





健康领域常用的建成环境审计与仿真工具的发展

第四届空间全生命周期健康国际研讨会系统仿真模型在健康领域的应用 武汉 7.28

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武汉大学空间全生命周期健康国际研究中心 (ISLE)



目录

- 环境暴露与肥胖的关联研究
- ■循证医学式的系统综述框架
- ■地理大数据赋能城市暴露观测
- ■小结与展望

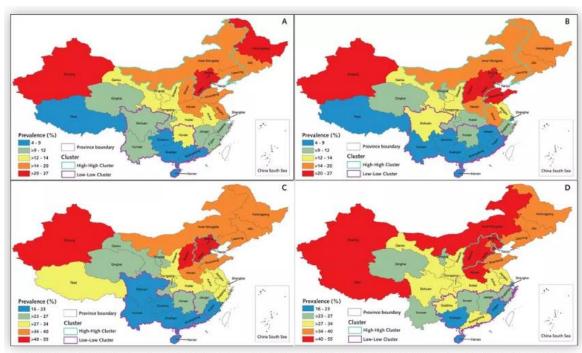




近日,一则关于"中国成年人肥胖地图"的研究刷爆了朋友圈。

在这篇发表于*Annals of Internal Medicine* 杂志上的文章中,来自国家疾病预防控制中心的**王丽敏教授团队分析了2013年-2014年间我国各省份的肥胖人群比例及流行趋势**,进而为我国的肥胖现状及其带来的公共健康问题敲响了警钟¹。

Annals of Internal Medicine* LATEST ISSUES CHANNELS CME/MOC IN THE CLINIC JOURNAL CLUB WEB EXCLUSIVES AUTHOR INFO LETTERS 29 OCTOBER 2019 Geographic Variation in Prevalence of Adult Obesity in China: Results From the 2013—2014 National Chronic Disease and Risk Factor Surveillance Xiao Zhang, MD, PhD; Mei Zhang, MD, PhD; Zhenping Zhao, MD; Zhengjing Huang, MPH; Qian Deng, MD, PhD; Yichong Li, MD, PhD; An Pan, MD, PhD; Chun Li, MD, Zhihua Chen, MD; Malgeng Zhou, MD, PhD; Alfred Stein, PhD; Peng Jia, PhD *; Limin Wang,

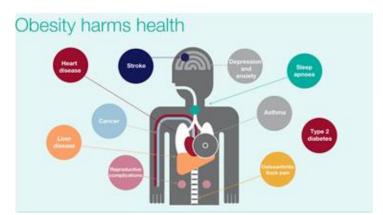


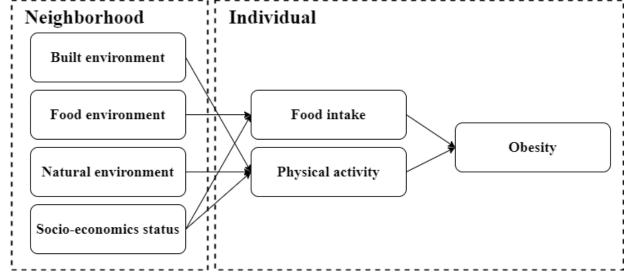
(各省份肥胖分布图。A. 男性普通肥胖; B. 女性普通肥胖; C. 男性腹部肥胖; D. 女性腹部肥胖。 颜色由蓝到红指征肥胖率由低到高。图片来源: Zhang X, 2019)

Zhang, X., Zhang, M., Zhao, Z., ... **Jia, P.*** & Wang, L*. (2020). Geographic variation in prevalence of adult obesity in China: results from the 2013–2014 national chronic disease and risk factor surveillance. *Annals of internal medicine*, 172(4), 291-293. (**IF=19.6**)





