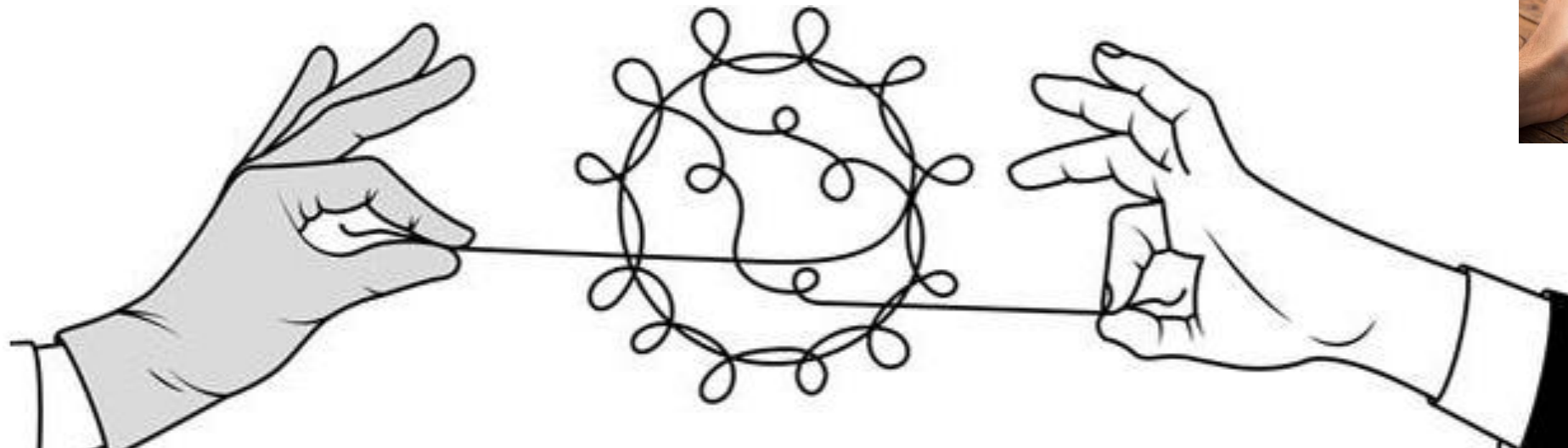


Covid Scenarios for the Fall of 2022 and Beyond



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COVID-19 FUTURE OPERATIONS

Covid-19: Szenarien für Herbst/Winter 2022 - und darüber hinaus

Zielgruppe: Politik und Umfeld

April 2022

Erstellt von (in alphabetischer Reihenfolge):

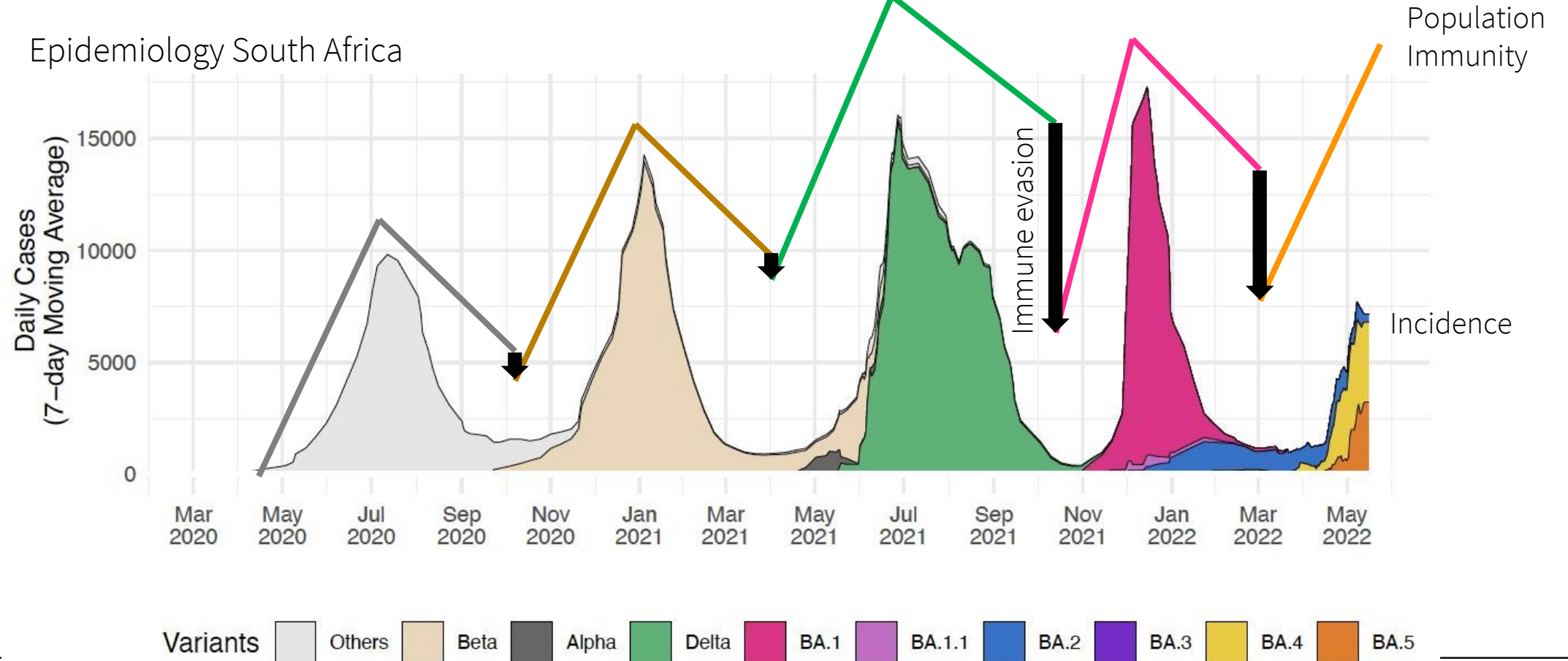
Arne C. Bathke^a, Andreas Bergthaler^{b,c}, Thomas Czypionka^{d,p}, Ulrich Elling^e, Gerry Foitik^f,
Margaretha Gansterer^g, Anita Gottlob^h, Christina Hopfeⁱ, Peter Klimek^c, Thomas König^d,
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^hGesundheit Österreich GmbH, ⁱTechnische Universität Graz, ^jUniversität Wien, ^kTechnische Universität Wien, ^lMax-Planck-
Institut für Chemie, ^mMedizinische Universität Graz, ⁿUMIT - Private Universität für Gesundheitswissenschaften,
Medizinische Informatik und Technik, ^oLudwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft, ^pLondon School of Economics, ^qWiener
Wissenschafts- und Technologiefonds

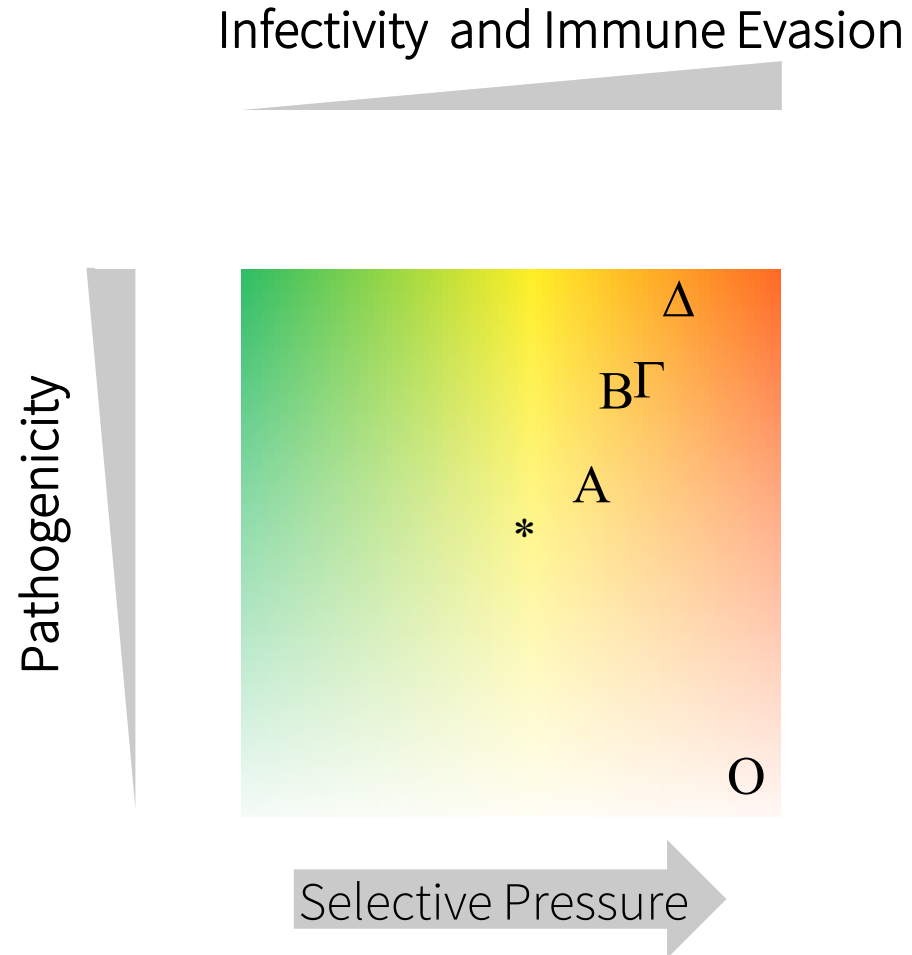


1. What parameters influence the further development of the Covid-19 pandemic?
2. How to prepare from a psychosocial perspective?
Communication and trust as parameters of a successful pandemic response

