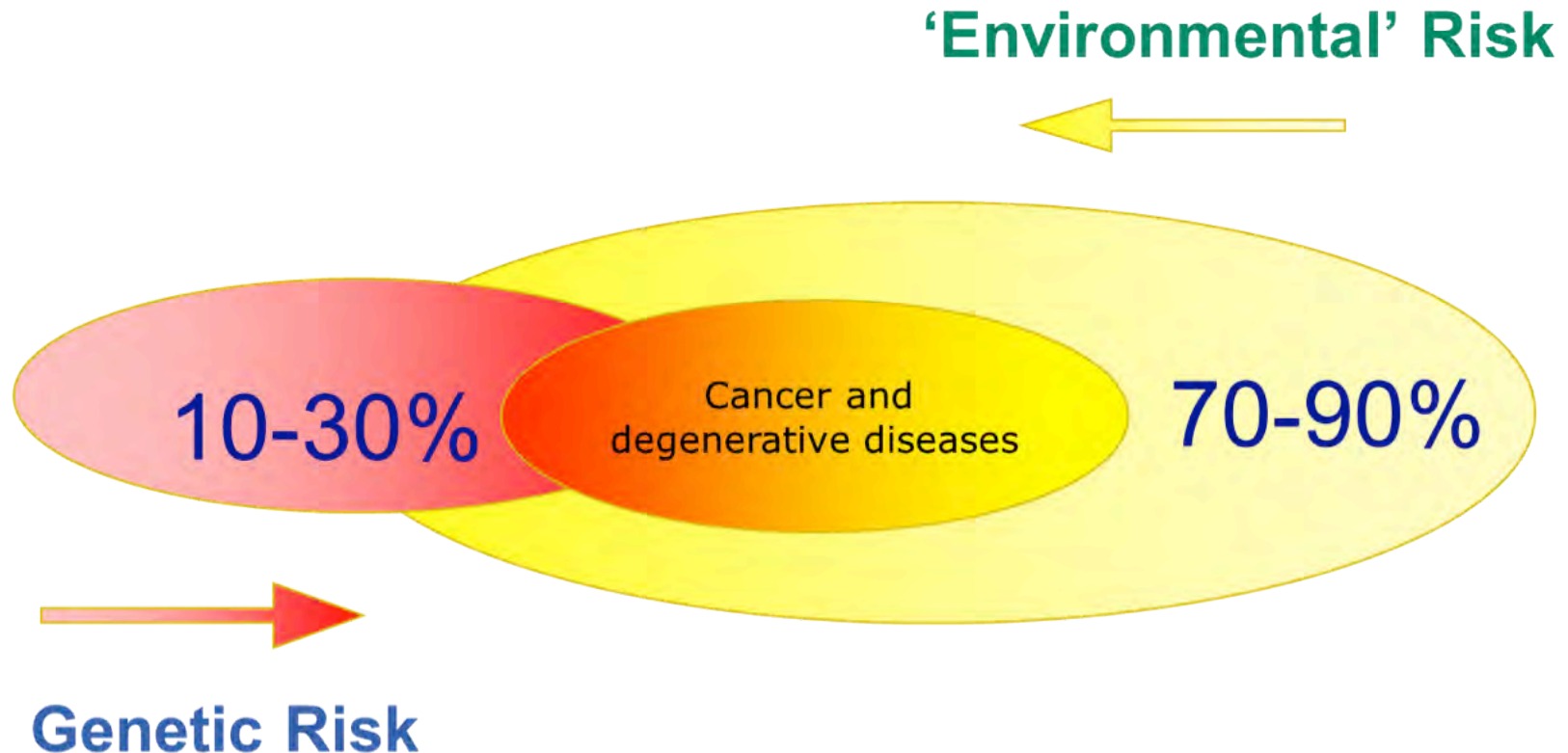




# Leveraging New Technologies to Measure and Model the External Environment

Perry Hystad. Oregon State University

# Why Do We Need New Measurement Tools?



# The “Exposome”

## External Exposome

- Contextual factors
- SES
- Climate
- Physical activity
- Diet
- Air pollution
- Occupational exposures
- Noise
- Radiation
- Chemical exposures
- Green space
- Etc.

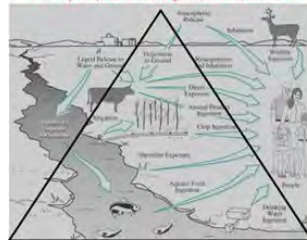


## Internal Exposome

- Inflammation
- Oxidative stress
- Metabolomics
- Transcriptomic
- Proteomics
- Epigenetics
- Microbiome
- Lip peroxidation
- Immunomics
- Adductomics
- Etc.

### Bottom-up Exposomics

Identify important exogenous exposures



Measure chemicals in air, water & food

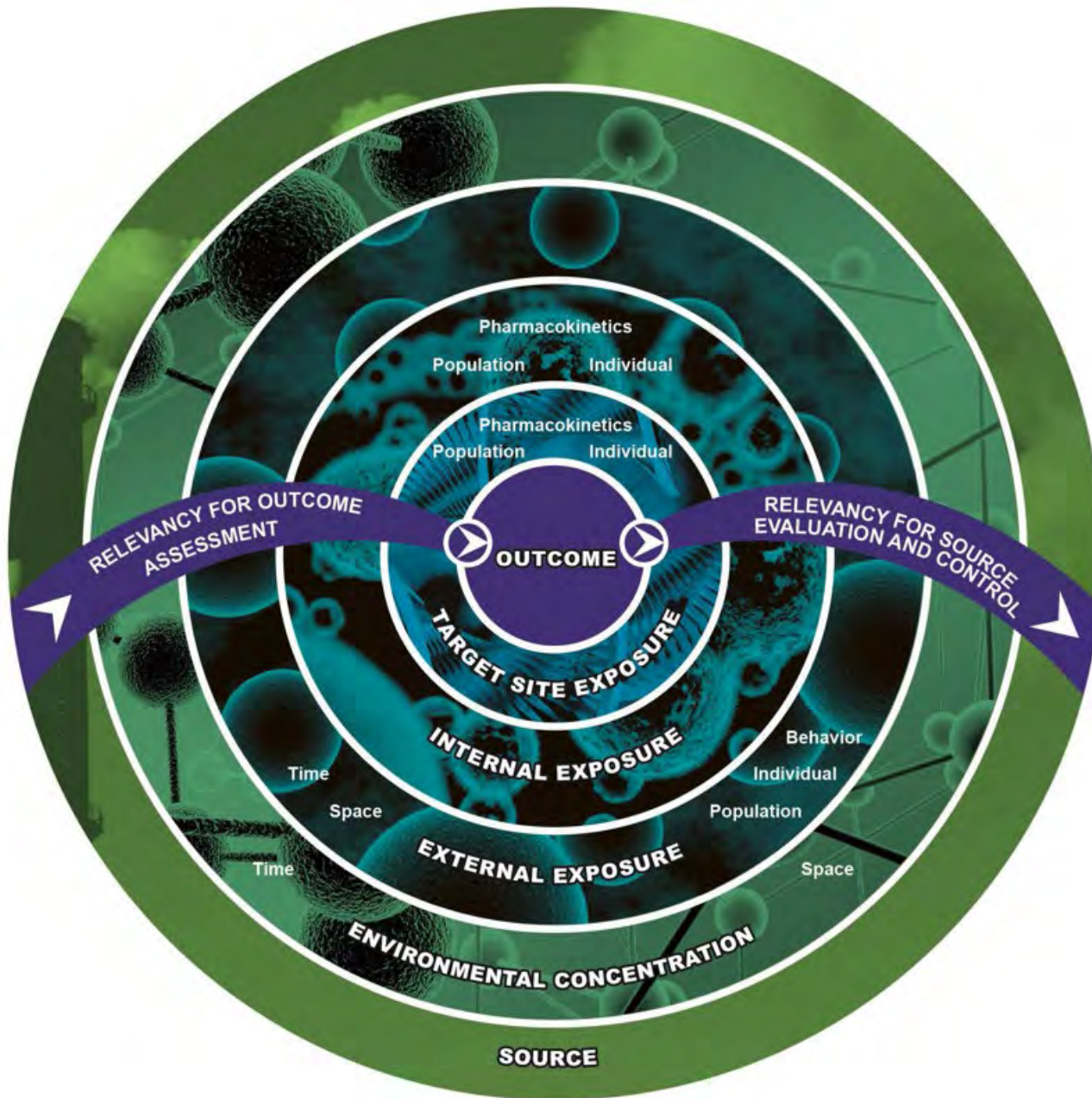
### Top-down Exposomics

Measure chemicals in blood



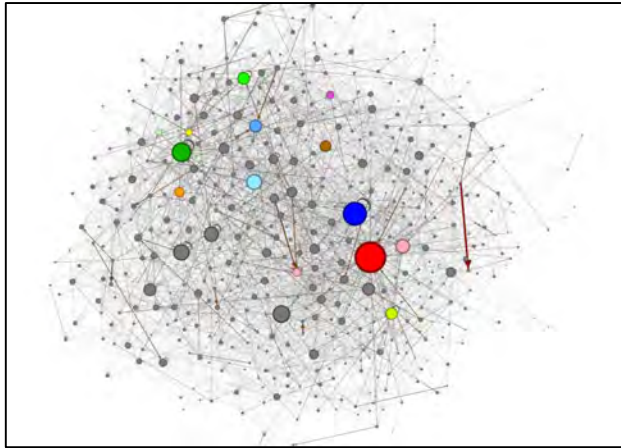
Identify all important exposures

**Internal exposome**



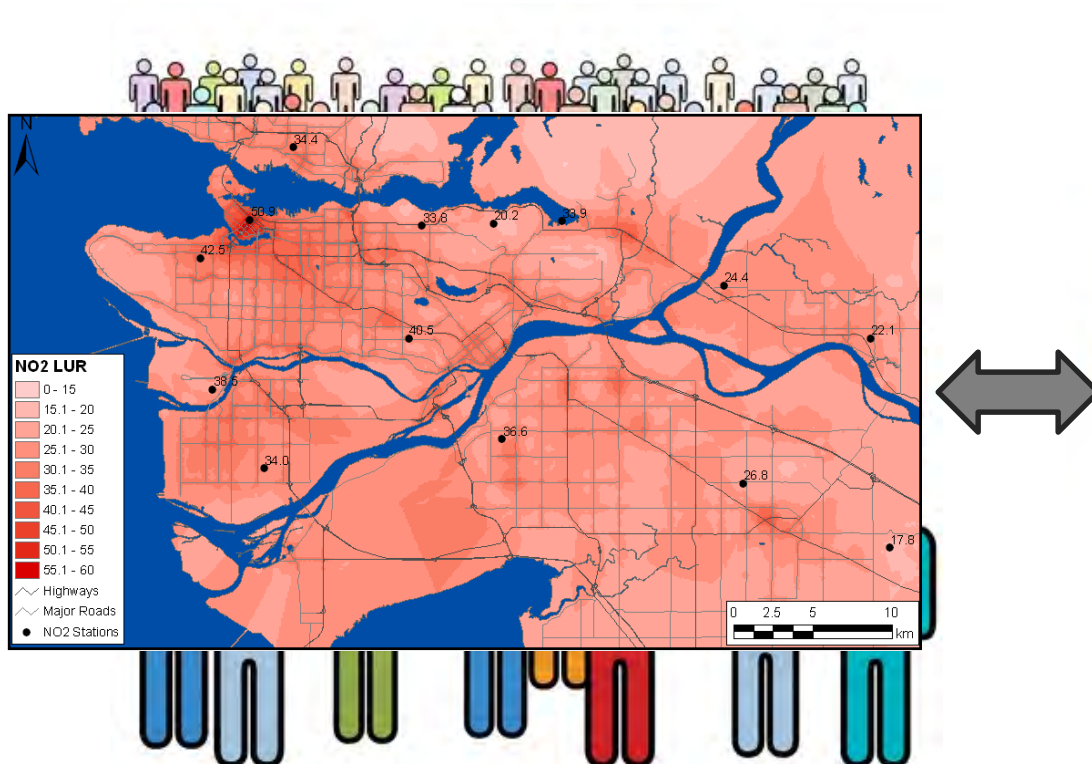
**External exposome**

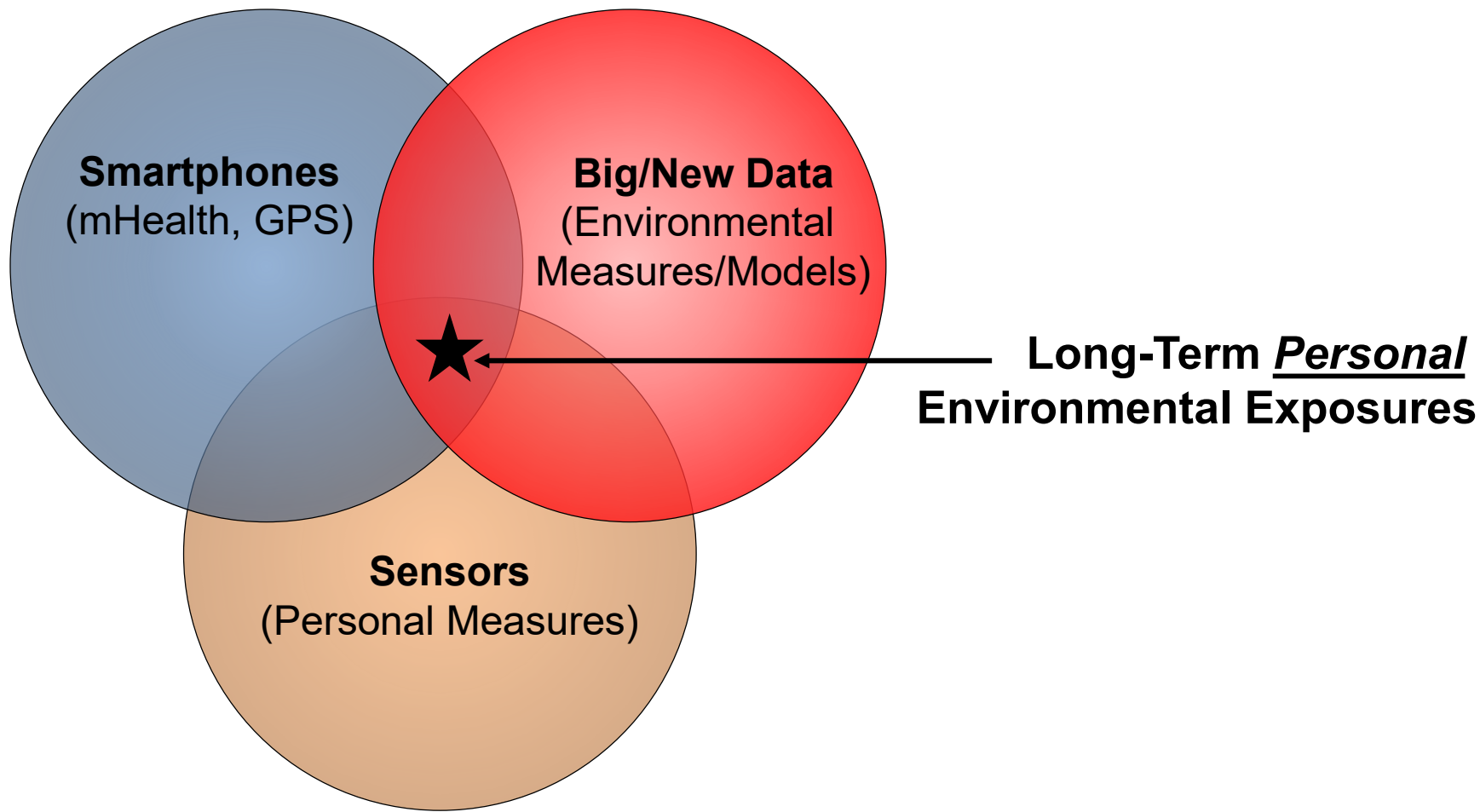
# “Modern” Environmental Epidemiology



# Population Models

# Individual Measurements





Curr Envir Health Rpt (2017) 4:463–471  
DOI 10.1007/s40572-017-0163-y



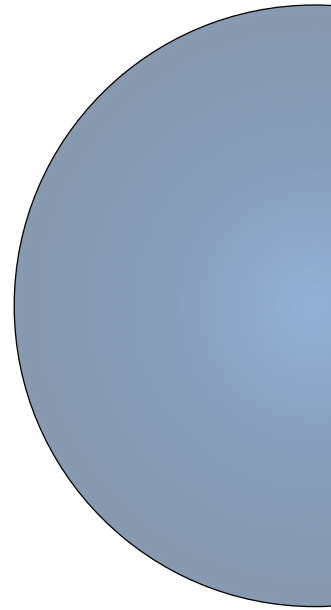
AIR POLLUTION AND HEALTH (S ADAR AND B HOFFMANN, SECTION EDITORS)