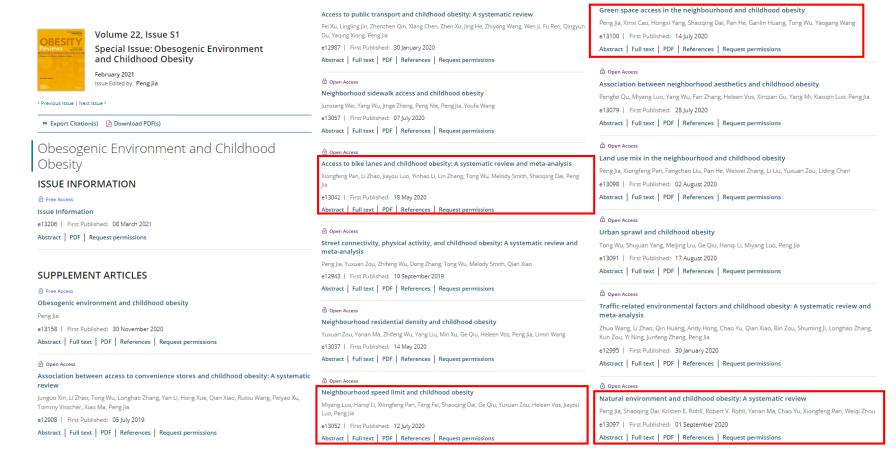






Dai, S. (2024) Improving obesogenic environmental assessments with advanced geospatial methods. (**PhD thesis**)





Obesogenic Environment and Childhood Obesity. (2021) Obesity Reviews. (IF=8.0)





- 16种环境因子(10种建成环境因子,6种食品环境)
- 3种复合环境因子(可步行性, 自然环境, 交通环境)
- 24,155初始检索文献→ 纳入457篇研究(PRISMA)



Jia, P., Shi, Y., Jiang, Q., **Dai, S.**, Yu, B., Yang, S., ... & Yang, S. (2023) Environmental determinants of childhood obesity: a meta-analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*, 11, S7. (**IF=19.9**)





■ 环境暴露中的建成环境暴露尤为复杂

环境	因子	与体重相关行为	与体重相关的结局变量
建成环境	街道连通性	+	*
	居住密度	+	*
	道路限速	-	X
	土地利用混合	+	X
	城市蔓延	x	x
	绿色空间	+	X
	公共交通	+	X
	自行车道	*	X
	人行道	+	-
	美观程度	X	X

[+] positive associations, [-] negative associations, [*] mixed associations, [x] unclear associations. Jia, P., Shi, Y., Jiang, Q., **Dai, S.**, Yu, B., Yang, S., ... & Yang, S. (2023) Environmental determinants of childhood obesity: a meta-analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*, 11, S7. (**IF=19.9**)

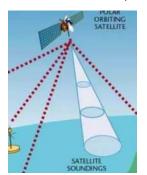




■ 环境暴露测度工具: 对地观测→人本观测

The performance of GIS-based and self-reported environment measures in explaining weight status outcomes was more complex. The most obvious finding was that almost all self-reported environment variables were significantly related to weight status, compared with very few significant associations for GIS-measured environment variables. The only common finding was that multi-component index variables were significant for the relation of both GIS-based and self-reported environment variables with overweight/obesity, reinforcing the importance of multivariable conceptualization and measurement of environments. The limited findings with GIS-based variables were partly explained by the sex-specific associations with weight status reported in the original paper (22).

