

COMPLEX SYSTEMS ANALYTICS

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IMPACT

Complex Systems
Approaches for
Better
Understanding
Of Health Behavior
And
Outcomes

ISSUE

Supporting
Health
Policy
Design

SYSTEM

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

CONTACT
Steve Kleban
sdkleba@sandia.gov



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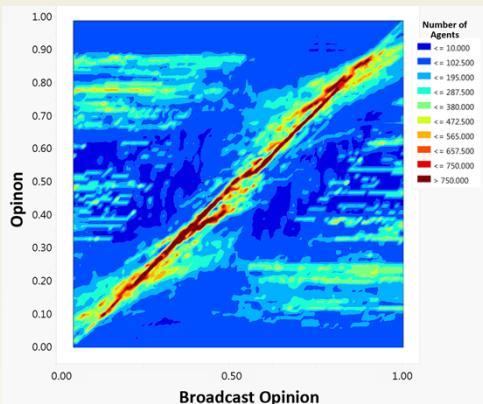
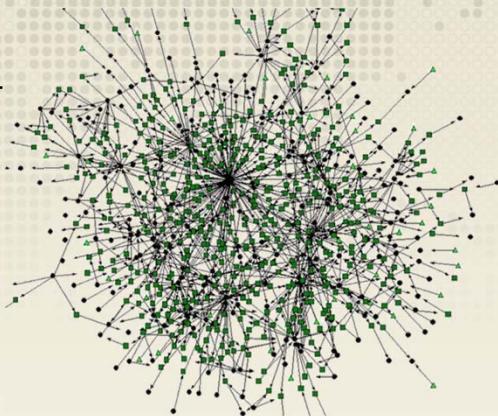
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Policy impacts on individual behavior and population health

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



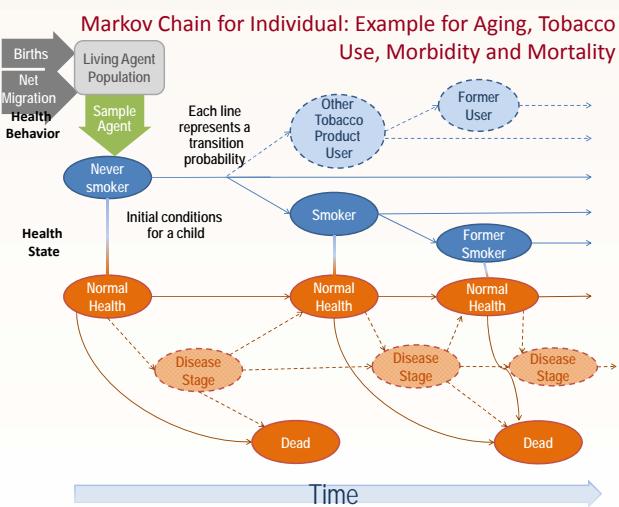
SnapDragon uses software agents to represent a population of individuals with an initial Opinion and a Tolerance

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

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



S U M M A R Y

- 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

COMPLEX SYSTEM ANALYTICS

Decision Maker Confidence in Analyses and Recommendations

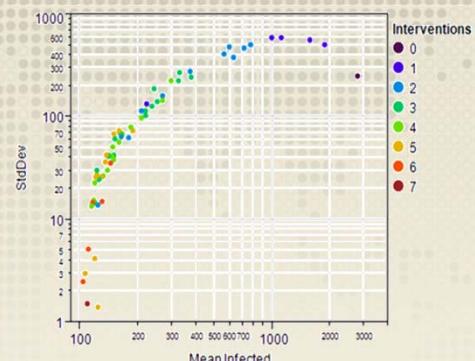
Complex system's non-linear, emergent behaviors are difficult to predict and control

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



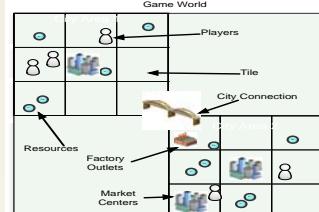
Comparative analysis with UQ reveals better options for achieving desired outcomes

Complex Systems Model Validation

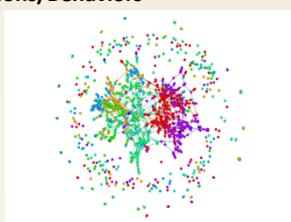


Petroleum Pipelines

Realistic Network Structures and Interactions/Behaviors



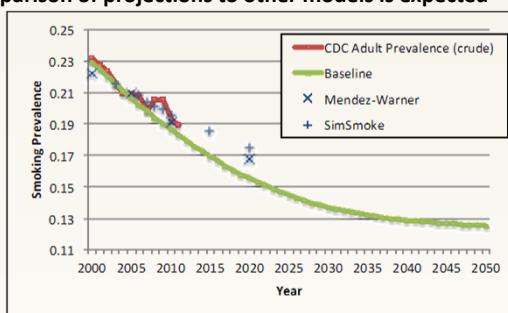
Player Behaviors in Online Games



Adolescent Health Survey Example Social Networks

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
Competition
Risk Aversion
Protection
Best Practice
Cost minimization

