

IMPACT

COMPLEX SYSTEM ANALYTICS

SAND2015-1653C

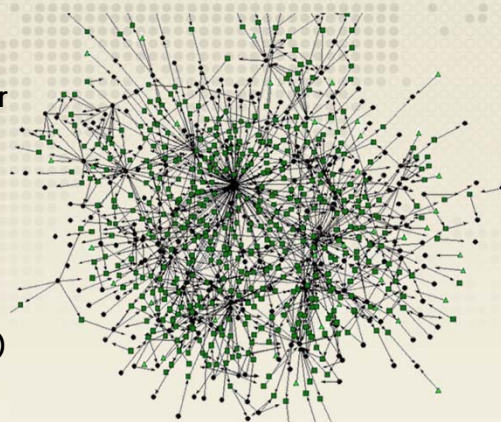
Complex Systems Approaches for Better Understanding Of Health Behavior And Outcomes

Policy impacts on individual behavior and population health

Potential emergent system states (e.g., smoking prevalence, obesity) due to individual behavior and influences (incentives, warnings, education, ads)

SnapDragon for near-term policy effects

Population dynamic models (agent-based/dynamical systems) for population health impacts



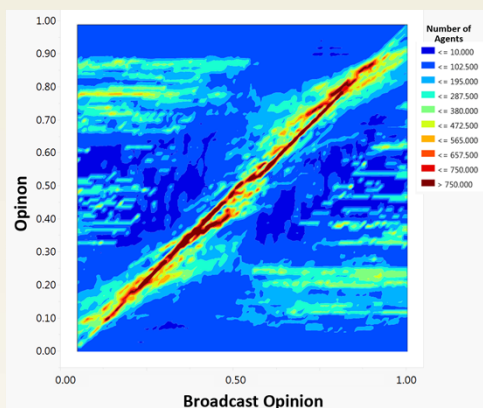
SnapDragon uses software agents to represent a population of individuals with an initial Opinion and a Tolerance

At each time step, agents adjust their opinion based on opinions of neighboring agents, messaging and their own tolerance

Agent behavior is a function of their opinion

ISSUE

Supporting Health Policy Design



SYSTEM

Multi-Modeling Population Dynamics & Opinion-driven Behavior (SnapDragon) Models

Population dynamics model: agent-based version simulates life span and health states for individuals (more than 300M agents for U.S.), and dynamical systems version simulates mean behavior of aggregate sub-populations by various demographics combinations (more than 1M sub-populations for U.S.)

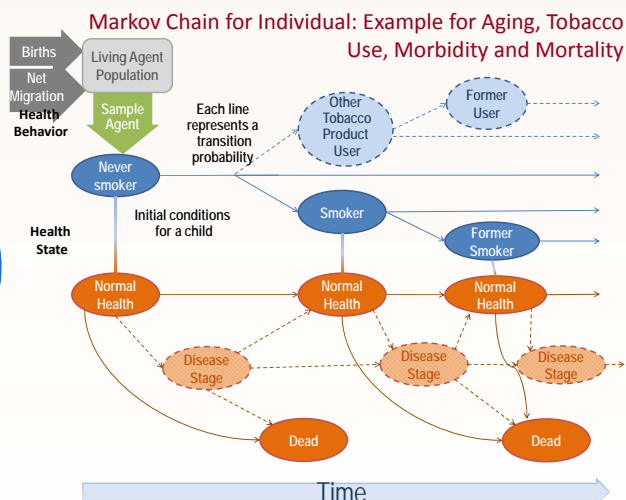
- demographics of the entire U.S. population (by age, gender, and smoking status)
- health behavior (e.g., smoking, quit smoking, dual use)
- births, immigration, and deaths
- health state

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- SnapDragon – near-term changes in health behavior due to interventions and innovations
- Population models – population health and mortality dynamics due to changes in population, behaviors and healthcare.
- Applied to tobacco control policy, healthcare planning, and obesity interventions

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Decision Maker
Confidence in
Analyses and
Recommendations

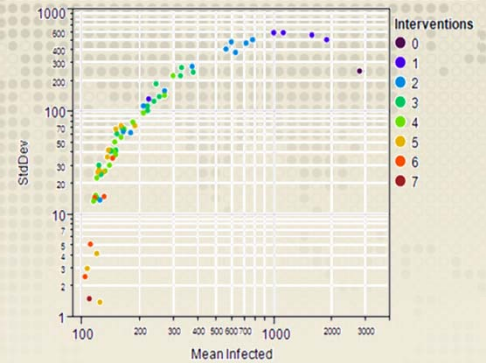
Complex system's non-linear, emergent behaviors are difficult to predict and control

