# horizon

**CENTRE FOR DOCTORAL TRAINING** 

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Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council





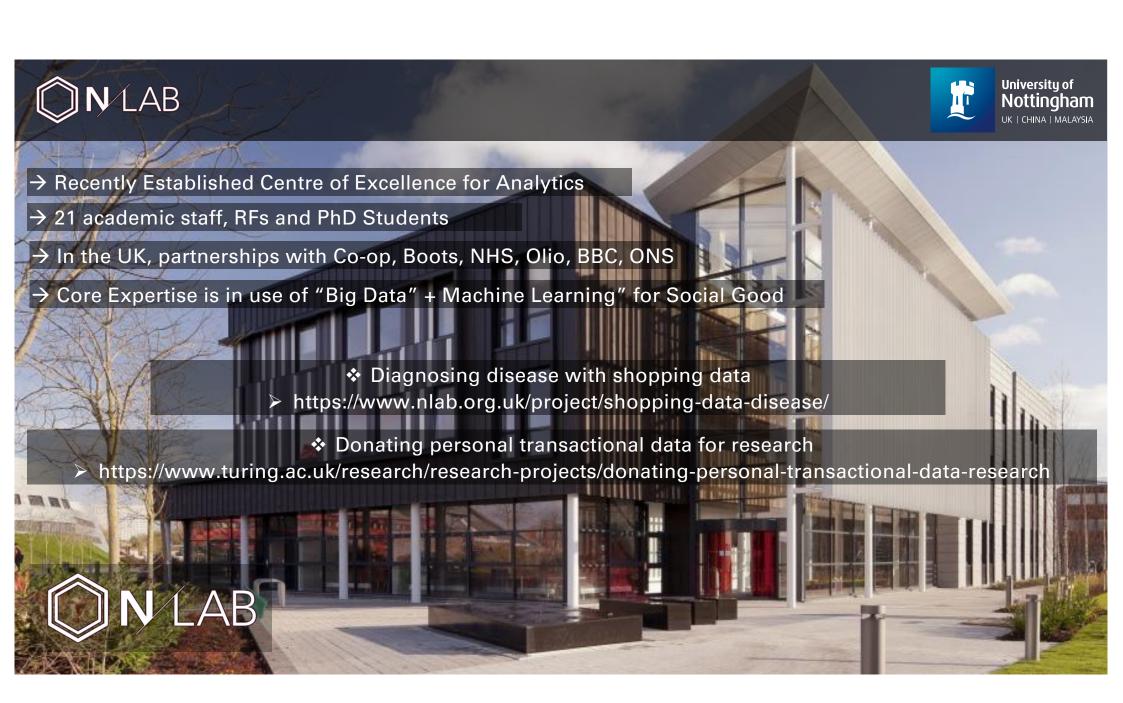
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# DIGITAL HEALTH

Turing Interest Group Novel Data Linkages for Health and Wellbeing AI in population health surveillance through digital footprint data

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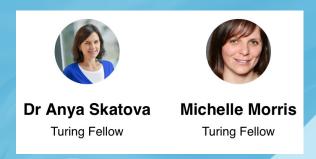
# **Turing Interest Group Novel Data Linkages for Health and Wellbeing**

"This interest group brings multidisciplinary and multi sector communities together to identify, explore and optimise opportunities for linking novel digital footprint data to health and wellbeing outcomes."

https://www.turing.ac.uk/research/interest-groups/novel-data-linkages-health-and-wellbeing

#### A few emerging themes:

- The value to policy makers & healthcare organisations
- Public acceptability
- Industry as data providers



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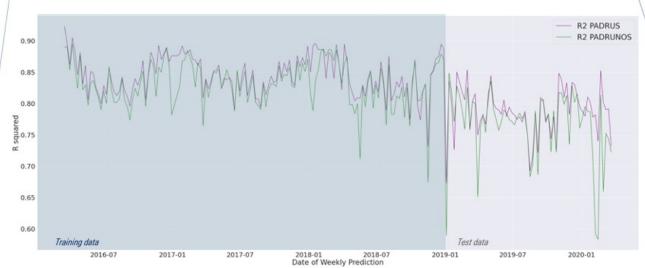
The value to policy makers & healthcare organisations

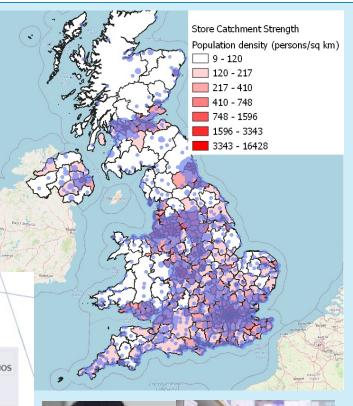
Assessing the value of integrating national longitudinal shopping data into respiratory disease forecasting models

