



UK Health
Security
Agency

Staring into the Abyss: Five lessons from the UK's pandemic experience

Plan

Outline of talk:

- Plausible Covid-19 scenarios later this year
- **Lesson 1:** Understanding the objective is harder than model and policy design
- **Lesson 2:** Data is valuable because it increases the policy choice set
- **Lesson 3:** Presented in the right way, pure data can inform policy
- **Lesson 4:** Combining different models can be a powerful policy influence
- **Lesson 5:** International collaborations are a good investment!

Plausible UK Covid-19 scenarios later this year

Relative to Omicron...

| | Transmissibility | Immune Escape | Intrinsic Severity | Realised Severity |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Reasonable Best Case | Same | Better | Same | Better |
| Central Optimistic | Same | Same | Same | Better |
| Central Pessimistic | Worse | Worse | Same | Same |
| Reasonable Worst Case | Worse | Worse | Worse | Worse |

Source: UK SAGE Viral Evolution [Scenarios](#)

Lesson 1: Understanding the objective

- “Flattening the curve”, with the promise of vaccines
- The UK’s focus on healthcare capacity
- Challenges:
 - Domestic vs international policy objectives
 - Spill-overs to the economy and society
 - How to think about costs of pandemic
 - Distributional implications

We are now in a much better position to set out a strategy for the future. But need to be prepared to pivot as the world changes!

Lesson 2: Widening choice sets

Domestic response

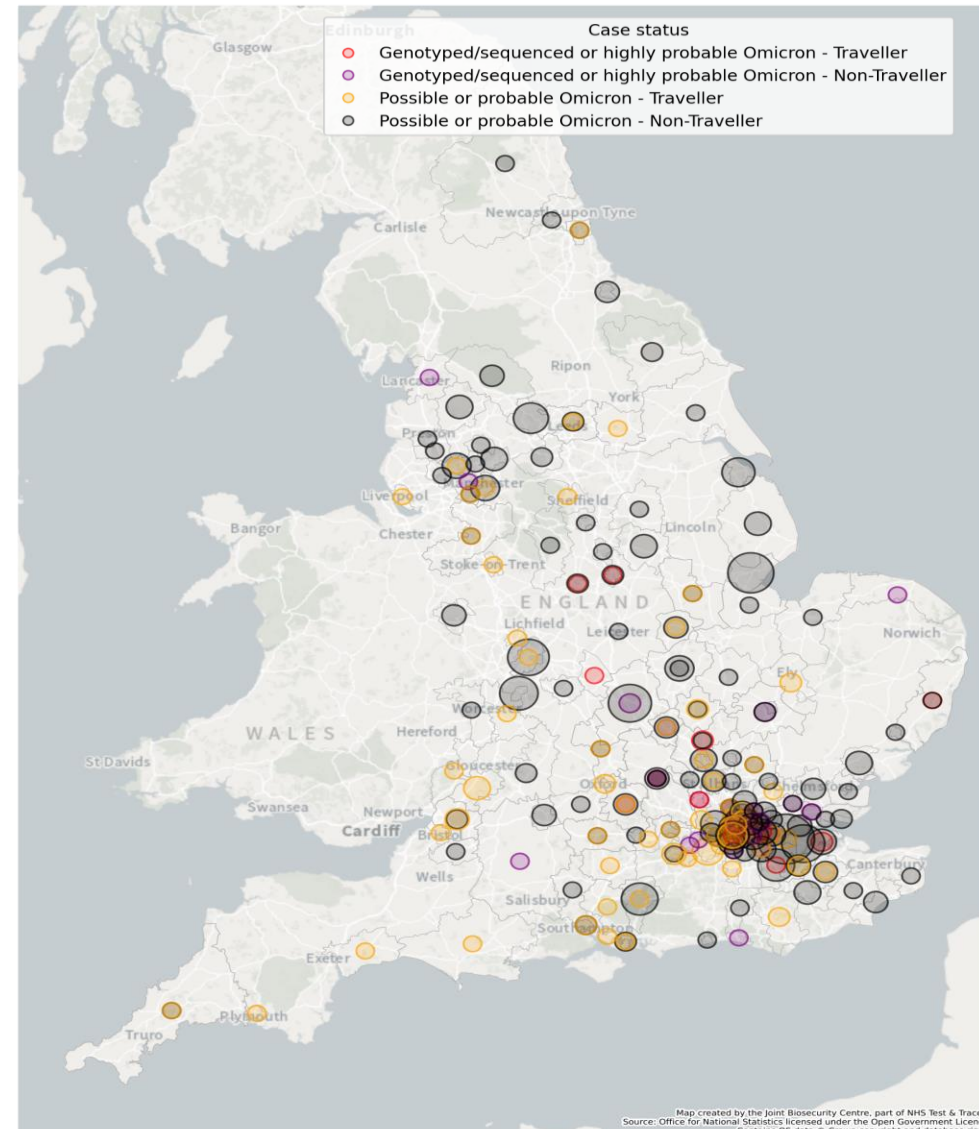
- Informing the decision to pivot from containment to wider control
- Informing the options for regional NPIs
- Informing the options for other interventions