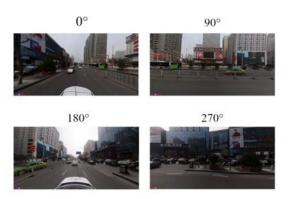
Sallis, J. F., et al. (2020). Annual reviews of Public Health







GIS客观测度与感知的差异 可达性≠实际行为

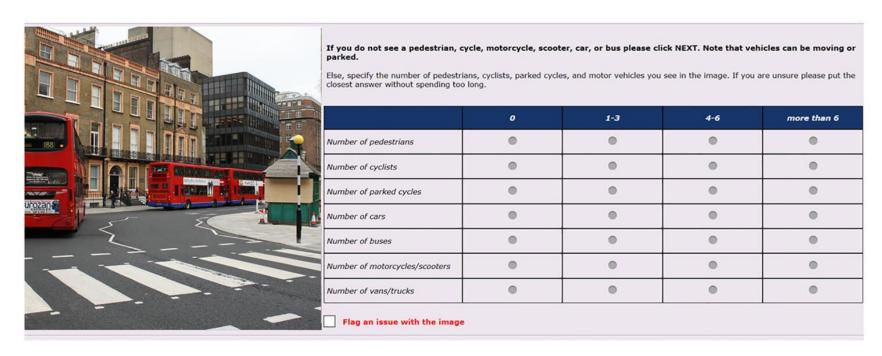


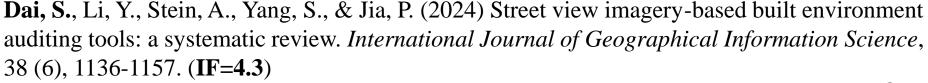
Dai, S., Li, Y., Stein, A., Yang, S., & Jia, P. (2024) Street view imagery-based built environment auditing tools: a systematic review. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 38 (6), 1136-1157. (**IF=4.3**)





■ 环境暴露测度工具的一种典型表现: 建成环境审计, 建成环境有什么? 怎么样?



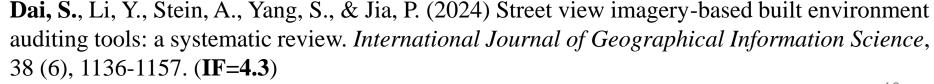






循证医学式的系统综述框架

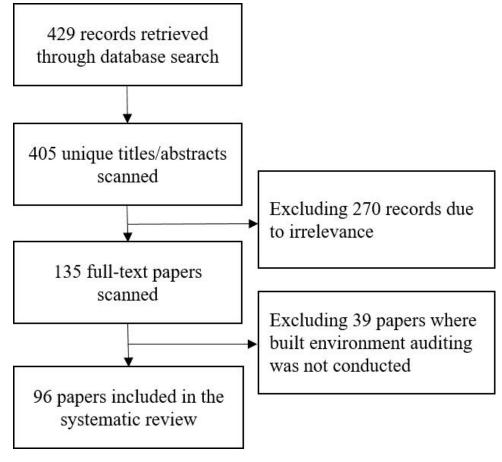
- 以PubMed 与Web of Science两个数据库进行文献检索
- 时间截止至2023年10月
- 关键词包含:
 - built environment* audit', 'auditing', and 'virtual audit*'
 - 'streetview*', 'street view*', 'street-view*', and 'street view image*'
- 筛选标准: 完整的建成环境要素审计







循证医学式的系统综述框架



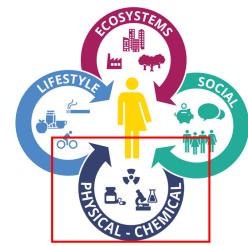
Dai, S., Li, Y., Stein, A., Yang, S., & Jia, P. (2024) Street view imagery-based built environment auditing tools: a systematic review. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 38 (6), 1136-1157. (**IF=4.3**)



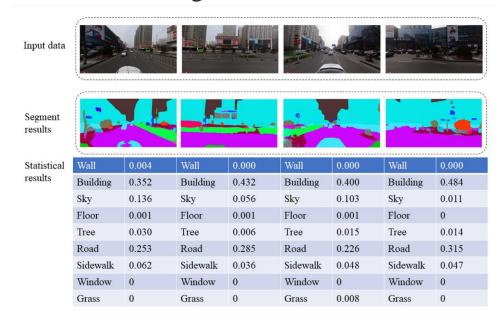


地理大数据赋能成市暴露观测

- Exposome (暴露组学): 从出生开始的环境暴露总量
- Bridging the BEA and urban exposome observation through SVI