## Towards Personal Exposures: How Technology Is Changing Air Pollution and Health Research

A. Larkin<sup>1</sup> • P. Hystad<sup>2</sup>

# Smart Phones:

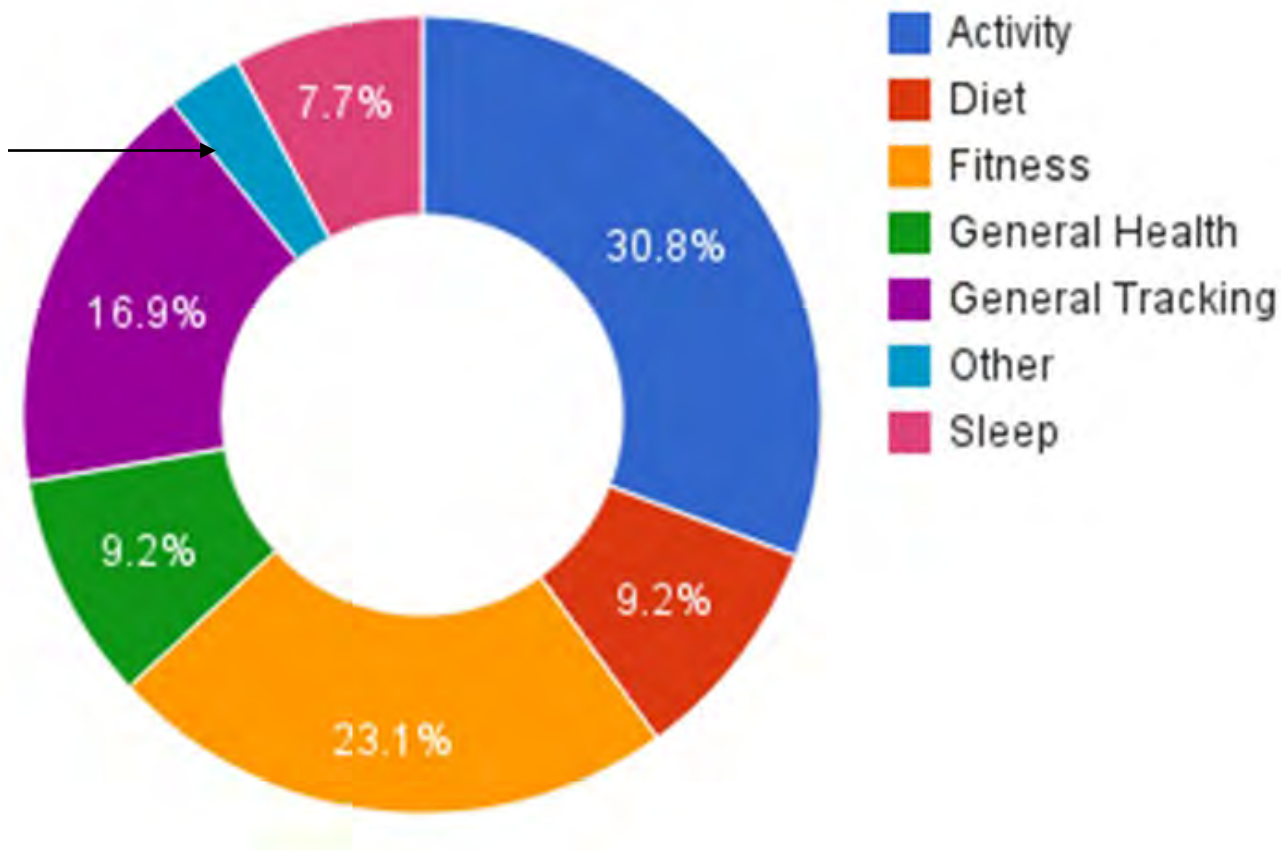
1. Data collection tool for existing health studies.
2. Platform for new environmental health studies.
3. Collect GPS time-activity data.
4. Enable personal sensor measurements.





## App Category Representation

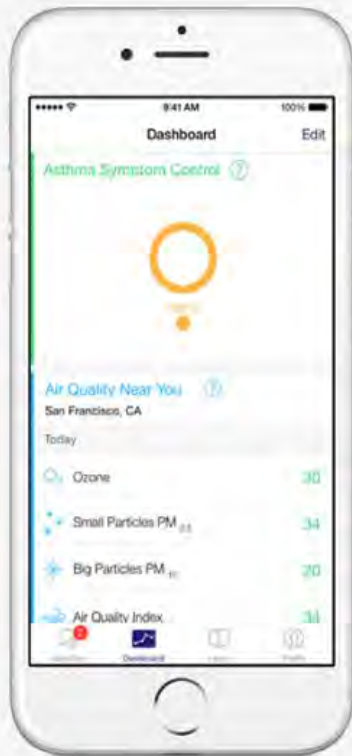
**Environmental Hazards?**



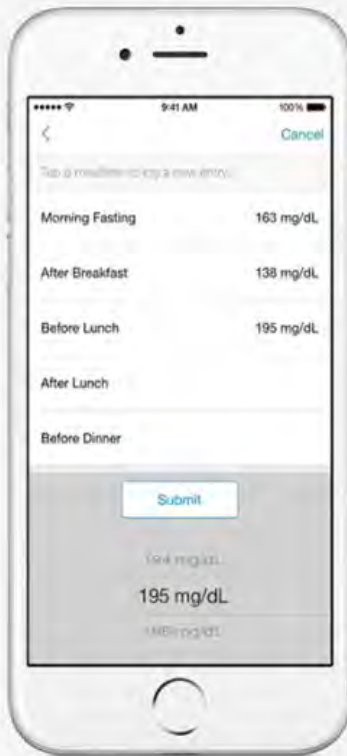
- 90% of the worlds population expected to have a smart phone in 10 years
- 50% of smart phone users have a health app

# Low Barrier to Creating New Environmental Health Focused Apps

Apple HealthKit apps



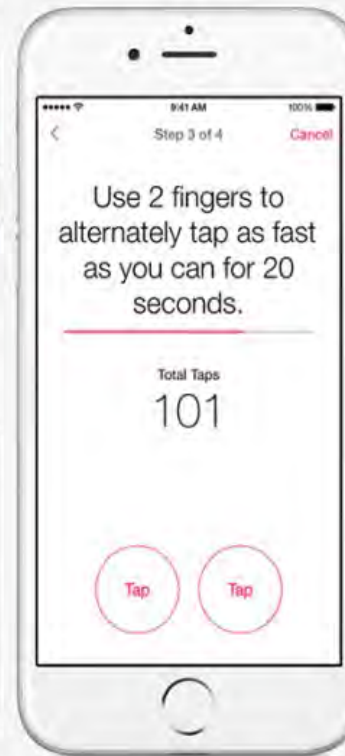
Asthma Health



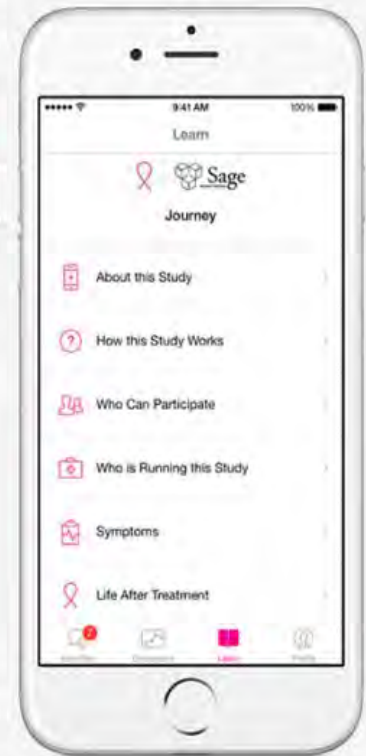
GlucoSuccess



MyHeart Counts

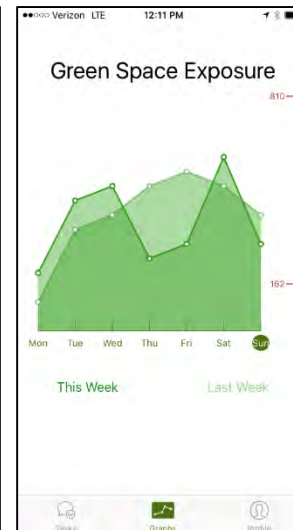
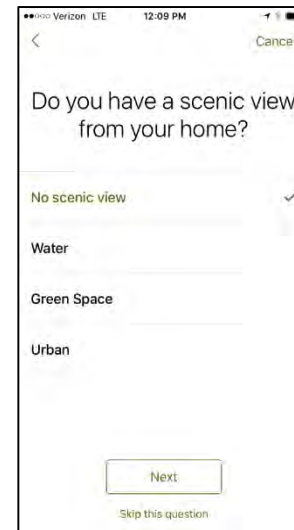
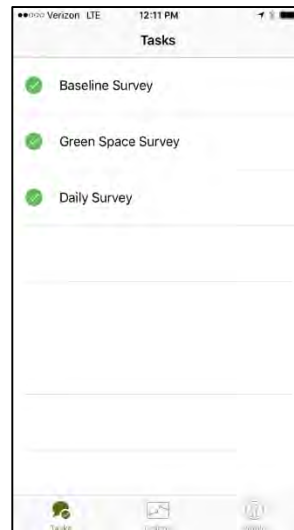
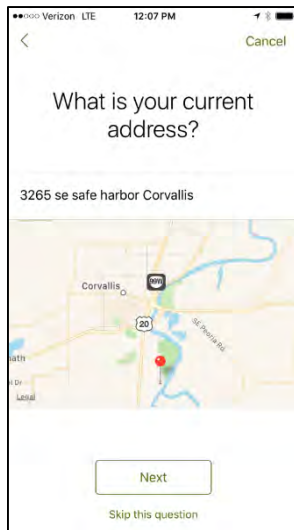
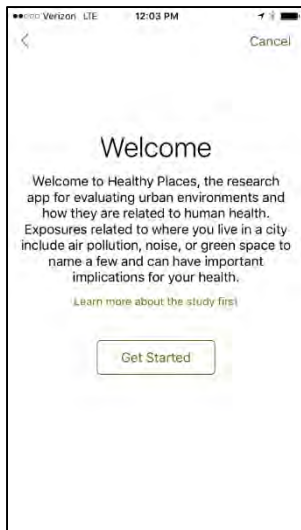


Parkinson mPower



Share the Journey

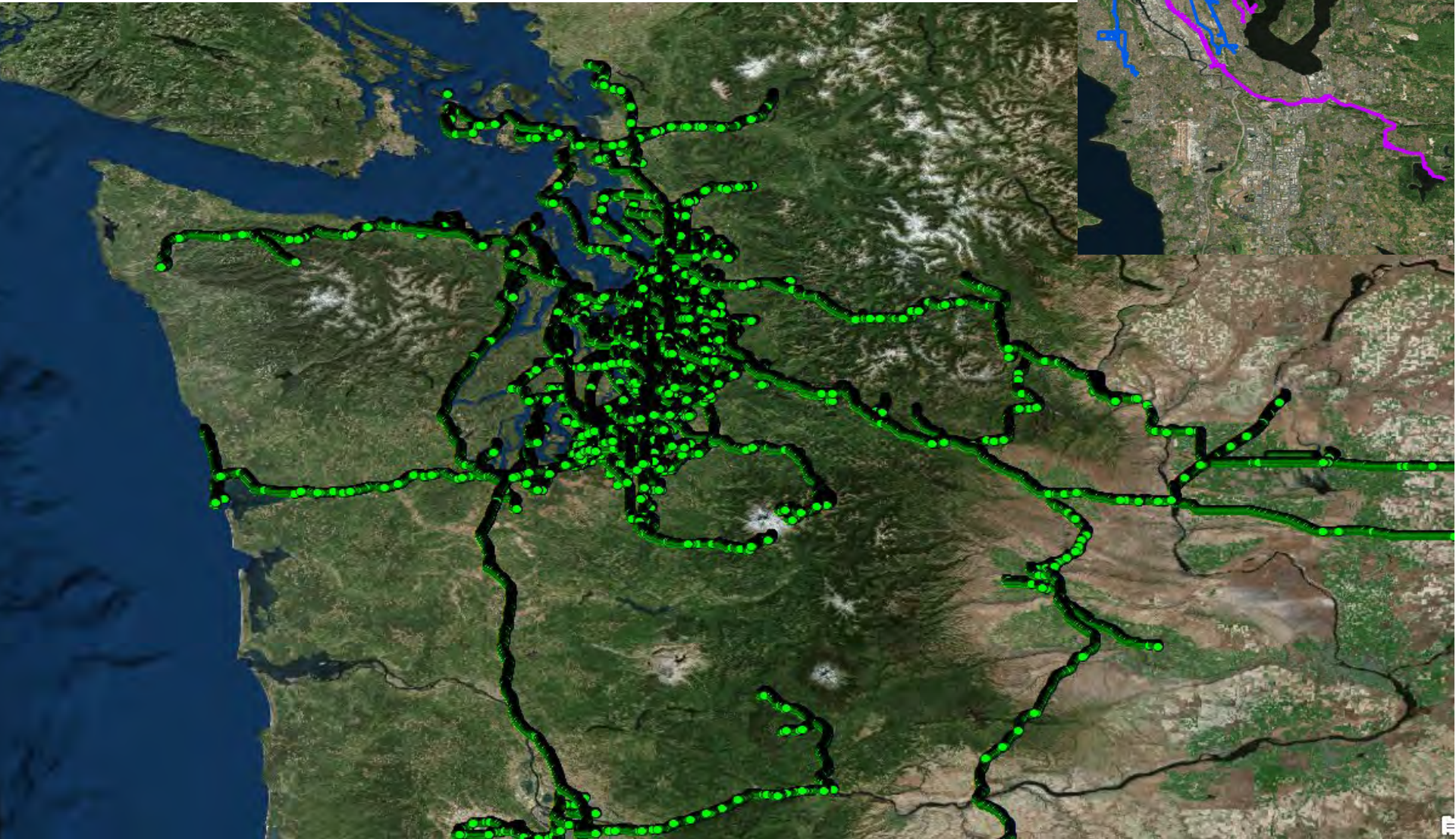
# “Healthy Places” Research App



- Track exposures over time
- Compare exposures to others
- Advisories/Warnings
- Route finding
- Etc.

