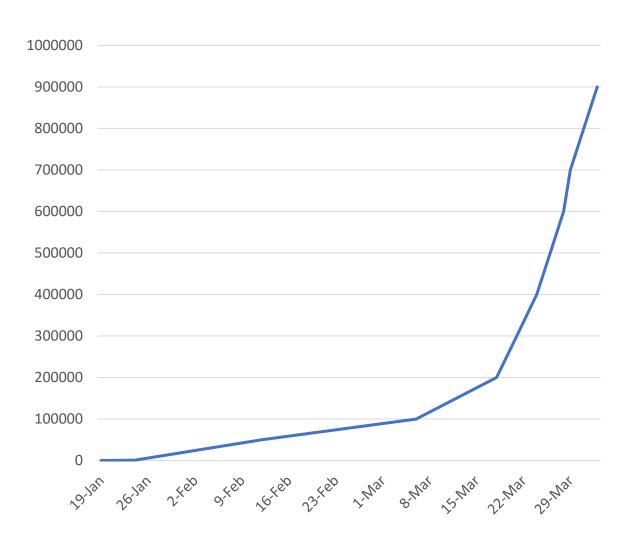
Two parameters drive the COVID-19 spread. Assume R0 = 2. R0 = 6 days. If R0 = 2, then the 3rd generation will have 2^3 infected i.e. 8 persons, and the 4th generation will have 2^4 infections i.e. 16 persons.

So, infections will be 10 times between the 3rd and 4th interval, i.e. between 18 and 24 days.

On January 22, there were 580 infections, at the end of 45 days on 6 March, 102,000 cases. (102,000/580)^(1/45) is a growth rate of 1.12. In 21 days from having 102,000 you would expect to have 102,000 * 1.12^21 cases, or 1.1 million. In 30 days, there would be over 3 million!

Actual epidemiological modelling suggest that we will hit a million in April.

Cases will double in 3 – 4 cycles



Date	Cases
19 January	100
24 January	1,000
12 February	50,000
6 March	100,000
18 March	200,000
21 March	300,000
24 March	400,000
26 March	500,000
28 March	600,000
29 March	700,000
31 March	800,000
1 April	900,000
2 April	1,100,000

The Attack Rate

Attack Rate = $1 - 1/R_0$

If R_0 is 2.5, Attack rate is 60%



Risk and Uncertainty

In **risk** you can predict the possibility of a future outcome, while in **uncertainty** you cannot.

Risks can be managed while **uncertainty** is uncontrollable. **Risks** can be measured and quantified while **uncertainty** cannot.

Unknown Unknowns

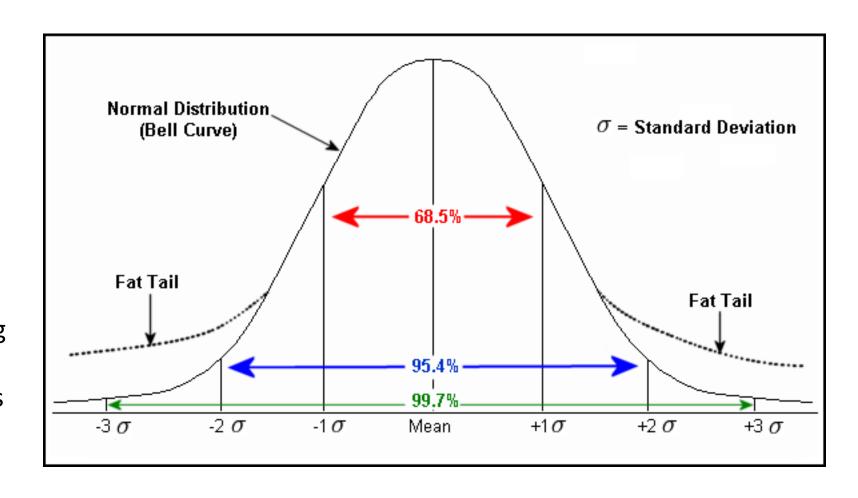
- Infection (p) –concern about asymptomatic carriers
- Reproduction Rates (R_0) [estimated 2 4]
- Survival of virus on surfaces
- Vaccines and Weather Conditions