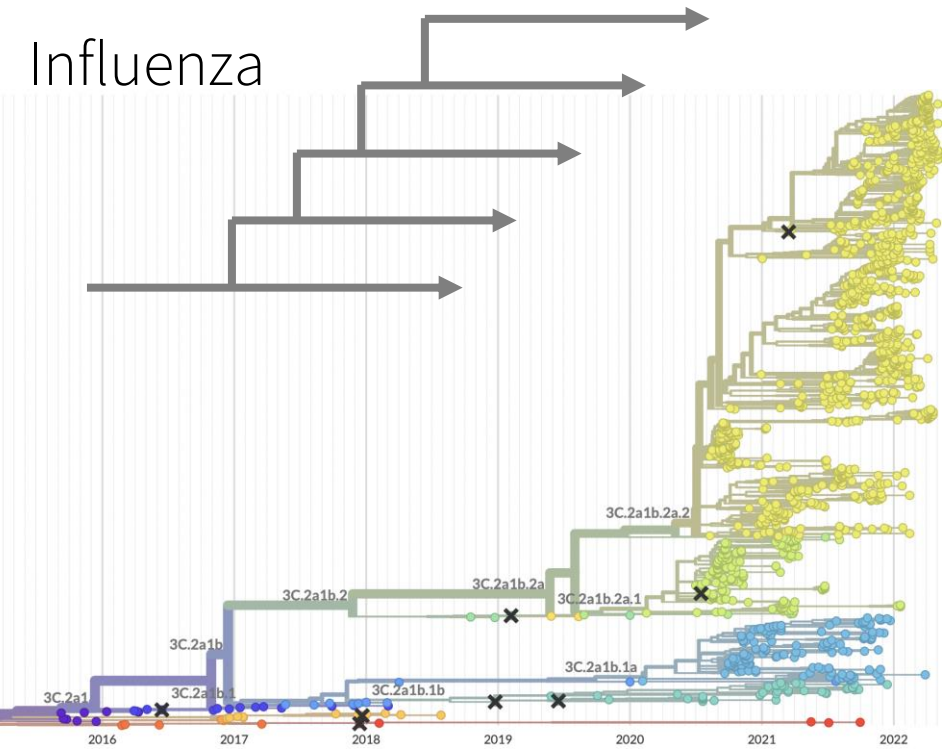
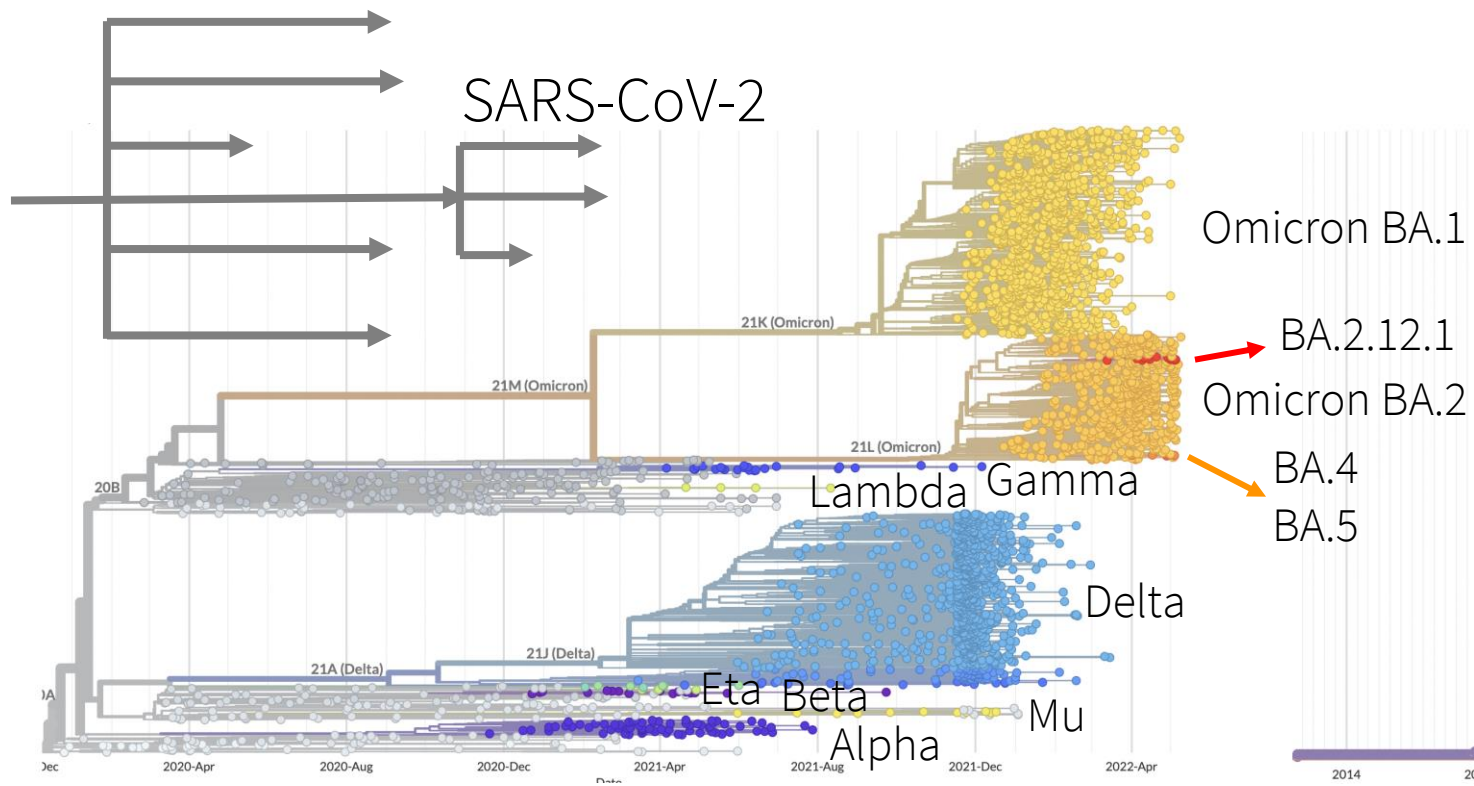
Viral Evolution: Infectivity and immune evasion