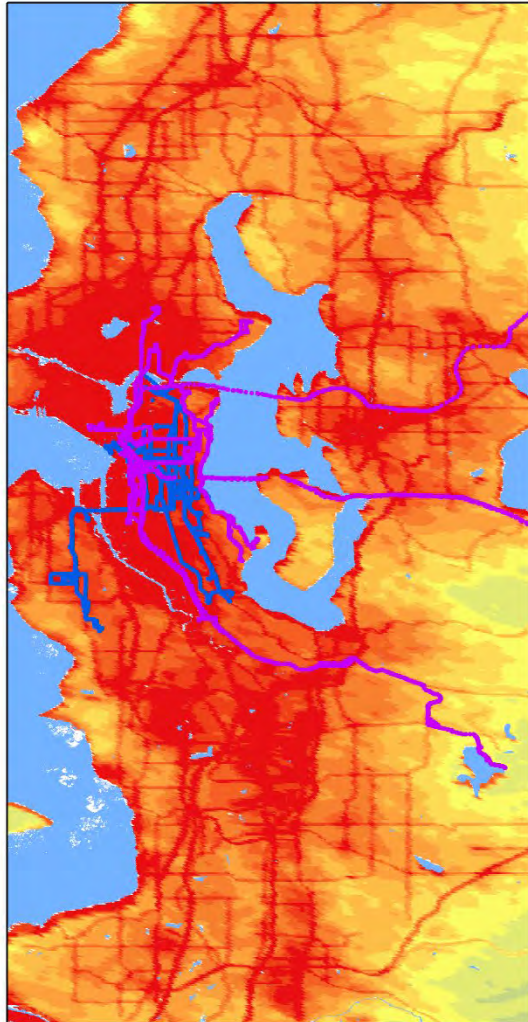
# GPS Time-Activity Data

Washington Twin Study: 300 Individuals Monitored for 2 weeks (~30 million points)



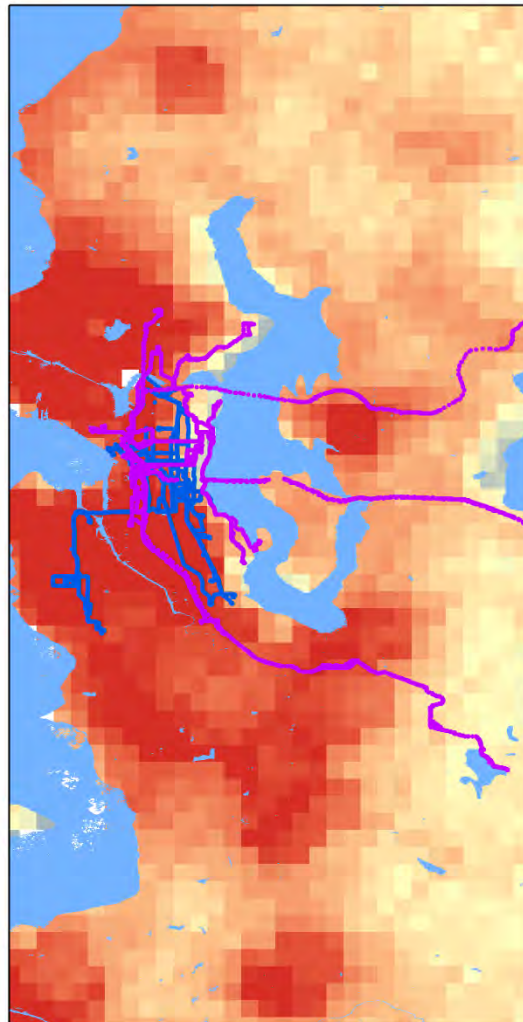
# Time-Activity Matters for Fine-Scale Exposures

NO2 Home:GPS Measures  
R=0.65



**NO2 (ppb)**  
High: 27  
Low: 1

PM2.5 Home:GPS Measures  
R=0.80



**PM2.5 (ug/m3)**  
High: 10  
Low: 2

NDVI Home:GPS Measures  
R=0.52

# Association between the odds of physical activity and GPS built environment characteristics and physical activity (1 minute resolution)

|                              | Model 1           | Model 2           |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                              | Crude             | Adjusted          |
|                              | OR (95%CI)        | OR (95% CI)       |
| <b>NDVI</b>                  | 1.38(1.37-1.39) * | 1.42(1.42-1.43) * |
| <b>Within a Parks</b>        | 1.14(1.11-1.16) * | 1.13(1.10-1.15) * |
| <b>Near Blue space</b>       | 1.11(1.09-1.12) * | 1.18(1.16-1.19) * |
| <b>Walkability Index</b>     | 0.84(0.14-1.54) * | 0.89(0.88-0.90) * |
| <b>Intersection density</b>  | 0.99(0.99-1.00) * | 1.00(0.99-1.00)   |
| <b>Population density</b>    | 1.04(1.04-1.05) * | 1.06(1.06-1.07) * |
| <b>Traffic air pollution</b> | 0.74(0.74-0.75) * | 0.72(0.72-0.73) * |
| <b>Transportation noise</b>  | 0.31(0.30-0.32) * | 0.30(0.29-0.31) * |

† Models 1,2 represent estimates for each BE variable in separate models.

Model 1: crude model, includes a random intercept for each participant to account for clustering on each participant.

Model 2: adjusted for age, gender, education, income, marital status and race/ethnicity

***Results are Totally Different When  
Using Exposures Derived From  
Residential Addresses!***



***How do we measure long-term time-activity patterns for thousands to millions of individuals?***



# Smart Phones Enable Long-Term GPS Data Collection (Passively) for Large Populations

The screenshot displays the Google Maps Timeline interface for a cycling trip on August 23, 2017. The left sidebar shows the trip details:

- Home** (3284 SE Safe Harbor St, Corvallis, OR 97333) at 8:09 AM.
- Cycling - 3.1 mi** (19 mins).
- Oregon State University** (8:28 AM - 4:20 PM):
  - College of Public Health & Human Sciences
  - Milne Computer Center
  - Option to add a stop in Oregon State University.
- Cycling - 1.2 mi** (9 mins).
- Sky High Brewing & Pub** (160 NW Jackson Ave, Corvallis, OR 97330) from 4:30 PM to 5:01 PM.

The main map shows a green cycling route starting from 'Home', heading north to Oregon State University, then east to Sky High Brewing & Pub, and finally south back to Home. The map includes labels for streets like Harrison Blvd, Van Buren Ave, and Peoria Rd, as well as the Willamette River and Marys River. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar and a notification bar with a 'MANAGE LOCATION HISTORY' button.

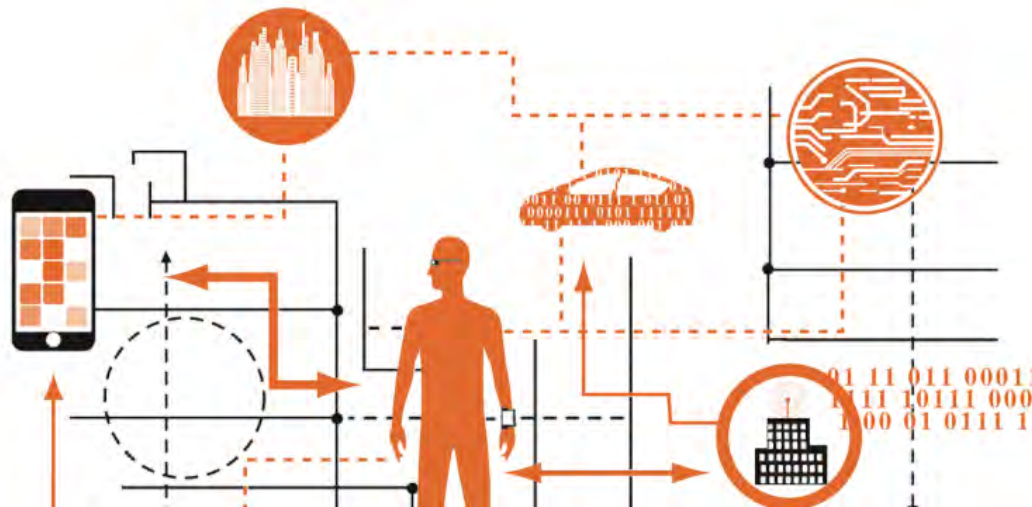


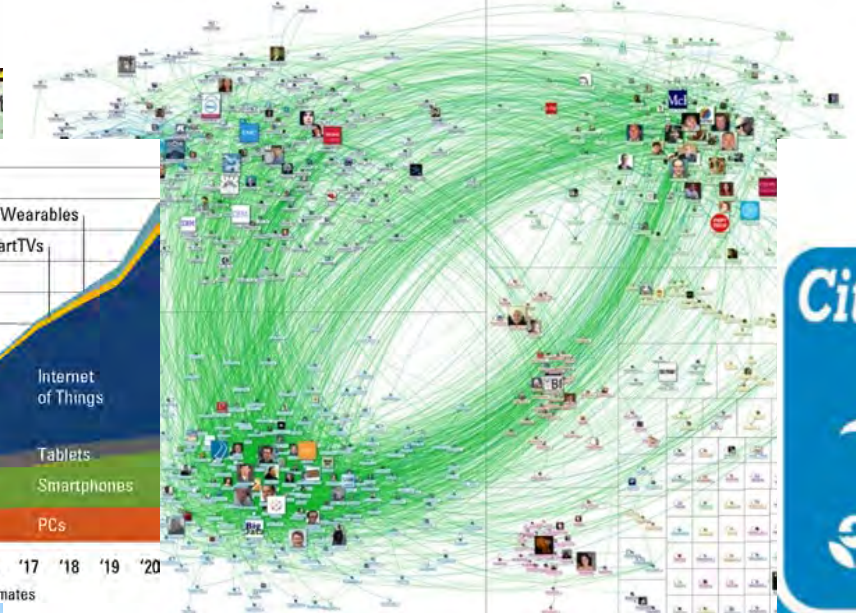
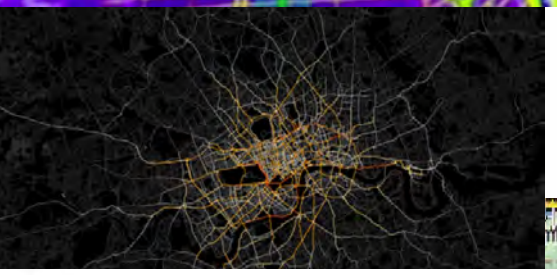
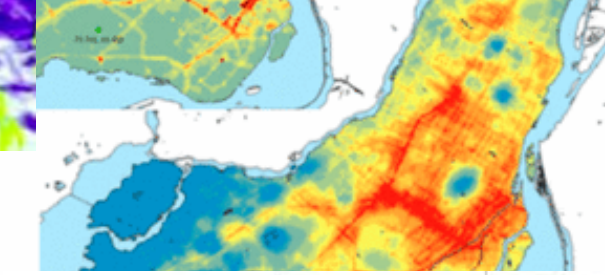
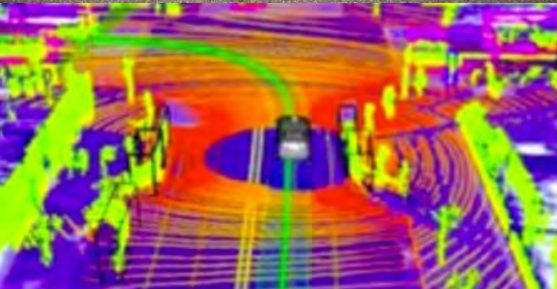
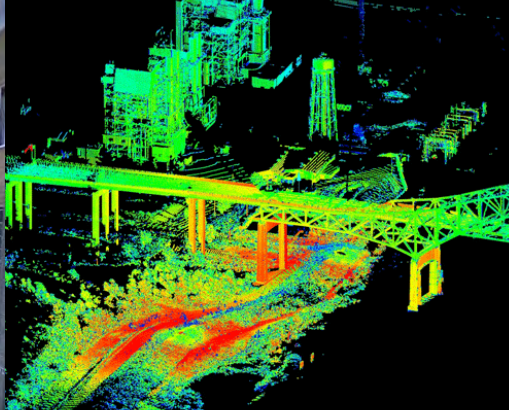
# GTL Potential for Environmental Epidemiology

1. Evaluating and applying Google Timeline Data for built environment and physical activity research. *NIEHS*
  - Examine feasibility of collecting GTL data in the WSTR (current response rate ~25%, but early!)
  - Compare accuracy for 288 individuals with GPS monitoring collected.
  - Develop automated pipeline so individuals do not need to provide raw data.
2. Use of Google Timeline Data to assess outdoor physical activity, green space exposure, and their impact on mental health during the COVID-19 stay-at-home orders. *OBSSR*
  - Contact 3,000 participants in the ongoing WSTR COVID study to integrate GTL data.

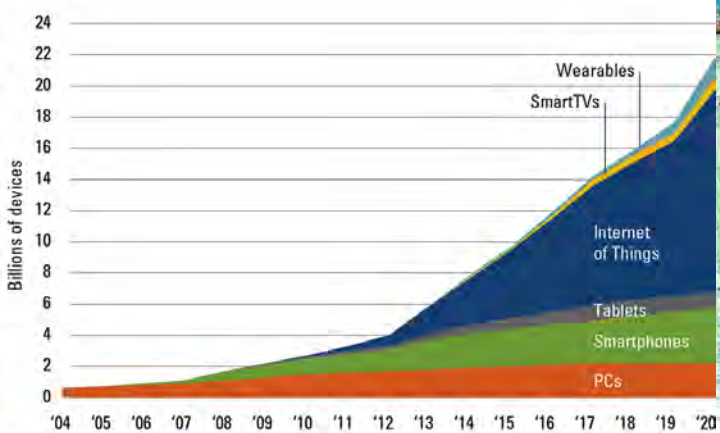
# Big Data: More and New Data

1. Better measures and models of hazards.
2. Examine cumulative impacts of environmental exposures (exposome).
3. Image based exposure assessments.
4. Big Data + robust study designs!





