

## Seminar abstract

### Innovating with data in Scotland; multi-sector and multi-disciplinary approaches to support social equality, wellbeing and participation

#### Developing a social vision for the use of data

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There are broad social uses where data, and supporting digital inclusion are important for example, education, health care, especially for prevention, and social care, including how we care for an ageing population.

For social care, alarms have been generated upon an event, for example, a fall i.e. the alarms are reactive. Looking forward, significant opportunities exist for the use of data to generate proactive alarms when variances to an established pattern of life arises. Potentially, the data generated can be used to inform better the medical and care needs of the individuals being monitoring, for example, any deterioration or changes in mobility or frequent visits to the toilet which may indicate early stages of a urinary tract infection.

There are four immediate factors to consider:

1. Data in insolation has limited or no value, it needs context to understand it and it needs to be used to escalate a response. This is described really well as the Journey-Warden data value stack – hierarchy:



2. Privacy. To enable the proactive approach to care, outline above there will be privacy concerns. A key consideration is the creation of stakeholder value; previous experience has indicated that if stakeholders perceive value they will generally give consent to access and use data.
3. Digital inclusion. As a consequence of the Covid lockdowns digital inclusion has become more stark and this does need to be addressed.
4. Where care is applied. If care is applied only in the home then an individual can become less confident outside their home and reluctant to leave with attendant social consequences.