Models that are similar in structure and behavior of complex systems are key to improving understanding and for experiments

Multiple, competing theories can be modeled and compared

Modeling for understanding can improve interventions

No single test is sufficient for CS model validation

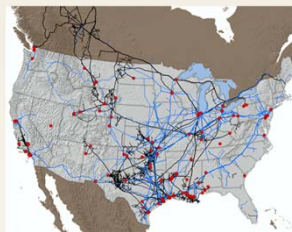


Comparative analysis with UQ reveals better options for achieving desired outcomes

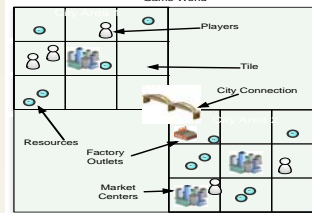
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Complex
Systems
Model
Validation

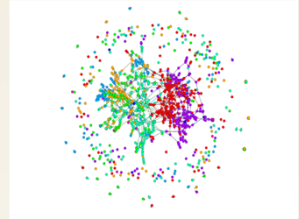
Realistic Network Structures and Interactions/Behaviors



Petroleum Pipelines



Player Behaviors in Online Games

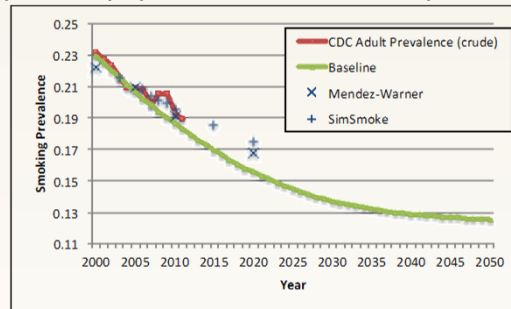


Adolescent Health Survey
Example Social Networks

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Agent-based,
Optimization,
Network,
Individual
and
System
Models

History matching of conditions and behaviors and comparison of projections to other models is expected



Model Validation Activities:

- Parameter assessment
- Model behavior assessment
 - Basic-behaviors reproduction
 - Endogenous behavior-reproduction
 - Boundary adequacy
 - Hypothesis testing
- Uncertainty analysis
 - Behavior sensitivity analysis
 - Policy sensitivity analysis
- Forecasting/Behavior prediction
- History matching
- Analog behavior matching
- Peer review

PLANNING
JIT Management
Protection
Risk Aversion
Competition
Best Practice
Cost minimization

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- Defense in depth required for models used to design policy
- CS models are most useful for exploring conditions that have not existed previously
- Validation provides bounded confidence

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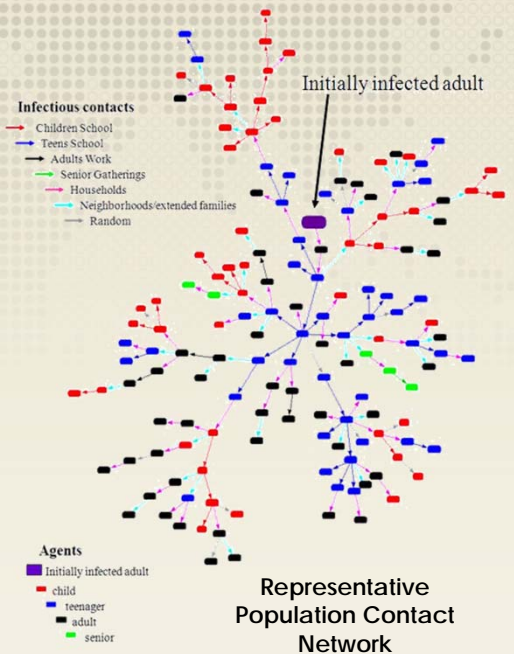
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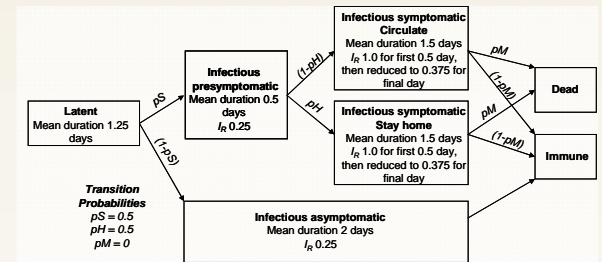
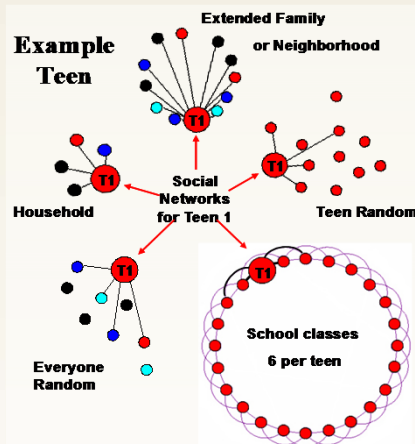
Rapid and Efficient Disaster Recovery