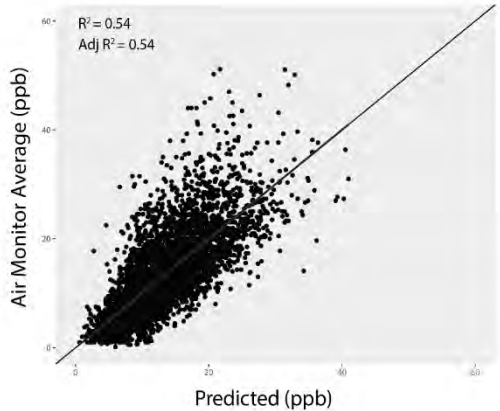
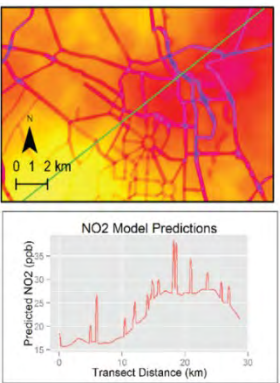
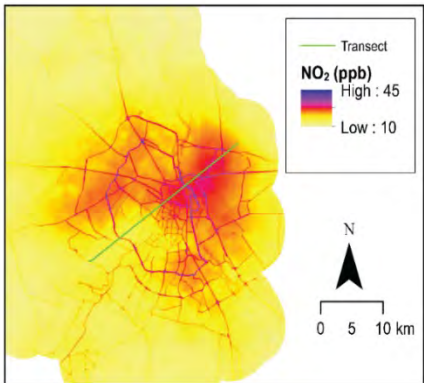
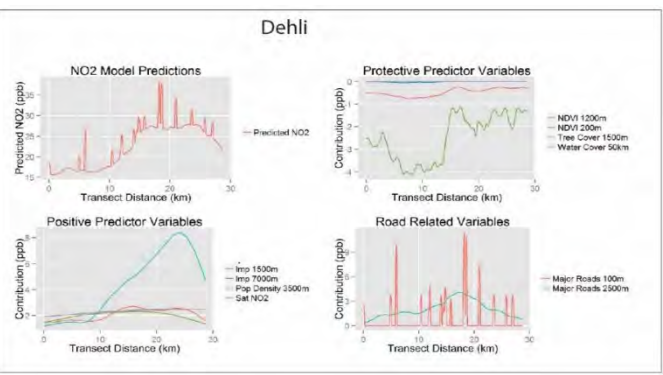
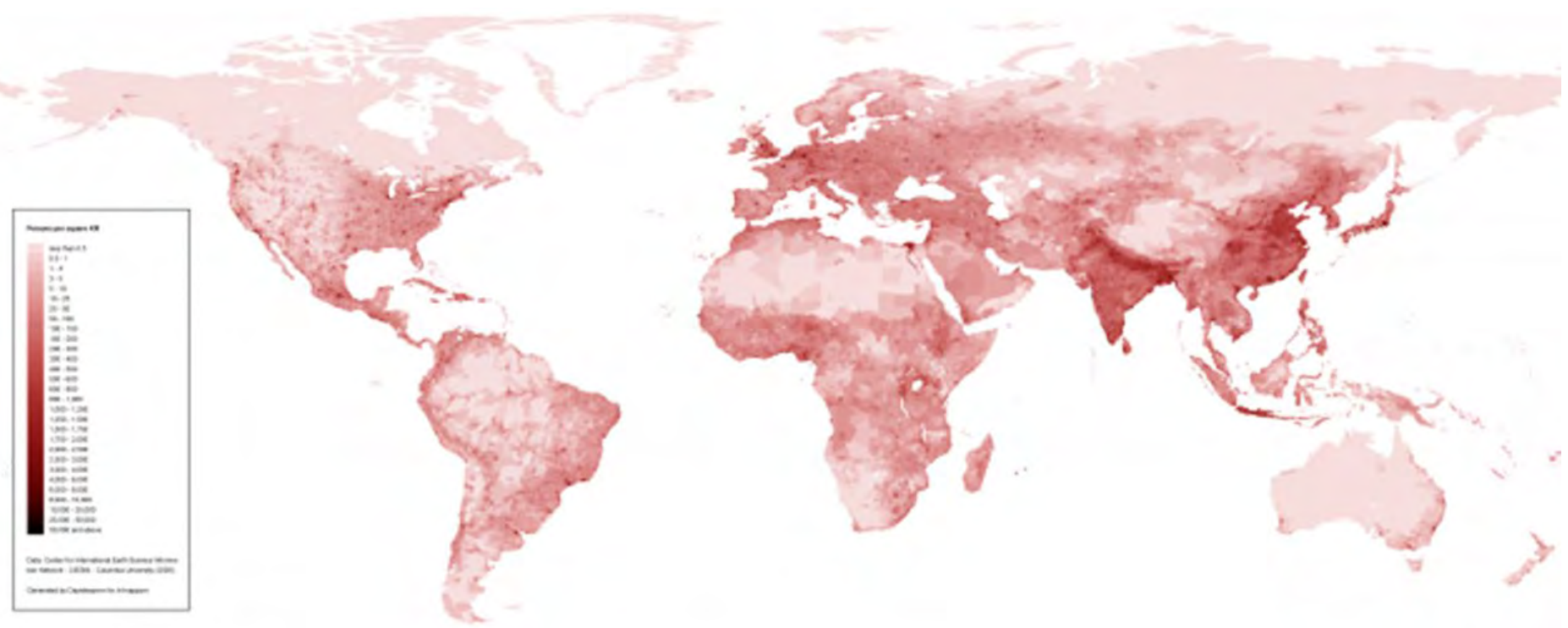
DATA MINE  
THE PLANET



Sources: Gartner, IDC, Strategy Analytics, Machina research, company filings, BII estimates



# Global LUR NO<sub>2</sub> model (100 meters) created from 5,220 monitors in 58 countries



Scripts Docs Assets

ter scripts...

Owner (1)

- users/phystad/defa...
  - Canada\_NO2\_LUR
    - NO2\_Predictors
  - PURE
    - PURE\_Locatio...
    - CHILD City Land...

Global NO2 \*

Get Link

Save

Run

Reset



```

Imports (1 entry)
  var globalno2: Image users/phystad/Global_no2 (1 band)
1 Map.addLayer(globalno2);

```

Inspector Console Tasks

Use print(...) to write to this console.

Map navigation icons: Hand, Peg, Line, Share

Map zoom controls: +, -



Layers Map Satellite

**Scripts** Docs Assets

er scripts...

**Owner (1)**

- users/phystad/defa...
  - Canada\_NO2\_LUR
    - NO2\_Predictors
  - PURE
    - PURE\_Locatio...
  - CHILD City Land...

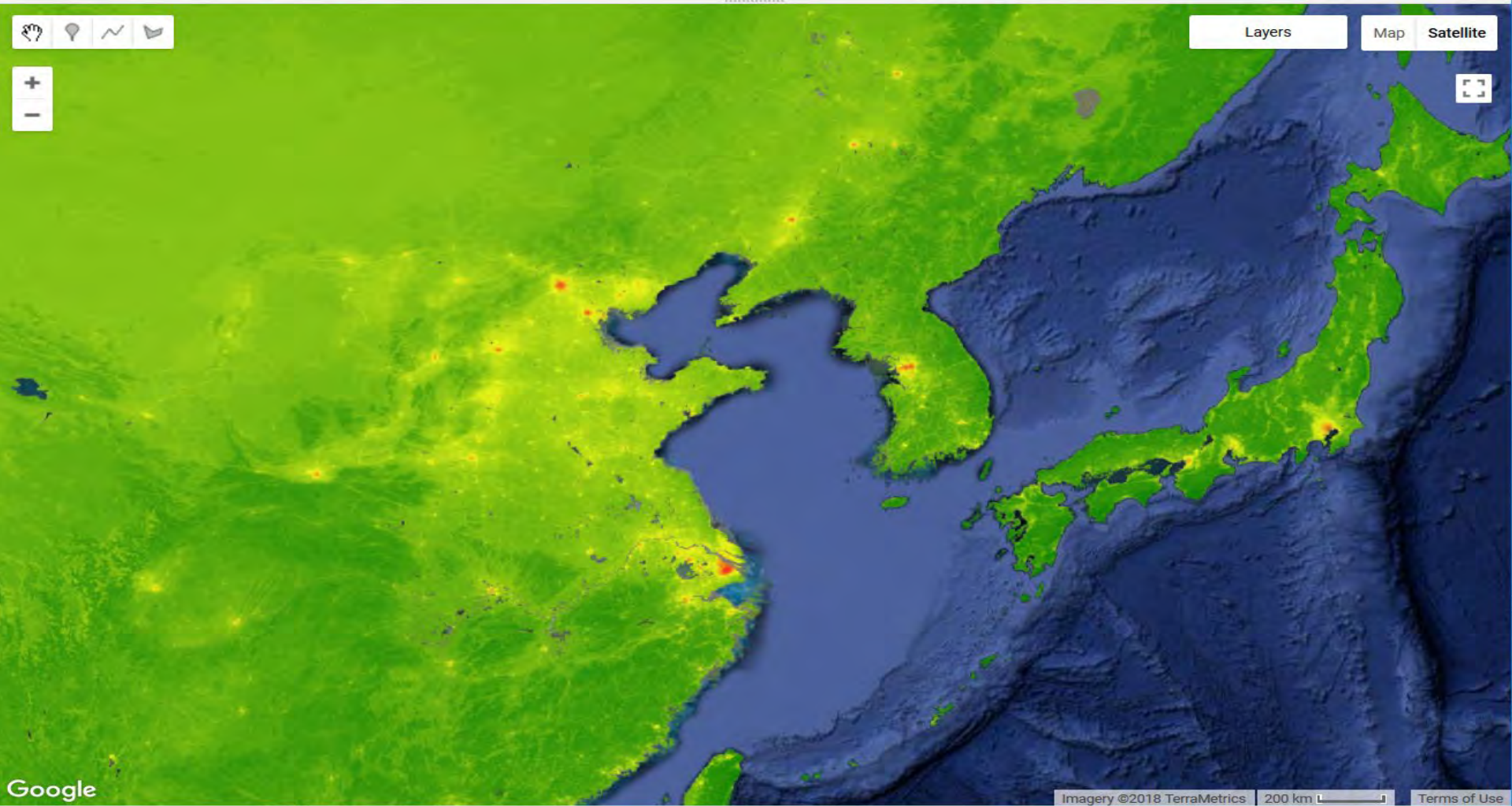
**Global NO2 \*** Get Link Save ▾ Run Reset ▾ ⚙️

```

Imports (1 entry)
  var globalno2: Image users/phystad/Global_no2 (1 band)
1 Map.addLayer(globalno2);
  
```

**Inspector Console Tasks**

Use print(...) to write to this console.





Scripts Docs Assets

ter scripts...

Owner (1)

- users/phystad/defa...
  - Canada\_NO2\_LUR
    - NO2\_Predictors
  - PURE
    - PURE\_Locatio...
    - CHILD City Land...

Global NO2 \*

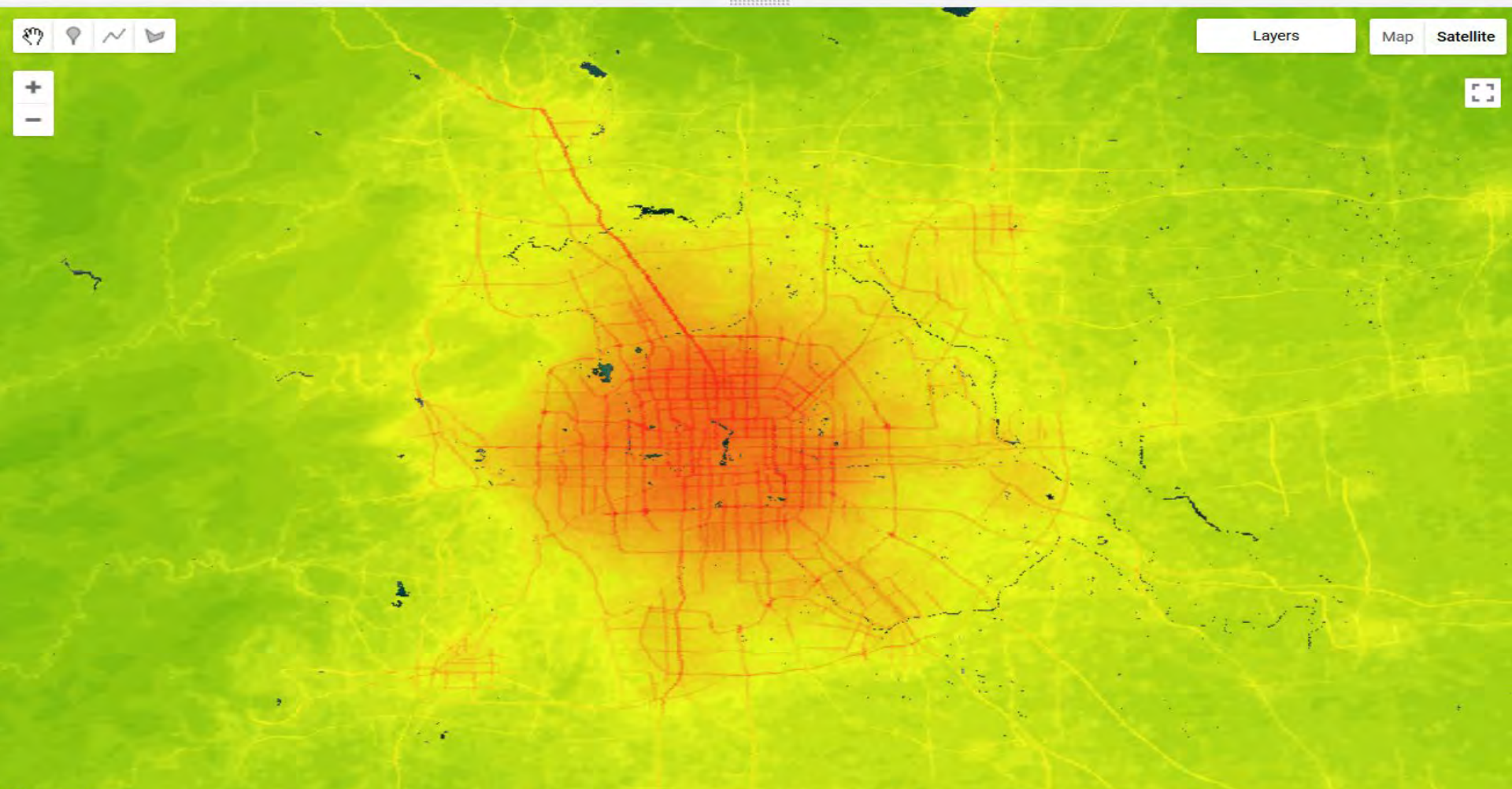
Get Link Save Run Reset

```

Imports (1 entry)
  var globalno2: Image users/phystad/Global_no2 (1 band)
1 Map.addLayer(globalno2);
  
```

Inspector Console Tasks

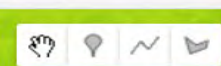
Use print(...) to write to this console.



- users/phystad/defa...
- Canada\_NO2\_LUR
  - NO2\_Predictors
- PURE
  - PURE\_Locatio...
  - CHILD City Land...

```
Imports (1 entry)
  var globalno2: Image users/phystad/Global_no2 (1 band)
1 Map.addLayer(globalno2);
```

Use print(...) to write to this console.



Scripts Docs Assets

ter scripts...

Owner (1)

- users/phystad/defa...
  - Canada\_NO2\_LUR
    - NO2\_Predictors
  - PURE
    - PURE\_Locatio...
    - CHILD City Land...

Global NO2 \*

Get Link Save Run Reset

```

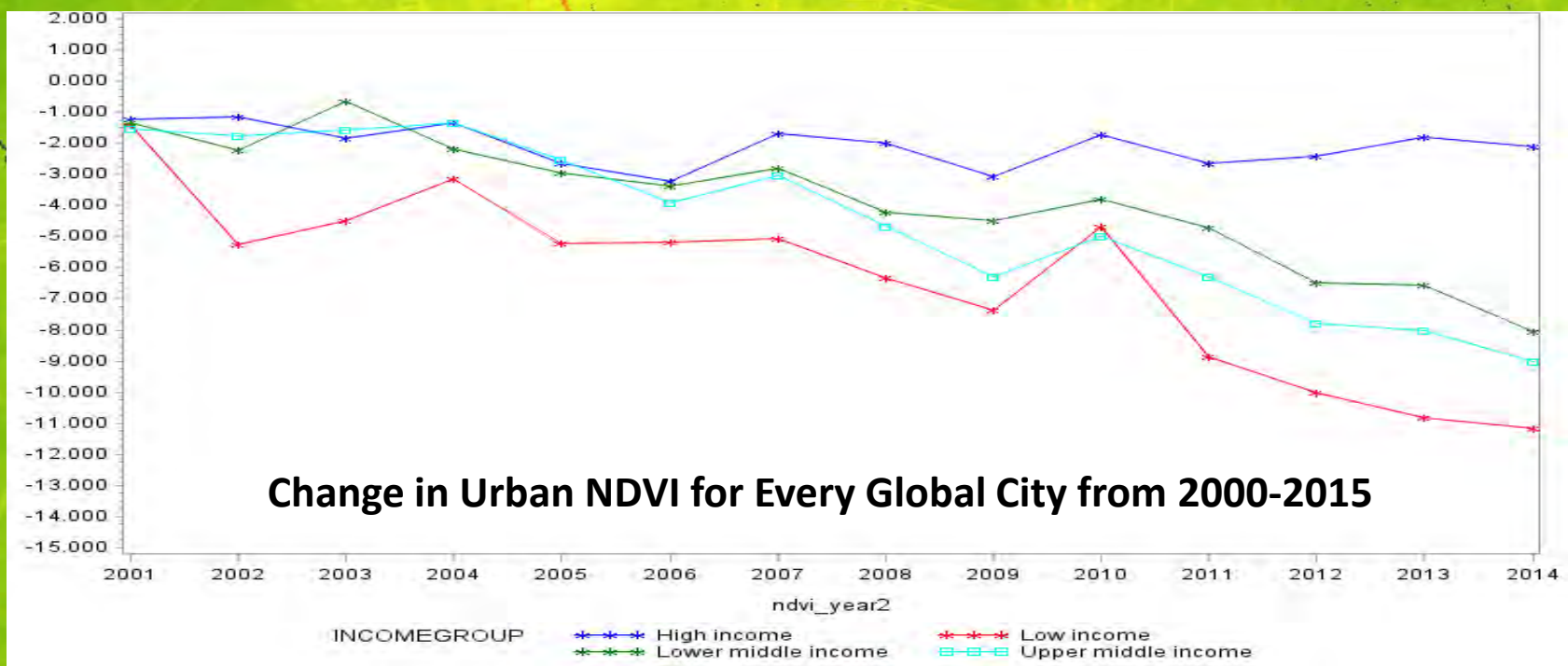
Imports (1 entry)
  var globalno2: Image users/phystad/Global_no2 (1 band)
1 Map.addLayer(globalno2);
  
```

Inspector Console Tasks

Use print(...) to write to this console.

