COVID-19
Roadmap to Recovery
A Report for the Nation

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Two Options Proposed and a Third Rejected

For any jurisdiction facing an epidemic, there are three fundamental options:
1. Eliminate the illness;
2. Suppress the illness; and
3. Allow the epidemic to run its course, if the nation does not overwhelm the health system with this approach.

Three requirements for success

1. Early Detection and Supported Isolation
2. Travel and Border Restrictions
3. Public Trust, Transparency

Six Imperatives in the Implementation of Recovery

1. The Health of our Healthcare System and its Workers
2. Preparing for Relaxation of Social Distancing
3. Mental Health and Wellbeing for All
4. The Care of Indigenous Australians
5. Equity of Access and Outcomes in Health Support
6. Clarity of Communication
Covid-19 in Australia Today

New cases: 2  (-66.7%)  New cases in past seven days: 67  (-32.3%)

Borders closed

400
300
200
100

FEB  MAR  APR  MAY

New cases  7-day centred moving average
The Australian success owes itself to several factors.

• A unique geography, a small country in a vast continent.

• Well resourced healthcare system, with good public health.

• Remarkable cooperation between politicians and experts.

• Surprising trust between the community and politicians.

• Sufficient resources to employ nearly 60% of the nation in the short run.
India’s challenge and its opportunity

• Likely many more cases and currently apparent

• Even more are likely infected

• But, India’s youth is its greatest asset
There are likely many more cases than reported
Using a delay-adjusted case fatality ratio to estimate under-reporting

Using a corrected case fatality ratio, we calculate estimates of the level of under-reporting for any country with greater than ten deaths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimate (Confidence Interval)</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Confirmed Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>87% (56%-100%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>37% (30%-45%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>101,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>14% (11%-19%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We are unlikely to be close to the peak.
There are many more infections than cases
There are way more *infections* than *cases* (a.k.a silent cases, or asymptomatic cases, or seropositive)

Emerging evidence from “antibody” testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Infections per Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town of Gangelt, Germany</td>
<td>~ 5 times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York State</td>
<td>~ 8 times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>~ 20 times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
India’s relative youth is a huge competitive advantage
India’s demography is its strength with Covid

75% of India is Younger than 45

50% of Italy is older than 45
Coronavirus: case fatality rates by age

Case fatality rate (CFR) is calculated by dividing the total number of confirmed deaths due to COVID-19 by the number of confirmed cases. Two of the main limitations to keep in mind when interpreting the CFR: (1) many cases within the population are unconfirmed due to a lack of testing, (2) some individuals who are infected will eventually die from the disease, but are still alive at time of recording.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>South Korea</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9 years</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19 years</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29 years</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39 years</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49 years</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59 years</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69 years</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79 years</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+ years</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average mortality risk to Young India

May be 1/10\(^{th}\) or even lesser

Of the risk to Older India
Recover and shield: An approach that capitalises on realities of the virus and virtues of India

The lives versus livelihood trade-off for India is not the same as that for Western nations.