Vermeulen R., et al. (2020). Science



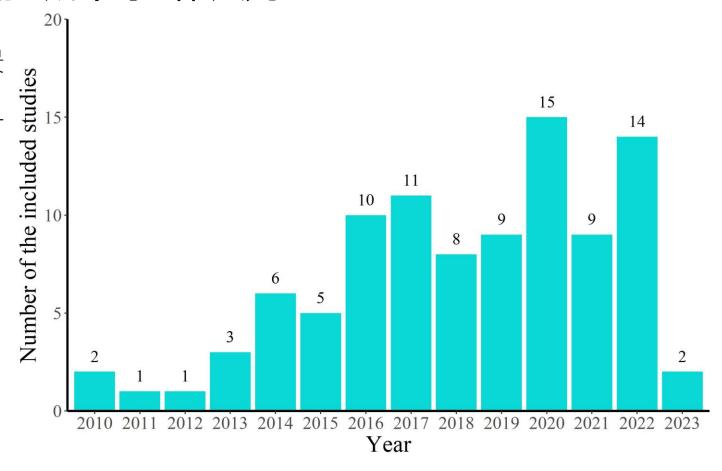
Dai, S., Li, Y., Stein, A., Yang, S., & Jia, P. (2024) Street view imagery-based built environment auditing tools: a systematic review. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 38 (6), 1136-1157. (**IF=4.3**)





地理大数据赋能城市暴露观测

- 92.7%基于谷歌街景
- 81.3%基于人工审计
- 深度学习的兴起



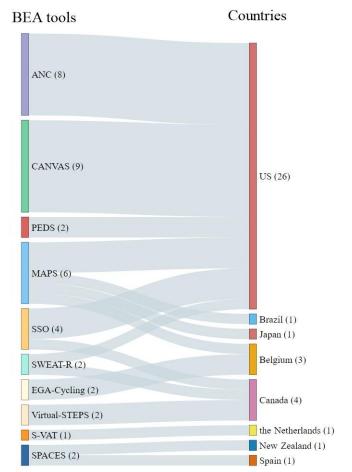
Dai, S., Li, Y., Stein, A., Yang, S., & Jia, P. (2024) Street view imagery-based built environment auditing tools: a systematic review. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 38 (6), 1136-1157. (**IF=4.3**)

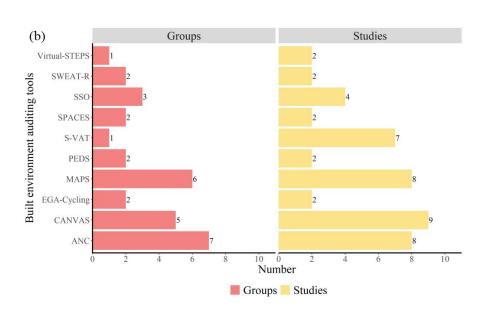




地理大数据赋能城市暴露观测

(a)



