

# Applying for Data Access: General Principles

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# Outline

- Purpose of Data Access Process
- Link Data Access to Research Proposal
- Principles
- Next Steps:
  - province-specific sessions

## NOT:

- Jurisdiction-specific issues  
e.g., data sources, committees,  
legislation

# 'Secondary Data' Projects

Projects that may involve:

- use of data that are not collected primarily for research purposes
- use of data held by 'data custodian' (e.g., public, private)
- use of dataset consisting of hundreds or thousands of observations
- historical data on subjects
- data for subjects who may have since died or moved
- a rationale for a consent waiver

# Purpose of Data Access

- Custodian has duty to safeguard data
- Identify required data source(s)
- Ensure feasibility of proposed work
  - Data (available/appropriate)
  - Resource planning (extraction/linkage)
- Review of data collection processes
- Review nature of results (release)

# Project rationale

- Review rationale
- Links between:
  - Study objectives
  - Study methods
  - Available data
- \* Do these all tie together? Is this feasible?

# Data Collection - I

- Data source(s):
  - Identify data source
  - Describe context for data source
- Records - eligibility criteria (in/exclusion)
  - e.g., date range, age range
- Variables (may include values)
  - Analytic variables (extracted or derived)
  - Linkage variables (personal identifiers)

# Principle #1 (Step #1) – Meet with Custodian about Data Needs

- Research question vs data source
  - Is the research feasible?
  - Is the data source appropriate for the work?
- Talk to data custodian
  - Rationale for research (question)
  - Explain approach to data collection
- Letter from custodian (indicates feasibility)  
e.g., REB, grant

**NOTE:** REB approval does not guarantee access!

# Principle #2 - Minimum

- Minimum data required to carry out work
  - \* Ask for only what you need

e.g., date of birth vs age group at admission

ICD codes vs 'flag' for diagnostic group



# Data Collection - II

- ‘Data Flow’ (prose and/or diagram):
  - Who will extract
  - Who will receive
  - How will data be moved
  - Where will data be held for analysis
  - \* Who sees (has access to) what

# Data Collection - Linkage

- Linkage: combine data from 2+ sources
- Methods:
  - Deterministic (perfect match) or Probabilistic (probability thresholds)
  - Linkage variables (unique identifier):
    - Health card number
    - Date of birth
    - Sex
    - Name (last, first)

# Principle #3 – No Sharing

- Data custodians should not see each other's data (data linkage – analytic data)
  - \* When extracting/linking data from multiple sources, design data collection to ensure minimal access by all parties
  - \* personal identifiers and analytic variables do not 'travel' together

# Data analysis

- Are data appropriate for required analysis?
- Who will perform analysis?
- Who will have access to 'row-level' data?

# Principle #4 – Separation

- Person carrying out linkage does not perform analysis
  - \* person who has access to personal identifiers does not analyse data

# Principles – ‘ethical considerations’

- Privacy
  - Consent waiver (REB & custodian agreement)
  - Minimal data used
  - Limit use of personal identifiers
- Confidentiality
  - Limit access to personal identifiers
  - Limit access to analytic data files
  - Release of aggregate results
- Security
  - Secure transmission of files
  - Files on secure server (analysis & storage)

# Other bits

- Data extraction costs:
  - Discussion with custodian
  - Letter from custodian – budget estimate
- Timelines:
  - Time upfront pays off in long run when applying for data access (faster!!)
  - Project timelines:
    - Data access
    - Data extraction

# REB & Data Access

## (Chicken & Egg)

- Jurisdictions differ in their process
  - Nature of data access process (committee)
  - Timing of REB relative to data access
- Conceptually, parallel processes:
  - Content required for both quite similar
  - Order of submissions determined locally



# Data Flow Diagram

# Case #1 – Simple Extraction

NSBSP Extracts File:

study id

age at diagnosis

age at death

flag – breast cancer death

Securely to  
statistician



Analysis

# Case #2 – Extraction/Linkage

NSBSP extracts dataset to create two files:

File # 1  
study id  
date of birth  
date of first screen

File # 2  
study id  
identifiers\*

↓ Securely to Custodian #2

Securely to  
statistician

Securely to  
statistician

CCNS links/adds:  
date of diagnosis  
date of death  
flag – breast cancer death

CCNS removes:  
identifiers

Statistician:  
link files  
prep files for R program  
run R program (count data)

Securely to data centre ↓

combine provincial data  
analyse data

\* Identifiers – listed in proposal

# Case #2 - Extraction/Linkage

NSBSP extracts dataset to create two files:

File # 1  
study id  
date of birth  
date of first screen

File # 2  
study id  
identifiers

Securely to Custodian #2

CCNS links/adds:  
date of emigration  
date of dx  
date of death  
cause of Br Ca death flag  
  
Remove: identifiers

Securely to  
statistician

Securely to  
statistician

Statistician - Link files  
Prep files for R program  
Run R program (count data)

Securely to data centre

Combine provincial data  
Analyse data

# Next Steps

- province-specific seminars (Fall 2016):
  - Local processes
  - Data sources
  - Data access committees (multiple)
  - Data access & REB process (order?)
- \* Input welcome!

# REB Best Practice Document

[www.spor-maritime-srap.ca](http://www.spor-maritime-srap.ca)

- research support (tab at top)
  - resources
  - privacy & ethics  
(under MSSU subheading)
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- \* Data flow diagrams
  - \* Consent waiver criteria

# Questions?