https://www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-2226531/v1

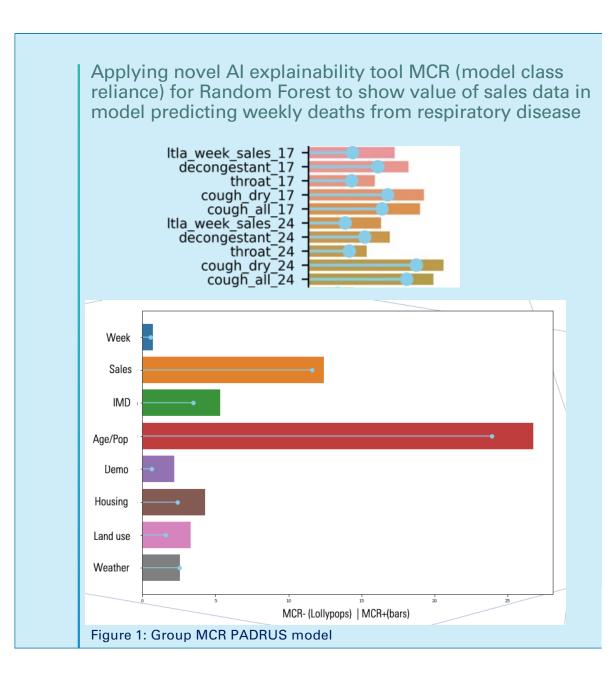
https://github.com/nhsx/commercial-data-healthcare-predictions

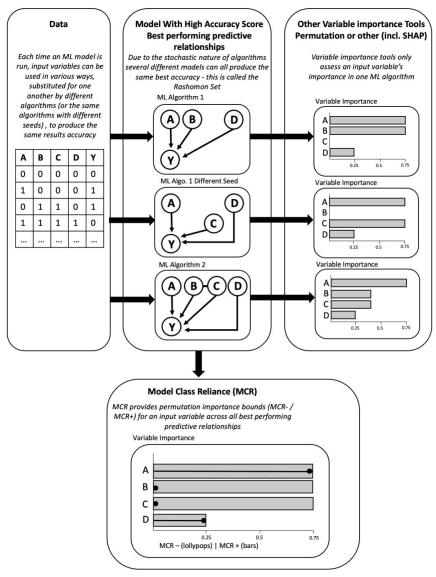
Displays R squared scores for national weekly predictions of respiratory deaths from the model PADRUS which contains sales data, and PADRUNOS which does not contain sales data











**Figure 2**: Diagrammatic representation of the difference between other variable importance tools and Model Class Reliance

## Public acceptability

Public attitudes towards sharing loyalty card data for academic health research: a qualitative study

https://bmcmedethics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12910-022-00795-8

**Conclusion:** Whilst participants were largely in favour of donating loyalty card data for academic health research, information, choice and appropriate safeguards are all exposed as prerequisites upon which decisions are made.



Location data [even store or geographical region] was often negatively associated with **SURVEILLANCE**, with concerns being more identifiable in those participants answering questions about COVID-19.

"[...]except location, because, that's just getting too much [...] you can determine exactly my pattern of movement around London [...] a little bit much for just health research." (P117).

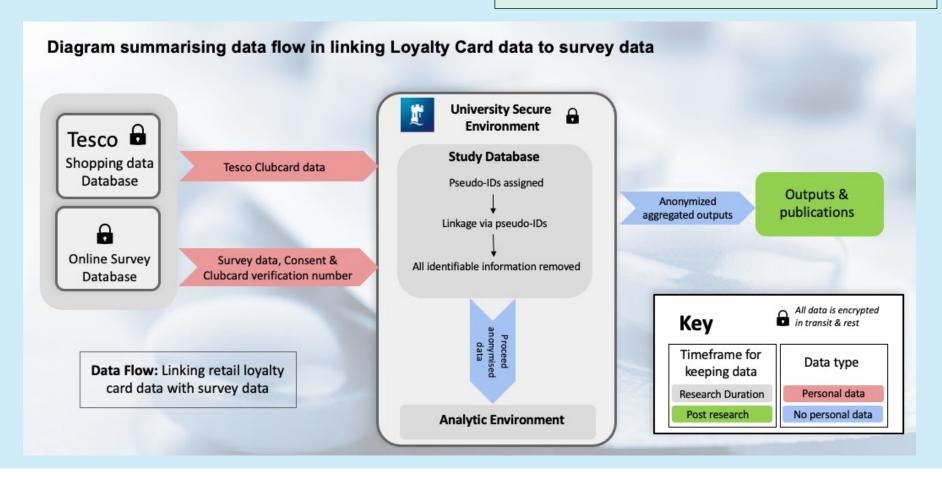
However, the fact that a participant voiced concern that location data could be used to track movements did not translate to a decreased willingness to share such data.

Importantly with INCREASED UNDERSTANDING of research purpose, participants expressed HIGHER WILLINGNESS TO DONATE DATA.

### Industry as data providers

Using shopping data to predict respiratory disease and COVID-19: CIDS (Covid Individual Data Study)

- How do we collect this data?
- Bias in Al
- Digital barriers in data collection methods



#### **Summary**

Potential to use digital footprints effectively for population health surveillance using AI, however, there are challenges we must be aware of and be willing to overcome.

Value ❖ Acceptability ❖ Data collection

Thank you to all my supervisors and co-investigators on these studies:

James Goulding, Laila Tata, Alexandra Lang, Gavin Smith, Harry Marshall, and Gavin Long at the University of Nottingham.

Anya Skatova, and Kate Sheills at the University of Bristol.







#### How to join Turing Interest Group Novel Data Linkages for Health and Wellbeing...

https://www.turing.ac.uk/research/interest-groups/novel-data-linkages-health-and-wellbeing

- Join mailing list
- Attend Digital Footprint 2023 Conference on 11th May 2023, Bristol https://digifootprints.co.uk/digital-footprints-2023/

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