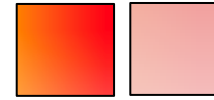
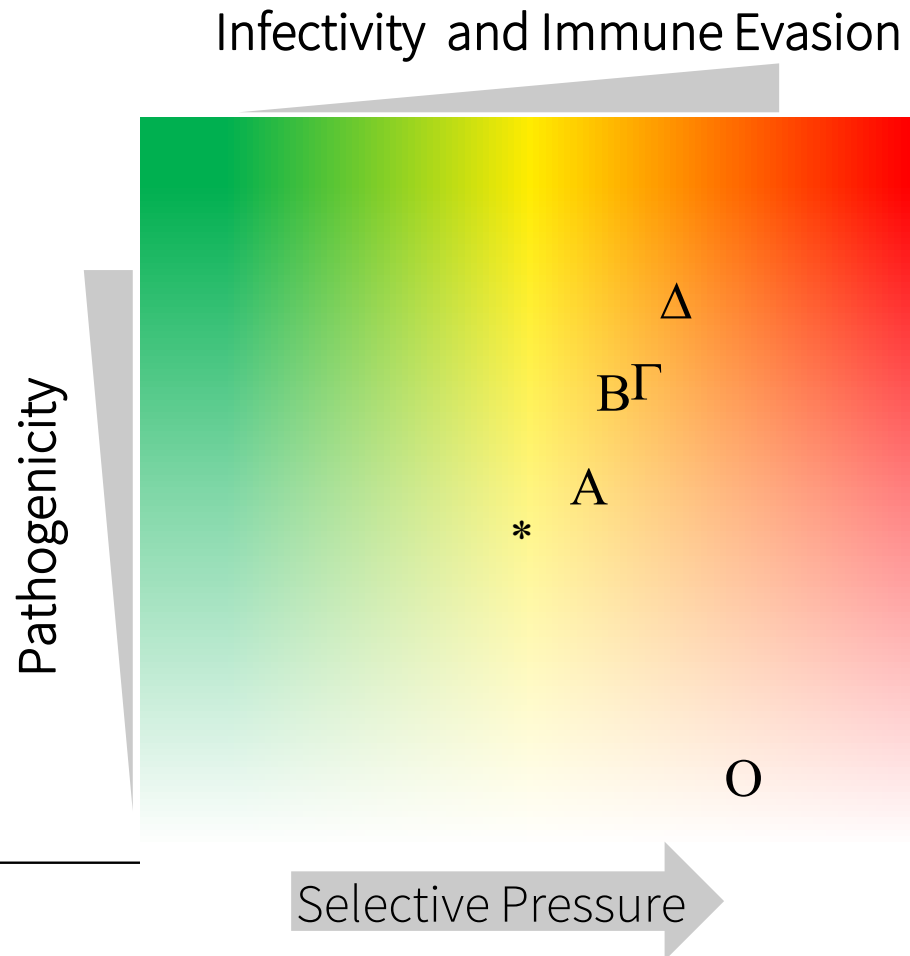
The space of options



SARS-CoV-2 phylogeny so far...



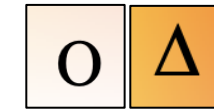
Realistic scenarios



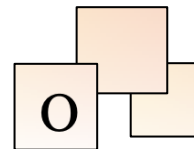
5. We go beyond what was seen so far



4. We observe Omicron plus Delta variants



3. We observe Omicron or Delta variants



2. We observe Omicron-like variants (jumps)



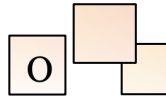
1. We remain in the Omicron clade (stairs)

FUOP scenarios to stimulate imagination

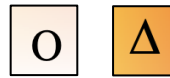
Pandemic is over



Endemic is reached



Transition to endemic



Pandemic continues



Pandemic escalates





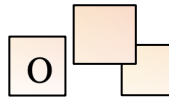
FUOP scenarios to stimulate imagination: Vaccines

Pandemic is over



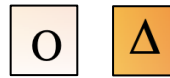
Adapted vaccinations

Endemic is reached



Adaptation impossible

Transition to endemic



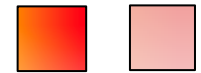
Adaptation impossible

Pandemic continues

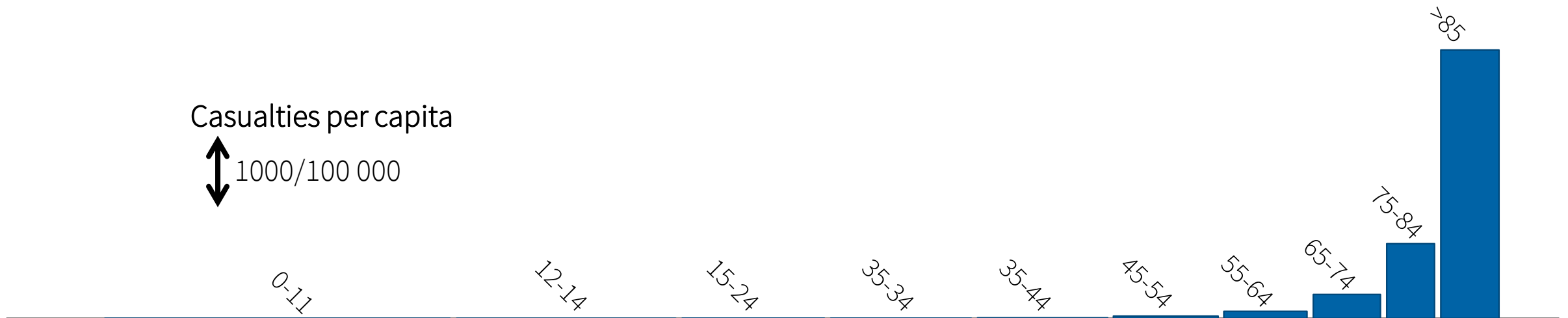
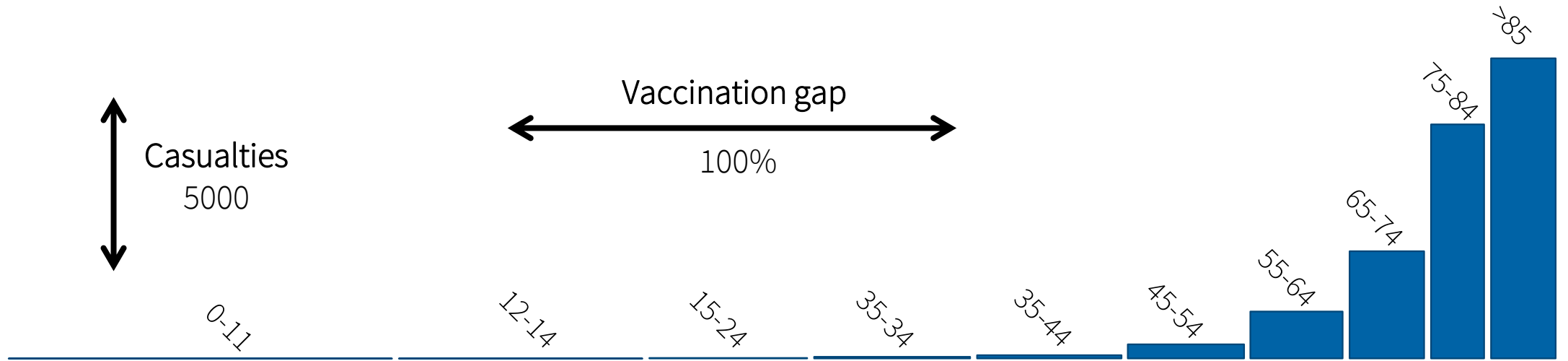


