

# Piloting a Safe Health Researcher course

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UK Data Service

ADR Conference  
9-11 December 2019  
Cardiff

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# My organisation: the UK Data Archive

- Department of the **University of Essex**
- Running ESRC's '**Data Bank**' since 1967
- **Leads the national UK Data Service for ESRC**
- **Over 50 years** of curating and providing access to data for **research and teaching**
- A Trusted Digital Repository (TDR), accredited to ISO27001 Info Security Management standard, Digital Economy Act Processor application in process
- Work closely with **research funders** and **key data producers /institutions**: research centres; UK NSIs, govt departments, British Library etc.

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# Health data

## UK government surveys

- Health Survey for England, Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Study etc.

## ESRC birth/cohort & longitudinal studies incl.

- National Child Development Study (NCDS): 1958+
- 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS): 1970+
- Millennium Cohort Study (MCS): 2000+
- English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA): 2002
- Understanding Society (UKHLS): 2009+
- Growing Up in Scotland (GUS)

## MRC, Wellcome Trust, CRUK

- MRC cohorts: Whitehall II –available soon
- legacy clinical trials

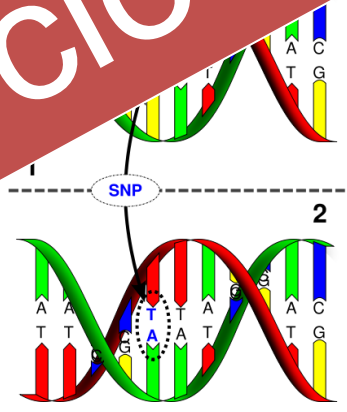


# Longitudinal & cohorts studies: linked data

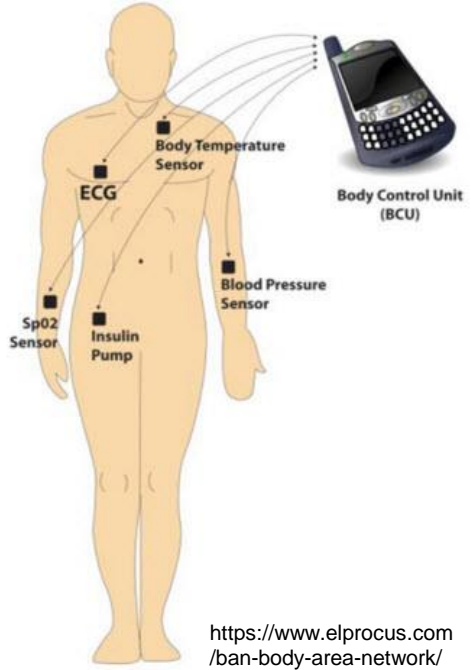
Linked data

Administrative records, biomarkers/genetics, parameters, pollution.

**Increased disclosure risk**



<https://knowgenetics.org/snps/>



<https://www.elprocus.com/ban-body-area-network/>

	... after blast in ED or
	... death ( $\geq 4$ h after blast)
	... injury types
	Injury locations
	Sought emergency care at ED from scene
	Transported to ED by EMS from scene
	Transferred from ED to other hospital
	Transferred from other hospital to ED
	Discharged home from ED
	Admitted to hospital
	Received operative care
	Types of operations received
	Received critical care (admitted to ICU)
Time course of emergency needs	Time interval to ED arrival (min)
	Time and date of death

ED, emergency department; EMS, emergency medical services; ICU, intensive care unit.

