



Developing a shared data platform: our key lessons



An introduction to the SDP

The driver for change

Kirk Summerwill - GMC

The driver for change



Enquiries and reviews show improved data sharing and collaboration could help protect patient care and staff wellbeing

The volume of analysable digital data in the world is rising exponentially - as are all our expectations that this data be used effectively

Technological advancements give new capabilities and allow new ways of working

Organisational silos limit breadth of perspective in risk identification

Our current model of sharing data in the UK....

..can be tricky to navigate well



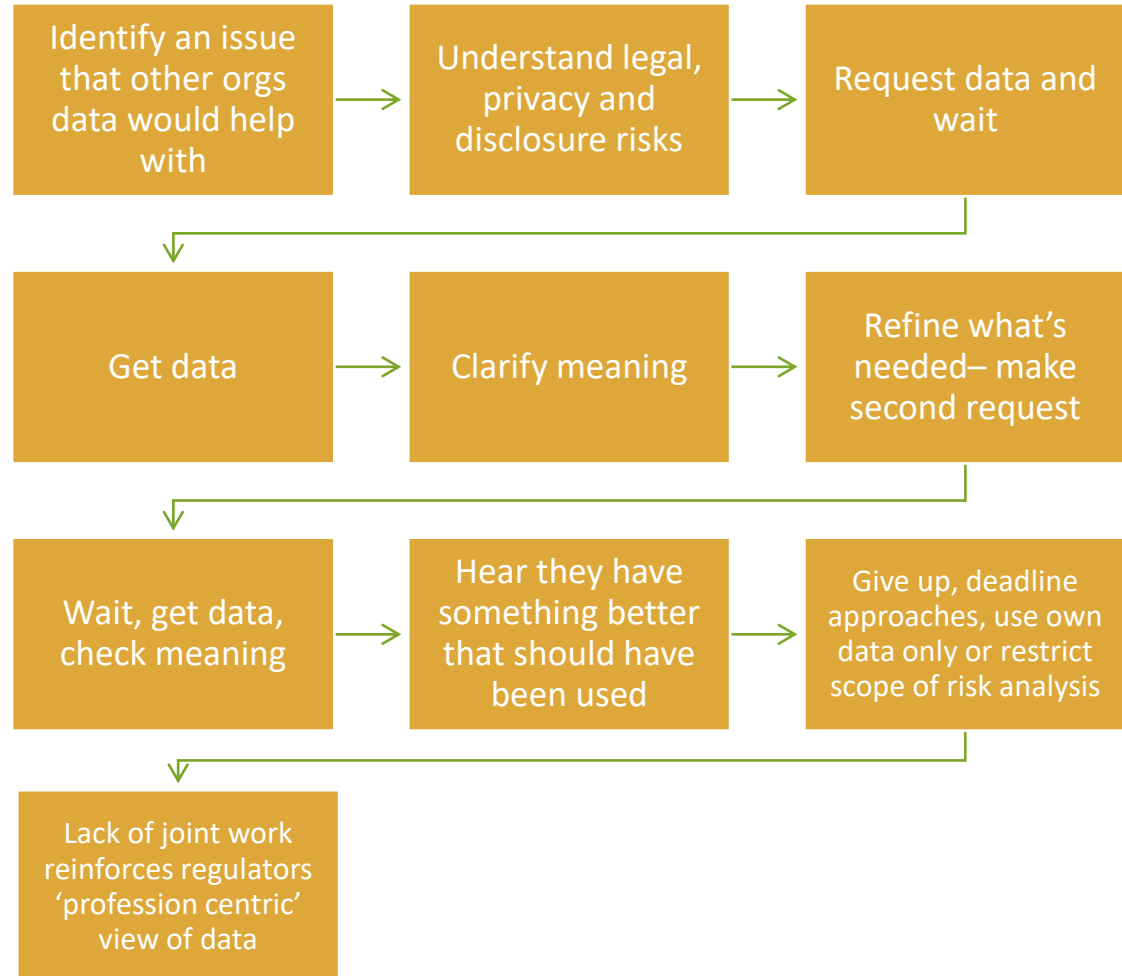
General Medical Council



NMC Nursing & Midwifery Council

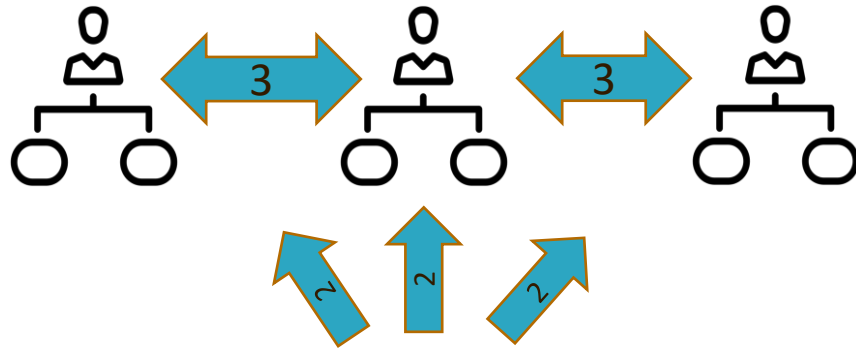


Care Quality Commission

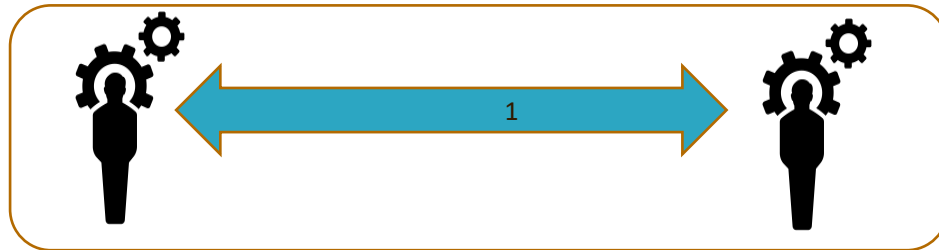


A different model was tried...

...the “shared data platform”



Shared data platform



Agree common action



Identify and escalate issues in common



Share data and insight up front

What is the SDP? What data does it contain?



The SDP has three parts:

- 1) A contractual agreement - governing how we can and cannot use and share our granular data for the purposes of risk analysis
- 2) A team of analysts - trained to use the stored data with their own native toolsets
