

Modeling Habit as Information States for Adaptive Intervention Optimization

Harvey Wang, MCS¹ Benjamin Gardner, DPhil² Amanda L. Rebar, PhD³

¹Independent Researcher

²School of Psychology, University of Surrey, UK

³School of Public Health, University of South Carolina, USA

Is Intervention Disengagement Always Harmful?

Just-in-time adaptive interventions (JITAs) provide timely, personalized mHealth support.¹ While sustained engagement remains challenging,²

intervention engagement $\neq$ behavioral engagement

As behaviors are repeated in stable contexts, regulation may shift from external support to internal, cue-driven automaticity.³

In this case, continued intervention may become unnecessary.

How can adaptive interventions distinguish maladaptive disengagement from successful independence?

A JITAI-Twin for Latent Habit States⁴

We propose a framework that represents automaticity and context cues as latent information states for adaptive intervention and assessment.

Rather than treating intervention disengagement as direct evidence of success or failure, we model a state-estimation problem:

Can reduced intervention engagement reflect habit formation of the target behavior?

This requires solving two linked measurement problems:

1. **Context cue discovery:** linking passive sensing and EMA responses to recurring context-behavior patterns.
2. **Adaptive assessment:** using adaptive and micro-EMAs,^{5–7} combined with self-monitoring, to increase information gain and reduce burden.

Habit as Context-Dependent Behavioral Probability

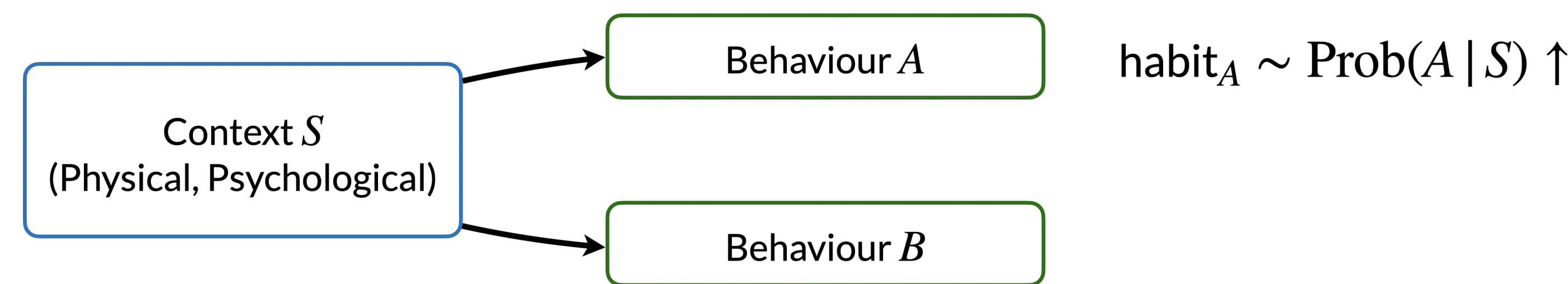


Figure 1. Repeated behavior in stable contexts can result in automaticity.

