

## SFHHP2

Collate, analyse and interpret surveillance data to assess risks to population health, wellbeing and safety



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### Overview

This standard concerns working with and analysing surveillance data in order to assess risks. The data may be routinely-reported surveillance data, or data gathered as part of a particular investigation. A simpler level of monitoring is covered in another standard in this suite. Data analysis for public health is also covered in the Public Health suite of standards.

Users of this standard will need to ensure that practice reflects up to date information and policies.

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#### Performance criteria

*You must be able to:*

- P1 identify and, where necessary, agree with colleagues the objectives you expect to achieve by analysing and interpreting surveillance data
- P2 ensure that your actions comply with legislation and any organisational standards and requirements on the protection, use and accessibility of data
- P3 seek advice, clarification and assistance promptly if issues beyond your own competence occur at any point in the process
- P4 identify the nature and structure of the data that is needed for your purpose
- P5 collate data from agreed sources
- P6 use appropriate and cost effective methods of analysing and interpreting the data
- P7 assess the robustness of the data using appropriate audit and validation techniques and describe the limitations of the data where appropriate
- P8 critically assess the strengths and limitations of the data, how it has been derived and how it is presented, and the extent to which its quality has been assured, and identify how it could be improved
- P9 use a means of analysis that is appropriate to the nature and form of the data and the purpose for which the results are to be used
- P10 structure and analyse the data correctly, and identify any patterns, trends, anomalies that may be significant in relation to risks to health, wellbeing and safety
- P11 take into account priorities, targets and programmes in relation to the risks you are assessing when you evaluate the significance of the data
- P12 identify any areas that might require further investigation, or analysis, in order to assess potential risks, and follow up, or recommend follow up, on these areas where appropriate
- P13 reach conclusions about potential risks, based on your analysis, critically assess those conclusions, and identify the strengths and limitations of your analysis
- P14 where your analysis and interpretation indicates that there are risks to population health, wellbeing or safety that should be acted upon, communicate this promptly to the appropriate people
- P15 develop outputs and reports from the data to communicate your findings clearly to others, using appropriate formats and procedures, and ensure that any data issues are fully explained
- P16 archive the data correctly at the end of your analysis, in accordance with your organisation's policies

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#### Knowledge and understanding

*You need to know and understand:*

- K1 your legal powers and duties, and your responsibilities and accountability under organisational and professional policies and protocols
- K2 the importance of working within the limits of your own competence and seeking support and advice when faced with situations outside your competence
- K3 how health and wellbeing, needs and outcomes are monitored
- K4 sources of surveillance data
- K5 different qualitative and quantitative methods that can be used for measuring, analysing and interpreting health and wellbeing, needs and outcomes
- K6 the strengths, uses, interpretation and limitations of different types of data relating to health and wellbeing, needs and outcomes
- K7 the links between, and relative importance of, the different determinants of health and wellbeing and needs
- K8 the concept and nature of inequalities in health and wellbeing, including the use of social deprivation indices
- K9 the terms and concepts that are used in epidemiology and how rates are calculated
- K10 the limitations of analysis when working with small numbers / populations
- K11 the importance of data confidentiality and disclosure and the use of data sharing protocols
- K12 the political sensitivities of data release

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### Additional Information

#### External Links

This standard links with the following dimension within the NHS Knowledge and Skills Framework (October 2004):

Dimension: IK2 Information collection and analysis

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