Modeling and analysis processes that account for the dynamics of human-technical-natural systems

- Explicitly represent and account for uncertainties
- Explicitly represent and account for risk reduction strategies
- Comparative analysis to identify solutions that are robust to uncertainty
- Decision maker confidence in the analysis and ability to implement the engineered solution
- Evaluation and improvement



Pandemic Planning



Epidemiological Model (Modified SEIR)

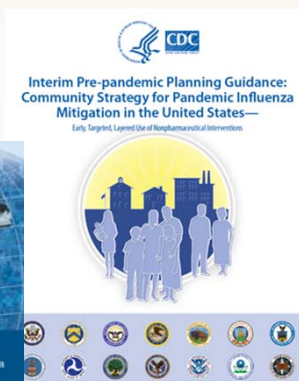
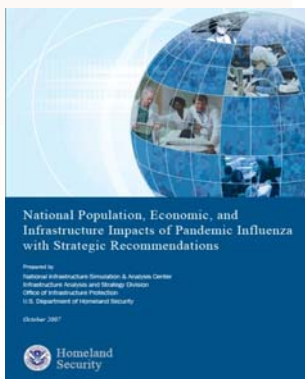
Epidemiological Model (Modified SEIR)

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- The best-performing intervention strategies include school closure early in the outbreak
- Child and teen social distancing is the next most important component (with school closure it reduces mean to 124 cases and the standard deviation to 14)

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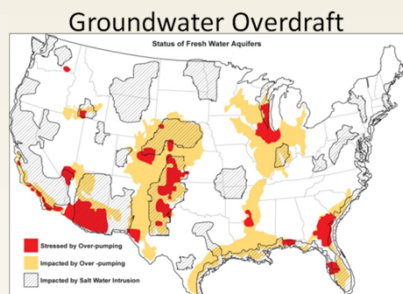
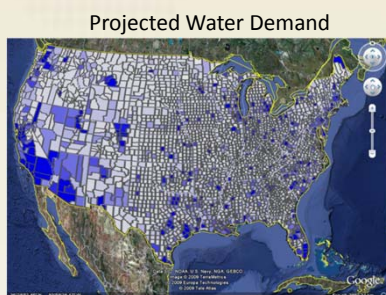
Improved management of interdependent energy & water systems

Water and energy are critical and interdependent resources
Their availability directly or indirectly touches every other sector.
Managing these resources requires understanding the dynamics uncertainty and complexity



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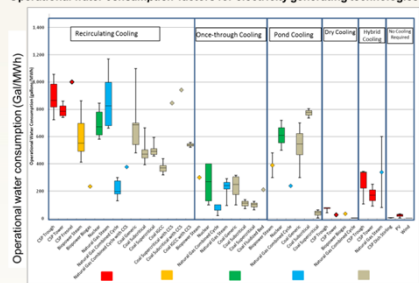
Water and energy impact every sector



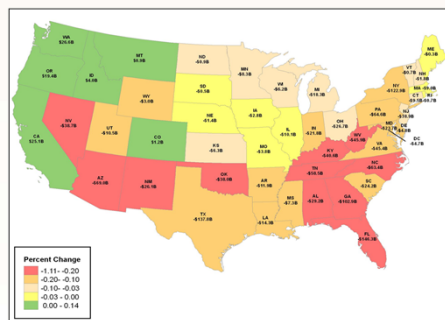
Source: Shannon 2006

Power Plant Water Use

Operational water consumption factors for electricity generating technologies



Source: Macknick et al. 2013



GDP Risk By State 2010 - 2050 due to Climate Change

SYSTEM

Hydrologic & System models

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S U M M A R Y

- CS approach represents dynamics of climate, population, economics, policy and other events
- Explicit representation of uncertainty and decision feedback are key
- Used to assess:
 - water stress impact on power generation and transmission expansion
 - near-term risk of climate uncertainty
 - conflicting and competing interests and values and compromises
 - risk mitigation options and system resiliency



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