Schedule L – DPIA0012 – Integrated Decisions Recording in Connected Care Regional Health and Social Care Information Sharing Agreement

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This schedule to the Regional Health and Social Care Information Sharing Agreement provides key questions covering six risk categories which when answered objectively offer an initial assessment of the additional risks to privacy posed by the proposed sharing of information.

Where a question gives rise to an affirmative answer, it does not automatically follow that a full scale Data Protection Impact Assessment is required. Each affirmative answer needs to be assessed for materiality (probability and impact) and for ways in which the potential risks can be avoided or materially mitigated with a revised solution or additional measures.

Where a substantial number of questions give rise to an affirmative answer this is a good indicator that a full scale Data Protection Impact Assessment is required and project plans should include the costs and timescales of this activity and any associated consultation that may be needed.

Wherever practical the rationale for an answer should be included with the answer concerned.

Questions relating to "identity risk" (questions 2 to 8) are of heightened importance in the context of data that has not been anonymised or pseudonymised.

These questions have been revised to include latest (summer 2018) guidance provided by the Information Commissioner's Office. Other aspects are based on guidance from the Information Governance Alliance.

Technology Risk

Does the proposed change apply new, innovative or additional information technologies that have substantial potential
for privacy intrusion? ... No. The core technologies have been tried and proven over many years and access to the
technology is controlled by strict role based access controls and security and audit measures. This method is more
secure and safer than previous methods such as printed records, fax and letter.

Identity Risk

- Does the proposed change involve new identifiers, re-use of existing identifiers, or intrusive identification, identity
 authentication or identity management processes? ... No. While datasets will all be identifiable using NHS Number
 this policy is in regular use in health and social care. Furthermore, the technology and processes are tried and
 proven over many years.
- 3. Does the proposed change have the effect of denying anonymity and pseudonymity, or converting transactions that could previously be conducted anonymously or pseudonymously into identified transactions? ... No The existing approach already requires identifiable data.
- 4. Does the proposed change combine, compare or match data from multiple sources in a manner that can be used to identify data subjects? ... No.
- 5. Does the proposed change include the processing of biometric or genetic data that can be used to identify data subjects? ... No.
- 6. Does the proposed change result in the processing of data concerning vulnerable data subjects? ... Yes. However, the purpose of the processing includes improving the quality of care and safety of vulnerable data subjects.
- 7. Does the proposed change result in the processing of personal data which could result in a risk of physical harm in the event of a security breach? ... No.
- 8. Does the proposed change have the effect of systematically monitoring a publicly accessible place on a large scale? ... No.

Automation and Profiling Risk

- 9. Does the proposed change include profiling on a large scale? ... No.
- 10. Does the proposed change include evaluation or scoring? ... No.
- 11. Does the proposed change include automated decision-making with significant effects? ... No. All decision making is directly supervised by health and social care professionals.
- 12. Does the proposed change include systematic and extensive profiling or automated decision-making to make significant decisions about people? ... No.
- 13. Does the proposed change include processing children's personal data for profiling or automated decision-making or for marketing purposes, or offer online services directly to them? ... No.

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- 14. Does the proposed change include profiling, automated decision-making or special category data to help make decisions on someone's access to a service, opportunity or benefit? ... Yes. The proposed change includes the recording and processing of special category data to plan and manage the health and social care services for the data subjects concerned. This is a core purpose of the multi-disciplinary team (MDT) and integrated care team (ICT) processes and the legal basis is supported by various health and social care acts and by the General Data Protection Regulation.
- 15. Does the proposed change include processing involving preventing data subjects from exercising a right or using a service or contract? ... No.

Organisational Risk

- 16. Does the proposed change involve innovative organisational solutions? ... Yes.
- 17. Does the proposed change involve multiple organisations that do not have a prior history of working together and sharing information? ... No. The organisations concerned have considerable history of working together in the provision of care. The organisation risk level is considered low as the job functions, roles and confidentiality requirements are the same across all organisations and the sharing arrangements are based on standard datasets with confidentiality requirements that are understood by all involved. Specific measures have been taken in the approach to the processing and sharing arrangements to ensure that the privacy and confidentiality are maintained at all times. Two such measures include a requirement for MDT and ICT processes to be supported by a regularly reviewed and approved terms of reference and by non-disclosure agreements with all attendees.
- 18. Does the proposed change involve data processor organisations that do not have a prior history of working with similar shared information? ... No. The chosen suppliers are long-standing suppliers in the field and have extensive experience with similar data.
- 19. Are new processes and relationships required to manage issues with the technology solution and with the accuracy, consistency and completeness of the shared information? ... No. This is an extension of previous sharing arrangements and the technology is tried and proven.

Data Risk

- 20. Does the proposed change include processing of special category data on a large scale? ... Yes.
- 21. Does the proposed change combine, compare or match data from multiple sources? ... No.
- 22. Does the proposed change include processing of personal data without providing a privacy notice directly to the individual? ... The policy is for all data subjects referred to MDT and ICT processes to have been given relevant information leaflets beforehand. However, it is recognised that in some circumstances it may not be practical for data subjects to receive the leaflets beforehand. Appropriate processing and privacy notices are generally available for all processing.
- 23. Does the proposed change include processing of personal data in a way which involves tracking individuals' online or offline location or behaviour? ... No.
- 24. Does the proposed change include systematic processing of sensitive data or data of a highly personal nature? ... Yes.
- 25. Does the proposed change include processing on a large scale? ... No. Processing is carried out on a patient by patient basis.

Exemption and Exclusion Risk

- 26. Does the proposed change include processing of criminal offence data on a large scale? ... No.
- 27. Does the proposed change relate to data processing which is in anyway exempt from legislative privacy protections? ... No.
- 28. Does the proposed change's justification include significant contributions to public security measures? ... No.
- 29. Does the proposed change involve systematic disclosure of identifying data to, or access by, third parties that are not subject to comparable privacy regulation? ... No.

Summary of the Initial Data Protection Impact Assessment

The answers to the above risk questions indicate that a DPIA: is required / is not required (delete as appropriate).

If, based on the risks identified above the decision is not to carry out a DPIA, what is the rationale for this decision?

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This Initial Data Protection Impact Assessment, which has been answered objectively and is based on the prior DPIAs DPIA0001, DPIA0002 and DPIA0011 has not identified any substantial unmanaged risks and consequently it is considered that there are no significant new privacy risks in relation to this proposed change.

A new detailed Data Protection Impact Assessment is therefore not required.

End of Schedule L

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