- 3) A large shared dataset – granular bulk data about doctors, nurses and midwives (GMC, NMC), and data from surveys about places, departments and specialties (CQC)

Intended benefits of this approach



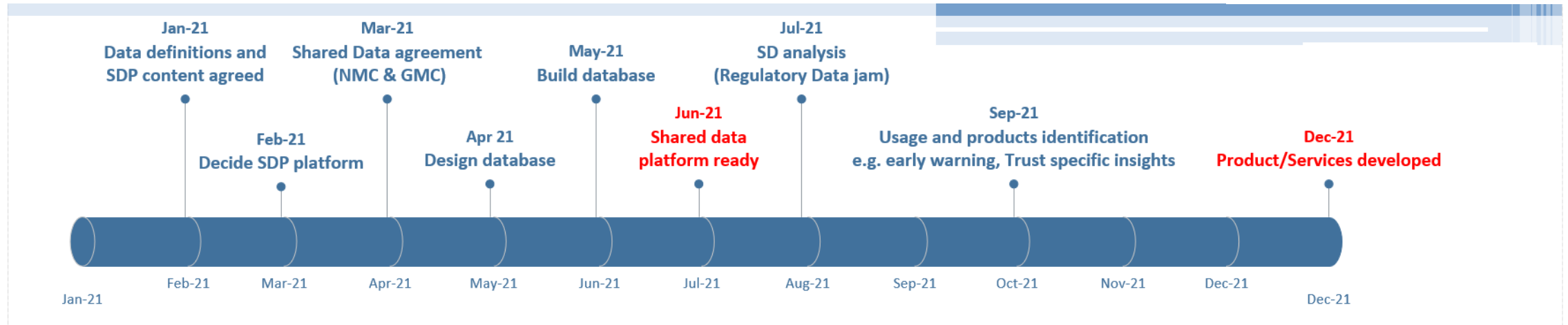
- Improved ways of working together
- Understanding each other's data 'baked in'
- Increased efficiency – no need for lengthy negotiations case by case
- decision-makers have, in theory, more access to data and evidence to inform decisions
- Increased trust between organisations
- Value of broader data sharing explored and proven



Corporate expectation and the organisational challenges of managing and satisfying

Saffron Weeks - CQC

Managing high corporate expectation



- What was in scope?
- The role of the Inter-regulatory Oversight Group and the Inter-regulatory Collaboration Group
- Making compromises:
 - Maternity data
 - A 'low tech' solution
 - The final product
- Organisation transformation
- Expanding to other organisations



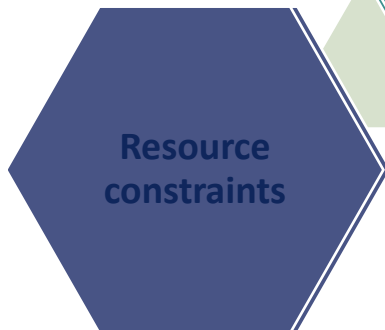
Challenges and benefits of negotiating and agreeing the data sharing agreement

Andrew Richardson - GMC

Negotiating and agreeing the data sharing agreement



- Secure support
- ID & engage with critical allies
- Don't just rely on those at the top