References

- [1] Inbal Nahum-Shani and Susan A. Murphy. Just-in-Time Adaptive Interventions: Where Are We Now and What Is Next? 2025.
- [2] Inbal Nahum-Shani, Steven D. Shaw, Stephanie M. Carpenter, Susan A. Murphy, and Carolyn Yoon. Engagement in digital interventions. *American Psychologist*, 77(7): 836–852, October 2022. ISSN 1935-990X, 0003-066X. doi: 10.1037/amp0000983. URL <https://doi.apa.org/doi/10.1037/amp0000983>.
- [3] Jaclyn P. Maher, Maslyn H. Behler, Nathaly Castro-Buitrago, Brynn L. Hudgins, Eryn E. Murray, Yeongjun Seo, and Amanda L. Rebar. Examining context stability, habits, and movement behaviors among behavioral adopters and maintainers: it's an individual vibe. *Psychology & Health*, pages 1–22, February 2026. ISSN 0887-0446, 1476-8321. doi: 10.1080/08870446.2025.2528925. URL <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/08870446.2025.2528925>.
- [4] Asim H. Gazi, Daiqi Gao, Susobhan Ghosh, Ziping Xu, Anna L. Trella, Predrag Klasnja, and Susan A. Murphy. Digital Twins for Just-in-Time Adaptive Interventions (JITAs): Framework for Optimizing and Continually Improving JITAs. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 26:e72830–e72830, March 2026. ISSN 1438-8871. doi: 10.2196/72830. URL <https://www.jmir.org/2026/1/e72830>.
- [5] Jixin Li, Aditya Ponnada, Wei-Lin Wang, Genevieve Dunton, and Stephen Intille. Ask Less, Learn More: Adapting Ecological Momentary Assessment Survey Length by Modeling Question-Answer Information Gain. *Proceedings of the ACM on Interactive, Mobile, Wearable and Ubiquitous Technologies*, 8(4):1–32, November 2024. ISSN 2474-9567. doi: 10.1145/3699735. URL <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3699735>.
- [6] Stefan Schneider, Doerte U. Junghaenel, Joshua M. Smyth, Cheng K. Fred Wen, and Arthur A. Stone. Just-in-time adaptive ecological momentary assessment (JITA-EMA). *Behavior Research Methods*, 56(2):765–783, February 2023. ISSN 1554-3528. doi: 10.3758/s13428-023-02083-8. URL <https://link.springer.com/10.3758/s13428-023-02083-8>.
- [7] Aditya Ponnada, Shirlene D. Wang, Jixin Li, Wei-Lin Wang, Genevieve F. Dunton, Donald Hedeker, and Stephen S. Intille. Longitudinal User Engagement with Microinteraction Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA). *Proceedings of the ACM on Interactive, Mobile, Wearable and Ubiquitous Technologies*, 9(3):1–27, September 2025. ISSN 2474-9567. doi: 10.1145/3749541. URL <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3749541>.
- [8] Kevin P. Murphy. *Probabilistic machine learning: advanced topics*. Adaptive computation and machine learning series. The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2023. ISBN 978-0-262-37599-3 978-0-262-37600-6.
- [9] Jacqueline Louise Mair, Alicia Salamanca-Sanabria, Mareike Augsburger, Bea Franziska Frese, Stefanie Abend, Robert Jakob, Tobias Kowatsch, and Severin Haug. Effective Behavior Change Techniques in Digital Health Interventions for the Prevention or Management of Noncommunicable Diseases: An Umbrella Review. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 57(10):817–835, September 2023. ISSN 0883-6612, 1532-4796. doi: 10.1093/abnm/kaad041. URL <https://academic.oup.com/abm/article/57/10/817/7251346>.