Map navigation icons: hand, location pin, line, bird, zoom in (+), zoom out (-)

Layers Map Satellite



# Google Earth Engine Boot Camp: Methods for Using Satellite and Geospatial Data for Environmental Exposure Science



**The next live-stream, virtual Google Earth Engine Boot Camp is June 21-22, 2021. Join the email list below to hear about registration opening!**

The Google Earth Engine Boot Camp is a two-day intensive training workshop that includes seminars and hands-on case-studies to provide an overview of concepts, techniques, applications and data analysis methods for using the Google Earth Engine to estimate environmental exposures for health research.

[SUBSCRIBE FOR UPDATES](#)

Subscribe for updates on registration and scholarship dates, deadlines, and announcements.

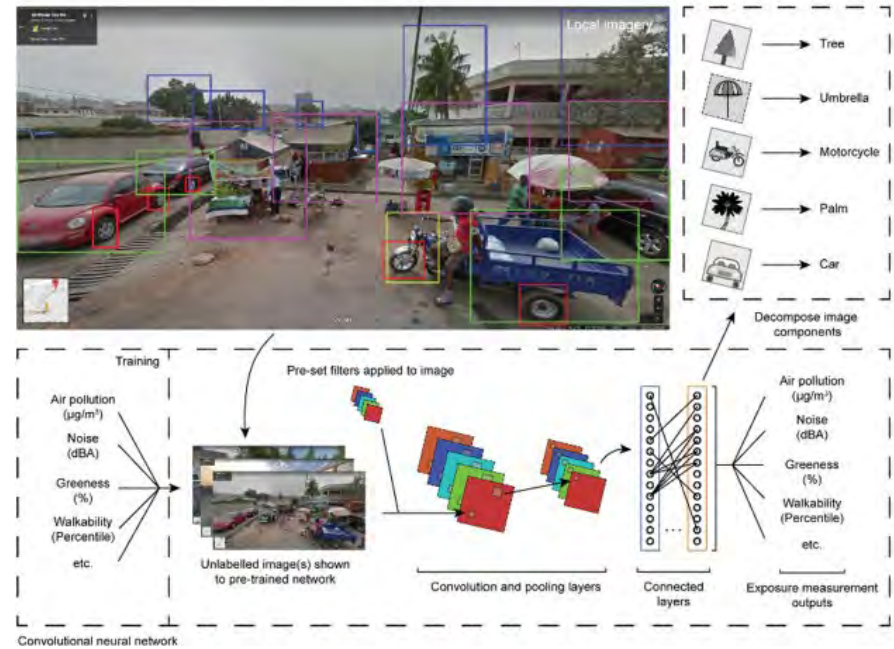
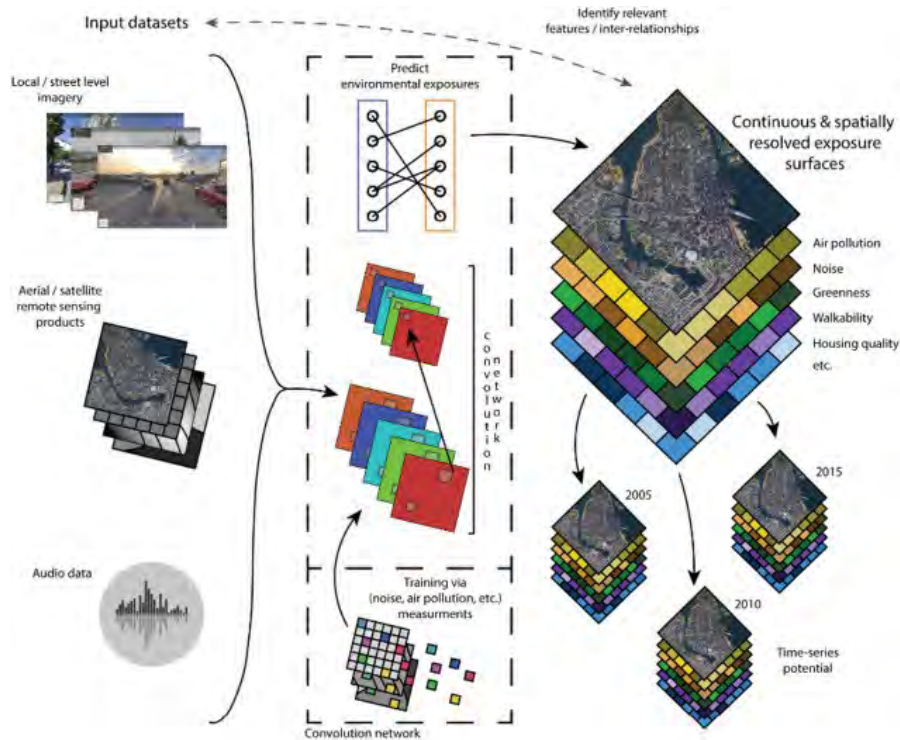
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*[Jump to: Overview](#) | [Prerequisites](#) | [Instructors](#) | [Scholarships](#) | [Locations](#) | [Registration Fees](#) | [Additional Information](#)*

# Image Based Environmental Exposure Assessment



# A picture tells a thousand...exposures: Images + Deep Learning Models



# Assessing Green Space Exposure



300 Individuals with GPS Monitored for 2 weeks:  
= 3.4 million GSV images (~10 TB, 120 days to process).

# Street View Image Segmentation



Selected pixel-level features segmented by the PSPNet algorithm for each GSV image

| Exposure Measure       | Segmentation Classes Included   |
|------------------------|---|
| Physical Features      | 'wall', 'building', 'road', 'sidewalk', 'house', 'fence', 'signboard', 'skyscraper', 'path', 'stairs', 'door', 'bridge', 'bench', 'awning', 'streetlight', 'pole', 'fountain', 'swimming pool', 'sculpture', 'traffic light', |
| Accessibility Features | 'sidewalk', 'escalator', 'path', 'stairs', 'stairway', 'streetlight', 'bench', 'step'   |
| Natural Features       | 'tree', 'grass', 'plant', 'field', 'flower', 'water', 'sea', 'waterfall', 'lake', 'mountain', 'rock', 'sand', 'hill',   |
| Green Space            | 'tree', 'grass', 'plant', 'field', 'flower'   |
| Trees                  | 'tree'  |
| Blue Space             | 'water', 'sea', 'waterfall', 'lake'   |



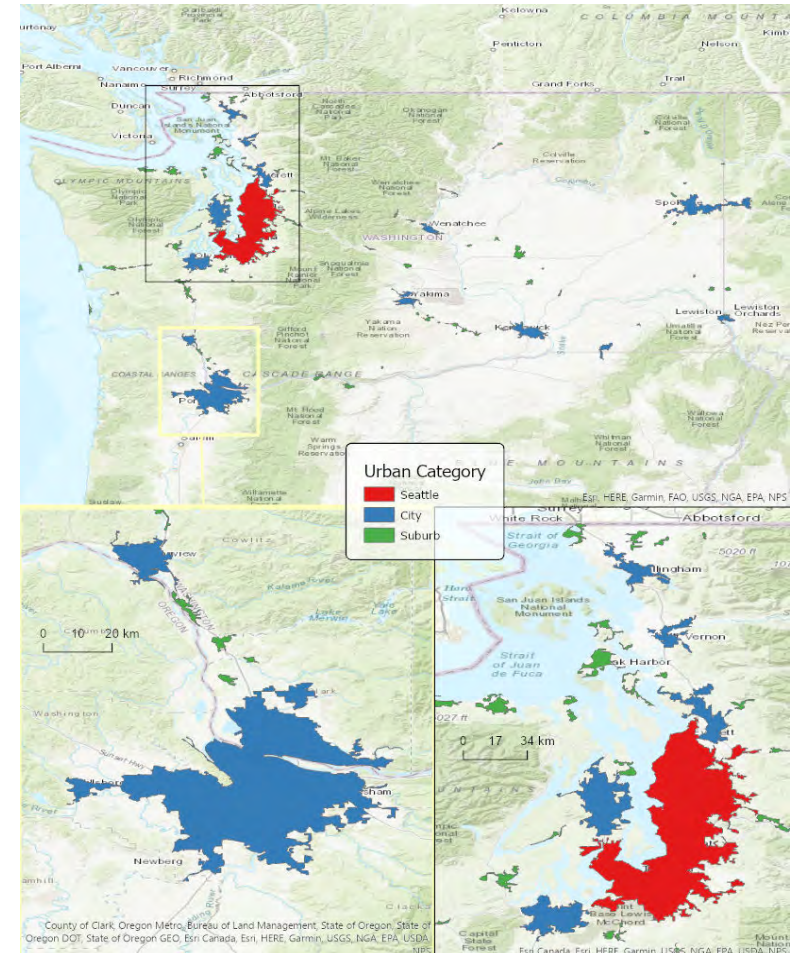
# Predicting Complex Constructs

- Health and behaviour is influenced by perceptions of the local environment.
- Difficult to objectively capture perceptions in large health studies.
- Develop deep learning models to predict:
  - Green space quality
  - Safety
  - Beauty
  - Stressfulness



# Deep Learning of Street View Imagery to Assess Urban Green Space Relationships with Mental Health: A Twin Study

- Create training image dataset based on urban categories (150,000 street view images)
- Collect perception data using crowdsourced methods.
- Develop prediction models using transfer learning methods and deep learning models.
- Apply model to street view imagery around residential locations.



# Street View Imagery

- For each location download 4 images.
- Adjust for difference between compass and street heading.
- Run Segmentation models to ensure diversity of built environment features.



Compass Heading: 0°  
Vehicle Heading: 318°



Compass Heading: 90°  
Vehicle Heading: 48°



Compass Heading: 42°  
Vehicle Heading: 0°



Compass Heading: 132°  
Vehicle Heading: 90°

# Crowd-Sourcing Perceptions

## 2. Which street has a higher quality of nature?

Move the slider left or right to make your choice. Move the slider farther if you feel more strongly about your choice. You cannot rank the images as equal.

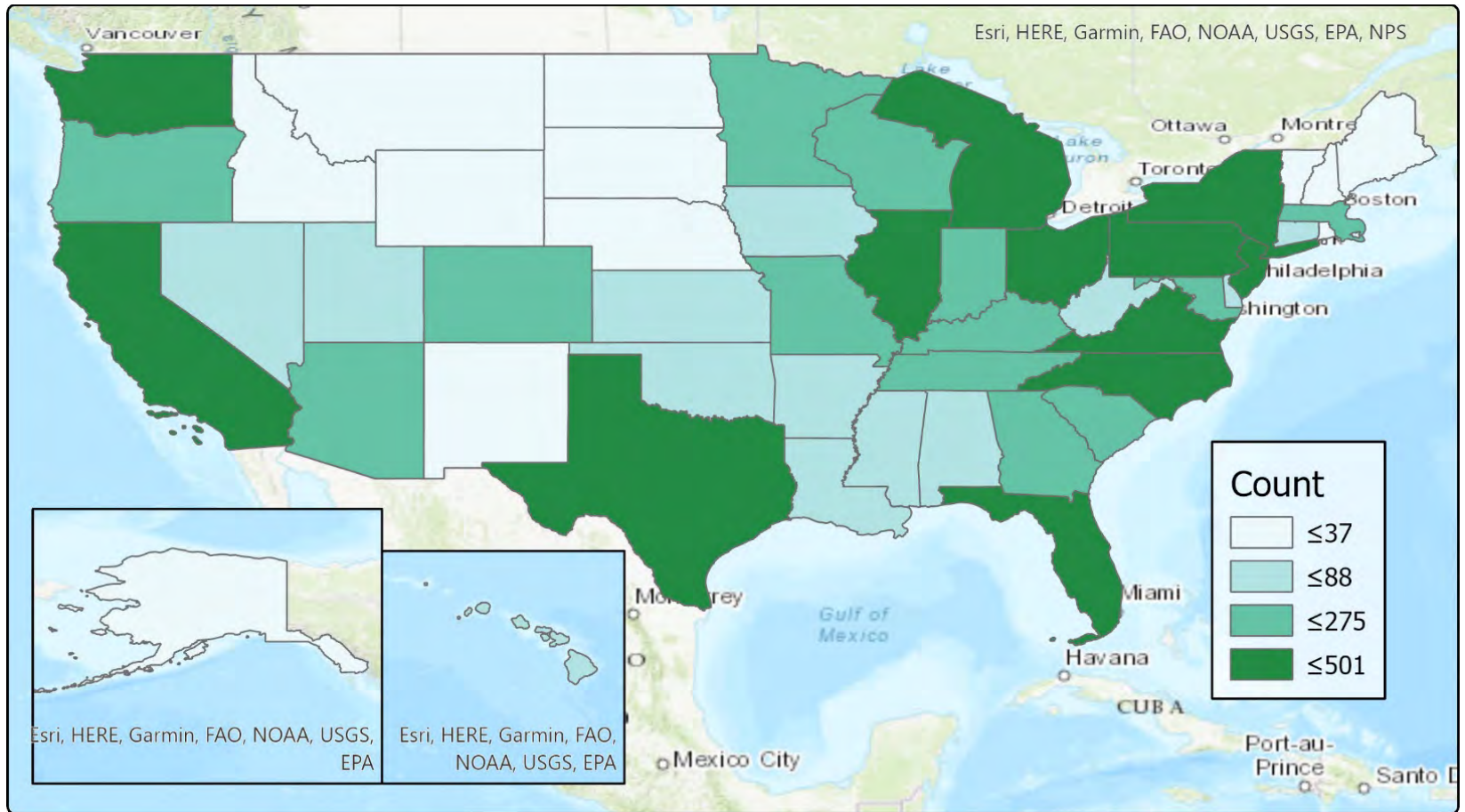
left street has a higher quality of nature