<http://www.actigraphy.com/solutions/actiwatch/actiwatch2.html>

[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Data-Abstracted-From-Hospital-Records\\_tbl1\\_7663074](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Data-Abstracted-From-Hospital-Records_tbl1_7663074)

# Spectrum of Access: UK Data Service

## Open

- No disclosure risk
- Open licence; few restrictions on reuse

## Safeguarded

- Zero to low disclosure risk
- User agreement
- Authentication, authorisation & auditing

## Controlled

- Disclosure risk/personal data/legal gateway
- Authentication, authorisation & auditing
- Added safeguards (Five Safes)

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# Access points at UK Data Service

Whole studies can be made available as **multiple datasets** under **different access conditions**, with DOIs

## DATA ACCESS

- + [GN 33004 | NATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY, 1958-](#)
- + [GN 33395 | NATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY: SPECIAL LICENCE ACCESS](#)
- + [GN 33497 | NATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY, 1999-: SECURE ACCESS](#)

Controlled Access: **detailed geographies of locations and variables deemed too sensitive** for standard release

# Fives Safes Framework

**Fives Safes** enables **safe access to data** that meet the needs of **data protection** yet fulfils the demands for **open science and transparency**

- **Safe data** - treat data to protect confidentiality
- **Safe people** - educate researchers to use data safely
- **Safe projects** - research projects for 'public good'
- **Safe settings** – Secure Lab environment for personal data
- **Safe outputs** – Secure Lab projects outputs screened

[5 Safes Animation](#)



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# Backdrop to Safe Health Researcher: fusion

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Data lifecycle

Plan to share

Legal and ethical

Rights

Document your data

Format your data

Store your data

Collaborative research

Training

Tools and templates

Handbook

About us

Get data

Use data

Manage data

Deposit data

News and events

Home > Manage data

## Prepare and manage data

"Good data habits from the moment you start planning your research"



SHARE

Data created from research are valuable resources that can be used and reused for future scientific and educational purposes.

Good data management practices are essential in research, to make sure that research data are of high quality, are well organised, documented, preserved and accessible and their validity controlled at all times. This results in efficient and excellent research. Well managed data are easily shared and can thus be used for new research or to duplicate and validate existing research.

Data management needs to be planned early on in research, so that practices can be implemented throughout the research cycle

LOGIN / REGISTER

DATA CATALOGUE



GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE  
Get the handbook on Managing and Sharing Research Data: a Guide to Good Practice from Sage publications



QUICK ACCESS TO

FAQ about managing data





## Regular depositors

### "What you need to know to deliver a dataset"



For regular depositors of large-scale social surveys or government data series there are five key steps to depositing a collection:

- Plan - what to do before fieldwork begins
- Prepare - what to do during and after fieldwork
- Negotiate - discuss deposit with us
- Deposit - transfer data to us
- Ingest - what we do with your data

Consult our succinct 2014 guide on [Depositing shareable survey data](#), preferably before the survey has been commissioned and fieldwork has started.

<b>Plan</b>	Prepare	Negotiate	Deposit
Ingest			

#### How to deposit

Data offers

Regular depositors

Self-deposit to ReShare

#### Preparing data

#### Owners and producers

#### ORCID

#### Depositor stories



#### QUICK ACCESS TO

- FAQ about data deposit
- Preparing your data





Home > Use data > Secure Lab

# Secure Lab

## "Enabling research through responsible use of detailed and sensitive data"



The UK Data Service is one of the few organisations who have the experience and expertise to build a world-leading secure access system.

**What is the Secure Lab?**

Our collection

Five Safes framework

How it works

How do I apply?

SHARE

The UK Data Service Secure Lab provides secure access to data that are too detailed, sensitive or confidential to be made available under the standard [End User Licence](#) or [Special Licence](#). Our specialised staff apply statistical control techniques to ensure the

LOGIN / REGISTER

DATA CATALOGUE



HOW TO LOG IN TO THE SECURE LAB

View a video tutorial to show researchers who have been granted approval to use secure access level data how to log into their Secure Lab account.



