

**Abstract citation ID: ckae144.738****A behavioural perspective on pandemic preparedness****Saskia Euser***S Euser<sup>1</sup>, M van Dijk<sup>1</sup>, R Dekker<sup>1</sup>, M de Bruin<sup>1,2</sup>, S Mehra<sup>1</sup>, J Sanders<sup>1,3</sup>, F Kroese<sup>4</sup>*<sup>1</sup>Behavioural Unit, RIVM, Bilthoven, Netherlands<sup>2</sup>Institute of Health Sciences, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, Netherlands<sup>3</sup>Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science, LSE, London, UK<sup>4</sup>Department of Social, Health and Organisational Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

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Driven by lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, the RIVM Behavioural Unit is working on the preparedness of social and behavioural sciences. This includes establishing and maintaining a stakeholder network and a knowledge base on pandemic preparedness and behaviour. Using the socio-ecological model and the emergency management cycle, we propose a conceptual framework for a behavioural perspective on pandemic preparedness. The multilevel (individual, community, organisational, national and supra-national), time-dependent (cold, acute, recovery phase) structure of the framework can be helpful in explicating who has to do what, when. In addition, to explain and understand what different actors require for those behaviours prior to or during a pandemic, we propose an adapted version of the COM-B model (Michie et al., 2011), including determinants of behaviour related to motivation, capabilities and opportunities. Based on these frameworks, various monitoring tools are developed. Here we present the Pandemic Preparedness and Behaviour (PPb) survey aimed at cold phase monitoring behaviour on an individual level (i.e. hygiene behaviours, social activity, preparedness behaviours) and their determinants. With this survey we will obtain baseline measurements ahead of a possible future pandemic and will have developed the appropriate tools to be used in a hot phase for as much as possible. In addition, results on cold phase determinants can help to identify where communities, organisations and governments can provide support to improve pandemic preparedness. In this presentation, the proposed conceptual framework and the PPb survey will be discussed, together with their relevance for preparedness of the social and behavioural sciences.