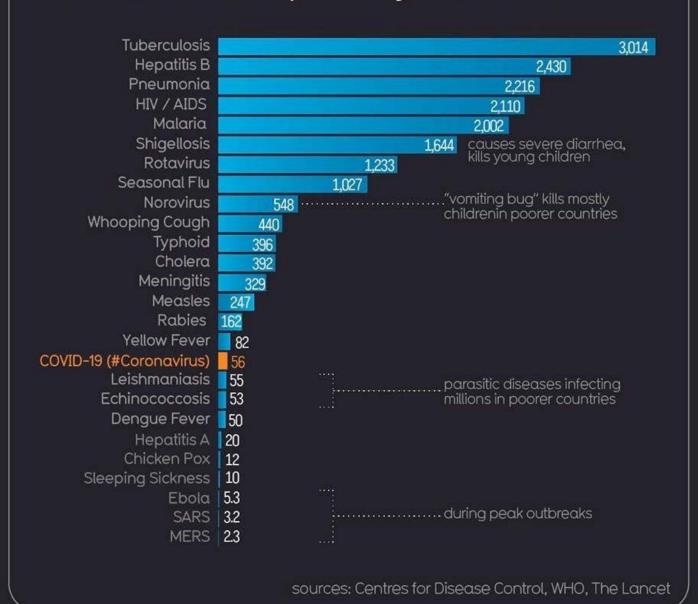


Uncertainty and Fat Tails

- We are dealing with an extreme fat-tailed process owing to an increased connectivity, which increases the spreading in a nonlinear way
- Fat tailed processes have special attributes, making conventional riskmanagement approaches inadequate



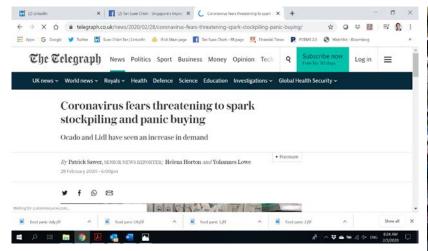
Disease Deaths per Day Worldwide



Tan Chuan Jin 10 March 2020



Societal Responses and Food Panic (after 7 Feb 2020)













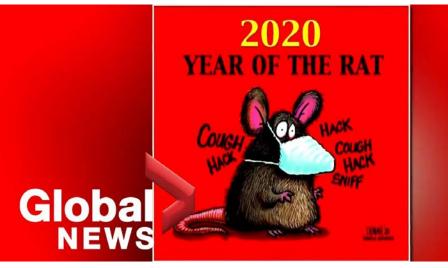
COVID-19 Racist Attack in London (Mar 2020)

A Singaporean student in London said he was assaulted after he reacted to passers-by who were making comments about his race and COVID-19.

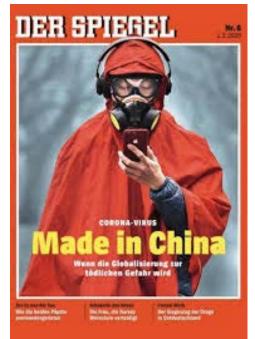


Xenophobia and Media Response (end Feb 2020)