QUICK ACCESS TO

About our data

Business microdata



# Training areas covered

Research Data Management & Sharing Training	Safe Researcher Training (SRT)
Topics – all areas of social science and health	Topics – limited to economics
Legal, ethical, consent and confidentiality	
Data management skills, data cleaning (QAMyData) data documentation	
<b>Safe Data:</b> input disclosure review, (sdcMicro), anonymization, access pathways	<b>Safe People</b> - Good research conduct, <b>Safe Settings</b> behavior, Creating <b>Safe Outputs</b>
Safe storage and transfer: encryption	
Reproducibility – good code	

# Exploring combined training aspects

Focuses on the **data lifecycle**

Training combines expertise in:  
**research data management /sharing**

- ✓ **Safe Data**
- ✓ **Safe Projects**

and

**AR Safe Researcher Training (SRT)**

- ✓ **Safe People**
- ✓ **Safe Settings**
- ✓ **Safe Outputs**



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## Secure Lab services

Enabling secure research access to data while protecting confidentiality

The Five Safes Framework



Safe data



Safe projects



Safe people



Safe settings



Safe outputs

As promoted by the Office for National Statistics

[ukdataservice.ac.uk](http://ukdataservice.ac.uk)  
[help@ukdataservice.ac.uk](mailto:help@ukdataservice.ac.uk)





Safe data

# Input sdc for data publishing

Procedures for the release of cancer microdata 1.0

provided at less detail. For example, if ethnicity is required at 16-category level, then age could be banded, or geography could be "England & Wales" only.

## Demographic variables

Variable	Level of detail
Place of residence	Nothing lower than GOR
Sex	Male/female
Ethnicity	Grouped into 6 categories
Date of death	Year only
Age at death	In years

## Health-related variables

Variable	Level of detail
Date of Cancer registration	Year only
Diagnosis	ICD-10 code to 4 digits (or ICD-9 code for historical data)
Age at Cancer registration	In years
Histology	Coded only, i.e. not free text
Outcome	Died = yes/no

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/methodology/methodologytopicsandstatisticalconcepts/disclosure/control/healthstatistics/proceduresforthereleaseofcancermicrodatatcm77252515.pdf>

+  
Sdc Micro combinations:  
k anonymity

Goal = risk vs. utility

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Safe people

# Accredited Researcher status

## Social /economic sciences: Accredited Researcher concept

- ✓ Data owner requirement e.g. ONS, ESRC
- ✓ Experience/expertise
- ✓ Good attitude/applies common sense
- ✓ Have **understanding of disclosure risk** and **producing Safe Outputs**
- ✓ Attend a **one-day training course** and **pass a test**

## Medical research: focus on ‘**bona fide researcher**’ concept\*

- *the professional expertise and experience to conduct bona fide research*
- *a formal relationship with a bona fide research organisation that requires compliance with appropriate research governance and management systems*

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\* <https://mrc.ukri.org/documents/pdf/data-sharing-from-population-and-patient-studies/>



## Safe outputs

# Creating releasable research outputs

## Primary Disclosure: Threshold Rule

- No counts/cells with less than  $\langle n \rangle$  units
- Different data providers apply different thresholds e.g. commonly 10
- Aggregation protects against subtraction attacks or differencing (multiple outputs)

## Secondary Disclosure

e.g. small number in rare diseases

Handbook best practice on Safe Outputs:

[https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/media/622521/thf\\_datareport\\_aw\\_web.pdf](https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/media/622521/thf_datareport_aw_web.pdf)



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# Safe Data Access Professionals

[HOME](#) • [WHAT WE DO](#) • [GUIDES AND RESOURCES](#) • [EVENTS](#) • [CONTACT](#)

## Home

Welcome to the Working Group for Safe Data Access Professionals.

Established in 2011 by Tanvi Desai (formally of the London School of Economics and Administrative Data Service), the purpose of the Group is to facilitate sharing of expertise, best practice and knowledge between organisations engaged in providing secure access to confidential sources of data from the health and social science research sector.

Find out more about [what we do](#).