Habit Cue Configurations Are Latent

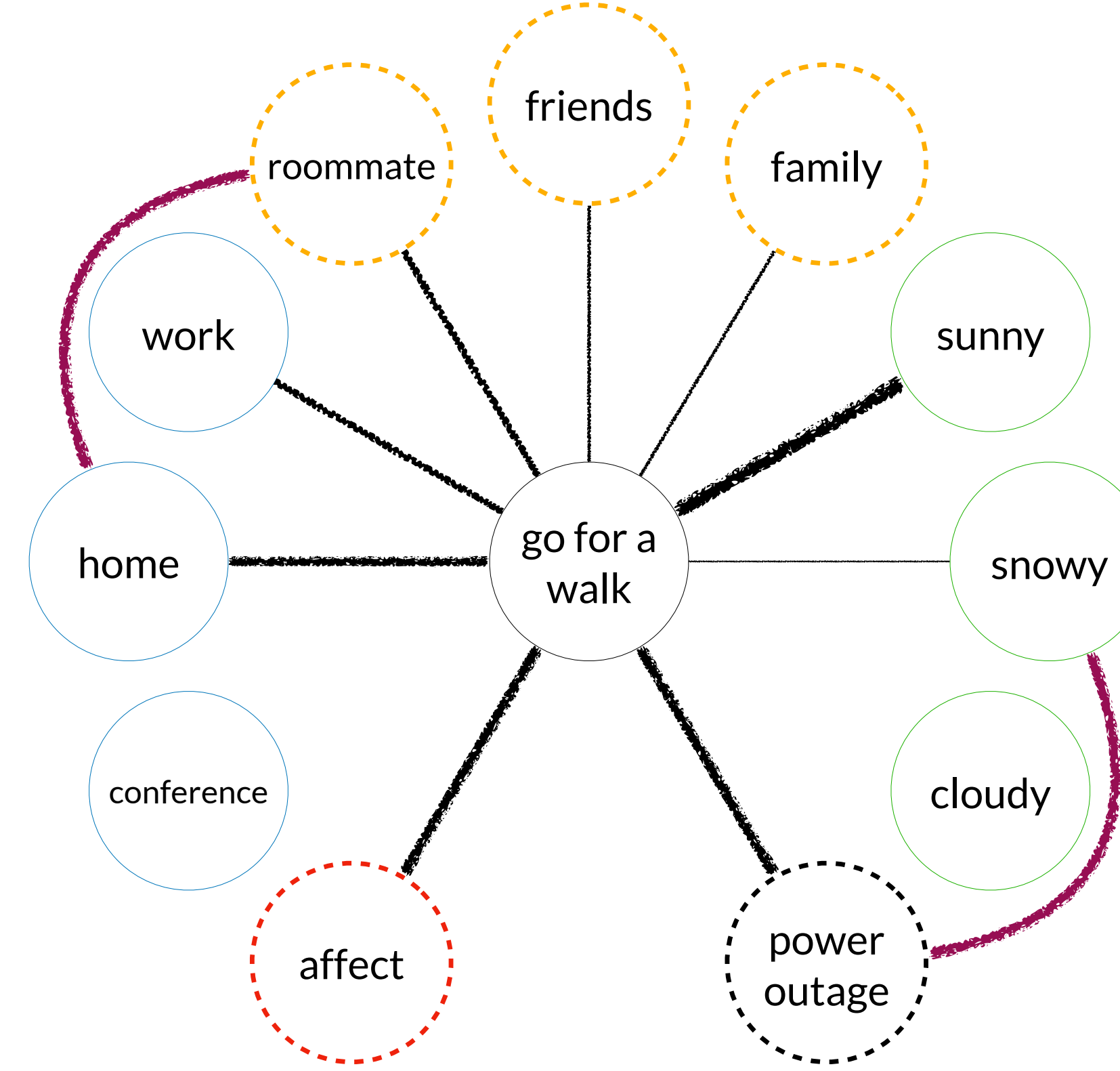


Figure 2. Toy network of potential cues associated with walking. Dotted nodes are not passively observable; thicker edges indicate stronger cue-behavior associations. The network shows only main effects and first-order cue interactions.

Updating Habit States for Intervention/Assessment

Goal: estimate latent habit states with passive sensing, adaptive EMAs, and self-monitoring. Passive data capture behavior and physical context; non-passive reports capture psychological cues.

