

outcomes in subpopulations, stratified by persons, place, and time, capitalizing on emerging data and new technologies. Even with millions of points of biological data collected from individuals, it may well be that population-level interventions affecting housing, nutrition, poverty, access to resources, and education may have more benefit on health than individualized interventions. It is, in fact, more likely that a combination of approaches—ranging from population-wide interventions to specific interventions tailored to higher-risk groups—will be required to efficiently improve population health and narrow health disparities.

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