

# Should we be making better use of public data in health research?

Paul Boyle

# The value of routine administrative data

Routine administrative data are no panacea, but they do provide large (national?) samples

Representative and longitudinal

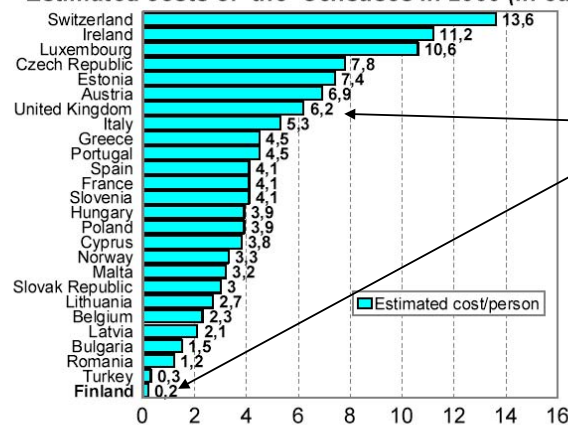
Little response bias or attrition

Cheap to create and update



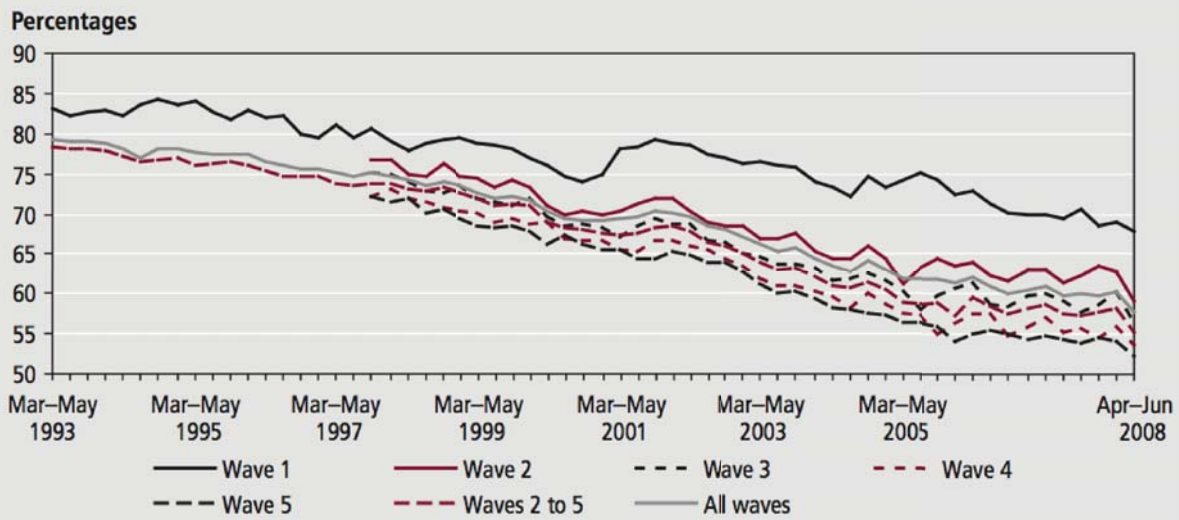
Estimated costs/person of the censuses in 2000 (in euro)

Estimated costs of the Censuses in 2000 (in euro)

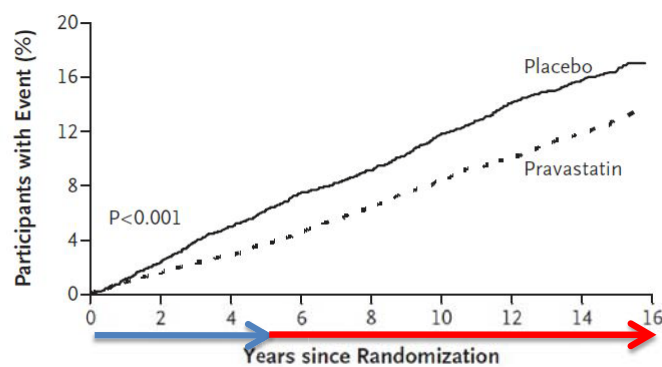


31 times cheaper

**Figure 1**  
**LFS response rates, 1993 to 2008**



**A CHD-Related Death or Nonfatal MI**



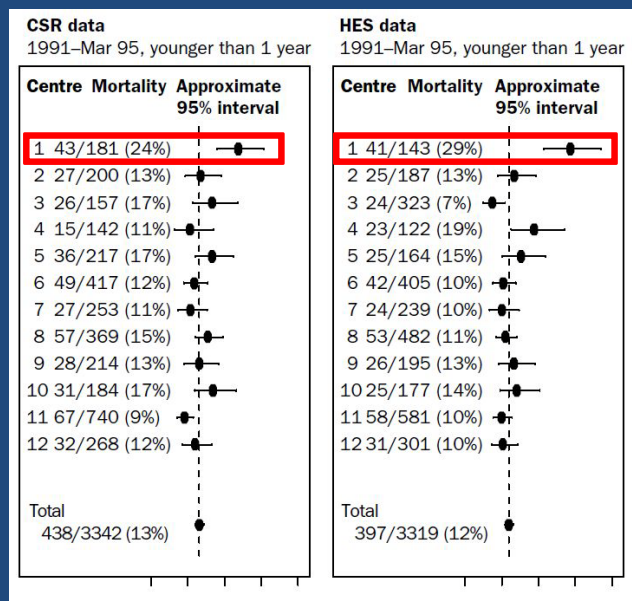
No. at Risk

Placebo	3293	3199	3071	2953	2841	2691	2549	1903
Pravastatin	3302	3237	3157	3065	2943	2819	2675	2026