right street has a higher quality of nature



# Voter Distribution

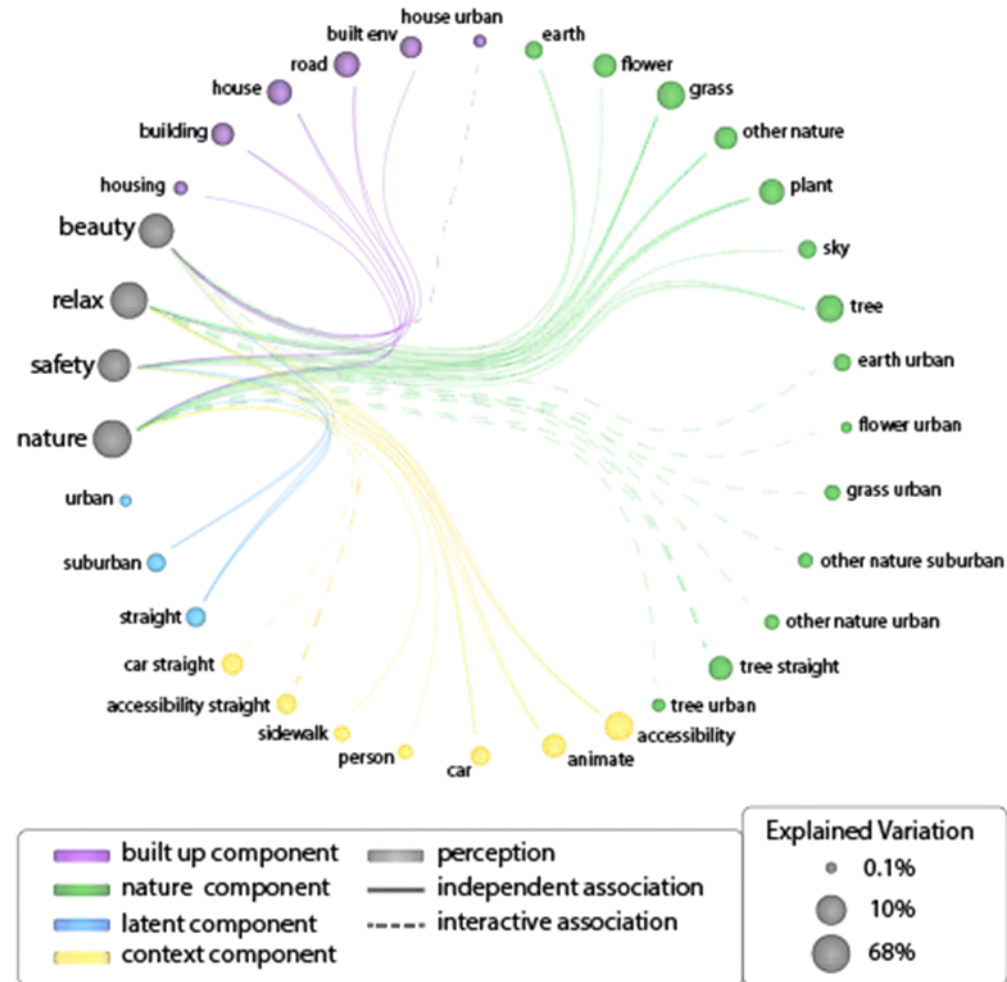


# Score Distribution

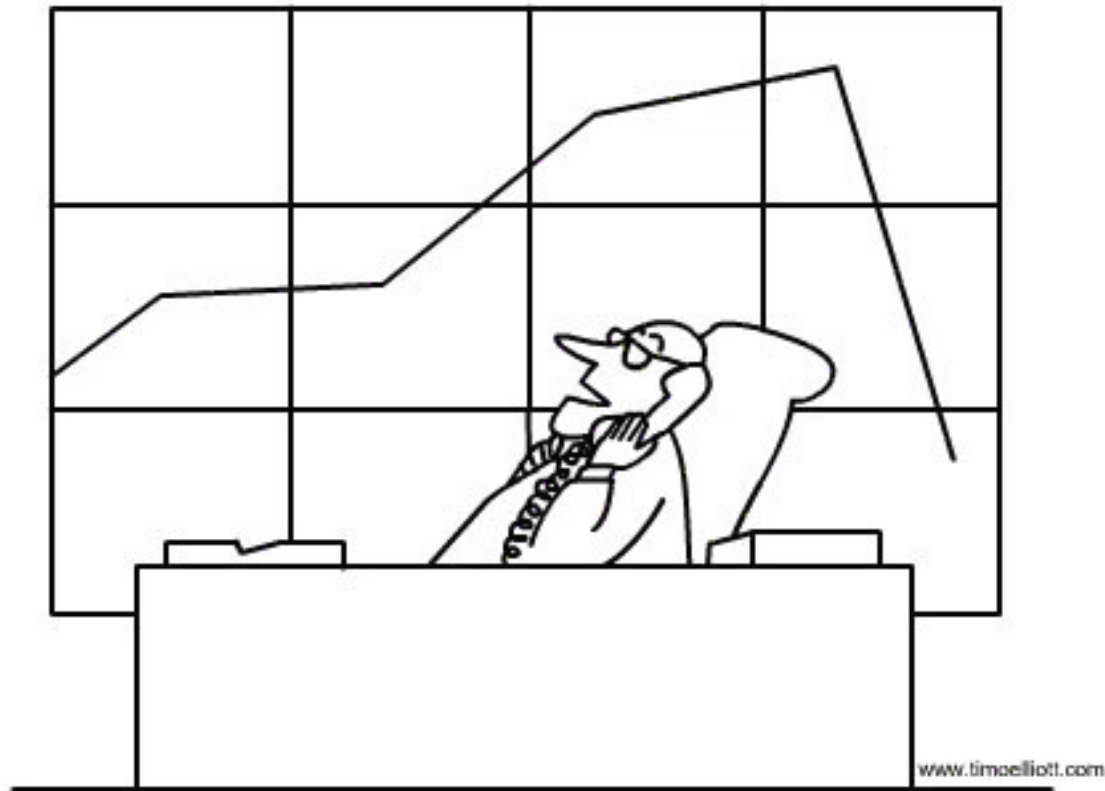


# Deep Learning Model Results – Predicting Winner from Image Pairs

| Metric              | Initial PlacePulse Data (n=1.2 million) | Refined Using Washington Images (n=30,000) |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Safety              | 63.50%                                  | 67.42%                                     |
| Relaxing            | 66.39%                                  | 72.16%                                     |
| Beauty              | 63.67%                                  | 69.11%                                     |
| Green Space Quality | na                                      | 76.74%                                     |



# Big Data ≠ Better Information



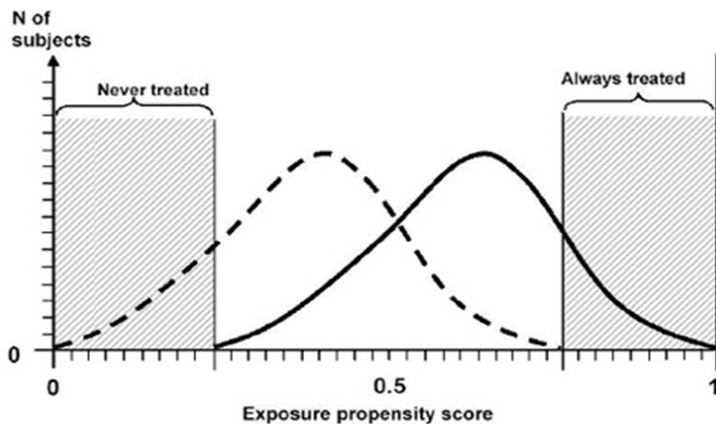
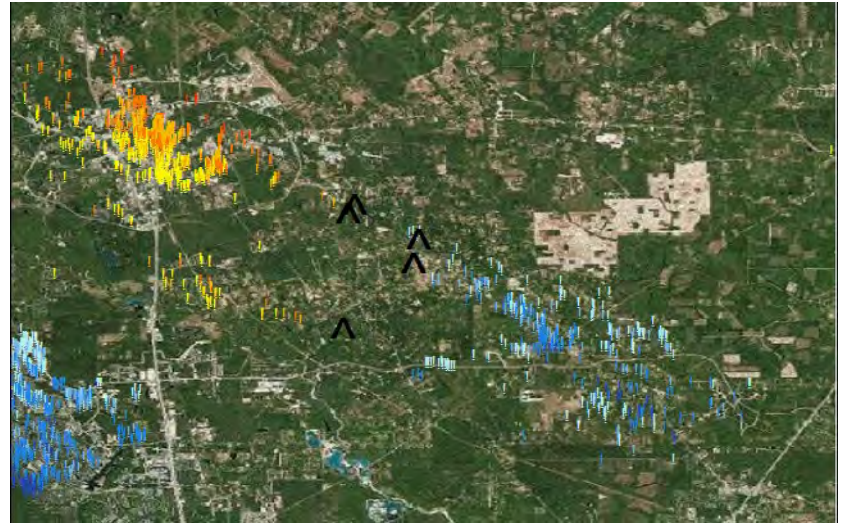
*"Yes, I have indeed come to a strategic decision:  
I'm going to pretend the bad data doesn't exist..."*



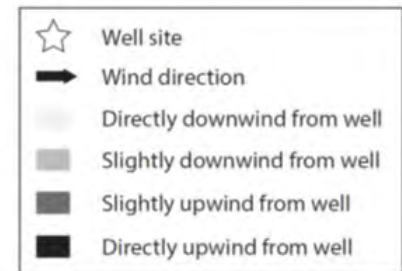
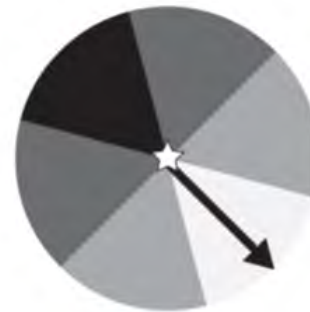
# **BIG Data + Robust Study Design = Better Environmental Epidemiology**

- Big data can reduce exposure measurement error.
- Big data provides more flexibility for exposure assessment methods and study design.
- Can ensure exposure method unrelated to SES and other potential confounding factors.
  - Instrumental variables
- Capitalize on natural experiments and integrate causal inference methods.
  - Difference-in-difference analysis.

# E.g., Matching Counterfactual Populations for Oil and Gas Epidemiological Studies



— = Treated subjects  
- - - = Untreated subjects

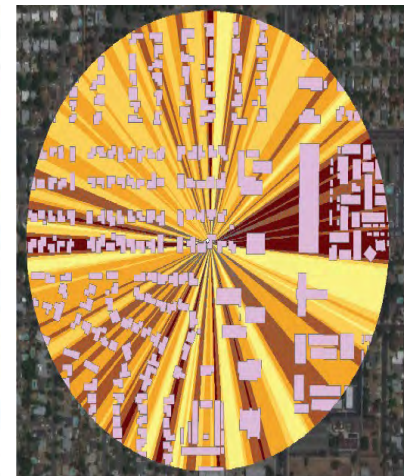
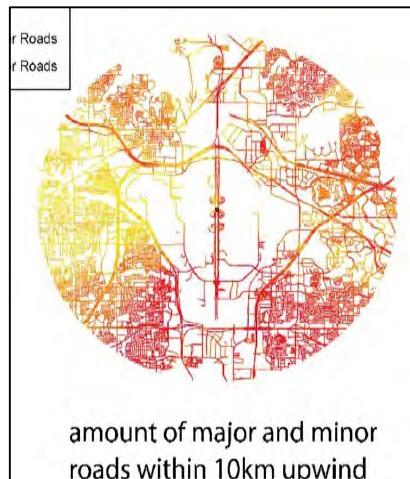
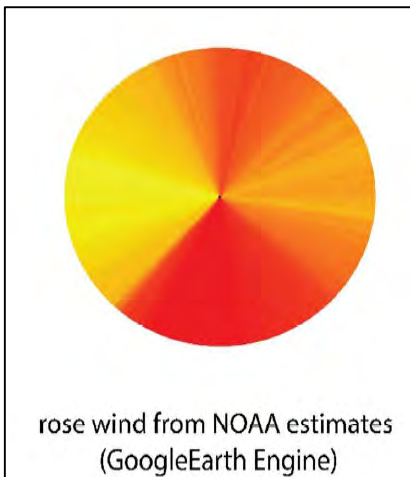


# E.g., Incorporating Wind into Air Pollution Exposure Assessments

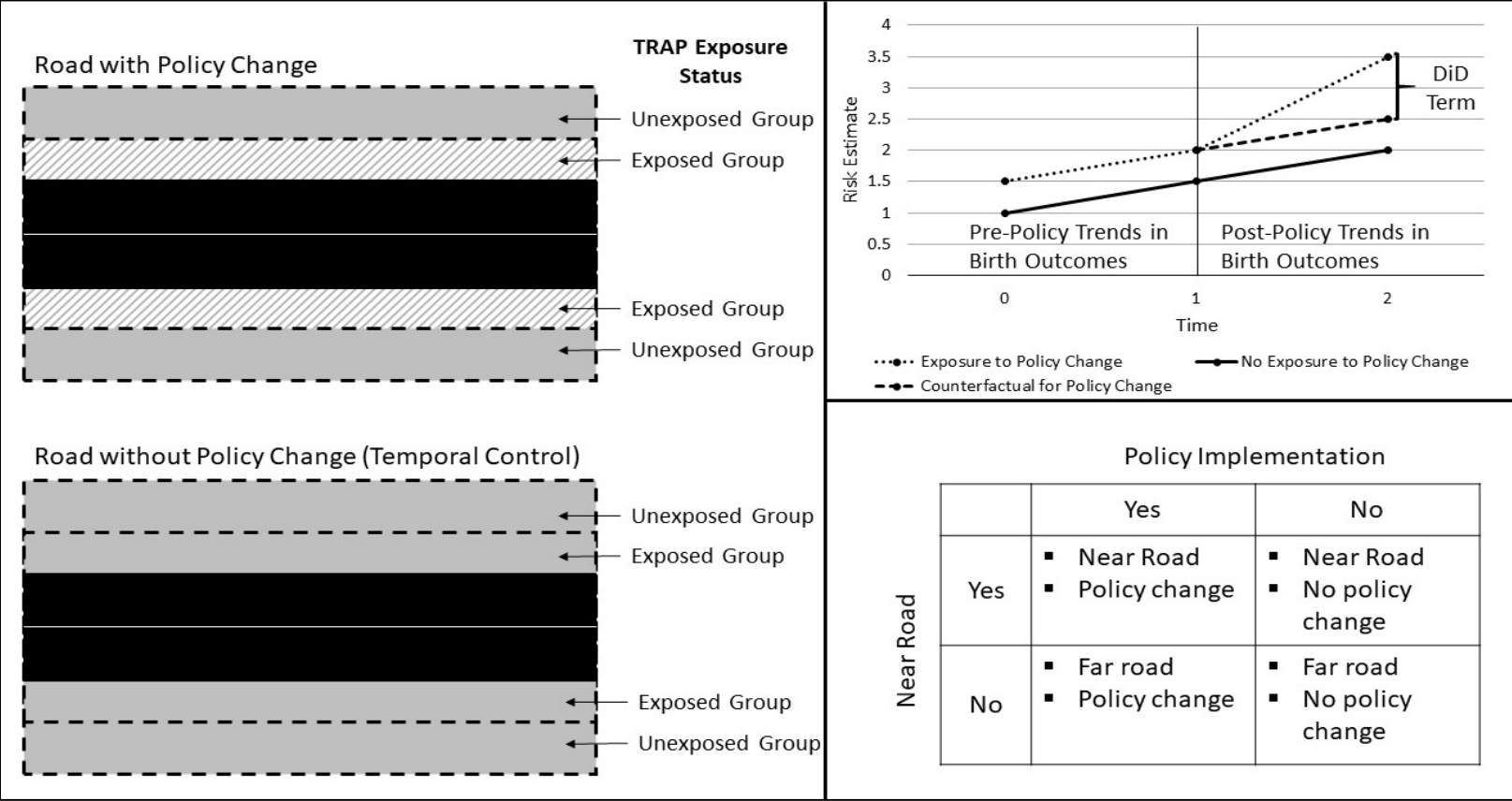


Upwind/Downwind of Roadways

Tree and Building Shielding



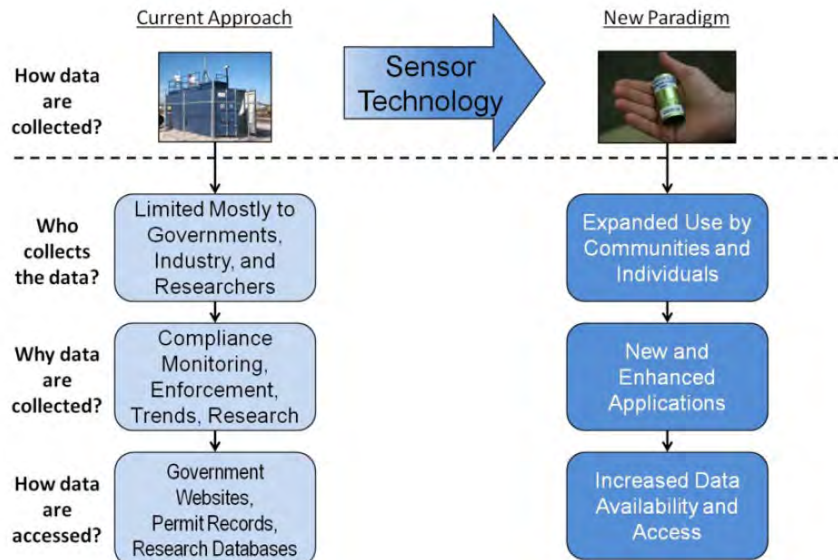
# E.g., Local Congestion Programs, Reductions in Air Pollution, and Impact on Adverse Birth Outcomes

