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MODELING INTERVENTION COMPLIANCE BEHAVIOR: INSIGHTS FROM A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY

LILIAN KOJAN | 2ND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INFECTIOUS DISEASE MODELING, 13 - 15 MARCH 2024

OptimAgent: Developing an epidemiological agent-based model of Germany

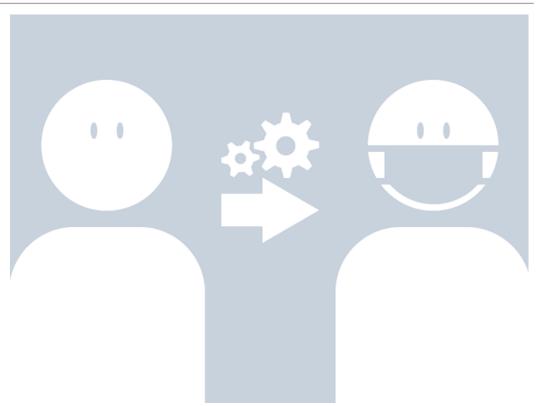


- OptimAgent: Developing an epidemiological agent-based model of Germany
- COVID-19 pandemic saw strong heterogeneity in compliance with (non-pharmaceutical) interventions



Source: tagesschau.de

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- COVID-19 pandemic saw strong heterogeneity in compliance with (non-pharmaceutical) interventions
- Representing individual intervention compliance

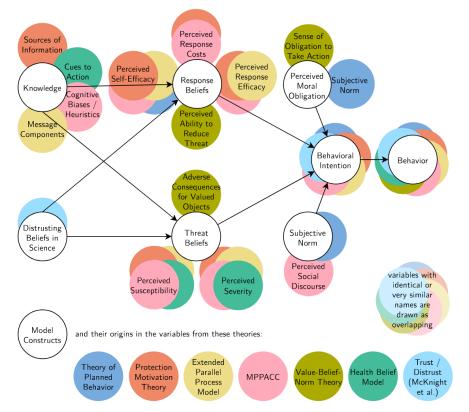


- OptimAgent: Developing an epidemiological agent-based model of Germany
- COVID-19 pandemic saw strong heterogeneity in compliance with (non-pharmaceutical) interventions
- Representing individual intervention compliance
- Balancing model parsimony and predictive quality



Source: Vicki Hamilton from Pixabay

Background: Theory and Evidence



- Many existing theories of health and social behavior¹⁻⁵
 - Most assume (bounded) rationality
 - Increasingly, focus on role of more "automatic" and context factors⁵