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# Safe Health Researcher Training

- ✓ Concept aimed at **data managers** whose role it is to manage disclosive data and its access
- ✓ Interest from health **data managers**, **data governance folk**, and **safe haven administrators**
- ✓ See benefits from **5 Safes Framework lifecycle training**
- ✓ Value **better understanding of disclosure review**, **appropriate data access pathways** and **risk in research outputs**



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# Case study 1: sharing clinical trials data

- MRC, Wellcome Trust, CRUK bought into into metadata portal (Clinical Study Data Request)
- Desire to **archive legacy trials** – little take up
- ✓ Explored running day **training sessions** with clinical trials data managers
  - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
  - Cochrane Collaboration, early Childbirth group, Liverpool



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# Case study 2: Sharing legacy MRC cohorts

- ❖ Expensive per centre
- ❖ Few research-ready datasets
- ❖ Little potential for reproducibility, no DOIs
  
- ❖ Over-reliance on Safe Projects
- ❖ Limited, but increasing use of Safe Settings
- ❖ Little or no use of Safe Data or Safe People
  
- ✓ Benefit from 5 Safes Framework approach
- ✓ Training ALSPAC Jan 2020



# Case study 3: THF and CRUK

- **The Health Foundation**, **Cancer Research UK**
- Running SRT style Safe Outputs training with **health research examples**, plus some data awareness for non academics

## Data Awareness Training

Cancer Research UK (Cancer Intelligence team) and The Health Foundation have worked together on a set of [training slides](#) which they would like to share with others. Based on the Five Safes framework, these cover the following aspects of accessing data in a Safe Setting:

- **The Five Safes:** how this framework (originally developed by Professor Felix Ritchie at the ONS) provides a useful information governance framework
- **About data:** why are some data more 'sensitive' than others? how does the law apply? why are different ways of accessing the data? (covering **Safe Data** and **Safe Projects**)
- **Safe People:** what do we expect from people accessing sensitive data?
- **Safe Outputs:** what is Statistical Disclosure Control (SDE)? Why is it important for analytical/research outputs released from a Safe Setting? How is SDC undertaken (this links to our [SDC Handbook](#)).



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# Training platform: aspirations

- ✓ Collaborative model for health research
- ✓ Experts are early adopters of **5 Safes, safe haven** administrators and **RDM, data curation/publishing**
- ✓ Use of the **Safe Data Access Professionals** group
  - ✓ Run growing ‘community’ group, website and events
  - ✓ Build on successful **handbook on Outputs**
  - ✓ Deliver **training and syllabus** advice
  - ✓ Offer consultancy/trainers

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# Thanks

Richard Welpton, THF for his continuing inspiration on 5 Safes and running the SDAP group

Simon Parker and Iannis Kotrotsios, CRUK for their expertise and enthusiasm in health data safe haven work

Our Secure Lab team at Essex: Chris Woods, James Scott, Valerja Kolbas and Beate Lichtwardt for training Safe People and processing Safe Outputs

### Secure Lab services

Enabling secure research access to data while protecting confidentiality

The Five Safes Framework

-  Safe data
-  Safe projects
-  Safe people
-  Safe settings
-  Safe outputs

As promoted by the Office for National Statistics

ukdataservice.ac.uk  
help@ukdataservice.ac.uk



UK Data Service

Home > Discover data > Data access policy

### Data access policy

The UK Data Service is implementing a generic, three tier access policy. The three tiers are:

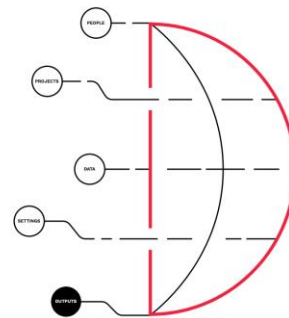
- **open**
- **safeguarded**
- **controlled**

These categories are generic because they combine modes of access and conditions of use, and there are likely to be overlaps and differences between the three major categories.

Legal definitions | Open data | Safeguarded data | Controlled data

Open data and safeguarded data are legally 'not personal' according to the relevant legislation, e.g. Data Protection Act and Statistics and Registration Services Act. The difference between 'open' and 'safeguarded' is that safeguarded data may have a residual risk of disclosure, and open data do not. Controlled data are data which can be defined as personal.