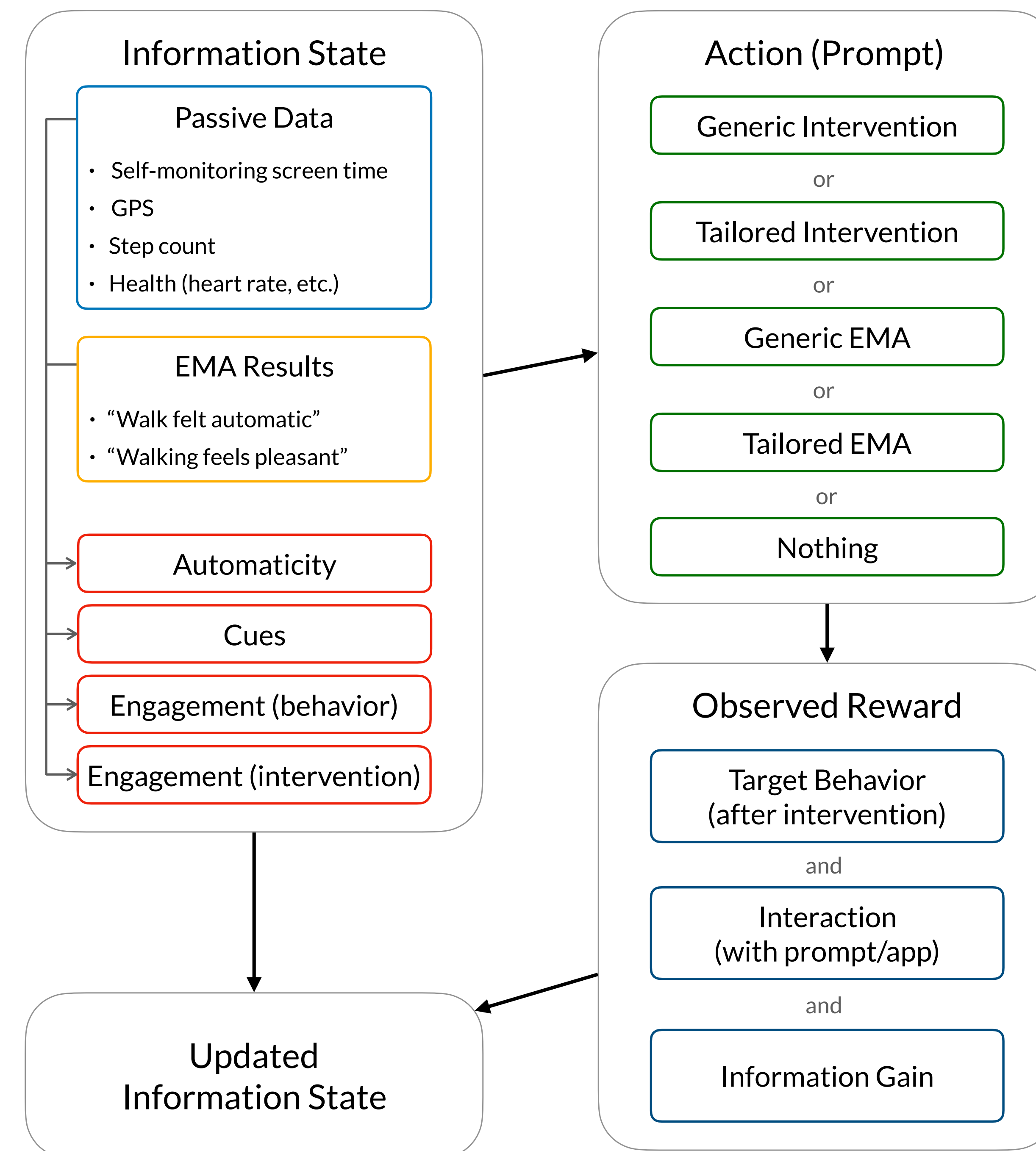


Figure 3. A directed acyclic graph representing the iterative steps used to update information states (red) for intervention and assessment.

Information States: Action Under Uncertainty

Information states support action optimization. Updating beliefs about latent states can guide whether to send an intervention or assessment.

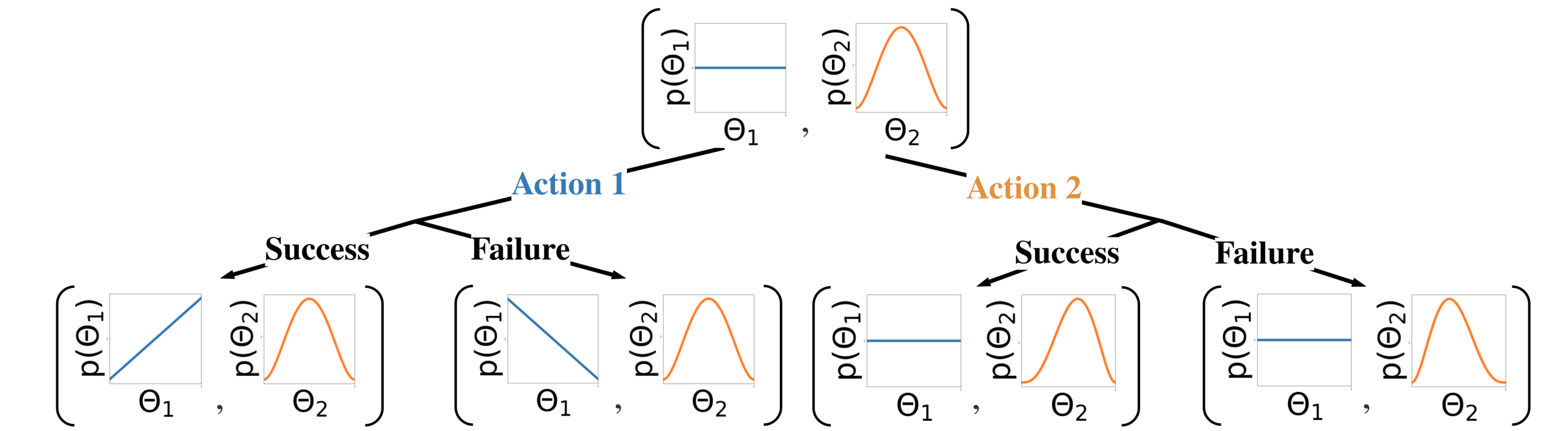


Figure 4. Toy diagram from *Probabilistic Machine Learning* to illustrate sequential information updating for a two-action decision system.⁸ The uncertainty about each action's outcome probability is updated sequentially as new information becomes available.