West of Scotland Coronary Prevention Study was a RCT comparing pravastatin with placebo in men with hypercholesterolemia

# Paediatric cardiac surgery at the Bristol Royal Infirmary

## UK Cardiac Surgical Register and Hospital Episode Statistics



Paul Aylin *et al.* 2001 Comparison of UK paediatric cardiac surgical performance by analysis of routinely collected data 1984–96: was Bristol an outlier? *Lancet* 358 181–87

# Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)

Most common form of motor neuron disease

A rapidly progressive, fatal neuromuscular disease, with no known cause or cure

Around 5-10% of ALS cases are likely inherited, but the relative influence of genes vs environment yet to be determined

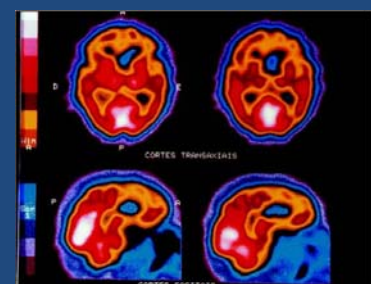
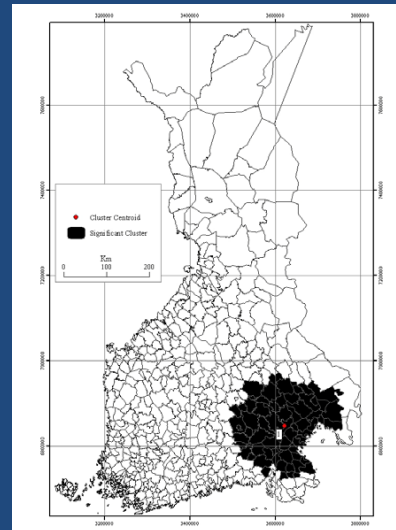


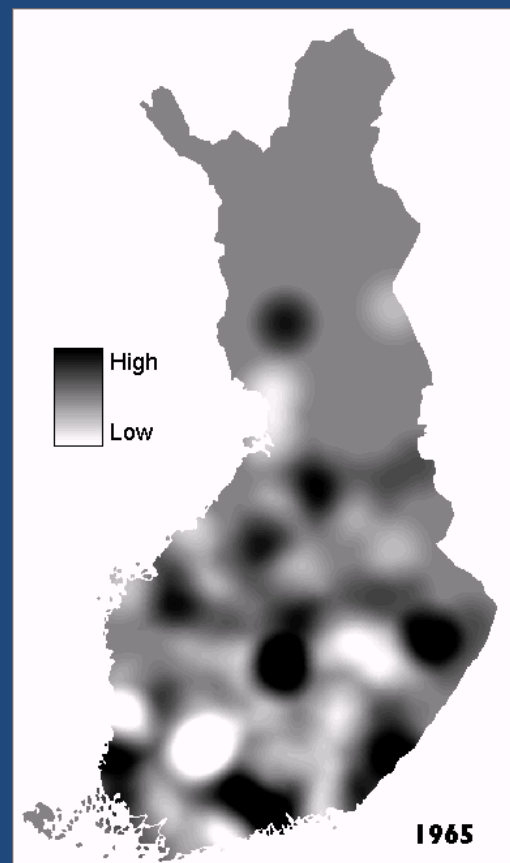
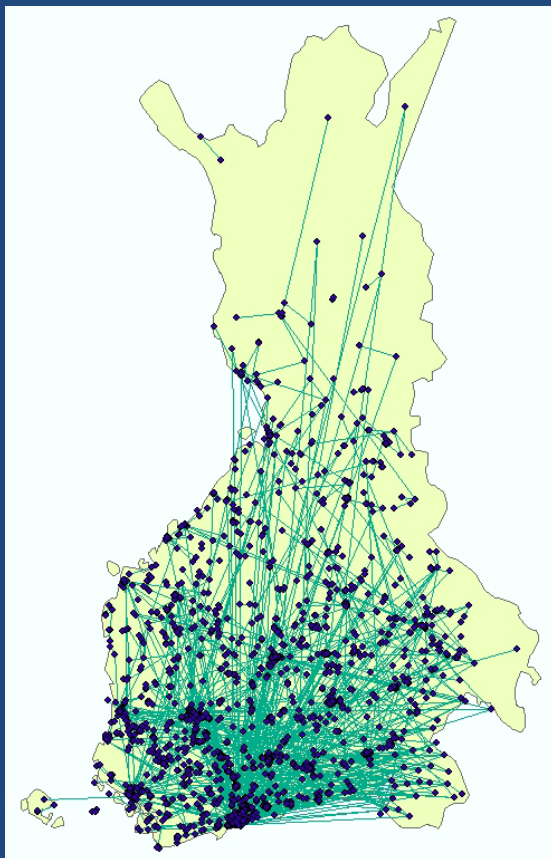
Fig 3. Brain SPECT using <sup>99m</sup>Tc-HMPAO; transaxial and coronal images showing bilateral frontal and temporal hypoperfusion, mainly on the left side. Yellow regions represent decreased relative perfusion (see color scale on the left side).