- Early engagement with experts
- Have a clear vision
- Be brave and don't accept the norm

- Robust justification
- Pseudonymisation of data
- Clauses to maintain confidentiality

- Be flexible
- Don't wait for perfect conditions
- Use what you have

- Be ambitious
- Be considered
- Be innovative



Data Quality and how it was overcome

Sonia Dhillon - NMC

- Complexity in triangulating data from different organisations
 - Each organisation with a different focus/remit
 - Matching different data fields, finding similar definitions
- Internal identification of maternity markers within data/systems
 - Usual data quality issues – non mandatory fields etc.
 - Use of data science - text analysis to identify cases
- Location data
 - Internal issues – incomplete data, unknown etc.
 - Different location data aggregations across organisations
 - Extensive data manipulation and QA needed before modelling





Outputs, benefits, and the future

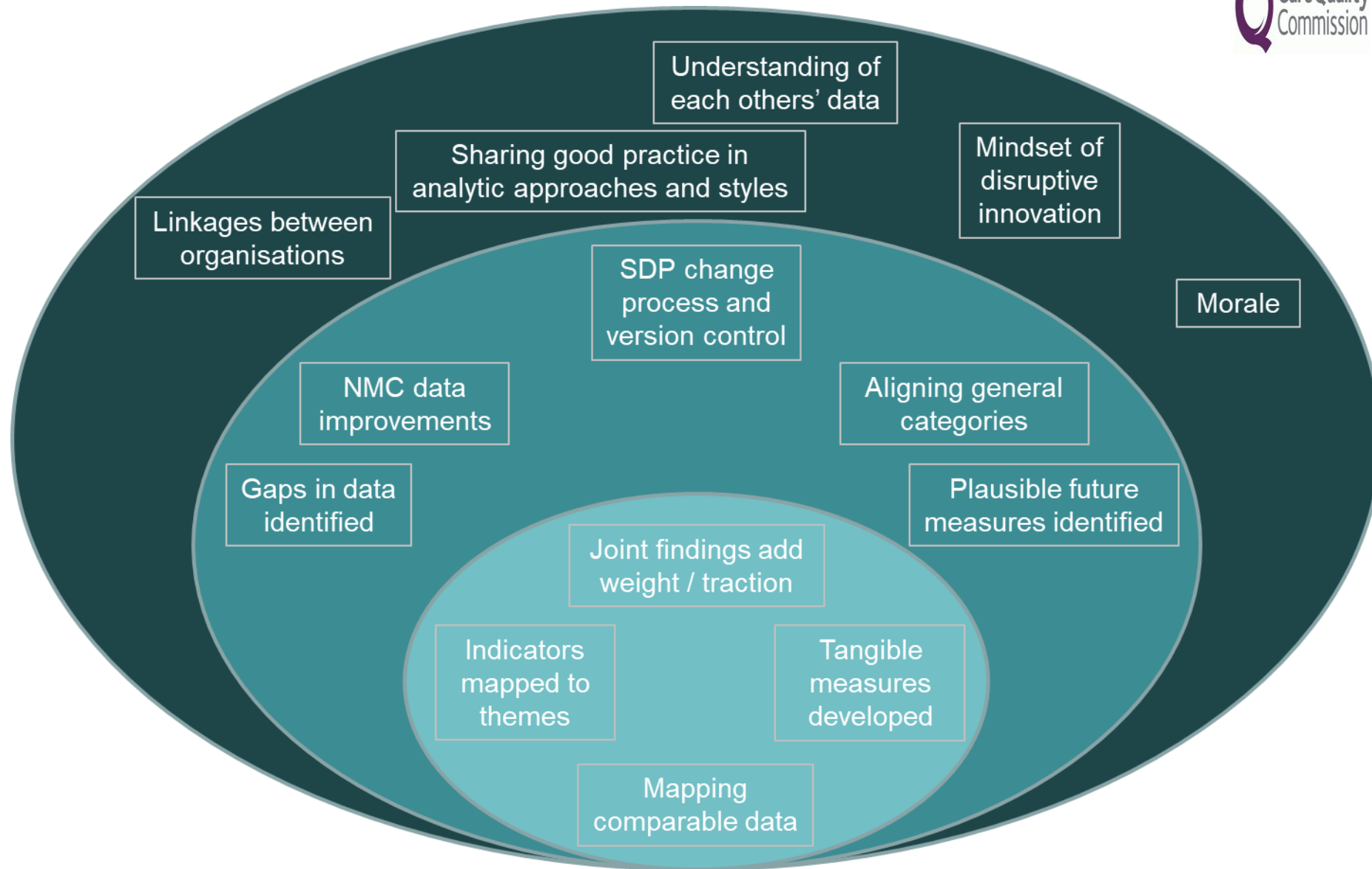
Kirk Summerwill - GMC

Outputs

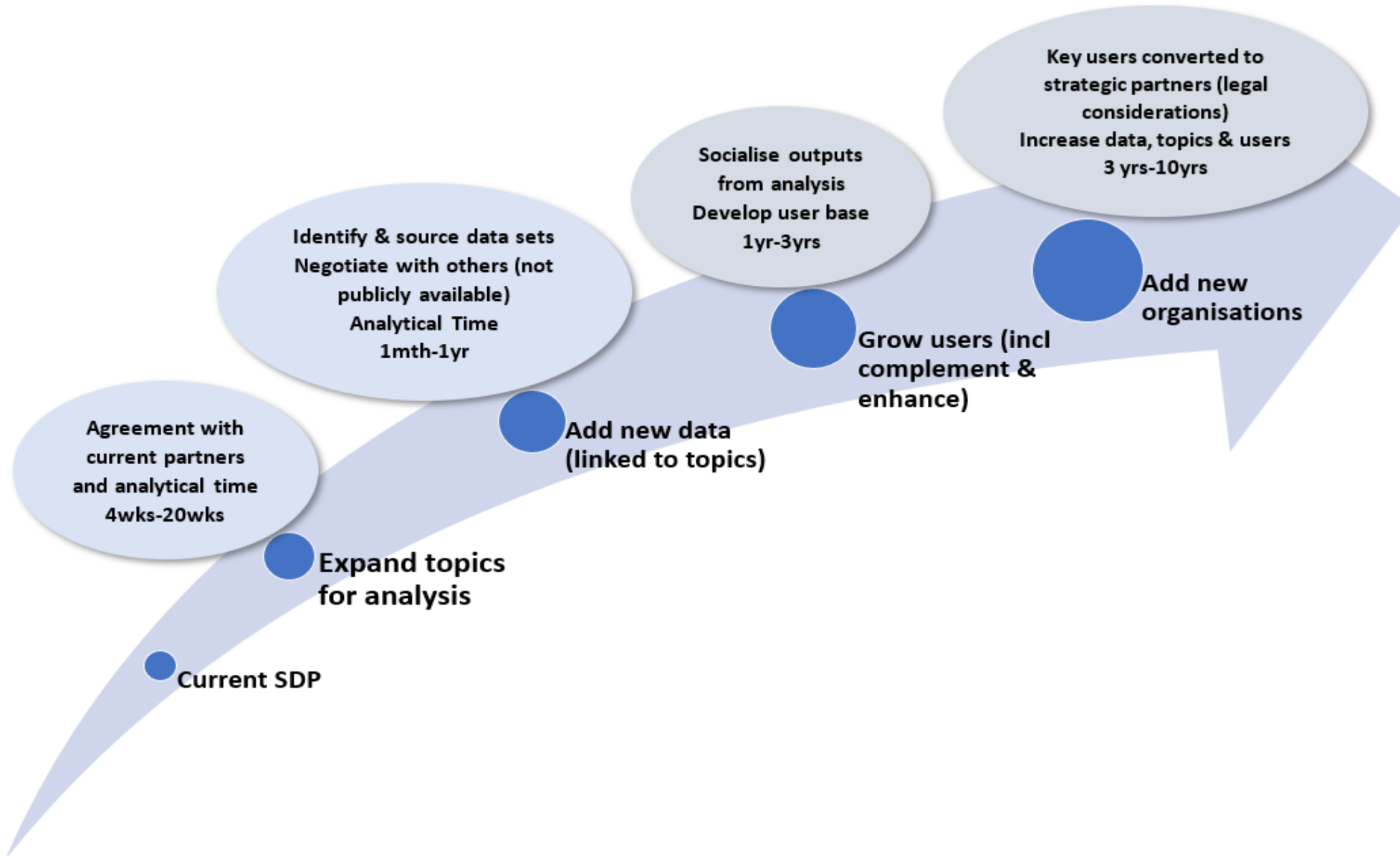


- The shared data platform exists as a BAU tool for each organisation (but needs to streamline maintenance/updates)
- Initial analysis of the data looked at maternity services – three metrics that correlate with being of ‘known regulatory concern’ were found
- Improved ability to interrogate each others data

Benefits



The future



Our work on sharing data raises an array of further questions...



What questions should our combined data be looking to answer?

Can this approach be improved on within our accepted constraints of privacy, ethics, registrant support, resources, remits, and priorities?

Can we be more upstream/preventative using this approach?

What would it take to scale up this approach to the entire system?

What other barriers to effective joint working need addressing? How do we improve our collective frameworks to sharing data?

What is the appropriate use of early data on potential future risk? Is there a place for risk profiling?

How do we improve our collective frameworks to sharing data?

How can we know organisations data maturity/support, to assess their viability in similar work?