

2d), but these should not be seen as fixed. The modelling undertaken relies on assumptions around contact patterns.

19. Though SAGE has primarily considered the effect of these options on  $R$ , the starting level of incidence is of critical importance. Setting the tolerable level of incidence which allows for changes to measures is a decision for policy makers. SAGE advises keeping the level of incidence low.

20. The scale required of an effective contact tracing and isolation system is dependent on incidence. App-based contact tracing efficacy scales with the square of uptake (as both contacts need to have it), and needs to be part of an integrated system of contact identification and rapid isolation.

21. The first phase of the modelled option (as set out in paper 2d) will have a modest impact on  $R$  and is unlikely to push it above 1 (high confidence). This phase of this option includes encouraging those who are already permitted to work or attend school to do so, allowing exercise more than once per day, permitting use of outdoor spaces for leisure and opening of some additional outdoor workplaces.

23. The second phase of the modelled option (as set out in paper 2d) is not likely to push  $R$  above 1, but this is dependent on having an effective test and trace programme being in place (moderate confidence). This phase of the option is modelled based on some further changes around retail, leisure and schools.

23. As things currently stand Phase 4 of the modelled options is highly likely to push  $R$  above 1 (high confidence). This phase of the option involves more extensive relaxing of measures across a range of areas.

24. For workers with a high number of contacts, working patterns which reduce the number, duration and/or variety of contacts should be considered to reduce risk both to those individuals, but also the wider community.

25. SAGE recommends against reopening personal care services as one of the earlier changes to measures, as these typically rely on highly connected workers who may accelerate transmission.

26. Effective monitoring will need to be in place at a local level when any changes are made, in order to identify and respond to any outbreaks. This should include monitoring of people in high contact jobs.

27. The idea of 'bubbles' has many merits and should be explored further. There are both positive and negative behavioural aspects to be considered. Experience from other countries should be drawn upon.

### **Actions:**

- SPI-B to provide further advice to BEIS and CO on behavioural aspects within work environments following release of measures
- SPI-B and SPI-M to provide an integrated view on 'social bubbles', by 12 May
- Ian Diamond to provide an update from the evaluation subgroup to SAGE
- SAGE participants to send any comments on Mike Parker's paper 'Ethics of emerging from lockdown' to SAGE secretariat by 6 May ahead of it being endorsed out of committee
- SAGE secretariat to issue a summary of all advice to date and to update this document following each meeting with specific, defined advice