Adaptation impossible

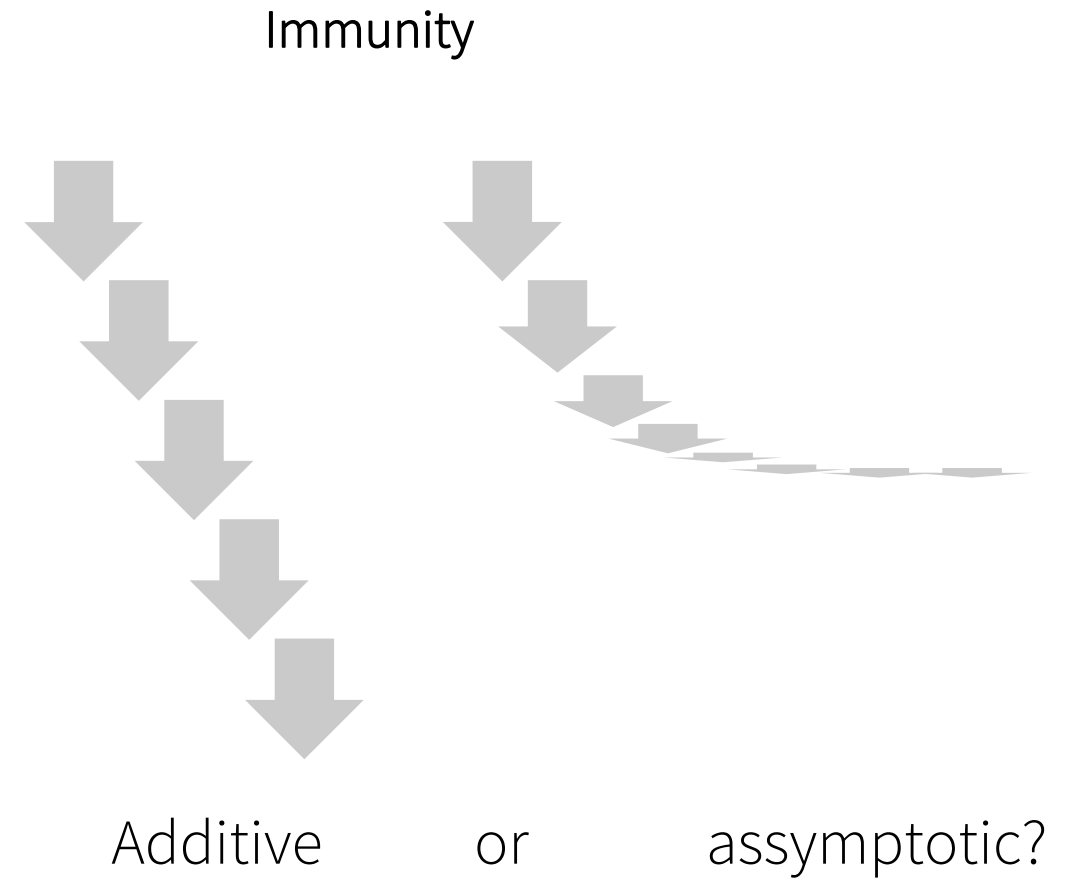
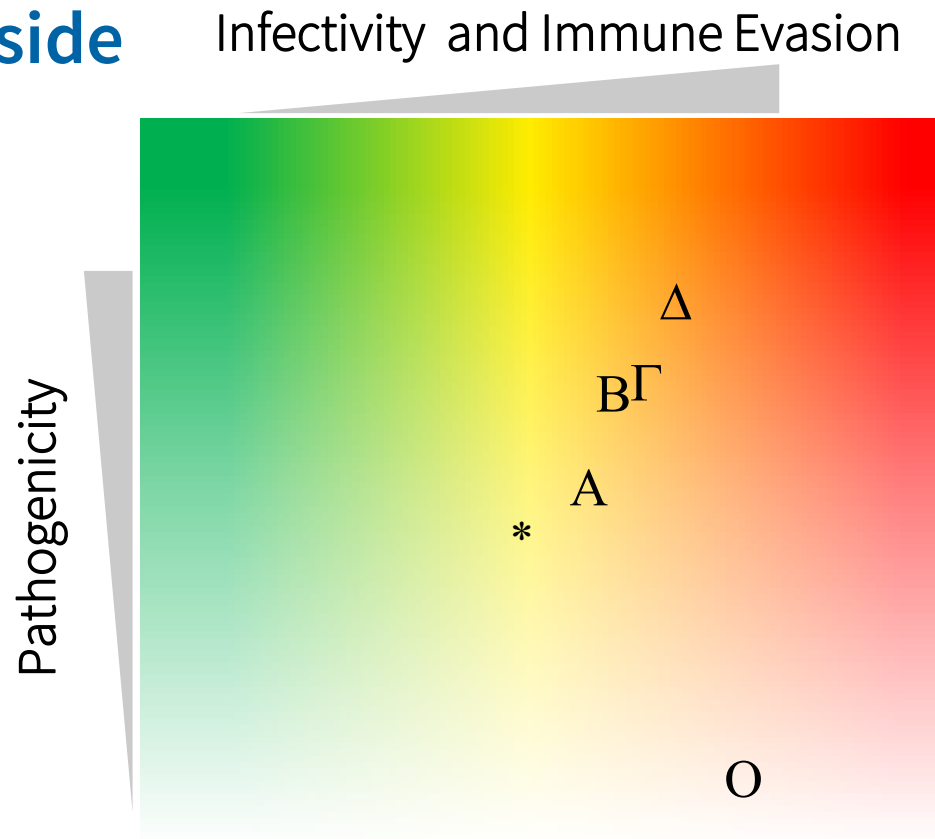
Pandemic escalates



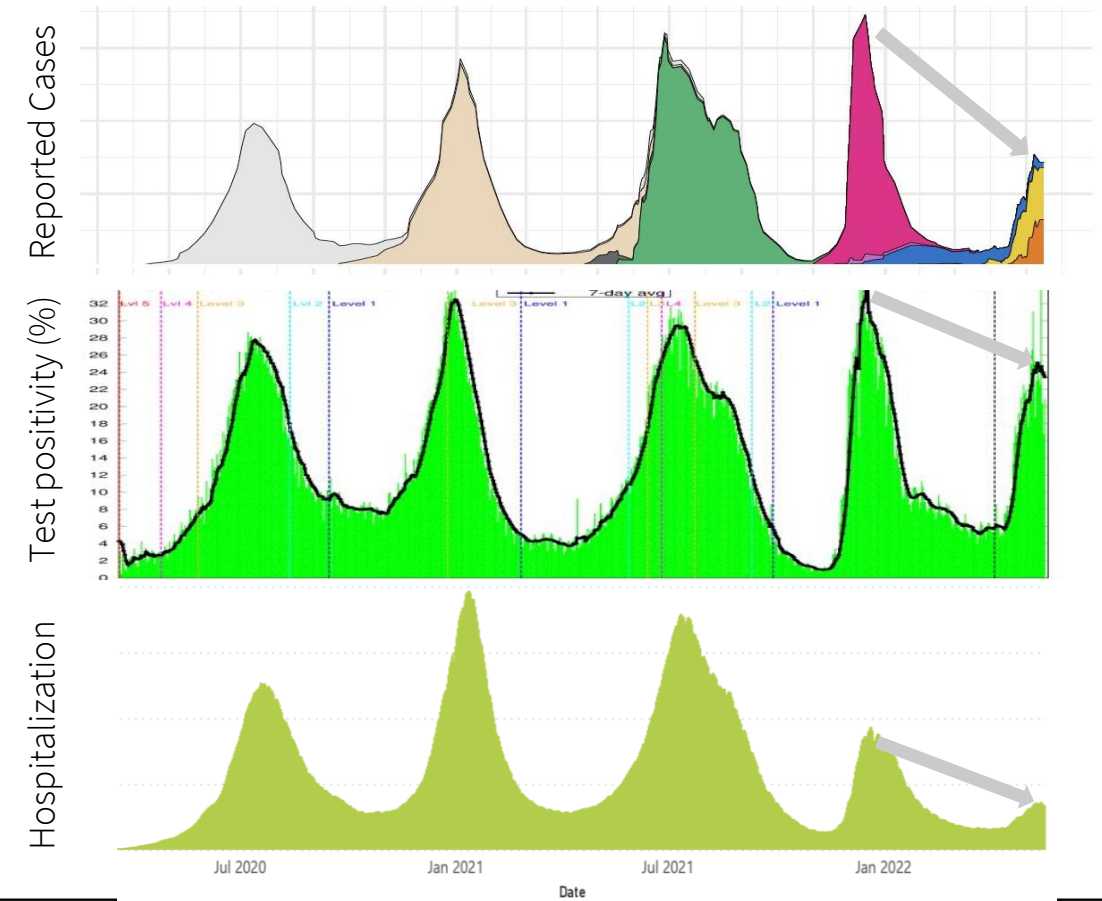
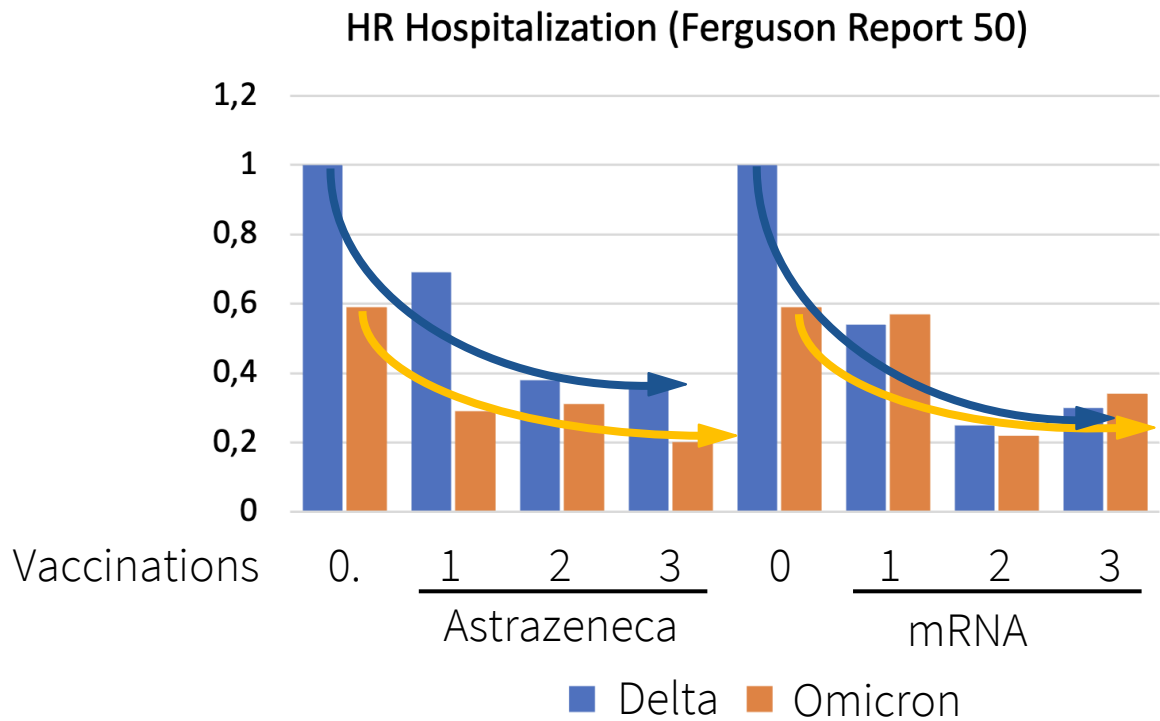
New vaccination



The human side



How much milder by repeated exposure?