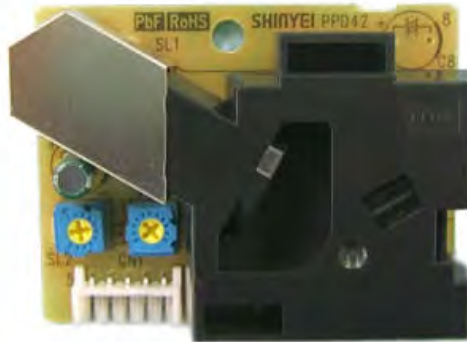
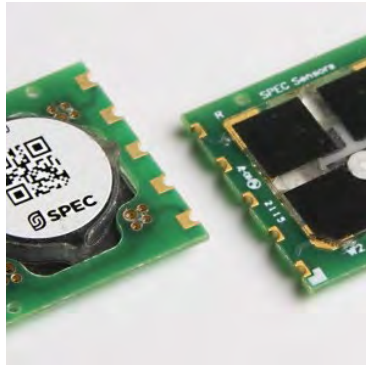


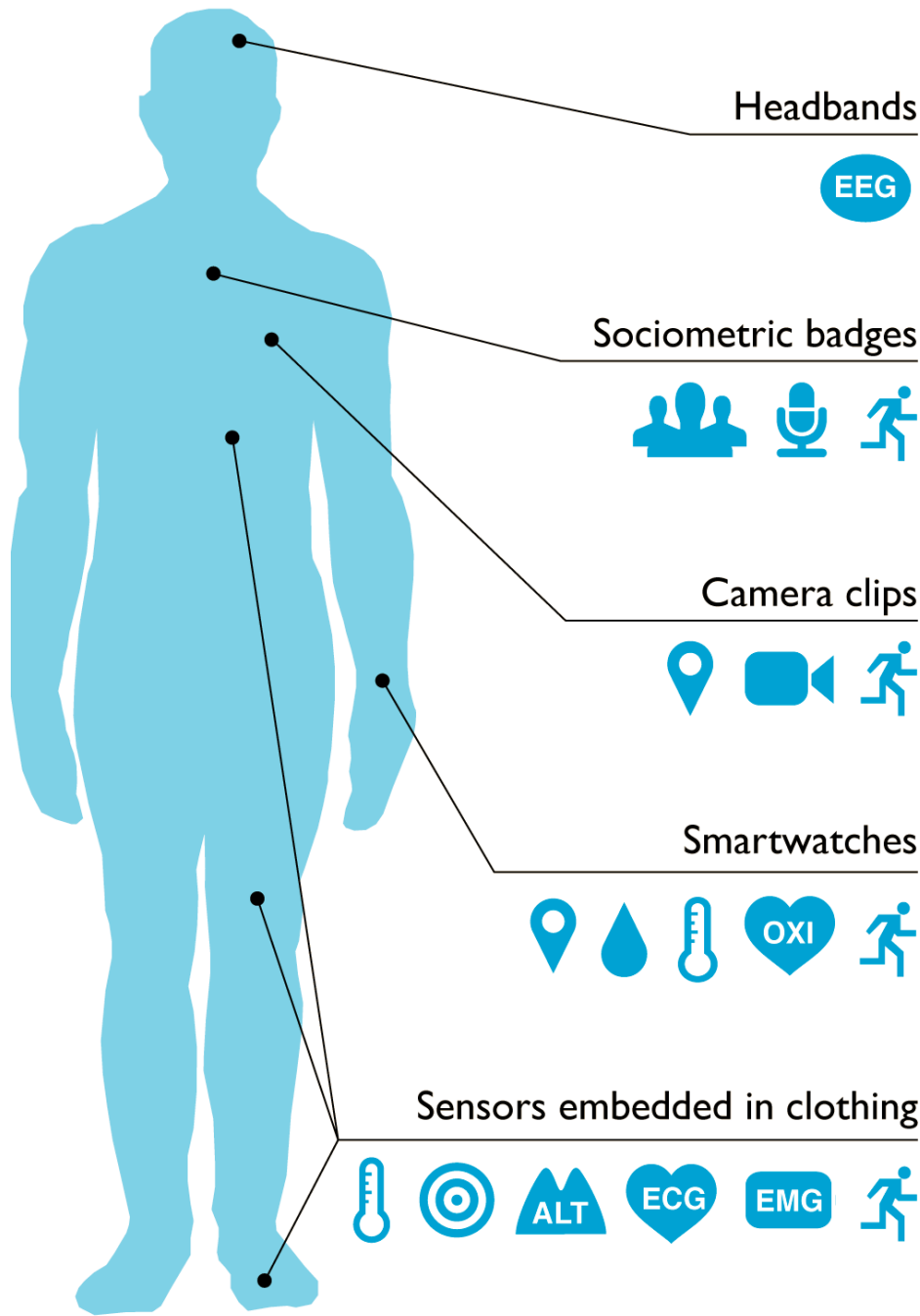
Conceptual Diagram for Proposed Difference-in-Differences Analyses in Aim 2

# Sensors and Personal Measures:

1. The gold standard for external environmental exposures.
2. New paradigm of small inexpensive environmental sensors emerging.
3. Technology changing rapidly!
















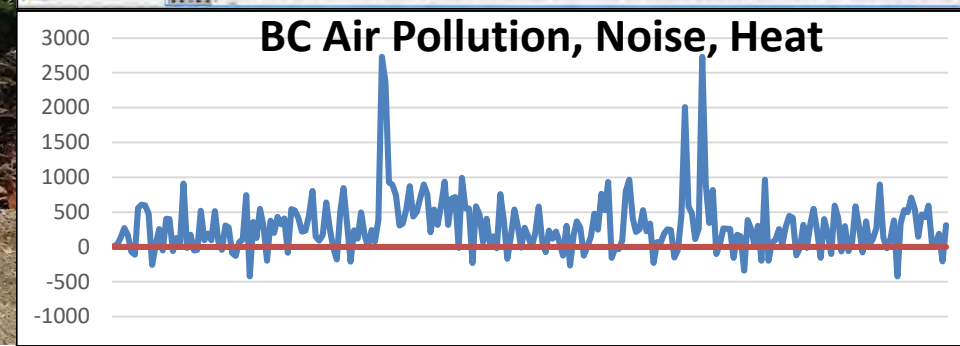
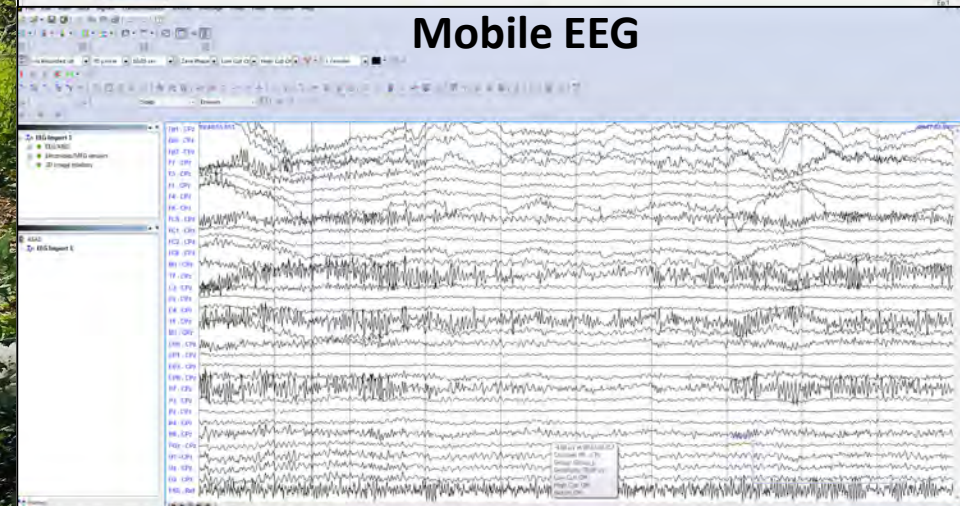
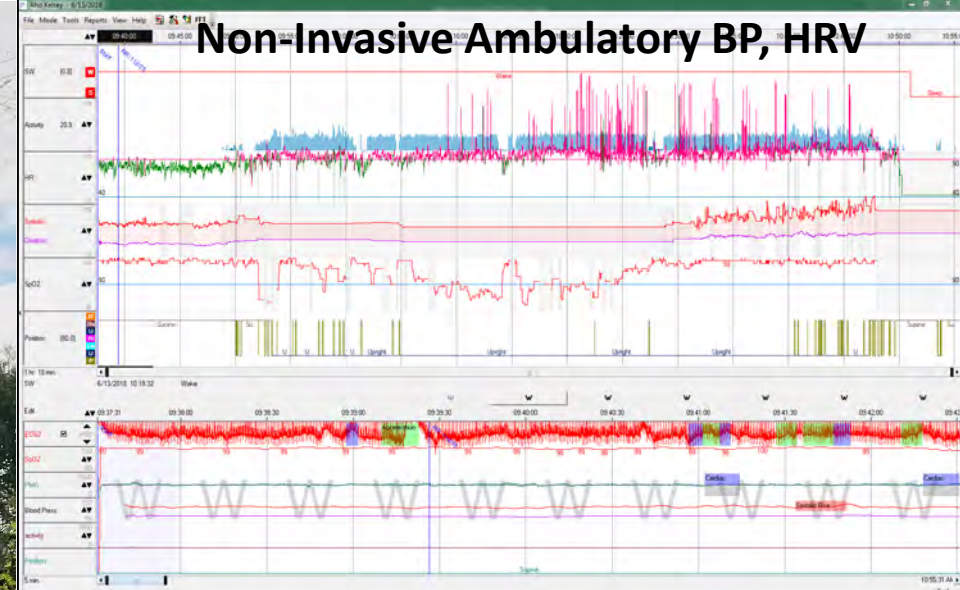




EEG



-  Accelerometer
-  Altimeter
-  Digital camera
-  Electrocardiogram
-  Electromyograph
-  Electroencephalogram
-  Electrodermograph
-  Location GPS
-  Microphone
-  Oximeter
-  Bluetooth proximity
-  Pressure
-  Thermometer