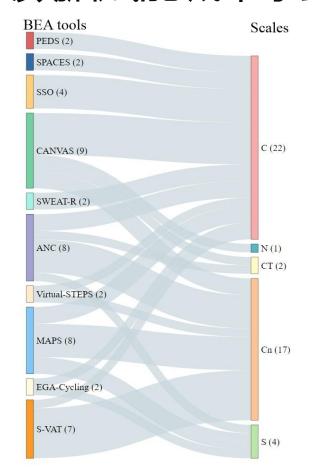


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地理大数据赋能成市暴露观测



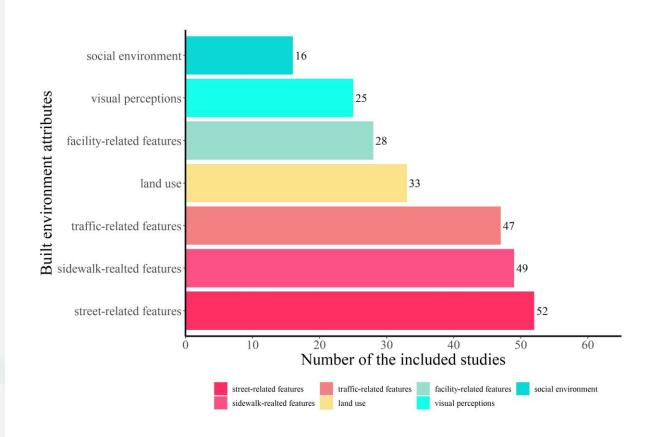
Auditing tools	Purpose	Applied scenes	Audited attributes
ANC	Accessing key street-level features related to physical activity	Physical activity-related studies	- Land use types - Sidewalks - Shoulders and bike lanes - Street characteristics - Quality of the environment for pedestrians
CANVAS	Measuring built environmental exposures of interest and environmental effect modifiers	Built environmental exposures and environmental effect- related studies	Pecusitation Physical disorder Pedestrian safety Motorized traffic and parking Infrastructure for active travel Sidewalk amenities Human presence and social interactions
EGA-Cycling	Assessing the physical environmental characteristics of cycling routes to school	Cycling-related studies	Land use types Characteristics of street segmen Cycling facilities Pedestrian facilities Aesthetics
MAPS	Examining the associations between microscale environmental attributes and macro-level neighborhood walkability	Walkability-related studies	RoutesStreet segmentsCrossingsCul-de-sac
PEDS	Assessing the walking environment	Walkability-related studies	 Environment Pedestrian facilities Road attributes Walking/Cycling environment
S-VAT	Identifying and comparing environmental characteristics to assess the obesogenicity of neighborhoods	Obesity-related studies	- Walking - Cycling - Public transport - Aesthetics - Land use mix - Grocery stores - Food outlets - Recreational facility-related item
SPACES	Assessing the walking and cycling environment	Active transport behaviors- related studies	 Walking/Cycling function Walking/Cycling safety Walking/Cycling aesthetics Walking/Cycling destinations
SSO	Examining some phenomenon or aspect of behavior	Social-related studies	No uniform audited attributes
SWEAT-R	Understanding the influence of the physical environment on physical activity of older adults	Physical activity-related studies in elders	 Functionality Safety Aesthetics Destinations and facilities
Virtual-STEPS	Auditing instruments that can be used for widespread surveillance at local, provincial, and national levels	Auditing infrastructure	Pedestrian infrastructure Traffic calming and streets Building characteristics Bicycling infrastructure Transit Aesthetics/disorder

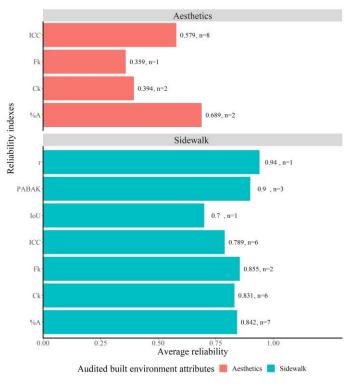
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地理大数据赋能城市暴露观测





Dai, S., Li, Y., Stein, A., Yang, S., & Jia, P. (2024) Street view imagery-based built environment auditing tools: a systematic review. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 38 (6), 1136-1157. (**IF=4.3**)





地理大数据赋能成市暴露观测

- **■** Urban exposome observation: earth observation—human-center observation
- **街道**是最常审核的对象(54.2%),其次是**人行道**(51%)、交通(49%)和土地使用(34.4%)
- 与主观属性(例如邻里环境感知)相比,客观属性有更高的可靠性
- Active Neighborhood Checklist与Microscale Audit of Pedestrian Streetscapes是 两种应用最广泛的环境暴露观测——建成环境审计工具