SUMMARY

- 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

Theresa Brown
tjbrown@sandia.gov



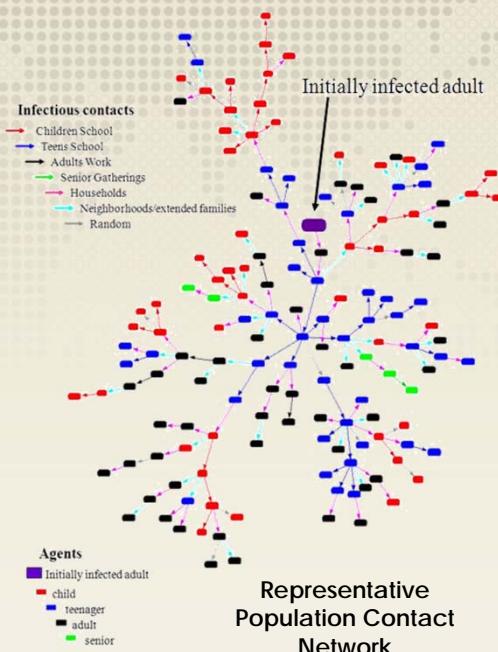
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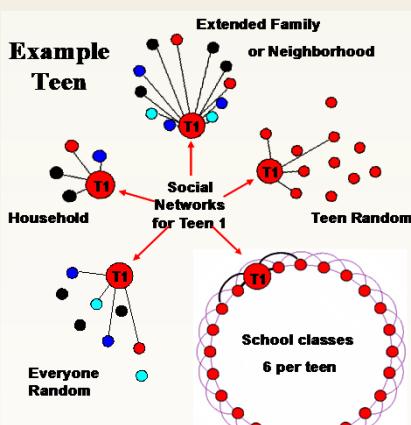
Rapid and Efficient Disaster Recovery

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

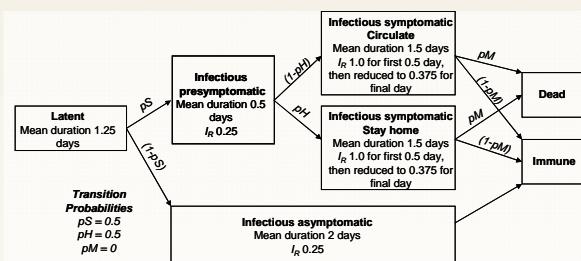
- Explicitly represent and account for uncertainties
- Explicitly represent and account for risk reduction strategies
- Comparative analysis to identify solutions that are robust to uncertainty
- Decision maker confidence in the analysis and ability to implement the engineered solution
- Evaluation and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



Pandemic Planning



Individuals Interact in Multiple Social Networks

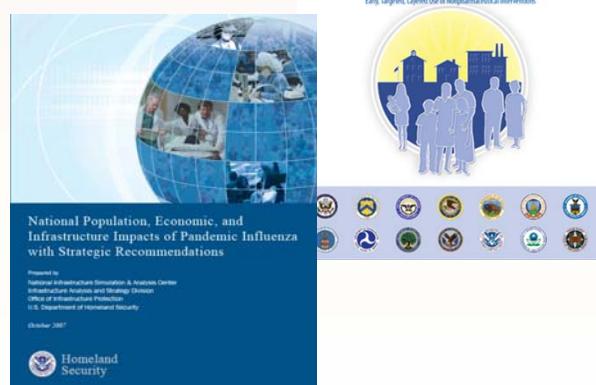


Epidemiological Model (Modified SEIR)

Epidemiological Model (Modified SEIR)

CONTACT

Theresa Brown
tjbrown@sandia.gov



SUMMARY

- 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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COMPLEX SYSTEM ANALYTICS

Improved management of interdependent energy & water systems

ISSUE

Water and energy impact every sector

SYSTEM

Hydrologic & System models

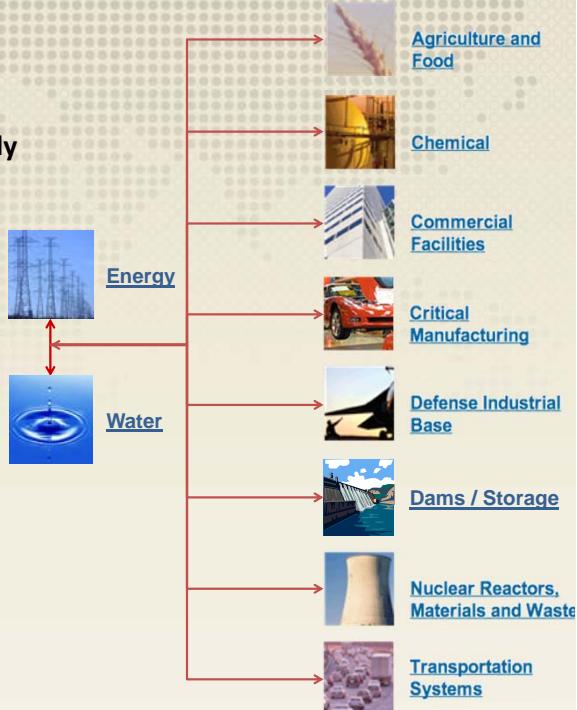
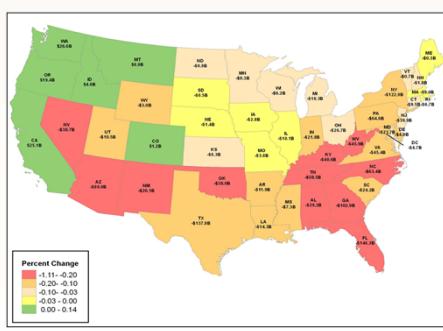
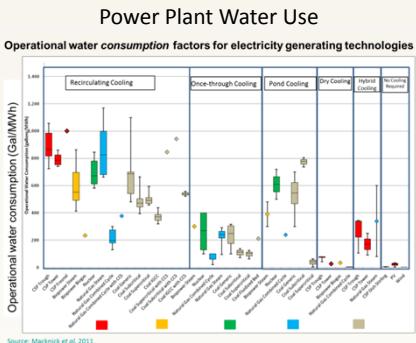
CONTACT

Tom Lowry
tslowry@sandia.gov

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



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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