International response

- A way of buying time or choosing policy options?

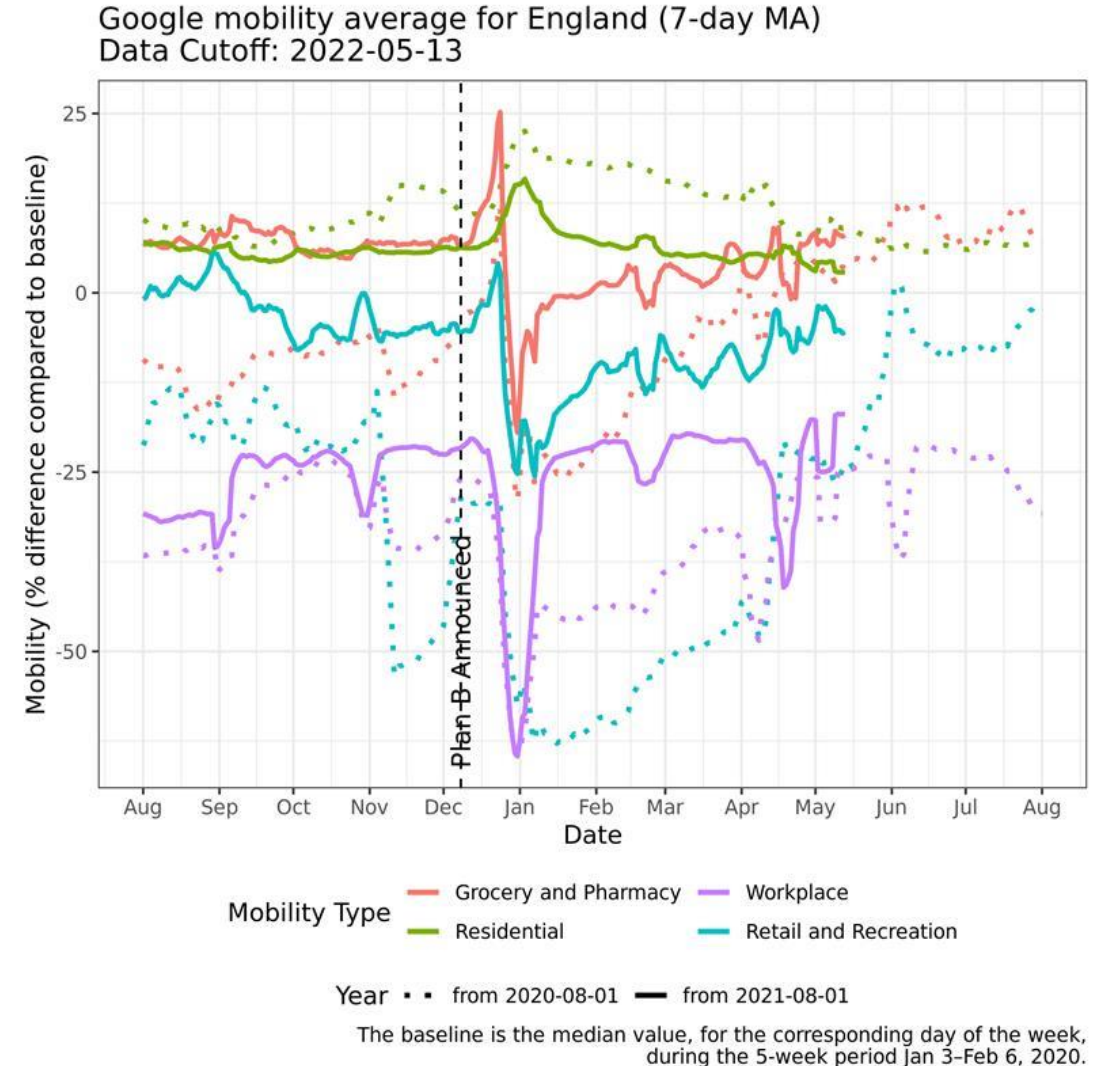
More work needed to quantify value of information