Dai, S., Li, Y., Stein, A., Yang, S., & Jia, P. (2024) Street view imagery-based built environment auditing tools: a systematic review. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 38 (6), 1136-1157. (**IF=4.3**)



地理大数据赋能城市暴露观测

- 街景图像在捕获建成环境的某些属性方面表现良好,能够有效地提高环境暴露 观测的准确性
- 街景图像在促进环境健康中城市暴露观测方面具有巨大潜力。与遥感或实地观测等替代观测方法相比,街景图像提供了一种可以在人的视线水平捕获城市物理环境的高效方法



Dai, S., Li, Y., Stein, A., Yang, S., & Jia, P. (2024) Street view imagery-based built environment auditing tools: a systematic review. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 38 (6), 1136-1157. (**IF=4.3**)



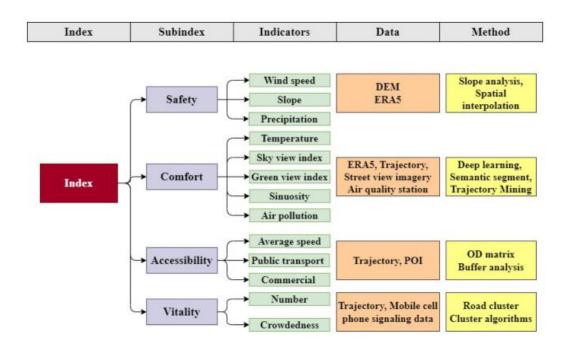
- 关于建成环境审计工具
 - 亟需将人工智能的力量与街景图像相结合,建立具有不变或稳定几何信息的通用观测城市环境暴露的标准数据集
 - 亟需探索使用多源街景图像与其他遥感影像数据的融合,以促进创建空间完整且时间一致的城市场景
 - 重点关注针对发展中国家独特情况定制和验环境暴露观测工具至关重要。

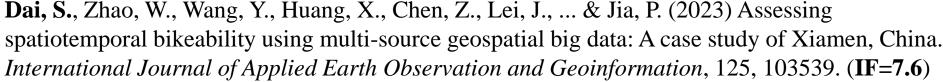


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- 部分实证探索 (环境暴露与体力活动的关联)
 - 传统可骑行性评估的指标
 - 以人为本的环境感知指标
 - 过去忽视的自然环境指标
 - 实际骑行行为的轨迹指标



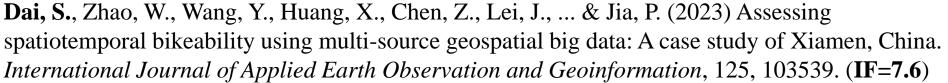






■ 部分实证探索(环境暴露与体力活动的关联)

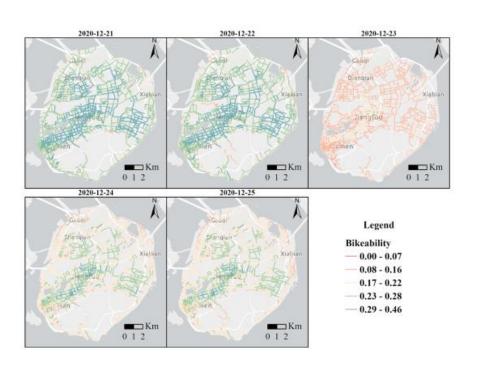


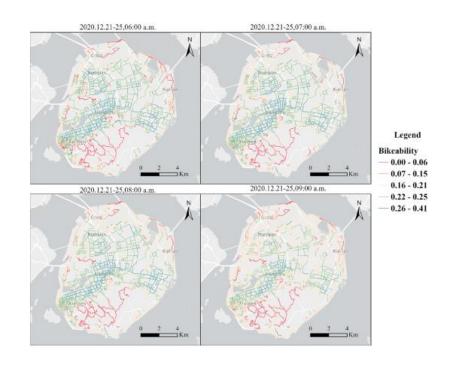






■ 部分实证探索 (环境暴露与体力活动的关联)





UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

Dai, S., Zhao, W., Wang, Y., Huang, X., Chen, Z., Lei, J., ... & Jia, P. (2023) Assessing spatiotemporal bikeability using multi-source geospatial big data: A case study of Xiamen, China. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation*, 125, 103539. (**IF=7.6**)



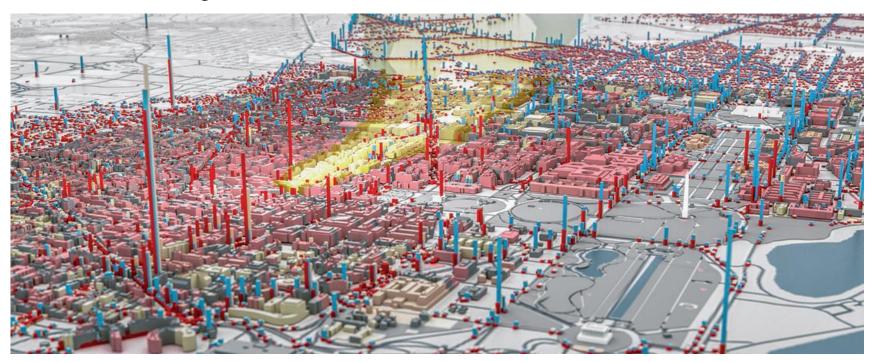
- 复杂性科学视角下相关的系统仿真工具/方法
 - 系统边界与复杂性科学







- 复杂性科学视角下相关的系统仿真工具/方法
 - 多智能体模型Agent based model

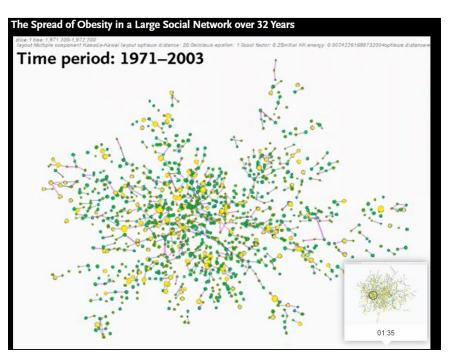


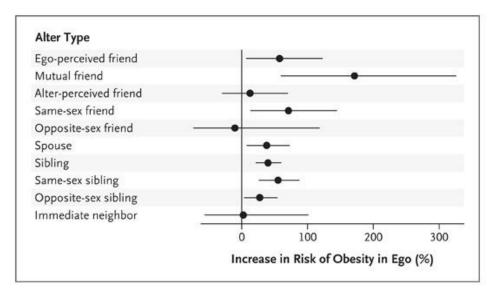
Waldrop, M. M. (2018). Science





- 复杂性科学视角下相关的系统仿真工具/方法
 - 复杂网络分析Complex network analysis





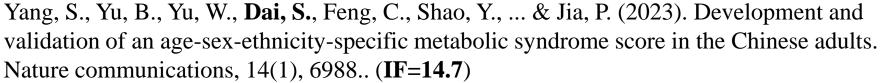






- 复杂性科学视角下相关的系统仿真工具/方法
 - 数字孪生Digital twin





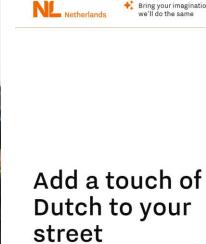




■ ChatGPT与AIGC的思考







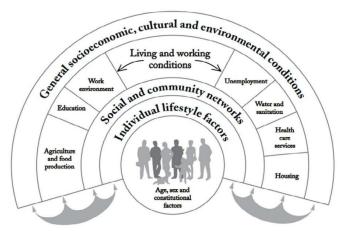
Bring your imagination, we'll do the same