## Previous study found significant clustering of ALS at the time of birth in south-east Finland

This could support either a genetic or an environmental hypothesis...



Sabel CE, Boyle PJ, Löytönen M, Gattrell AC, Jokelainen M, Flowerdew R and Maasilta P 2003 The spatial clustering of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis in Finland at place of birth and place of death *American Journal of Epidemiology* 157: 898-905



The cases were significantly more likely to remain in SE Finland after birth, compared to the geographically matched controls

Moving away may be protective, pointing towards an environmental risk factor after birth

Sabel CE, Boyle PJ, Raab G, Löytönen M and Maasilta P 2009 Modelling individual space-time exposure opportunities: A novel approach to unravelling the genetic or environment disease causation debate *Spatial and Spatio-Temporal Epidemiology* 1 85-94

So, why don't we make more use of routine administrative data in the UK?

# Legal and cultural concerns

Various relevant laws including: the Data Protection Act, common law, European legislation and UK statutes

Hence the legal basis for such sharing is not clear cut (Thomas and Walport, 2008)

Uncertainty over definitions and interpretations: 'what is personal data?', 'is consent required?'

DPA does not prevent legitimate research from using personal data

Section 33 provides limited exemptions to some of the data protection principles where personal data are to be processed for 'research purposes'

Researchers do not need the consent of data subjects to process personal data where the section 33 'research exemption' applies

To qualify for the 'research exemption' under section 33, the researcher needs to confirm that the personal data will not be processed:

1. In order to support measures or decisions with respect to particular individuals
2. In a way that substantial damage or substantial distress is, or is likely to be, caused to any data subject

If the relevant conditions of use of the personal data are met, then personal data:

May be used for purposes other than they were originally collected for

May be kept indefinitely

Are exempt from a data subject's rights of access, where the research/statistical results do not identify the data subject



# Public concerns

protection of people's privacy ...

*versus*

... creation of bona fide and valuable  
knowledge about population and  
society

“Despite my background as a civil libertarian... I question the primacy of individual freedom (and its associated concepts – autonomy, privacy, and liberty) as the prevailing social norm. Freedom is a powerful and important idea, but I think scholars have given insufficient attention to equally strong values that are captured by the notions of partnership, citizenship, and community....”

We need more active engagement with the public – a ‘social contract’ based on an informed understanding of research benefits

We have to explain how data are reliable, valuable, and can be properly managed

The failure to make better use of routinely-collected public data can be argued to be a **criminal waste of public resources**

# The Scottish Longitudinal Study

# SLS sample

Academic and government collaboration

Provides linked data from the Scottish Census and administrative records

Based on 20 'semi-random' birthdays (5.3%)

Initial sample drawn from the 1991 Census (265,321) and 2001 Census (193,717)

## SLS data sources

### Census

1991 Census, 2001 Census:  
Data on age, sex, occupation, economic activity, social class, housing, ethnicity, marital status, household composition, health, education, country of birth, migration, workplace, religion etc.

Information on SLS member and other household members

### Population data

Immigration  
Emigration

### Vital statistics

Births (SLS birthdate)  
Births (to sample members)  
Stillbirths  
Infant mortality  
Deaths  
Widow(er)hoods  
Divorces  
Marriages

### Health data

Cancer registrations  
Hospital episodes

### Education data

School census  
Exam results  
Absences, exclusions

## Governance issues

Steering committee to oversee data protection, confidentiality and security issues

SLS Research Board to oversee applications to use the data

Three successful applications to the Privacy Advisory Committee (PAC), two to the Multi-centre Research Ethics Committee (MREC), one to the Information Commissioner

## Security issues

The SLS is an psuedo-anonymous dataset; we do not hold name or address information

Only those with a 'need to know' are aware of the 20 birthdays

A third party (NHSCR) is used to undertake the linkage between different datasets (Chinese wall)