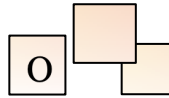


FUOP scenarios to stimulate imagination: Immunity

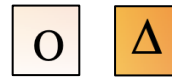
Pandemic is over



Endemic is reached



Transition to endemic



Pandemic continues



Pandemic escalates



Adapted vaccinations

Adaptation impossible

Adaptation impossible

Adaptation impossible

New vaccination

Additive immunity

Additive immunity

Additive immunity

Assymptotic immunity

Lost immunity?



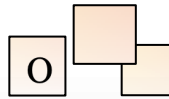
FUOP scenarios to stimulate imagination: Therapeutics

Pandemic is over



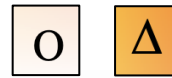
Low incidence

Endemic is reached



Regular peaks, mild

Transition to endemic



Regular Peaks

Pandemic continues



Regular, Hospitalization

Pandemic escalates



Very high - Zero Covid

Adapted vaccination

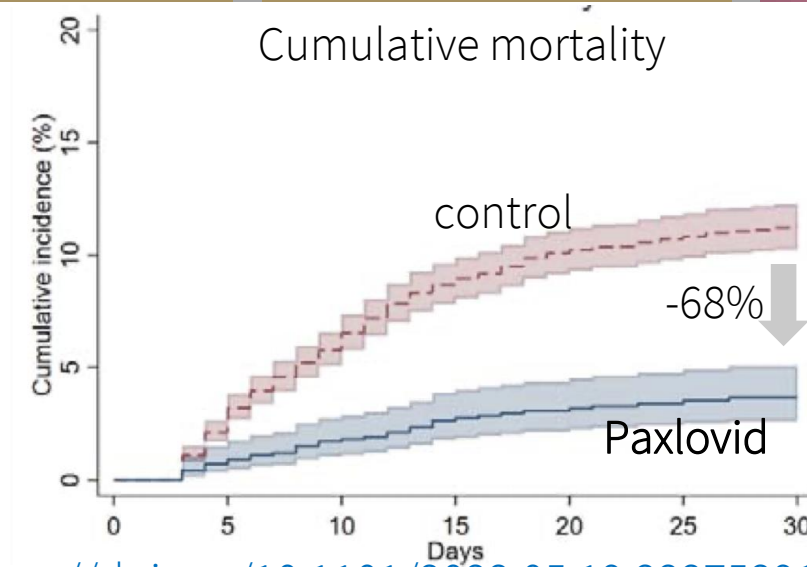
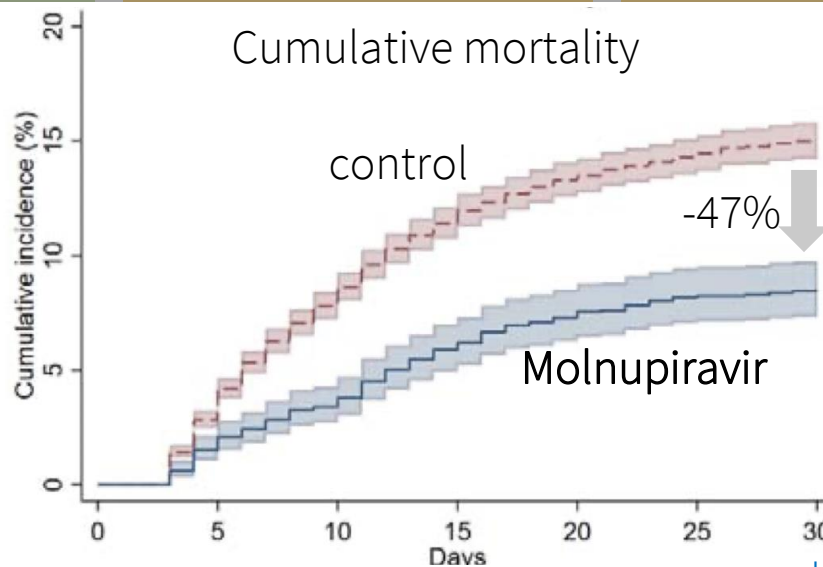
Additive immunity

No therapy resistance

Low vaccination

Waning immunity?

Resistance to therapy



<https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.05.19.22275291>

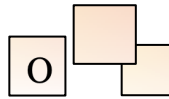


FUOP scenarios to stimulate imagination: Vulnerable Population

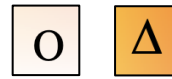
Pandemic is over



Endemic is reached



Transition to endemic



Pandemic continues



Pandemic escalates



Low incidence

Regular peaks, mild

Regular Peaks

Regular, Hospitalization

Very high - Zero Covid

Adapted vaccinations

Adaptation impossible

Adaptation impossible

Adaptation impossible

New vaccination

Additive immunity

Additive immunity

Additive immunity

Assymptotic immunity

Lost immunity?

No therapy resistance

Resistance tolerated

Resistance to therapy

Resistance to therapy

Resistance to therapy

Vulnerables "safe"

Vulnerables at risk

High risk

High risk

High risk

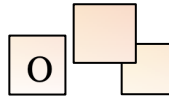


FUOP scenarios to stimulate imagination: Health care

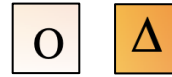
Pandemic is over



Endemic is reached



Transition to endemic



Pandemic continues



Pandemic escalates



Low incidence

Regular peaks, mild

Regular Peaks

Regular, Hospitalization

Very high - Zero Covid

Adapted vaccinations

Adaptation impossible

Adaptation impossible

Adaptation impossible

New vaccination

Additive immunity

Additive immunity

Additive immunity

Assymptotic immunity

Lost immunity?

No therapy resistance

Resistance tolerated

Resistance to therapy

Resistance to therapy

Resistance to therapy

Vulnerable "safe"

Vulnerable at risk

High risk

High risk

High risk

Rare Hospitalizations

Small healthcare adapt.

Periodic hospital peaks

Healthcare challenged

Triage

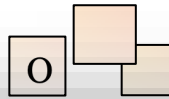


FUOP scenarios to stimulate imagination: Society and compliance

Pandemic is over



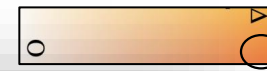
Endemic is reached



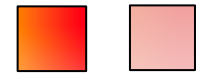
Transition to endemic



Pandemic continues



Pandemic escalates



Low incidence

Regular peaks, mild

Regular Peaks

Regular, Hospitalization

Very high - Zero Covid

Adapted vaccinations

Adaptat

ossible

New vaccination

Additive immunity

Additive

unity

Lost immunity?

No therapy resistance

Resistan

rapy

Resistance to therapy

Vulnerable "safe"