Possible Omicron cases as of 1st December 2021



Lesson 3: Data presented in the right way

- When you have the universe of data, you don't need statistics or confidence intervals...
- **Example: Google Mobility**
 - Key to establish the causal mechanism and sufficiency of statistic
 - Key to make it intuitive and familiar
 - Key to disentangle structural breaks from behavioural changes

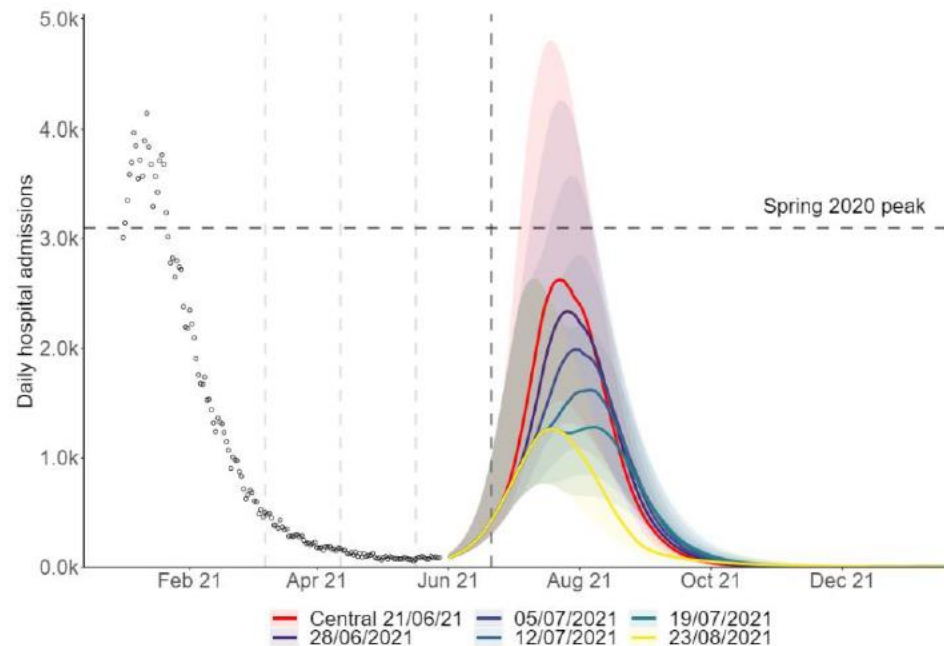


Lesson 4: Combining models (complex)