Data are held in a keypad-secure environment

# Accessing the SLS

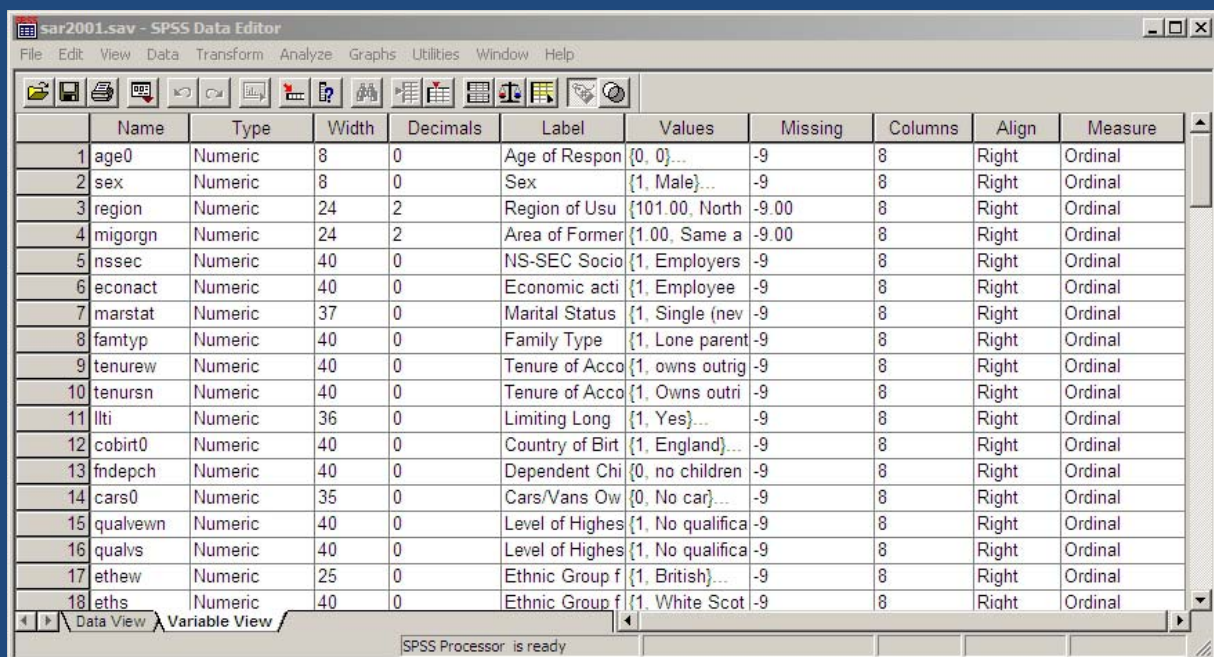
A culture of data sharing

Funded support team provides access

Two methods of data analysis

‘Remote access’: Actual data not released – only an image of the dataset (in SPSS, SAS or STATA)

‘Safe-setting’: In-house modelling of individual-level data



The screenshot shows the SPSS Data Editor window for 'sar2001.sav'. The Variable View is active, displaying a table of variables with their properties. The table has 11 columns: Name, Type, Width, Decimals, Label, Values, Missing, Columns, Align, and Measure. The variables listed are age0, sex, region, migorgn, nssec, econact, marstat, famtyp, tenurew, tenursn, llti, cobirt0, fndepch, cars0, qualvewn, qualvs, ethew, and eths. All variables are of type 'Numeric' and have a measure of 'Ordinal'. The 'Missing' column for all variables is '-9'. The 'Columns' column for all variables is '8'. The 'Align' column for all variables is 'Right'. The 'Measure' column for all variables is 'Ordinal'. The 'Label' column contains descriptive labels for each variable. The 'Values' column contains the value labels for each variable. The 'Missing' column contains the missing value label for each variable. The 'Columns' column contains the number of columns for each variable. The 'Align' column contains the alignment for each variable. The 'Measure' column contains the measure for each variable.

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
1	age0	Numeric	8	0	Age of Respon	{0, 0}...	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
2	sex	Numeric	8	0	Sex	{1, Male}...	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
3	region	Numeric	24	2	Region of Usu	{101.00, North	-9.00	8	Right	Ordinal
4	migorgn	Numeric	24	2	Area of Former	{1.00, Same a	-9.00	8	Right	Ordinal
5	nssec	Numeric	40	0	NS-SEC Socio	{1, Employers	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
6	econact	Numeric	40	0	Economic acti	{1, Employee	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
7	marstat	Numeric	37	0	Marital Status	{1, Single (nev	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
8	famtyp	Numeric	40	0	Family Type	{1, Lone parent	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
9	tenurew	Numeric	40	0	Tenure of Acco	{1, owns outri	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
10	tenursn	Numeric	40	0	Tenure of Acco	{1, Owns outri	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
11	llti	Numeric	36	0	Limiting Long	{1, Yes}...	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
12	cobirt0	Numeric	40	0	Country of Birt	{1, England}...	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
13	fndepch	Numeric	40	0	Dependent Chi	{0, no children	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
14	cars0	Numeric	35	0	Cars/Vans Ow	{0, No car}...	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
15	qualvewn	Numeric	40	0	Level of Highes	{1, No qualifica	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
16	qualvs	Numeric	40	0	Level of Highes	{1, No qualifica	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
17	ethew	Numeric	25	0	Ethnic Group f	{1, British}...	-9	8	Right	Ordinal
18	eths	Numeric	40	0	Ethnic Group f	{1, White Scot	-9	8	Right	Ordinal

The screenshot shows the SPSS Data Editor window for a file named 'sar2001.sav'. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Data, Transform, Analyze, Graphs, Utilities, Window, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. The main window displays a data grid with 16 rows and 12 columns. The columns are labeled: age0, sex, region, migorgn, nssec, econact, marstat, famtyp, tenurew, tenurnsn, and llti. The first column contains row numbers from 1 to 16. All data cells contain a dash (-). The status bar at the bottom indicates 'SPSS Processor is ready'.

	age0	sex	region	migorgn	nssec	econact	marstat	famtyp	tenurew	tenurnsn	llti
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Making use of the Scottish Longitudinal Study

# Widowhood and life expectancy

**WIDOW IS KILLED BY GRIEF.**  
**Dies of a Broken Heart Following Loss of Her Husband.**  
**CHERRY, Ill., Jan. 8.**—Mrs. Charles Erminlano of Spring Valley, Ill., whose husband was one of the victims of the Cherry mine fire, is dead of a broken heart.  
Doctors who attended her say that the case is one of the few in which a person actually died of grief.