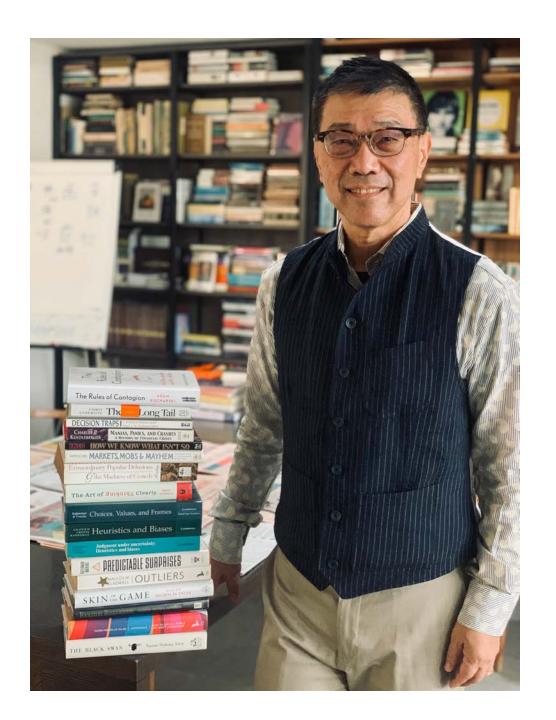


Second Wave in the UK and US (end Feb 2020)