Vulnera

High risk

Rare Hospitalizations

Small he

enged

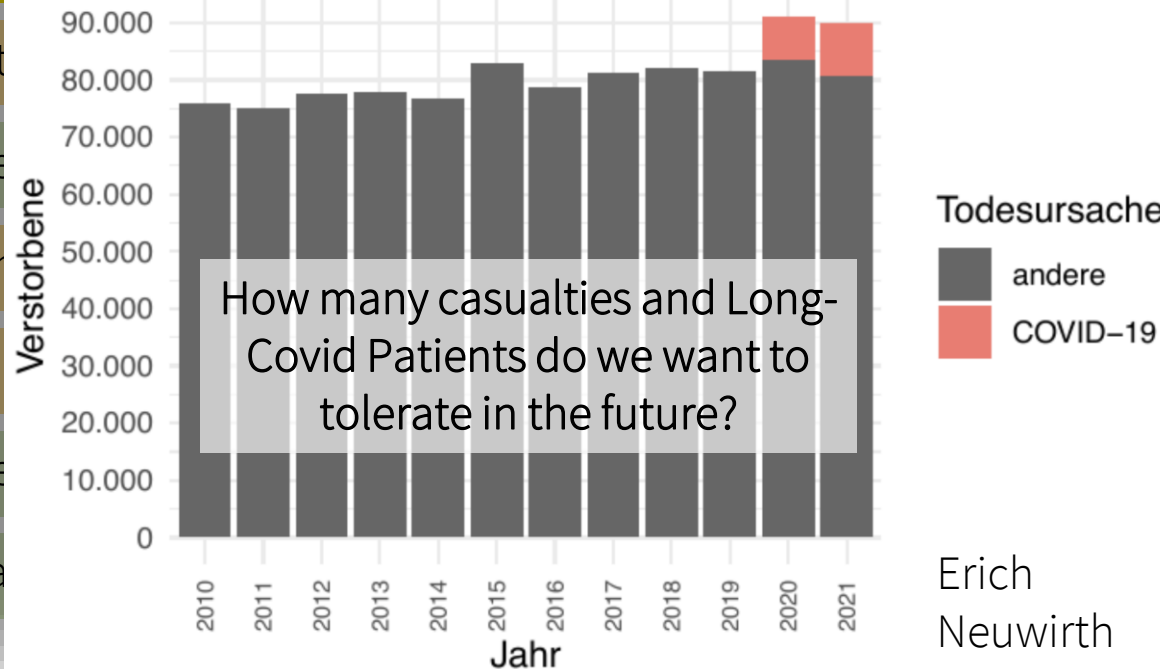
Triage

No attention needed

Complia

cal

Compliance critical



→ Let's focus on what we can change!



1. What parameters influence the further development of the Covid-19 pandemic?

2. How to prepare from a psychosocial perspective?
Communication and trust as parameters of a successful pandemic response



How to prepare from a psychosocial perspective? - Starting position

- After two years of pandemic, rising costs and a war in Europe, people are in a state of emotional and psychological exhaustion, perceived uncertainty is high AND everyday life is demanded to be like “Its over – once again”
- Psychological and psychosocial problems have increased, often become visible with a time delay after acute crisis states (e.g. depression, addiction, socio-economic problems) (e.g. Pieh et al., 2021; Sieberer et al., 2021)
- Probability that (probl. strict) measures will be supported and tolerance for incoherent communication is decreasing
- However, the overall goal must be to minimize negative health and psychosocial consequences for everyone and to “win” the citizens for the ongoing fight against COVID if necessary





How to prepare from a psychosocial perspective? Communication and trust as parameters of a successful pandemic response

1. Trust as a central basis - regardless of the scenario that occurs
2. Basic principles of a (trust-promoting) communication strategy
3. Specific aspects of a communication strategy for autumn



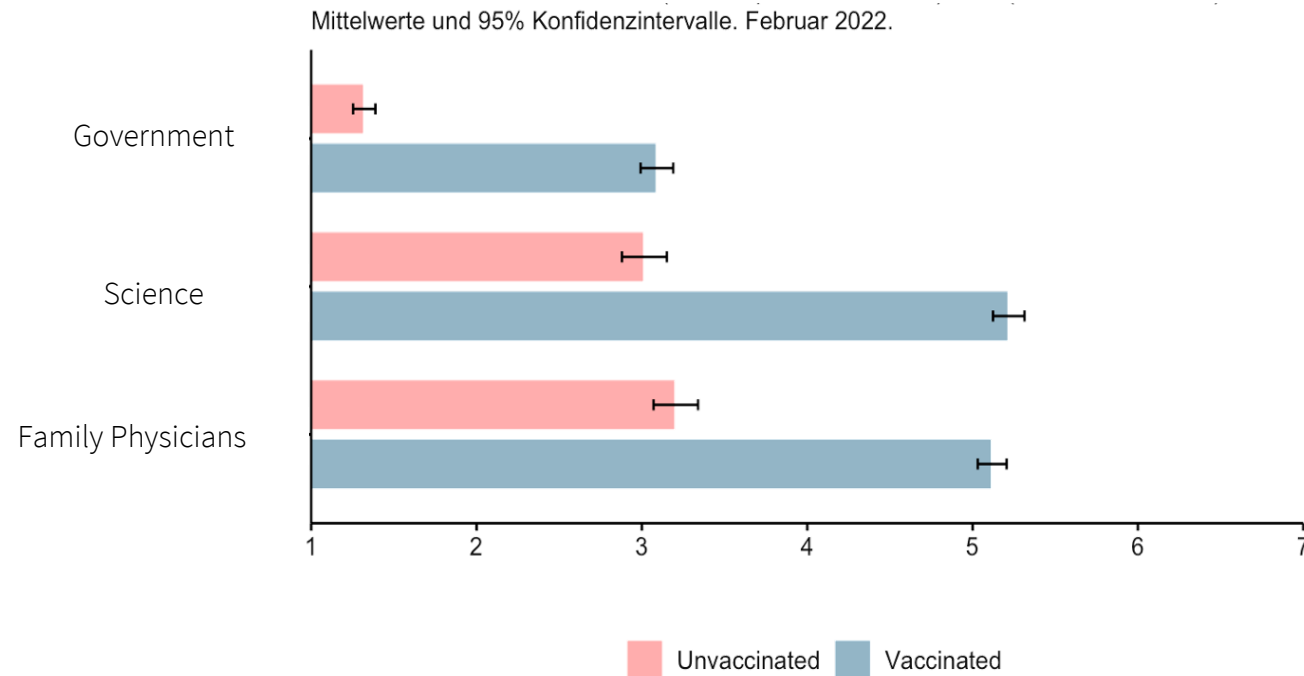
1. Trust as a central basis

- Acceptance of measures that do not directly and immediately serve one's own benefit is based on a high **level of trust** in the responsible persons, in politics, health care and decision-makers (otherwise: high costs, polarization, attempt to escape)
- Trust **makes people capable of acting when uncertainty and complexity are high** (too high, to individually cope with)
- High trust is e.g. related to higher **willingness to vaccinate** or lower belief in conspiracy theories (e.g. Betsch et al, 2018; 2019; Böhm, 2022)



Trust in institutions and decision makers

How much trust do you have, that the following institutions are able to cope well with the Corona virus....