**The New York Times**  
Published: January 9, 1910

Boyle PJ, Feng Z and Raab G 2011 Does widowhood increase mortality risk? Comparing different causes of spousal death to test for selection effects *Epidemiology* 22 1-5

# Widowhood and life expectancy

The screenshot shows the homepage of The Scotsman newspaper website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, News, Sport, Business, Your Say, Newspaper, Health Info, and Money. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with links for various sections like scotsman.com, Scotland, UK, International, Politics, Health, Education, Entertainment, Science, Transport, Lifestyle, Reviews, Columnists, Blogs, Business Club, Video, Pictures, Archive, Homecoming, and Email News. The main content area features a large advertisement for RBS (The Royal Bank of Scotland Group) with the headline "Read Luke Donald's thoughts on the forthcoming Open" and a photo of a golfer. Below the advertisement is a news article titled "Grieving Scots widow travels to Claridge's to end her life" published on 11 July 2009 by angus howarth. The article text reads: "THE grief-stricken widow of a retired diplomat meticulously planned her suicide, travelling from Scotland to Claridge's Hotel in London and killing herself, clutching a picture of her beloved husband. Wealthy antiques dealer Gillian Estling, 74, never recovered after husband Ralph's death and wrote a 100-day countdown in her diary ending on his birthday this year, when she left her home in Scotland for London, an inquest heard. Mrs Estling – the former personal assistant to Robert Maxwell – was found suffocated in her luxury hotel room with a plastic bag over her head." There is also an "ADVERTISEMENT" placeholder at the bottom of the article.

Boyle PJ, Feng Z and Raab G 2011 Does widowhood increase mortality risk? Comparing different causes of spousal death to test for selection effects *Epidemiology* 22 1-5

# Many studies demonstrate raised risk (10-40%) of death following widowhood

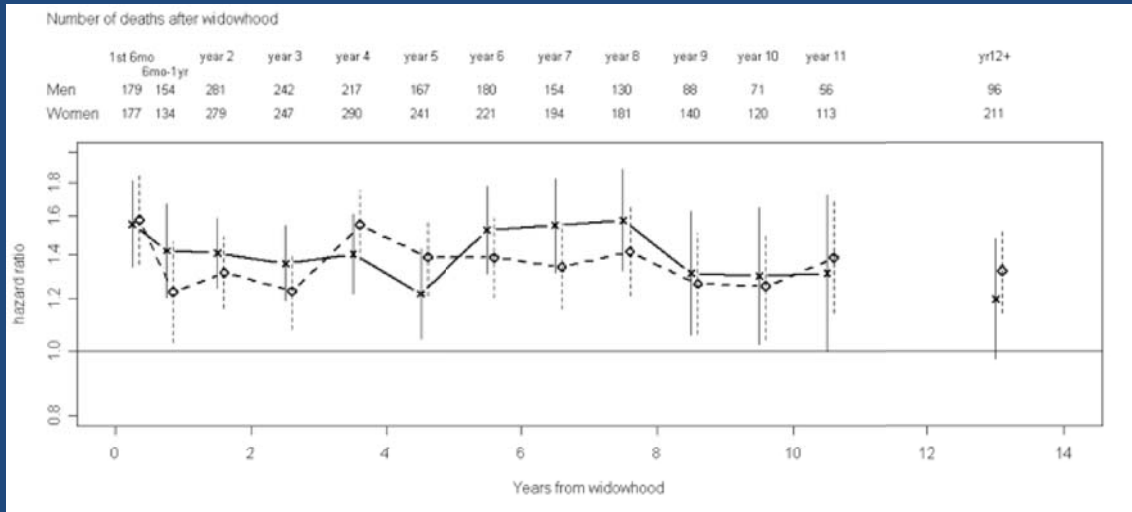
The emotional stress ('broken heart' effect)