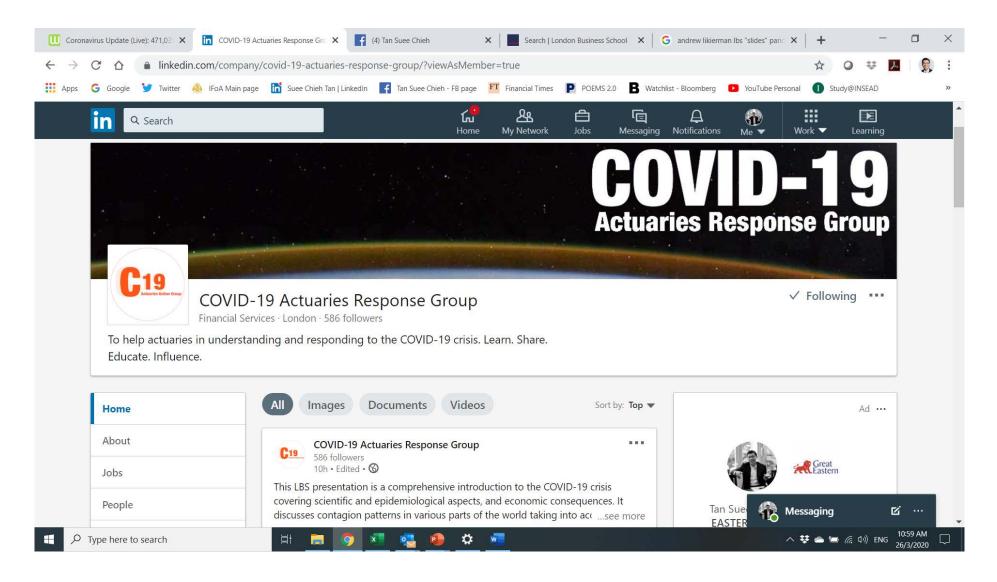
Behavioural Psychology

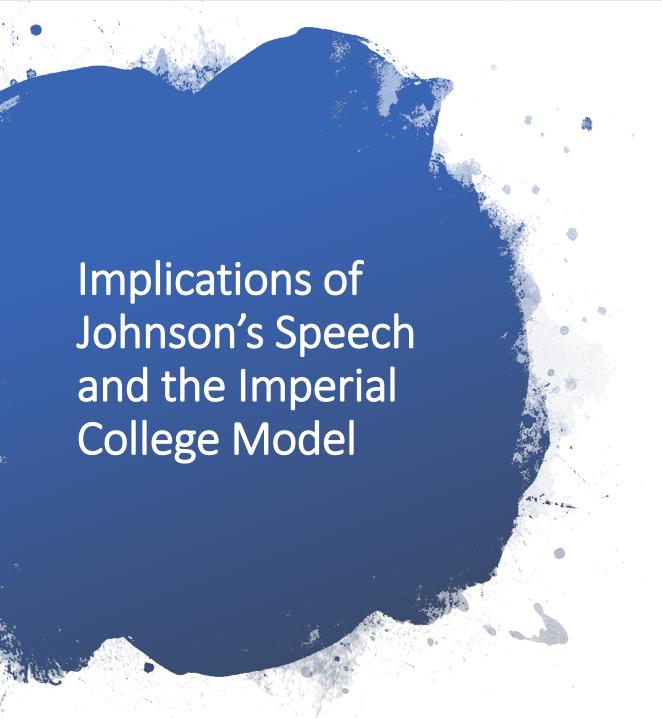






COVID-19 Actuaries Response Group 10 March





- Case isolation in the home CI
- Voluntary home quarantine HQ
- Social distancing of those over 70 years of age - SDO
- Social distancing of entire population -SD
- Closure of schools and universities -PC

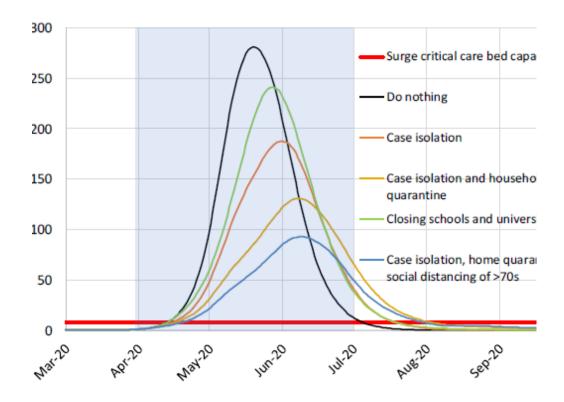
12 to 20 March 2020

Implications of Exeter Model (Early march)

- Peak from 74 to 241 days.
- 'Best-guess' was 133 days from of person to person transmission within the UK 1-March takes us to July.
- They estimate an attack rate of 82%.
- The peak number of new cases over 1 million people per day.
- Fortunately, seasonality to the transmission
- A 50% due to summer would reduce the attack rate to 70%, and the peak incidence would fall to 330, 000 new cases per day.

Mitigation

• Figure 2: Mitigation strategy scenarios for GB showing critical care (ICU) bed requirements. The black line shows the unmitigated epidemic. The green line shows a mitigation strategy incorporating closure of schools and universities; orange line shows case isolation; yellow line shows case isolation and household quarantine; and the blue line shows case isolation, home quarantine and social distancing of those aged over 70. The blue shading shows the 3-month period in which these interventions are assumed to remain in place.