### Handbook on Statistical Disclosure Control for Outputs



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Home > Manage data

### Prepare and manage data

"Good data habits from the moment you start planning your research"

Download our Data Guide: Comprehensive best practice guidance for researchers on managing and sharing data

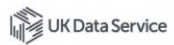
QUICK ACCESS TO: [FAQ about managing data](#)

RELATED LINKS: [UK Data Archive](#)

UK Data Service August 2018 Version 04.00



QAMyDATA GUIDE: HOW TO INSTALL AND RUN



QAMyData User Guide

User guide  
For your Secure Lab account

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# Keep connected

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[corti@essex.ac.uk](mailto:corti@essex.ac.uk)

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# Clinical trials data managers workshop

## **Programme: Assessing Data Quality and Disclosure Risk in Clinical Trials Data Sharing**

9.30	Registration and Refreshments	12.30	<b>Lunch</b>
9.45	Presentation: Principles and practicalities of appraising data for sharing: quality, risk and pathways to publishing	13.00	Evaluating 'risk' in data: principles, rules and tools
10.15	Debate: To share or not to share - your world view	13.45	Group exercise: Assessing risk in datasets to be shared
10.45	Exercise: Checking a CT file (the way you usually do) and feedback	14.00	Presentation and demo of sdcMicro: What aspects of disclosure risk to review in data and how to run the software (content)
11.15	Presentation and demo of QAMyData tool: What elements to assess in data and how to run the software	14.30	sdcmicro hands-on exercises
11.45	QAMyData Data hands-on exercises	15.15	<b>Coffee break</b>
		15.30	Safe Researchers: Safe People and Safe Outputs (context)
		16.00	Group exercise: Assessing Safe Outputs
		16.30	Feedback and queries about tools and use
		16.45	Close

<http://blog.ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-to-it-clinical-data/>

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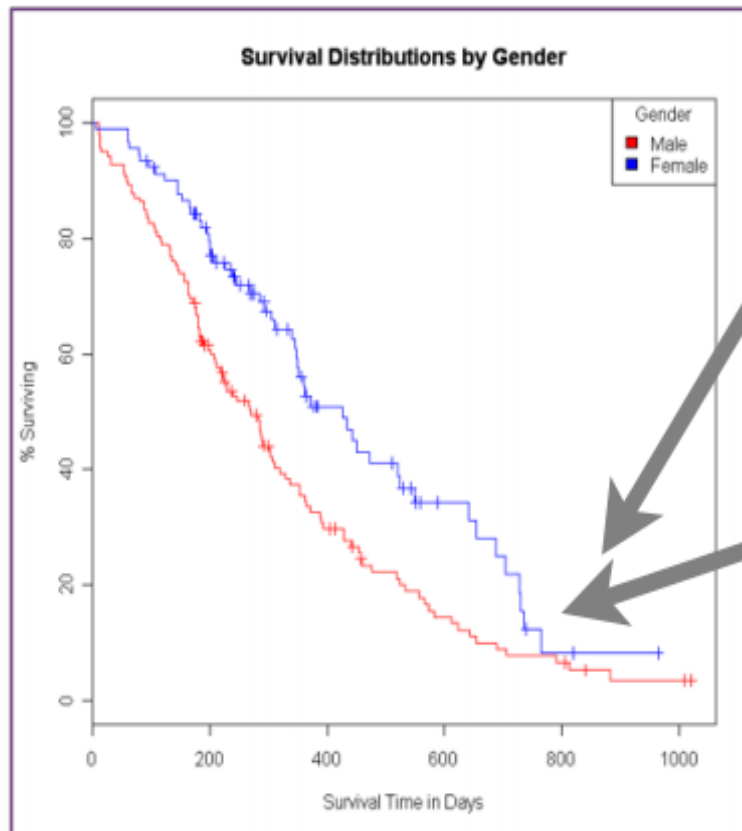


## Safe outputs

# Survival Analysis: Kaplan Mayer curve

- Graphical representation of survival
- Shows **number of observations 'surviving'** at each time point
- Each step – **single individual or group of people**
- 'N' at each step **must meet threshold**
- Could band the step changes
- Or remove the axes scales
- **Careful when rare disease**

FIGURE 8: *Kaplan Mayer curve*



Clear labels

Are there sufficient numbers of observations between step changes?

Could a small number of individuals be identified via a step change?