Adaptive EMA Prompts: Ask Less, Learn More^{5,6}

Adaptive EMAs can prioritize questions expected to provide the greatest information gain and reduce unnecessary prompts.

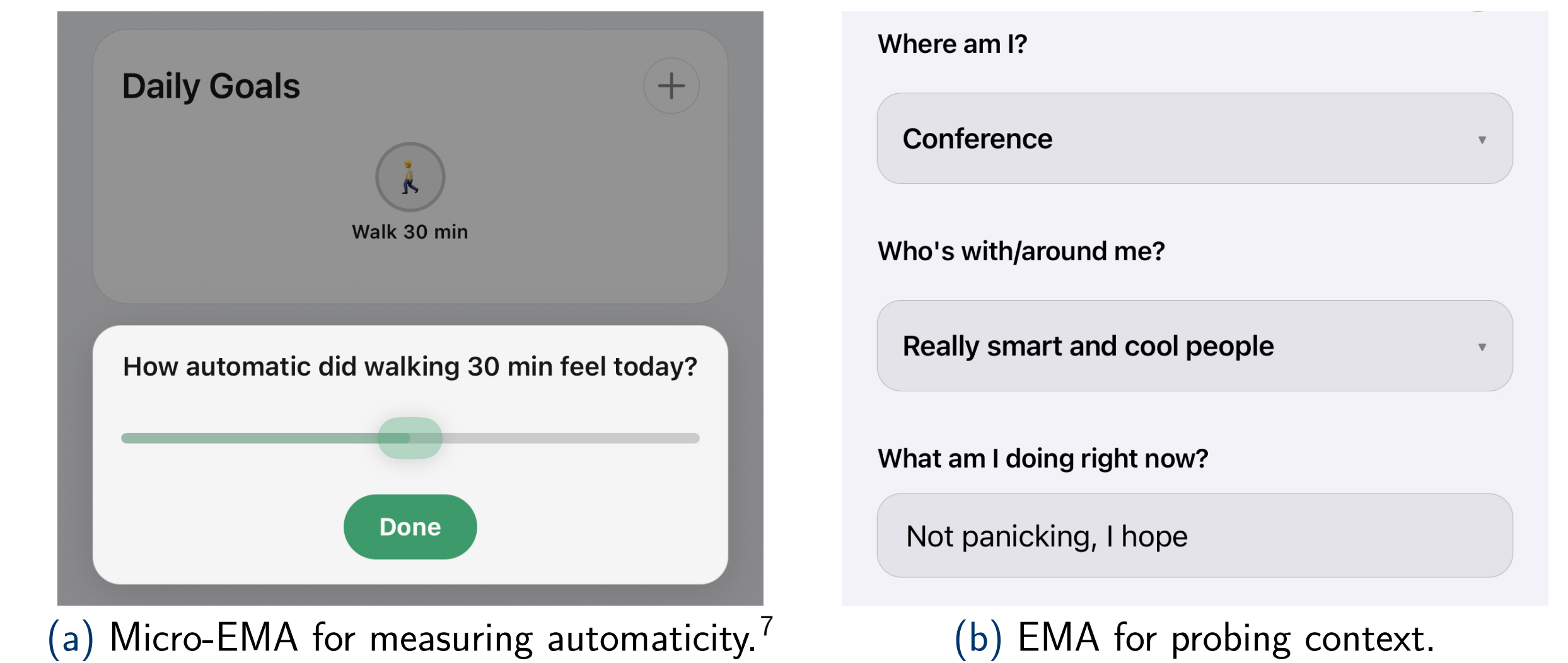


Figure 5. EMA examples from our pilot app.

Self-Monitoring: Behavior Change + Data

Self-monitoring is both an effective behavior change technique and an efficient data source.⁹ It may increase awareness of low-salience behaviors while generating user-initiated reports that update habit-state estimates.



Figure 6. Synthetic self-report data visualized in our pilot app.