Protective effects of marriage are eroded

## Marriage selection

Variables	Men		Women	
	Base model	Full model	Base model	Full model
Widowhood	<b>1.496 (1.423-1.572)</b>	<b>1.409 (1.340-1.481)</b>	<b>1.459 (1.386-1.536)</b>	<b>1.368 (1.299-1.440)</b>
Age	1.117 (1.114-1.120)	1.108 (1.105-1.112)	1.102 (1.099-1.105)	1.094 (1.091-1.098)
Age squared	0.999 (0.999-0.999)	0.999 (0.999-0.999)	1.000 (1.000-1.000)	1.000 (1.000-1.000)
Limiting long term illness		1.647 (1.586-1.709)		1.855 (1.768-1.946)
Qualifications				
Other higher		0.812 (0.748-0.881)		0.855 (0.769-0.950)
Degree and higher		0.763 (0.695-0.836)		0.861 (0.724-1.024)
Housing tenure				
Private renting		1.070 (1.001-1.145)		1.245 (1.146-1.353)
Social renting		1.173 (1.125-1.223)		1.345 (1.276-1.417)
Ethnicity				
Black		0.953 (0.307-2.959)		0.853 (0.213-3.416)
South Asian		0.722 (0.484-1.075)		0.998 (0.550-1.810)
Other Asian		0.673 (0.350-1.295)		0.681 (0.283-1.638)
Other		1.258 (0.628-2.517)		0.165 (0.023-1.169)
Household size				
3		1.042 (0.993-1.093)		1.081 (1.016-1.150)
4		0.967 (0.903-1.036)		1.034 (0.945-1.132)
5		1.089 (0.984-1.204)		0.931 (0.805-1.077)
6		1.015 (0.871-1.182)		1.261 (1.046-1.520)
Number of cars				
1		0.842 (0.807-0.878)		0.915 (0.869-0.965)
2+		0.729 (0.683-0.779)		0.743 (0.681-0.811)
Central heating				
No heating		1.095 (1.050-1.143)		1.020 (0.967-1.077)
Area deprivation				
2		1.038 (0.981-1.098)		0.980 (0.912-1.054)
3		1.036 (0.978-1.097)		1.087 (1.011-1.168)
4		1.098 (1.037-1.164)		1.081 (1.006-1.162)
5		1.156 (1.088-1.228)		1.146 (1.062-1.236)





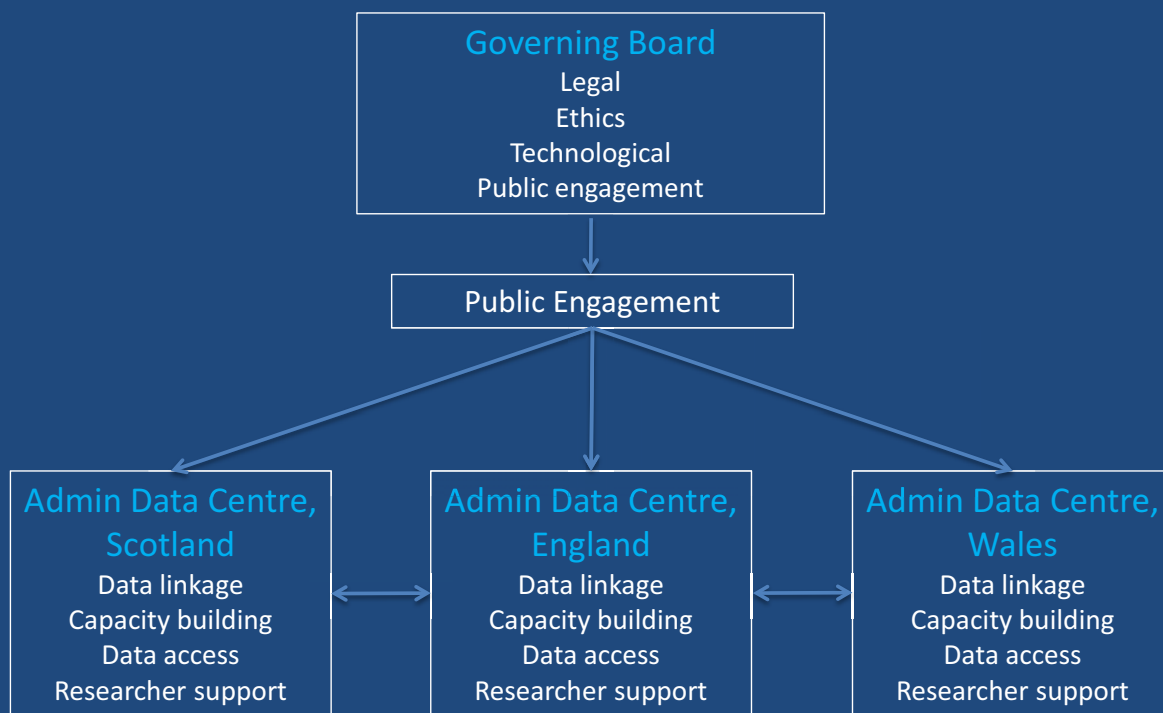
So where next?