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COVID -19 and Judgement



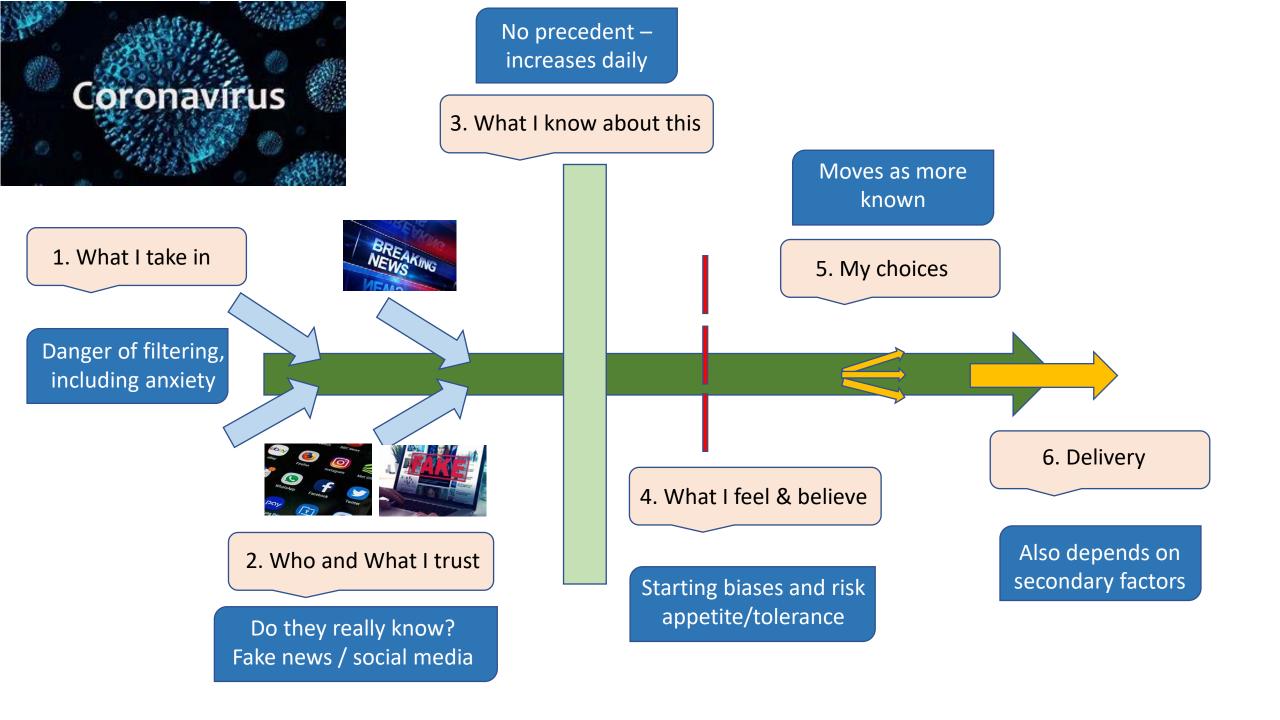


- How can we be best behave?
- What is truth?
- What is rational?
- The limits of models and logic
- The usefulness of emotion
- Self Awareness
- Navigating across Paradigms
- Top down and bottom up approaches

How do we extract signal from the noise?