Source: Model integration for COVID-19 protective behavior⁶

Background: Theory and Evidence

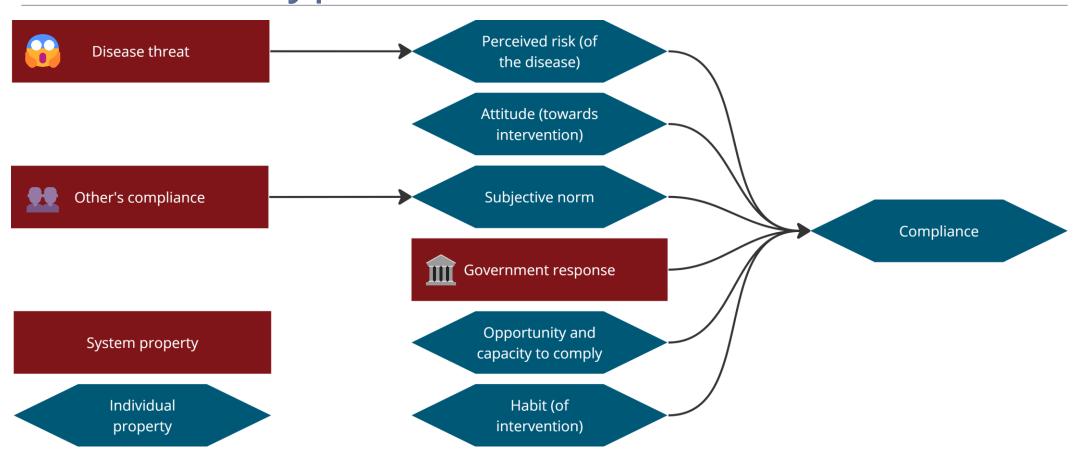


Source: COHeRe project¹⁰

- Many existing theories of health and social behavior¹⁻⁵
 - Most assume (bounded) rationality
 - Increasingly, focus on role of more "automatic" and context factors⁵
- Broad range of evidence on health-related behaviour and its individual correlates from the COVID-19 pandemic⁷⁻¹⁰
 - Findings mostly consistent with existing theories



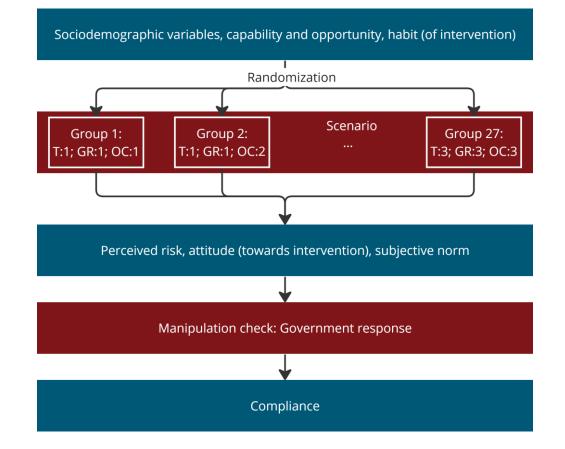
Methods: Hypothesized model



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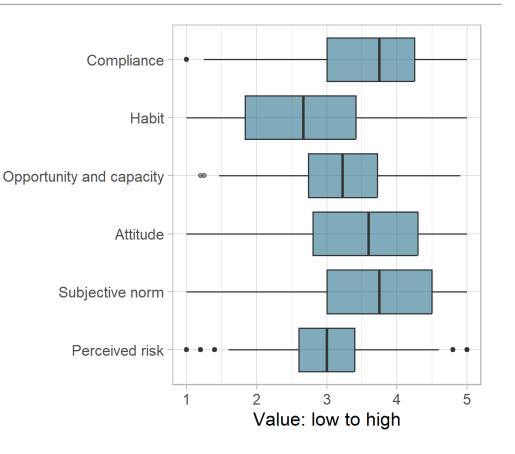
Methods: Survey

- Cross-sectional survey study
- Scenario: Novel influenza
- 3x3x3 factorial design:
 - **m** Government response: No recommendation, NPI recommendation, NPI mandate
 - - Threat: Low, medium, high local disease incidence
 - Others' compliance: Low, medium, high
- NPIs: Mask-wearing, social distancing, testing