# A national strategy for admin data?

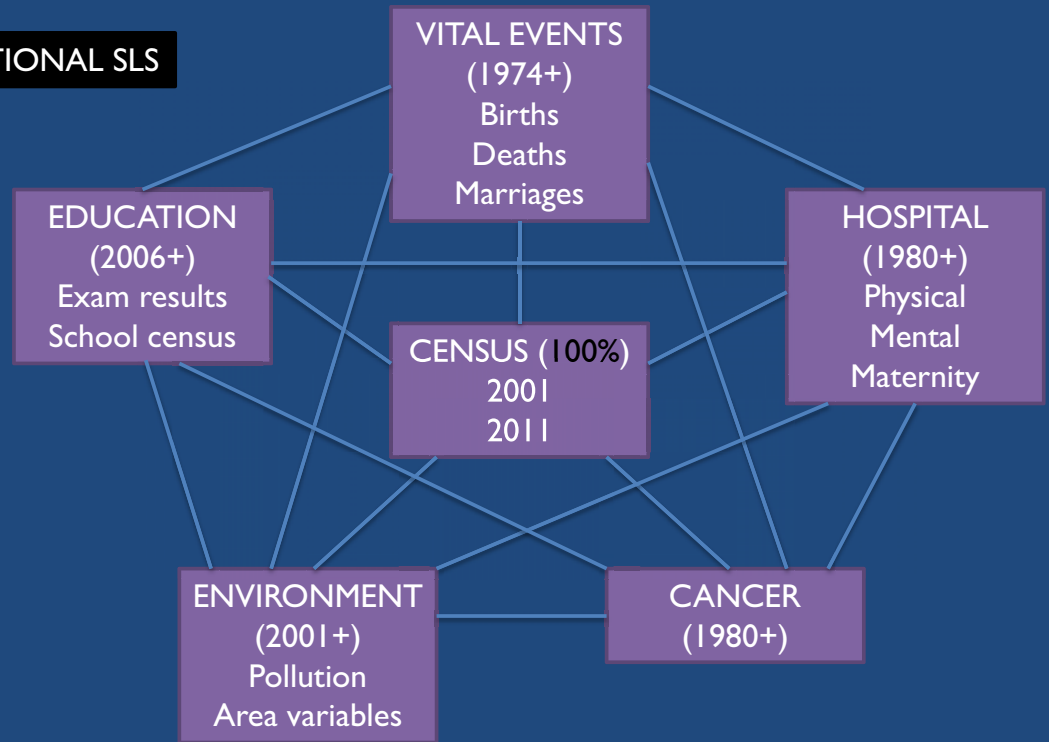
Establish a taskforce including members from Government departments, funders and academic experts