- 复杂性科学与空间全生命周期健康
 - 主动随访队列 (Biobank, CKB, HELIX, FHS, NHS)
 - 基于注册数据的队列建设 (Nordic countries, England, Australia, China)
 - 基于先进技术的数据收集方式 (Satellite, Wearable device, Street view images)
 - 未来全生命周期人群队列建设的思考



Dai, S., Qiu, G., Li, Y., Yang, S., Yang, S., & Jia, P. (2024) State of the Art of Lifecourse Cohort Establishment. *China CDC Weekly*, 6(14), 300-304. (**IF=4.3**)











Thanks for your attention! Q&A

戴劭勍 武汉大学资源与环境科学学院 博士后 荷兰特文特大学地理信息与对地观测学院 博士

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation Assessing spatiotemporal bikeability using multi-source geospatial big data: A case study of Xiamen, China Shaoqing Dai ^{a,h}, Wufan Zhao ^{a,b,*}, Yanwen Wang ^a, Xiao Huang ^c, Zhidong Chen ^d, Jinghan Lei ^d, Alfred Stein a, Peng Jia e,f,g,h *Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University of Twente, 7514AE Esschede, The Netherlan & Geomatics Section, Department of Criti Benjacering, Faculty of Benjacering Technology, KU Leuven, 9000 Gent, Belgium *Department of Geosciences, University of Arkanuss, Experentile, AR 72007, United States of America ⁴ Xiamen Urban Planning and Design Institute, China
*School of Resource and Environmental Sciences, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China Hubei Luojia Laboratory, Wuhan, China 8 School of Public Health, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China
b International Institute of Spatial Lifecourse Health (ISLE), Wuhan University, Wuhan, China ARTICLE INFO ARSTRACT This study focuses on the development of a new framework for evaluating bikeability in urban environment with the aim of enhancing sustainable urban transportation planning. To close the research gap that previous studies have disregarded the dynamic environmental factors and trajectory data, we propose a framework that comprises four sub-indices: safety, comfort, accessibility, and vitality. Utilizing open-source data, advanced deep neural networks, and GIS spatial analysis, the framework eliminates subjective evaluations and is more efficient and comprehensive than prior methods. The experimental results on Xiamen, China, demonstrate the effectiveness of the framework in identifying areas for improvement and enhancing cycling mobility. The proposed framework provides a structured approach for evaluating bikeability in different geographical contexts, making reproducing bikeability indices easier and more comprehensive to policymakers sportation planners, and environmental decision-makers.

China CDC Weekly

Perspectives

State of the Art of Lifecourse Cohort Establishment

Shaoqing Dai^{1,2}; Ge Qiu^{1,2}; Yuchen Li^{2,3,4}; Shuhan Yang^{1,2}; Shujuan Yang^{2,5}; Peng Jia^{1,2,6,7,8,0}

The global rise in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) presents significant public health challenges. Effectively managing and preventing NCDs necessitates a thorough understanding of their causes and progression, which can be achieved through a lifecourse approach to determine past exposures' impact before NCD onset. However, this approach requires robust backing from data, specifically lifecourse cohort data, which are generally insufficient. To overcome this obstacle, three primary strategies have been employed to establish such cohorts: active follow-up cohorts, registry-based datasets, and technology-based data collection and simulation methods.

significant progress (2). The baseline survey, conducted from 2004 to 2008, covered 10 specific regions and included questionnaire data, physical measurements, and blood samples. In 2013–2014, a second survey was conducted with 25,091 participants aged 30–79 years, followed by a third survey in 2020–2021 with 25,087 participants (3). Importantly, a substantial cohort of over 22,000 individuals participated in at least two follow-ups, forming a crucial basis for future longitudinal analyses. The availability of multiple waves of data collected at different time points will enable detailed investigations into the trends of risk factors related to major diseases.

Cohort studies that integrate the lifecourse perspective have significantly enhanced our

s.dai@utwente.nl