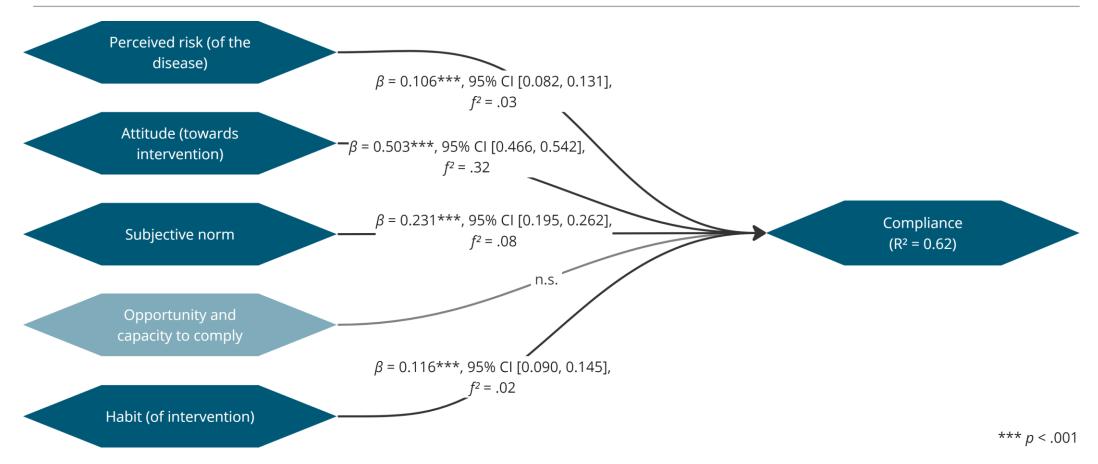
Results: Descriptive

- Sample: N=3313 German adults, broadly representative for
 - AgexGender
 - Education
 - State
- Manipulation unsuccessful
- Most variables rather high, perceived risk and habit medium to low





Results: Model

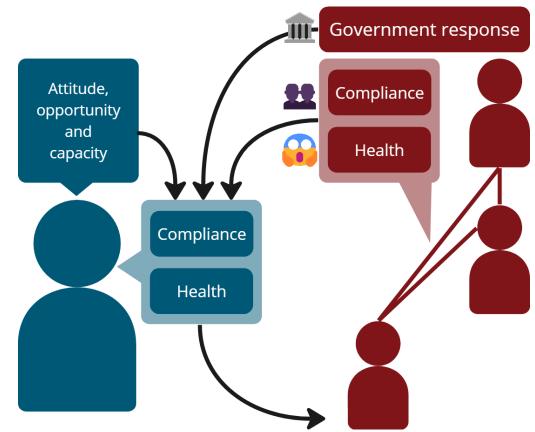


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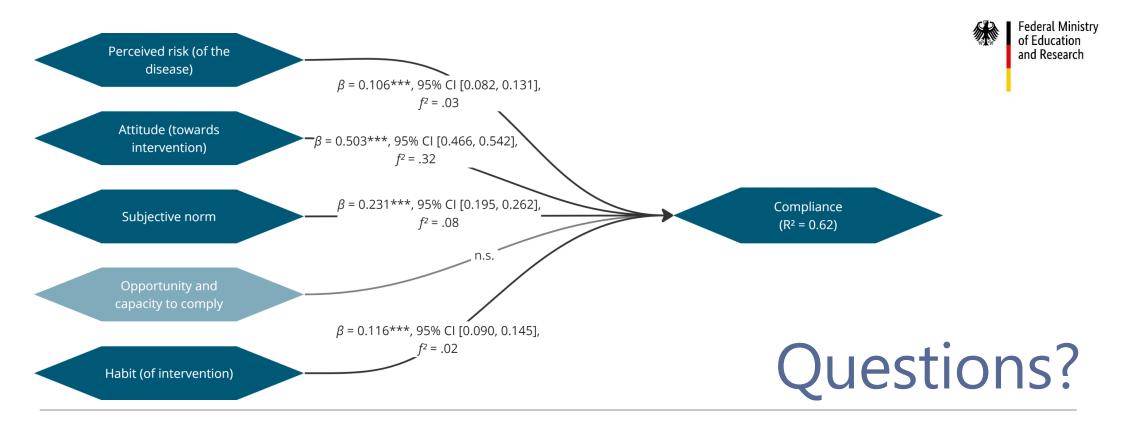
Discussion

Potential avenues for modeling:

- Attitude and opportunity as constant modifier for compliance probability
- Threat beliefs and subjective norm updated dynamically from global model
- Habits updated dynamically based on past agent behavior
- Caution when interpreting results: Cross-sectional self-report data
- Future work:
 - Test model in agent-based simulation
 - Compare with other models of behavior
 - Experimentally validate both model results and assumptions



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Lilian Kojan | University of Lübeck

lilian.kojan@uni-luebeck.de





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