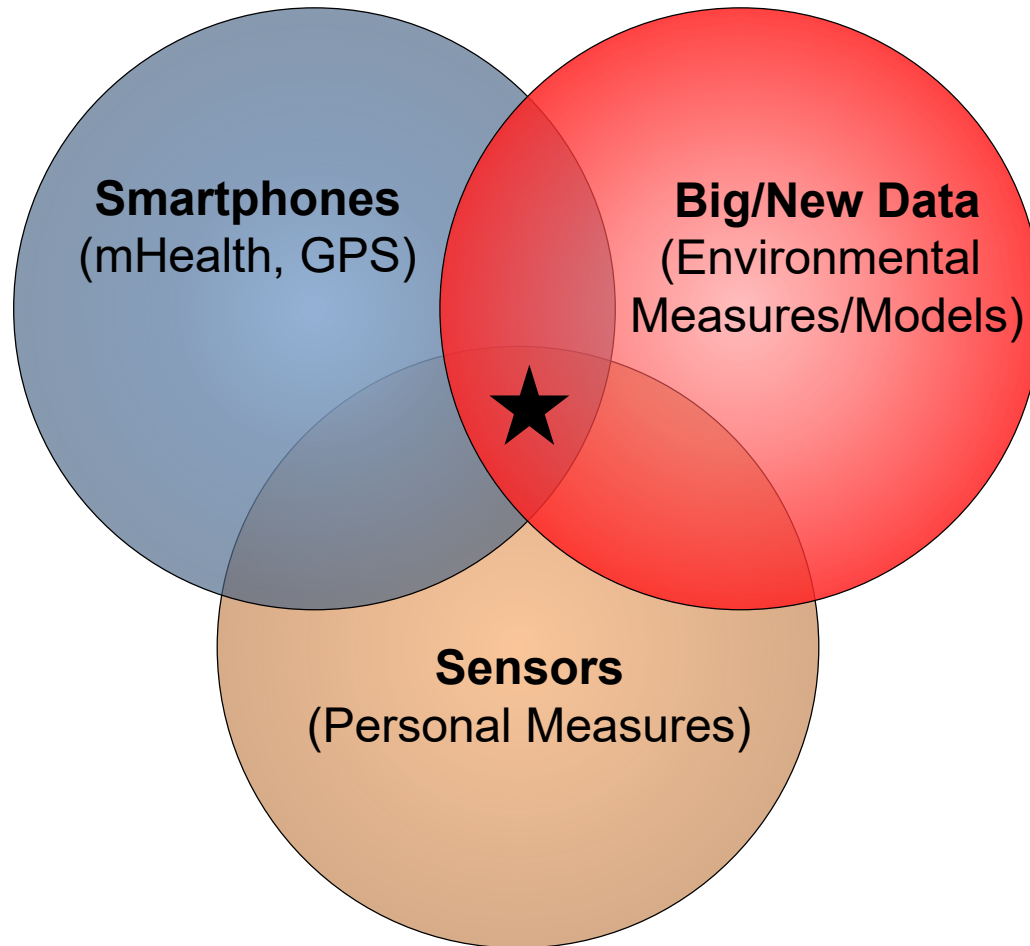




**Not there yet... but sensors evolving rapidly**

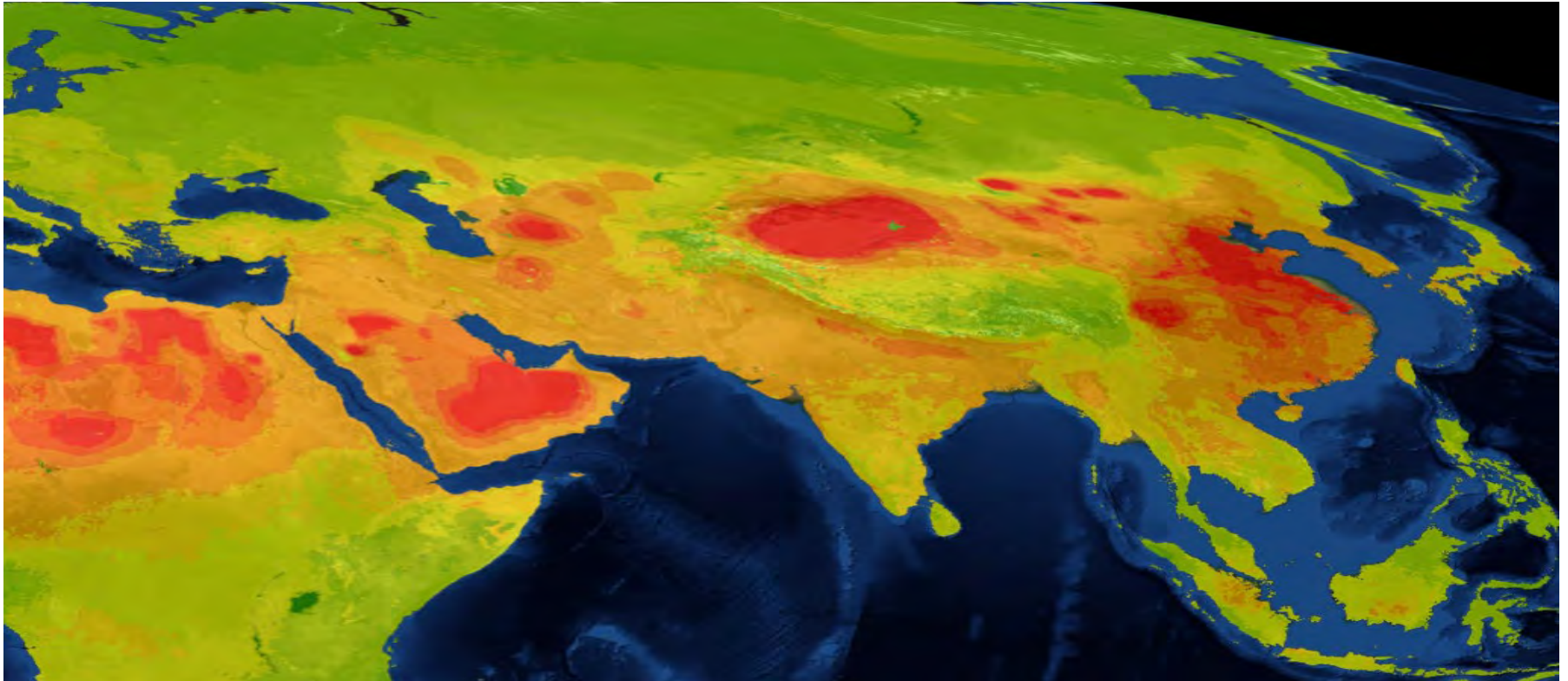


# Pulling it all Together...



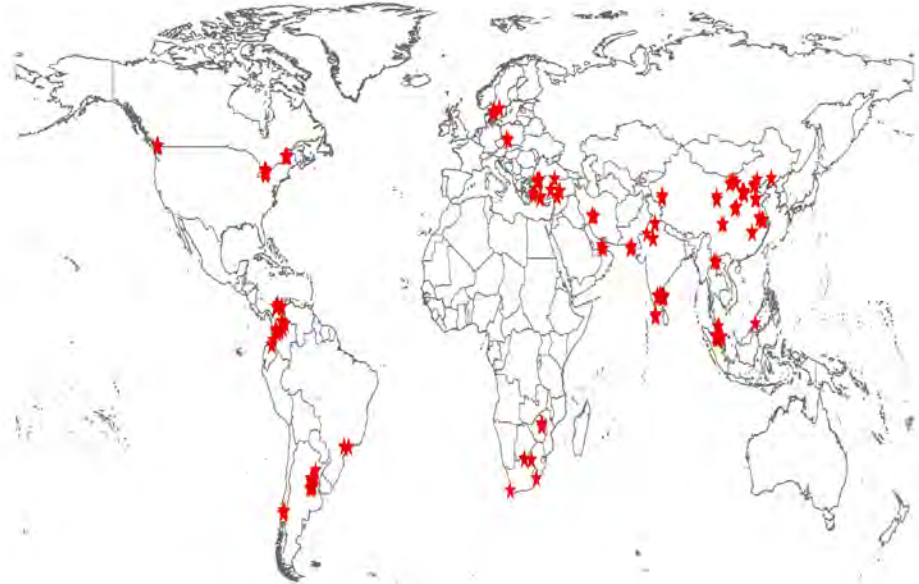
**Closest I have Got 😊**

# **PURE AIR: Global Assessment of Air Pollution and CVD**



# Prospective Urban and Rural Epidemiology (PURE) Study

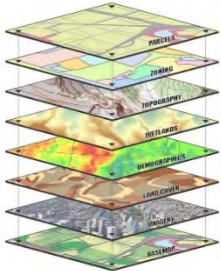
- Prospective cohort study of 160,000 adults aged 35-70.
- Located in 750 communities in 21 countries.
- Comprehensive individuals survey data and medical information collected.
- Followed for 10 years to document incident health events.



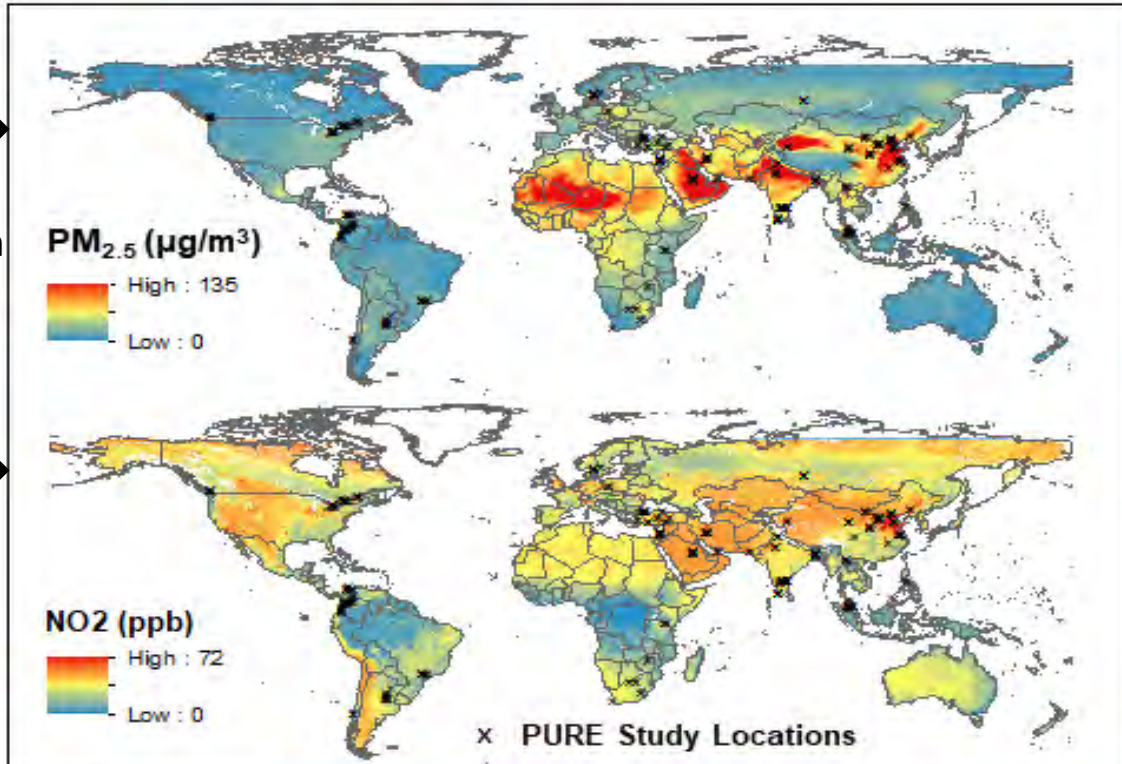
# Air Pollution Exposure Information



PM<sub>2.5</sub>: 1 km Prediction



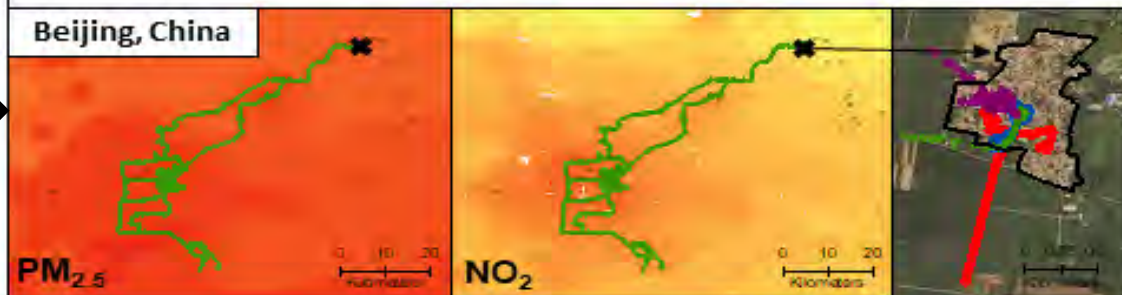
NO<sub>2</sub>: 100 m Prediction



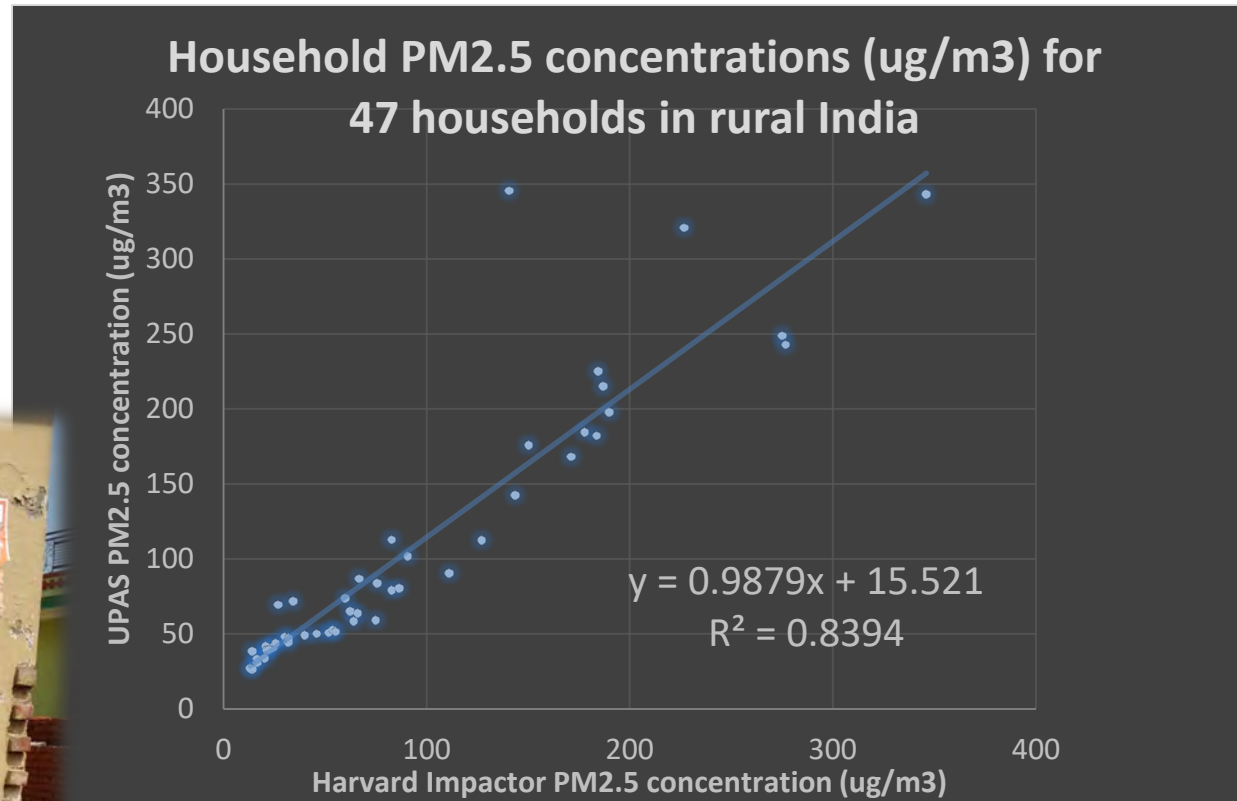
Household & Individual Characteristics



Air Monitoring & GPS (48 hrs)



# Testing Low-Cost Sensors

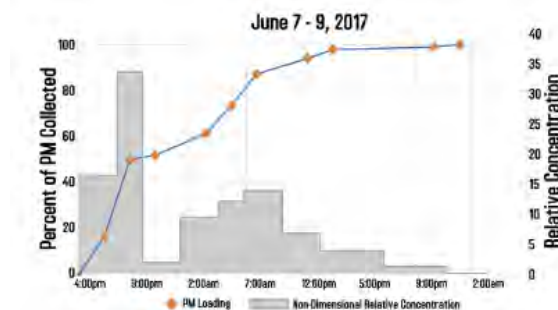


# Air Monitoring

4,500 Households

1,800 Personal Samples

1,000 Wrist Bands  
(1,500 chemicals)



# Integrating Data For Health Analyses?



**Work in Progress and Another Talk....**



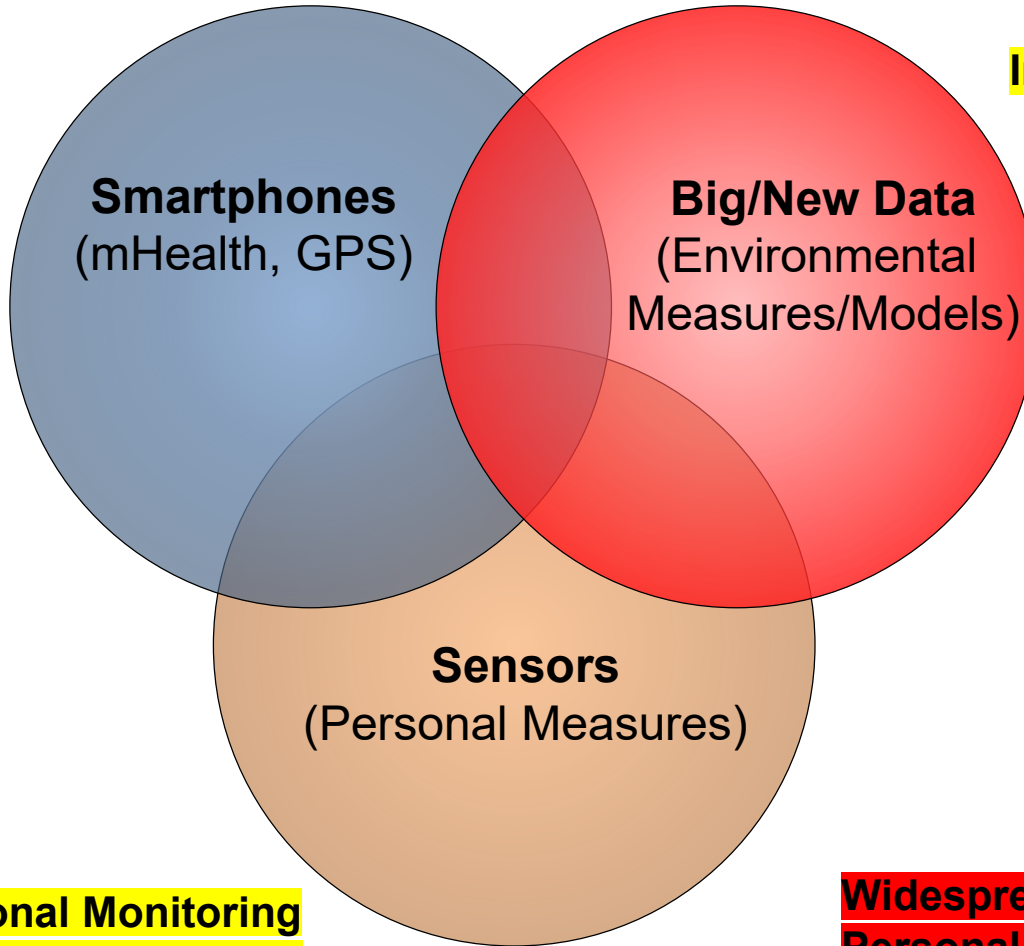
**New Environmental Apps**

**Better Space/Time Models**

**Short-term GPS**  
(entire study populations)

**Image Based Exposures**

**Long-term GPS**  
(entire study populations)



**ML Modelling Methods**

**Citizen Science Monitoring**

**Short-term Personal Monitoring of Large Populations (research)**

**Widespread Consumer Personal Sensors (QS)**

**Long-term Personal Monitoring of Large Populations (research)**

# Acknowledgements

- Collaborators: To many to name but need to specifically recognize Andrew Larkin who leads the data science components of these studies.
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**Thank You. Questions?**

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