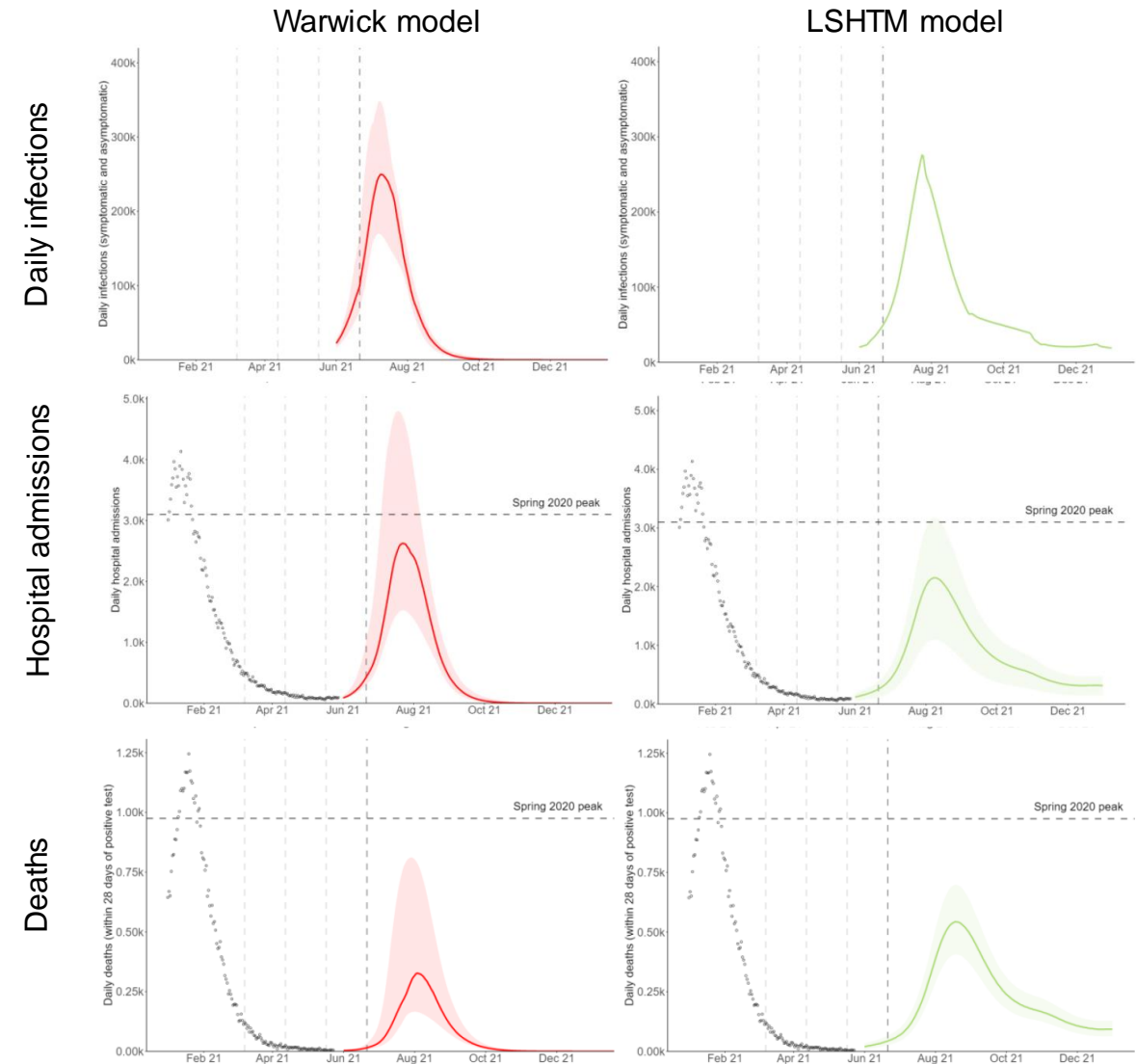
The government's expert modelling group "SPI-M"

- The figures to the right show SPI-M's scenarios last year.
- The figure below shows a combination of those models, and the sensitivity of the path of admissions to varying the timing of the final NPI.