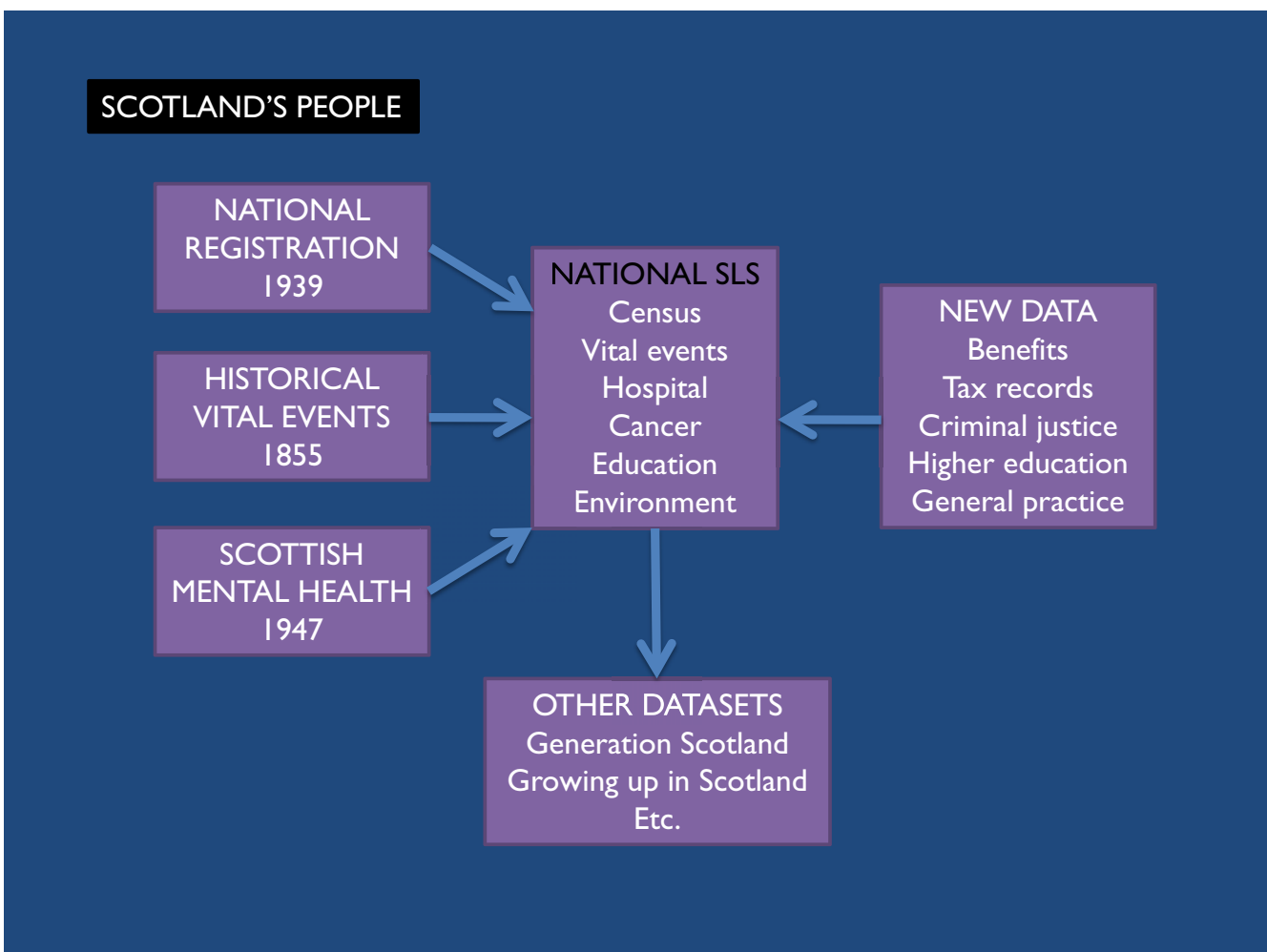
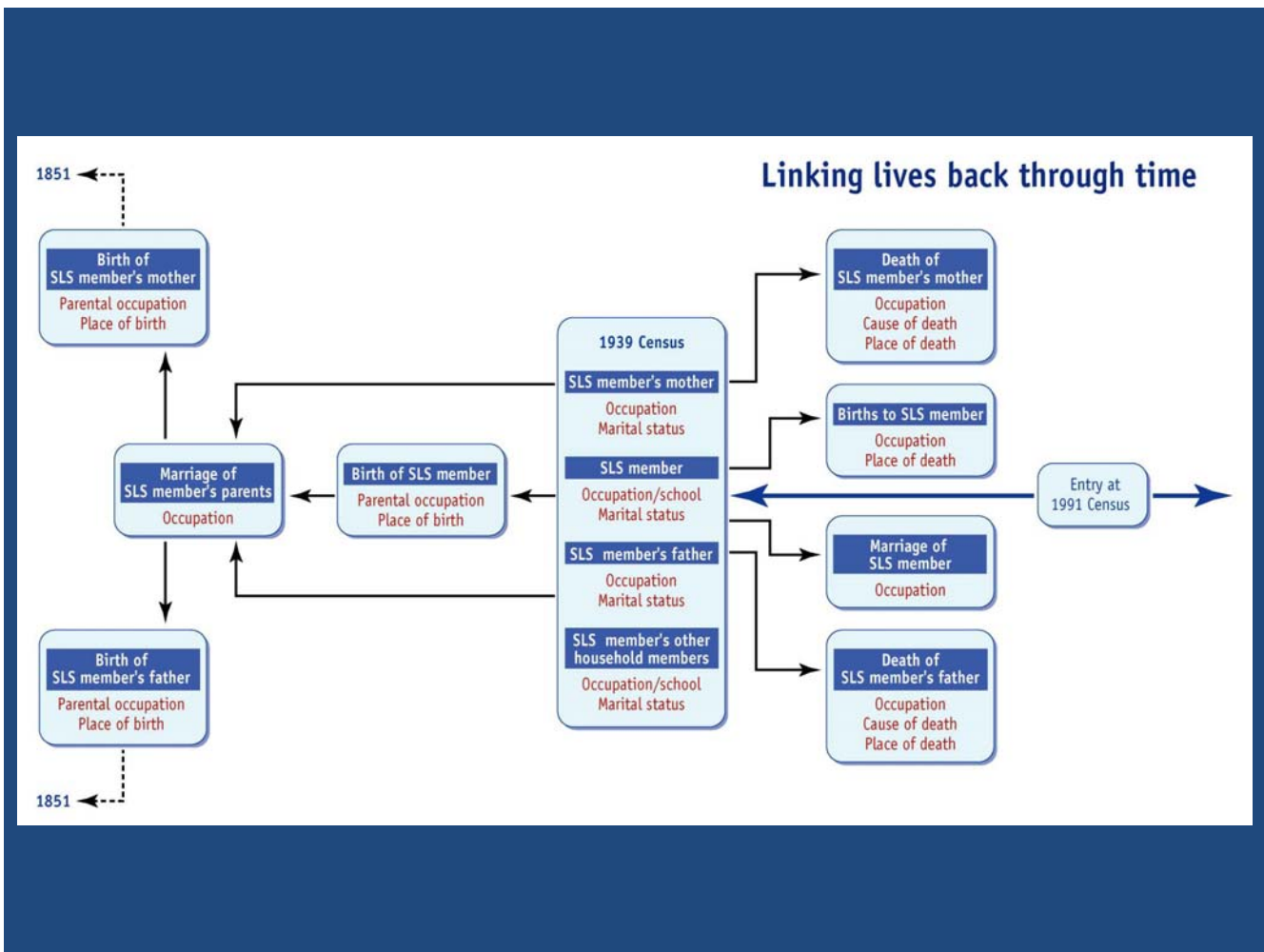
Terms of reference likely include:

- Development of common procedures
- Development of agreed data linkage methods
- Clarification of the legal situation
- Clarification of when consent is required
- Recommendations for legislation (if required)
- Development of a 'metadata authority'
- Public awareness procedures
- Guidance on data access
- Recommendations for assessing data quality
- Estimates of resource implications



**NATIONAL SLS**





# Conclusion

Routinely collected admin data are under-utilised

They are paid for from the public purse

Robust models exist for managing and providing access to anonymised data for valuable research

With appropriate academic / government partnerships we could make significant progress