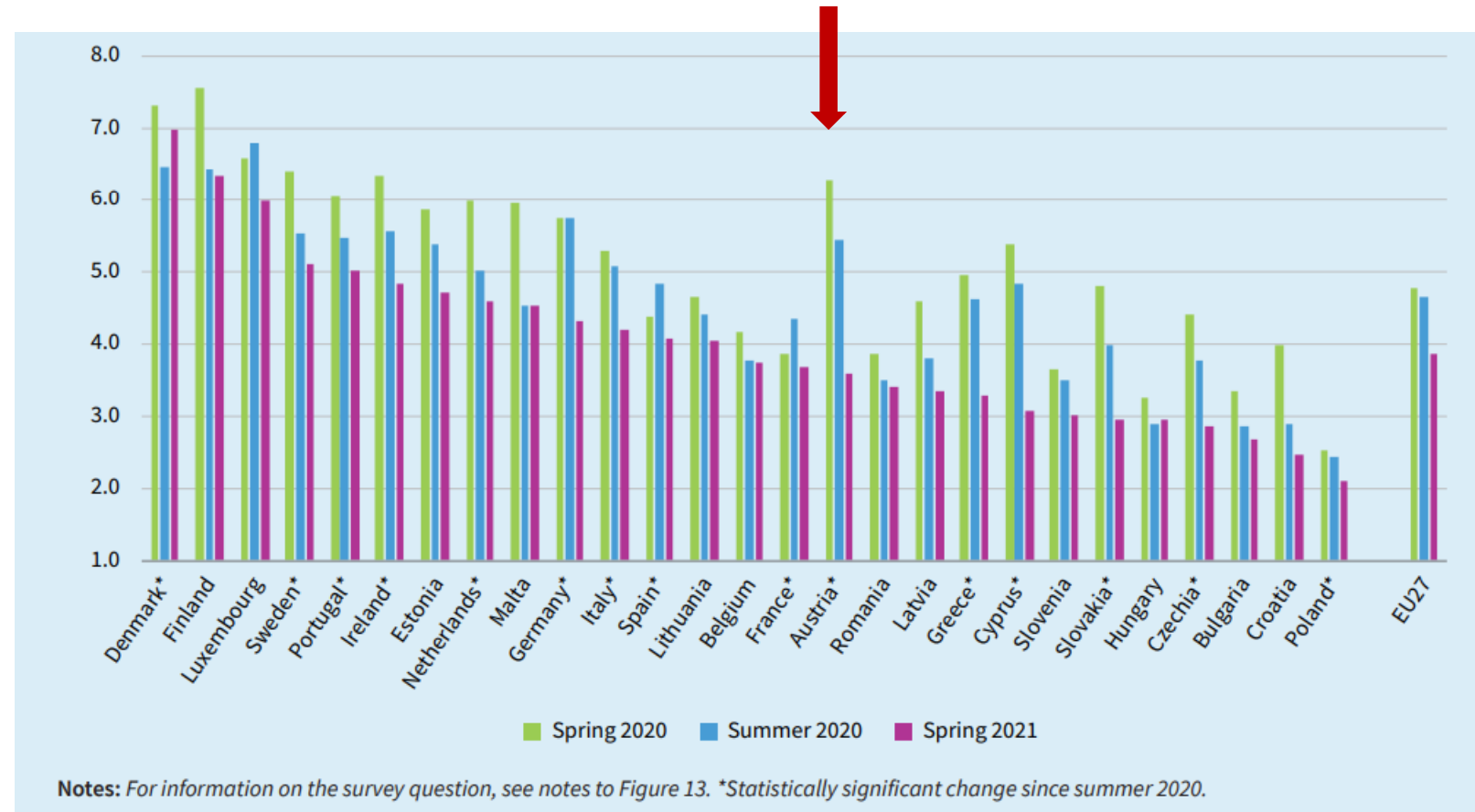


(Betsch et al., 2022; Böhm 2022; Sprengholz et al., 2022)



Trust in institutions and decision makers

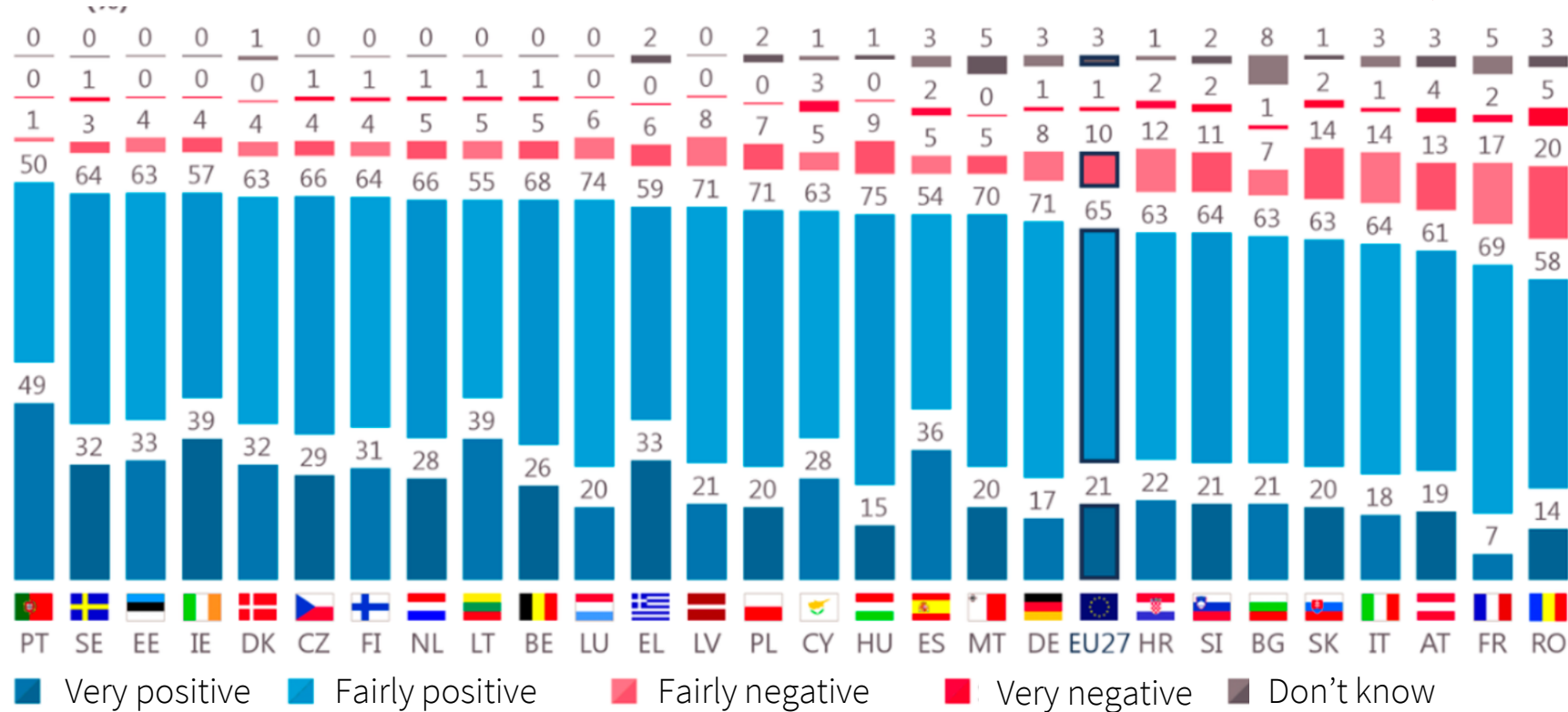
*Trust in national governments
by country and survey round,
EU 27 (%), Eurofound 2021*





Trust in Science (Eurobarometer, 2021)

QA6 Do you think the overall influence of science and technology on society is....?
(%)

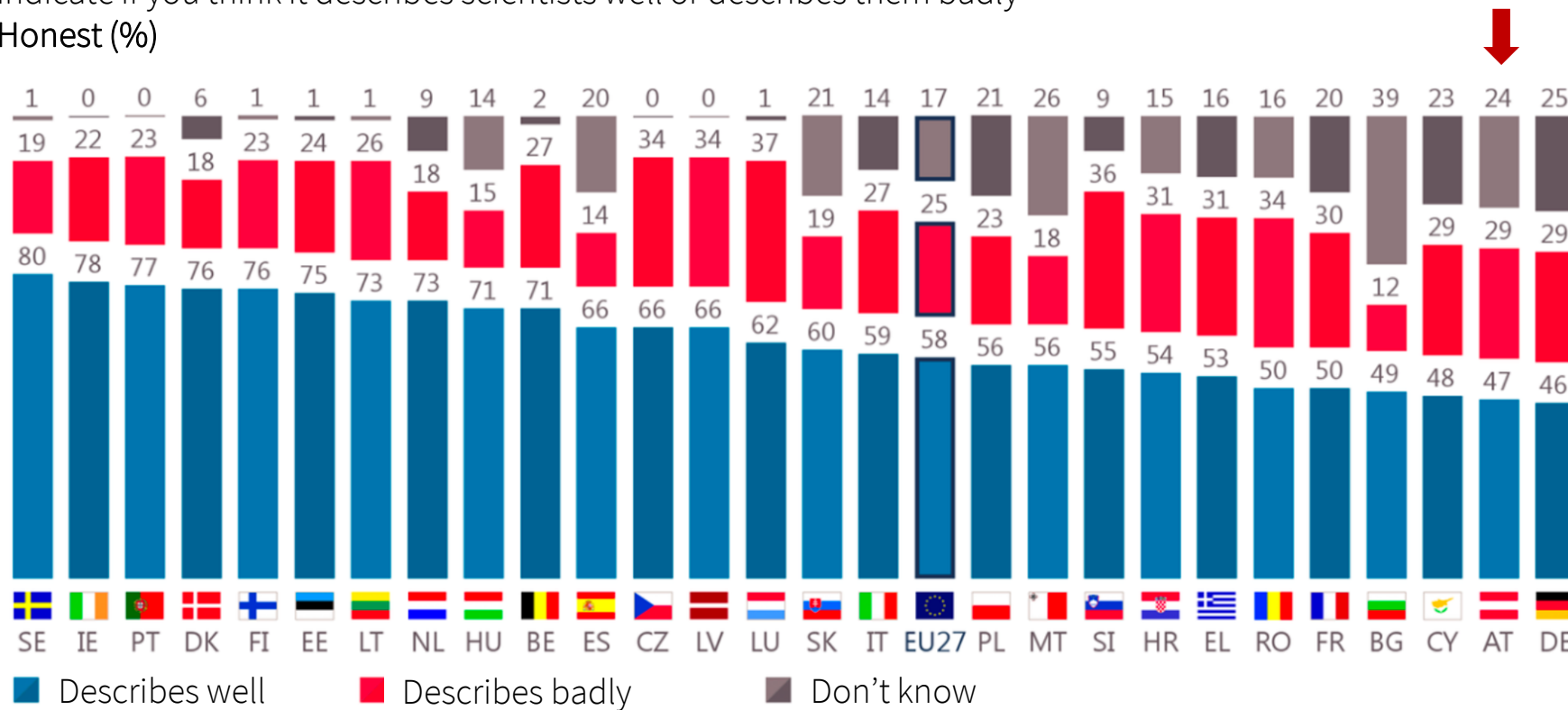




Trust in Science (Eurobarometer, 2021)