SPI-M Step 4: Sensitivity to timing of taking "Step 4"



SPI-M "Step 4": Central Assumptions



Lesson 4: Combining models (simpler)

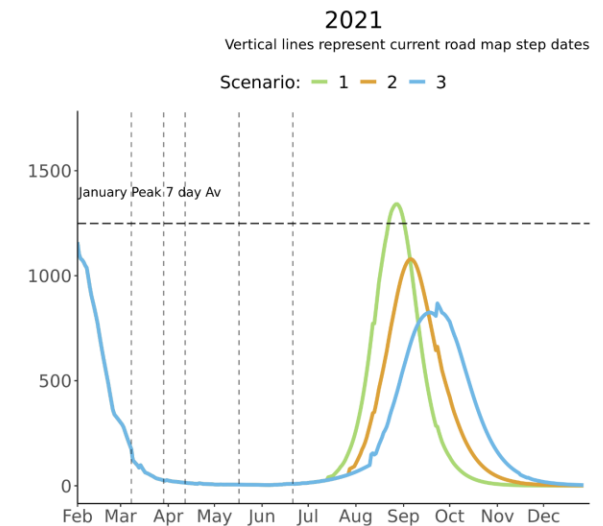
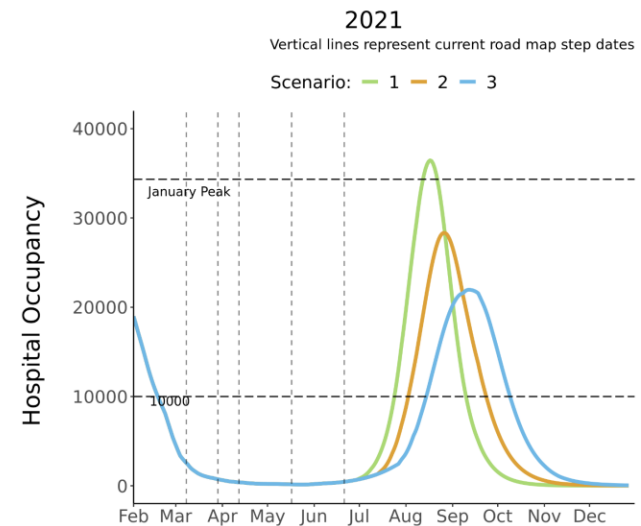
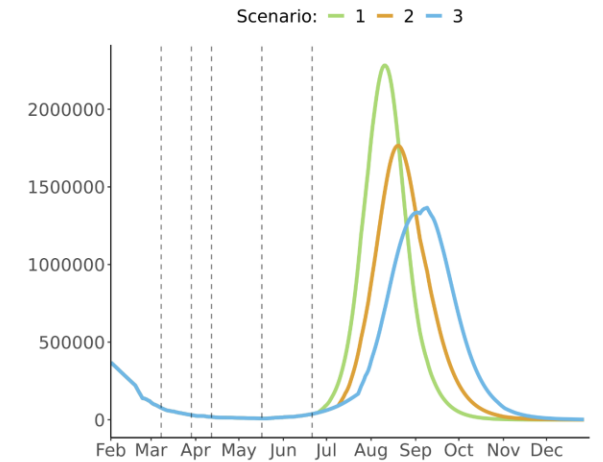
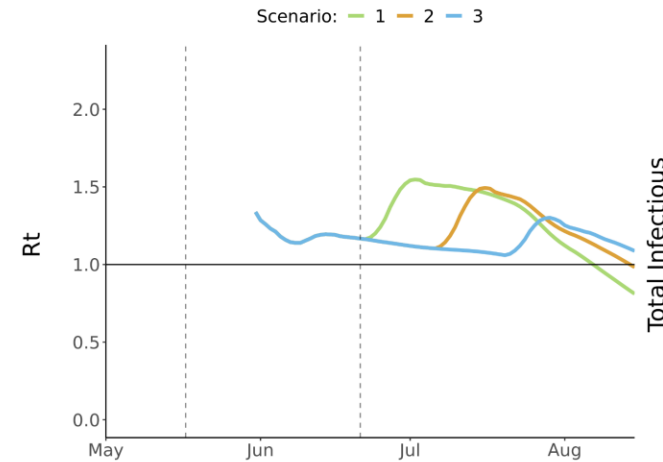
Policy-relevant frameworks

A relatively simple model to replicate these scenarios in an illustrative analysis of Alpha and Delta, assuming:

- **Increased transmissibility**
- **Immune escape** against infection
- **More severe disease**