PERSONAL QUALITIES





SOME BIASES*

Recency

Loss aversion

Small numbers

Analogy

Sunflower

Status quo

Endowment

Anchoring

Systematic optimism or pessimism

Randomness

Confirmation

Compromise

Hindsight

Overconfidence

Availability

Escalation

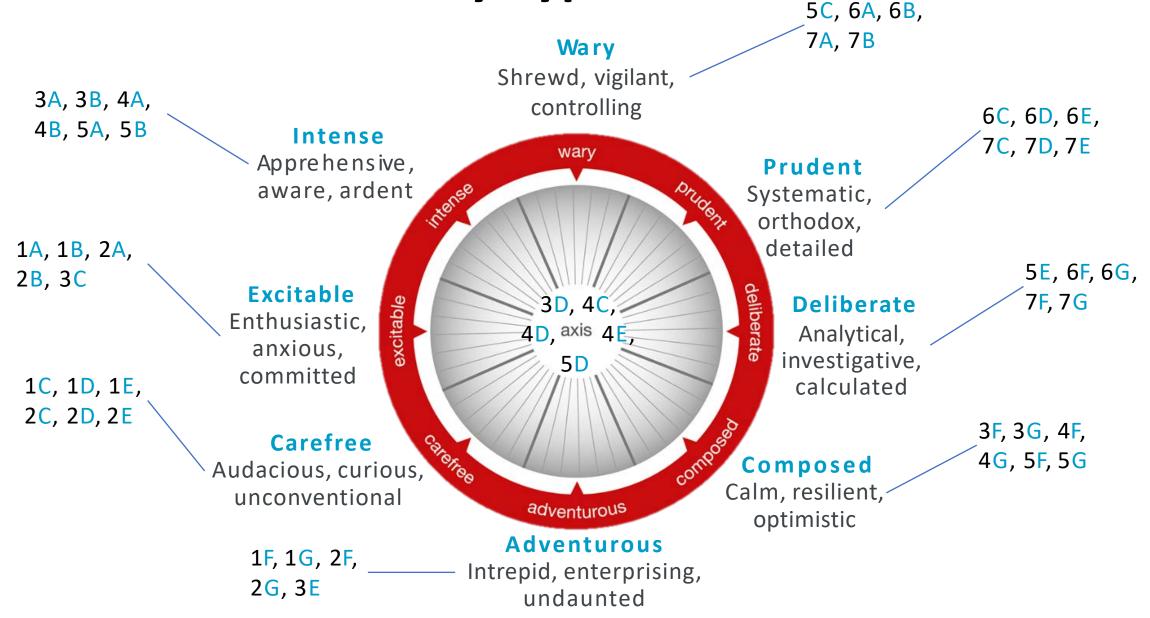
Crou

Representative

Sunk cost

Groupthink

Risk and Personality Types



Enneagram – Personality Types





JUDGEMENT – 6 QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF

- Listening and reading Have I understood?
- Can I trust the information and the people?
- Do I have the relevant experience and knowledge?
- How do my beliefs and feelings (including about risk) affect my choice?
- Are these the right options for my choice?
- Delivery (including timing) Is this practical?

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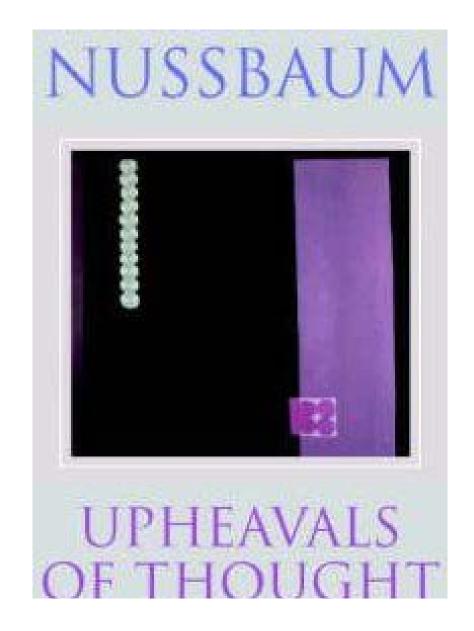
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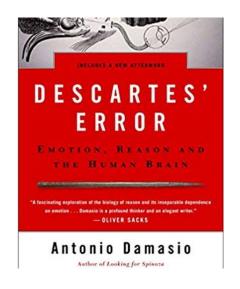
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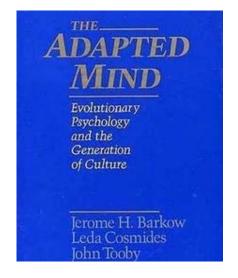
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Knowledge and its Limits

- Nussbaum
- Damasio
- Evolutionary Psychology







Integrating Various Disciplines

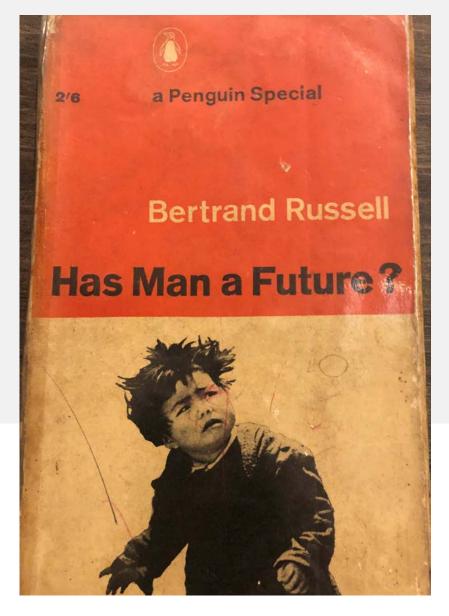




- Actuarial Science and Risk Theory
- Contagion and Networks
- Framing and Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
- Risk Appetite and Personality Theories
- Fear, Panic and Anxiety evolutionary psychology
- Governance and Cultures
- History, Politics & Philosophy
- Bias, Heuristics and Judgement
- Radical Uncertainty
- Self Awareness, Reflexivity and Navigation

How do we extract the signal from the noise?













Has Man a Future?

Navigating Across Paradigms

27 March 2020

Tan Suee Chieh

