

# Spatio-temporal Public Health Analysis and its Ethical Concerns

Debjyoti Paul  
University of Utah  
deb@cs.utah.edu

## INTRODUCTION

Many research has revealed that analyzing tweets in volume can measure different population characteristics, including public health measures [1–4, 6, 7]. Research analysis like correlating influenza rates w.r.t geography (spatial) and time [8], state level food and health behavior analysis [5], predicting heart disease rate mortality rate based on twitter information [2]; are motivating examples to carry out such analysis for improving and create for public health. All these above adhoc analysis motivates to build a general system for comprehensive analysis. In this work, I will present overview of architecture and desired features to build such system or tools.

Machine Learning + Data Processing  
gathering data  
bot detection - remove bias  
42% tweets photos. and photos contain more information . (utilize it)  
classification  
sentiment (happy or sad)  
user-characteristic:  
Heart disease mortality rate based on twitter. (see resources)  
Predict relation with food and health habits with user tweets.  
(The Ugly Controversial analysis: Opinion about individual (dangerous)) Disease mention for in airport and hospital geolocations expose dominance of news events for disease concerns <https://jbiomedsem.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13326-018-0186-9> Does that mean people travelling more are in risk more?  
Health insurance?  
Realtime data processing: (AI Pro)  
Online Query processing: spatial indexing - spatial query support simba integrating spatial indexing with time. Online join-wanderjoin - estimators - confidence intervals. (how happy people are in region X ). unbiased sampling  
Analysis on time of the day (when people tweet what?) i.e. adding index level with spatio-temporal  
More features: multi-lingual models.

## 1 PART A: SPATIO-TEMPORAL SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE FOR HEALTH ANALYSIS:

## 2 PART B. PUBLIC HEALTH ANALYSIS AND ETHICAL CONCERNS:

[? ]

## REFERENCES

- [1] J. M. Barros, J. Duggan, and D. Rebholz-Schuhmann. Disease mentions in airport and hospital geolocations expose dominance of news events for disease concerns. *Journal of biomedical semantics*, 9(1):18, 2018.
- [2] J. C. Eichstaedt, H. A. Schwartz, M. L. Kern, G. Park, D. R. Labarthe, R. M. Merchant, S. Jha, M. Agrawal, L. A. Dziurzynski, M. Sap, et al. Psychological language

on twitter predicts county-level heart disease mortality. *Psychological science*, 26(2):159–169, 2015.

- [3] A. Karami, A. A. Dahl, G. Turner-McGrievy, H. Kharrazi, and G. Shaw. Characterizing diabetes, diet, exercise, and obesity comments on twitter. *International Journal of Information Management*, 38(1):1–6, 2018.
- [4] M. Mueller and M. Salathé. Crowdbreaks: Tracking health trends using public social media data and crowdsourcing. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1805.05491*, 2018.
- [5] Q. Nguyen, H. Meng, D. Li, S. Kath, M. McCullough, D. Paul, P. Kanokvimankul, T. Nguyen, and F. Li. Social media indicators of the food environment and state health outcomes. *Public health*, 148:120–128, 2017.
- [6] M. J. Paul and M. Dredze. You are what you tweet: Analyzing twitter for public health. *Icwsn*, 20:265–272, 2011.
- [7] M. J. Paul and M. Dredze. A model for mining public health topics from twitter. *Health*, 11:16–6, 2012.
- [8] A. Signorini, A. M. Segre, and P. M. Polgreen. The use of twitter to track levels of disease activity and public concern in the us during the influenza a h1n1 pandemic. *PloS one*, 6(5):e19467, 2011.