QA12a.5 The following is a list of characteristics that can be associated with scientists today. For each characteristic, indicate if you think it describes scientists well or describes them badly

Honest (%)





Need for action with regard to next autumn: Promoting trust

High relevance of a systematic consideration of **preconditions for trust**:

- **Competence**: Factually sound knowledge (based on transparent involvement of experts) should be the base for decisions and should be appropriately communicated to the population; it should be spoken "with one voice"
- **Transparency**: Openness and comprehensible language with clear terms, strategies, rules and criteria for success, which also provides honest information about possible costs and efforts
- **Good will**: Interests of affected persons are placed in the focus
- **Integrity**: Actors inform themselves honestly and carefully and behave authentically. Moreover, they should not give the impression that they are pursuing their own interests or that they are dependent on others



Need for action with regard to next autumn: Promoting trust

From a psychosocial perspective, it is strongly recommended that any policy-level measurement planning should be systematically embedded in a larger flanking process dedicated to trust-building factors - **and this should start NOW**



For details see:

„Psycho-soziale Rahmenbedingungen für eine hohe Beteiligung an den COVID-19 Maßnahmen ‚Monitoring‘ und ‚Impfung‘“
https://futureoperations.at/fileadmin/user_upload/k_future_operations/20201212_Expert_Opinion_FOP_AG_Gesellschaft_Psychosoziales_Final.pdf



2. Basic principles of a (trust-promoting) communication strategy

- Clear and comprehensible goals as the basis for coherent communication
- Clear communication of how the goals are to be achieved and how one can contribute to the achievement of the goal (make capable of action!)
- **Credibility:** Goals must not seem arbitrary, should apply to the whole of Austria (no "country patchwork")
- **Defining goals** is by no means trivial - a systematic process is necessary:
 - How to define a goal?
 - Who should be involved?
 - Necessary for this: **Evaluation** of the previous coping strategy and process reflection necessary to avoid previous mistakes - data-based





2. Basic principles of a (trust-promoting) communication strategy

- Sustainable and forward-looking action and timely communication of goals as well as measures; co-planning implementation
- Coherence in communication of basic objectives promotes autonomous adaption of specific measures ("Courage for the gap")
- Consider the basic needs in every step and for every measure: Competence, autonomy and social inclusion (Deci & Ryan, 2000)
Responsibility/Autonomy in goal achievement should be strengthened and better communicated.
- Individuals must have opportunities for self-determination to feel effective (again).

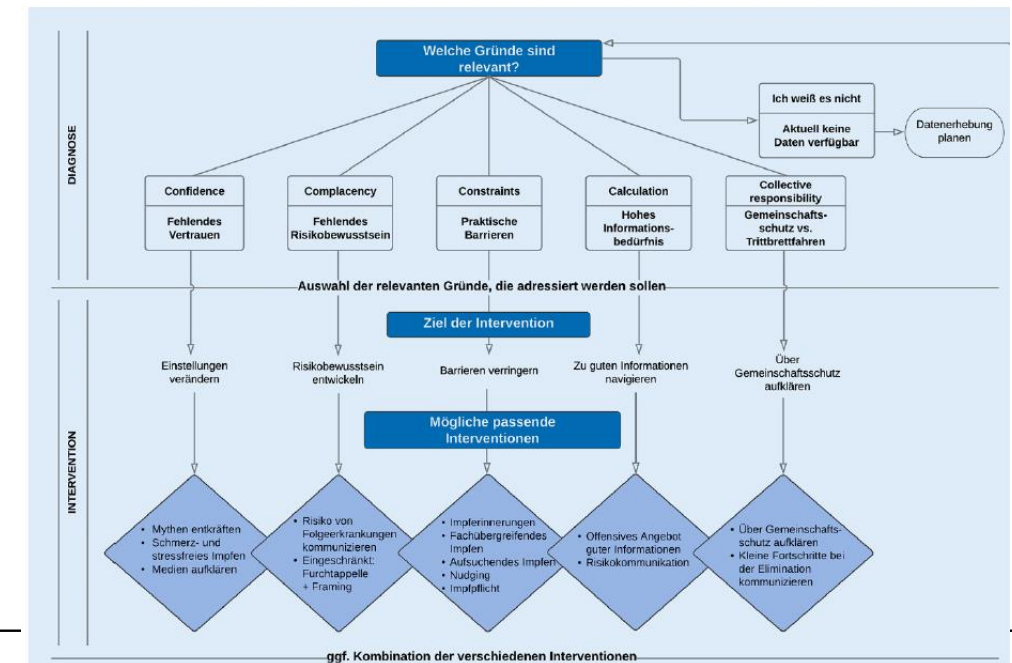


3. Specific aspects of a communication strategy for autumn

- Target group-specific communication and measures
- Optimization of vaccination communication: create clarity about target groups, de-emotionalize communication, emphasize the common ground instead of the differences, reduce polarization in a targeted manner

(Betsch et al., 2018; 2019)

- Consider and involve supporters of the last two years: exhaustion states also here, underline reasons and necessity for following measures (even if effect did not occur as desired), stop beginning resignation by making successes visible
- Create clarity: Communicate effectiveness and interaction of measures in simple language and with robust statements (graphs, examples, understandable quantitative information), explain impact of compliance with measures (compliance)





Resume

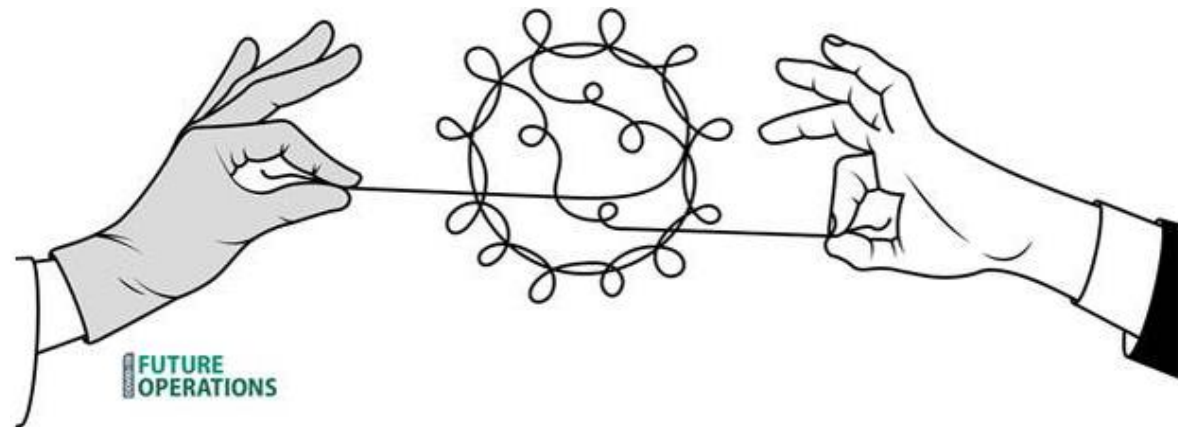
- Finally, individuals **DECIDE** whether they support measures, forego immediate benefits, accept sacrifices
- You have to "meet people where they are" - COVID and the war in Europe make us feel insecure, questions all our routines in live, many feel exhausted - **decision-making under uncertainty needs a lot of trust and has many emotional aspects**
- People **need to feel effective** and able to act
- Specific consequences for **different (vulnerable) groups** and dealing with the increasing **polarization in society** are very relevant
- **Transparency and credibility** is needed and there is a high desiderate for reasoned, **consistent overall concepts that are well implemented and foster trust - work on this must start now**





For details:

- 23.5., 18:00-19:30 - Panel Discussion 1 – Vulnerable Populationen: Psychosoziale Bedingungen, Diversität und Inklusion (in German)
- 24.5., 09:00-10:30 - What are the best approaches to increase trust, to improve communication, and to reduce polarization? (Thematic Session 5)
- 24.5., 14:00-15:30 - How do we make daycare and schools "safe" in spite of the pandemic? - Panel Discussion (Thematic Session 7)



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- Sprengholz, P., Henkel, L., Böhm, R. & Betsch, C. (2022). *Different interventions for different vaccinations? Effects of psychological factors and health policies on COVID-19 primary and booster vaccine uptake* [Manuscript submitted for publication]. Media and Communication Science, University of Erfurt. <https://psyarxiv.com/xsh48/>