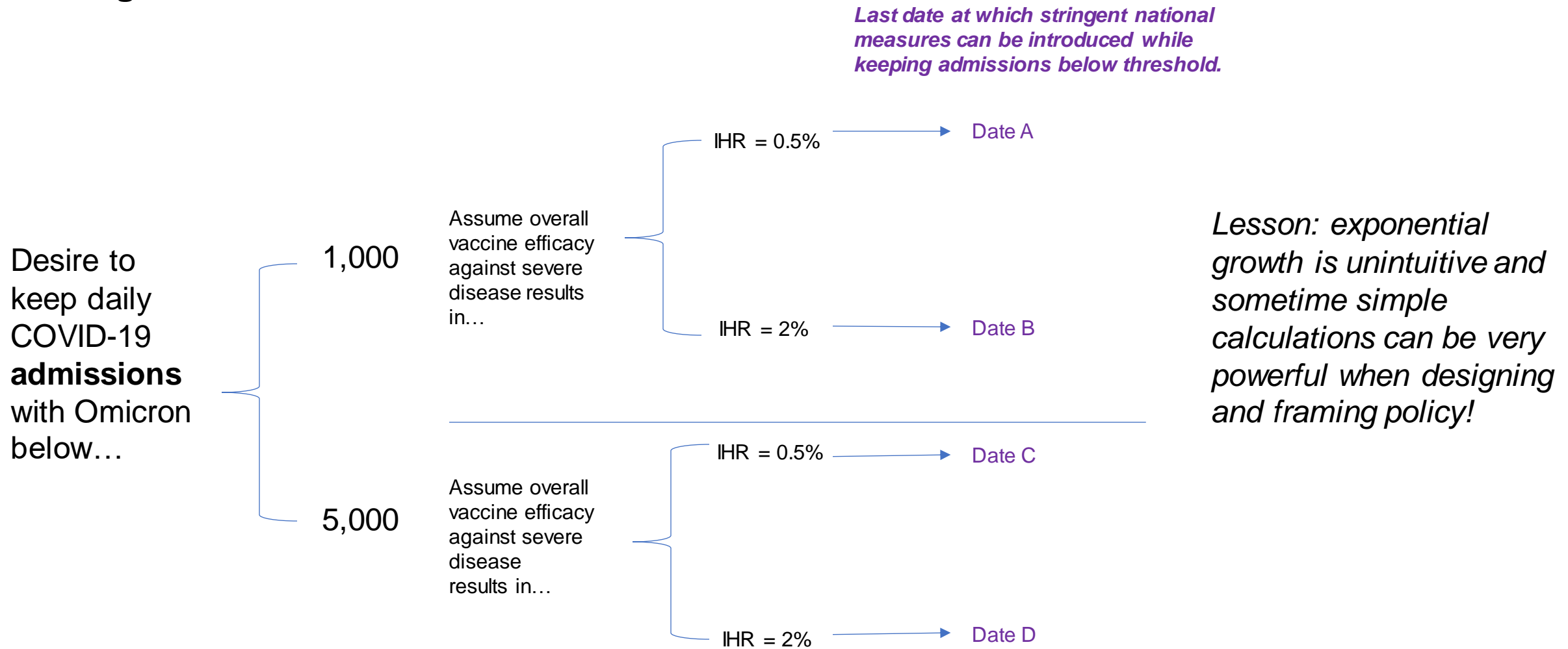
This analysis helped colleagues understand how all the uncertainties might fit together.

And what policy could or could not achieve under plausible assumptions.



Lesson 4: Combining models (simplest)

Calculation to illustrate required timing of restrictions



Assumptions: 2.5 day doubling time, IHR varying by values, stringent means $R < 1$, no susceptible depletion

Lesson 5: The benefits of collaboration

- Expanding the evidence base
 - From GISAID to samples to qualitative information
 - For funding health security
- Exploiting policy variation
 - Some success with the four UK nations
 - Plenty more to do!
- Science, policy **and** organisational lessons
- Laying the foundations for the next crisis
- More conferences like this one!