

# Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

<b>Project Title:</b>	Yorkshire and Humber Shared Care Record – Roll-Out to Humber, Coast and Vale (HCV)	
<b>Project Description:</b>	Rolling out the Leeds Care Record (LCR) to the HCV region as the basis of the Shared Care Record. The initial phase will include bi-directional connectivity between Leeds Teaching Hospitals FT (LTHFT) and between 8-15 pilot GP practices. Later phases will look to roll-out this connectivity for additional GP practices in HCV and to add in additional functionality (including ePaCCS/eReSPECT), data providers and consumers.	
<b>Project Manager Details:</b>	Name:	Tara Athanasiou
	Title:	Business Change Lead
	CSU/Dept:	Humber, Coast and Vale
	Telephone:	
	Email:	
<b>Implementation date:</b>	29 March 2019	

<b>Information Asset Owner (IAO):</b> <small>(All systems/assets must have an Information Asset Owner (IAO))</small>	Name:	John Mitchell
	Title:	Associate Director of IT
	CSU/Dept:	Humber CCGs
	Telephone:	
	Email:	

<b>Information Asset Owner (IAO):</b> <small>(All systems/assets must have an Information Asset Owner (IAO))</small>	Name:	Debbie Westmoreland
	Title:	Head of Digital
	CSU/Dept:	NHS Scarborough & Ryedale CCG
	Telephone:	
	Email:	

<b>Information Asset Administrator (IAA):</b> <small>(All systems / assets must have an Information Asset Administrator (IAA) who reports to the IAO as stated above. IAA's are normally System Managers / Project Leads)</small>	Name:	TBC
	Title:	
	CSU/Dept:	
	Telephone:	
	Email:	

<b>Information Governance Approval - 1st Draft</b>	
Name:	
Title:	<b>Information Technology &amp; Security Officer</b>
Date:	<b>12/02/2019</b>

### Data Protection impact assessment screening questions:

Answering 'yes' to any of these questions is an indication that a DPIA is a necessary exercise. You can expand on your answers as the project develops if you need to.

You can adapt these questions if necessary for unusual circumstances.

Questions	Yes/No
Will the project involve the collection of new information about individuals?	no
Will the project compel individuals to provide information about themselves?	no
Will information about individuals be disclosed to 3rd party organisations or people who have not previously had routine access to the information?	yes
Are you using information about individuals for a purpose it is not currently used for, or in a way it is not currently used?	no
Does the project involve you using new technology which might be perceived as being privacy intrusive? For example, the use of biometrics or facial recognition.	no
Will the project result in you making decisions or taking action against individuals in ways which can have a significant impact on them?	no
Is the information about individuals of a kind particularly likely to raise privacy concerns or expectations? For example, health records, criminal records or other information that people would consider to be particularly private.	yes
Will the project require you to contact individuals in ways which they may find intrusive?	no

### Step One: Identify the need for a DPIA

Explain what the project aims to achieve, what the benefits will be to the organisation, to individuals and to other parties.

You may find it helpful to link to other relevant documents related to the project, for example a project proposal.

Also summarise why the need for a DPIA was identified (this can draw on your answers to the screening questions).

The roll-out of the Yorkshire and Humber Shared Care Record in Humber, Coast and Vale forms part of phase one of the Yorkshire and Humber LHCRE, one of five Local Health and Care Record Exemplars (LHCRE), that is receiving £7.5million of national investment over 18-months, which is locally match funded by health organisations across Yorkshire and the Humber.

There are 4 pieces of work within the Yorkshire and Humber Care Record:

- Rapidly Improving Care (this stream, focusing on roll-out of Leeds Care Record in Humber Coast and Vale)
- System of Systems – strategic architecture
- Population Health Management
- Helm – personal health record

A key issue raised by key stakeholders in HCV is that that the digital and interoperability maturity across the region starts at a lower baseline than within other areas of Yorkshire and Humber. This means that HCV needs to complete a layer of extra work, through the development of a local shared record, to ‘join the LHCRE party.’ There is a mixed estate of IT systems in use across the region, including in-house developed EPRs at York Teaching and Lincolnshire and Goole Hospital, Lorenzo at Hull and East Yorks Hospital and a mix of EMIS and TPP GP practices. Though there are a number of different digital transformation initiatives taking place across the region, there is a clear need for these to be delivered within an overarching interoperability model that is focused on the delivery of joined-up patient care across different settings.

The objective of the Shared Record programme is to provide interoperability between the disparate systems in the region, providing a golden thread of patient record information that is securely and appropriately available at the point of care across the full health and care system. There is a clear case for change, that is focused around the ability to deliver safer, more effective and joined-up care and to achieve more efficient (and cost-effective) internal processes.

## Step Two: Describe the information flows

You should describe the collection, use and deletion of personal data here and it may also be useful to refer to a flow diagram or another way of explaining data flows. You should also say how many individuals are likely to be affected by the project.

Data flow map for PPM+ (LCR)



Figure 1

## Consultation Requirements

Explain what practical steps you will take to ensure that you identify and address privacy risks. Who should be consulted, internally and externally? How will you carry out the consultation? You should link this to the relevant stages of your project management process.

You can use consultation at any stage of the DPIA process.

The initial phase will include bi-directional connectivity between Leeds Teaching Hospitals FT (LTHFT) and between 8-15 pilot GP practices. Later phases will look to roll-out this connectivity for additional GP practices in HCV and to add in additional functionality (including ePaCCS/eReSPECT), data providers and consumers.

Throughout the pilot process privacy risks will be monitored.

The Yorkshire and Humber Shared Care Record is based on the Leeds Care Record which is a mature system and utilises the same Data Protection principals and protocols.

## Step Three: identify the privacy and related risks

### Definition of personal data:

Data which relate to a living individual who can be identified –

- (a) from those data, or
- (b) from those data and other information which is in the possession of, or is likely to come into the possession of, the data controller.

### Definition of special categories of personal data:

Personal data consisting of information as to -

- (a) the racial or ethnic origin of the data subject,
- (b) their political opinions,
- (c) their religious beliefs or other beliefs of a similar nature,
- (d) whether they are a member of a trade union,
- (e) their physical or mental health or condition,
- (f) their sexual life and orientation,
- (g) genetic data,
- (h) Biometric data which can be used to identify an individual,
- (i) the commission or alleged commission by them of any offence, or,
- (j) any proceedings for any offence committed or alleged to have been committed

by them, the disposal of such proceedings or the sentence of any court in such proceedings,

**Identify the key privacy risks and the associated compliance and corporate risks. Larger scale DPIA's might record this information on the organisations formal risk register.**

**The 7 Data Protection Principles:**

Principle 1: Lawfulness, Fairness and Transparency

Personal Data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the Data Subject. This means, the organisation must tell the Data Subject what Processing will occur (transparency), the Processing must match the description given to the Data Subject (fairness), and it must be for one of the purposes specified in the applicable Data Protection regulation (lawfulness).

Privacy issue	Comments
Have you identified the purpose of the project?	Yes
Is there a lawful reason you can carry out this project?	Yes - Direct care purposes
How will you tell individuals about the use of their personal data?	TBC - Similar to Leeds Care Record via dedicated communication toolkit.
If you are relying on consent to process personal data, how will this be collected and what will you do if it is withheld or withdrawn?	N/A
Will your actions interfere with the right to privacy under Article 8 of the Human Rights Act? If yes, is it necessary and proportionate?	No

Principle 2: Purpose Limitation

Personal Data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes. This means the organisation must specify exactly what the Personal Data collected will be used for and limit the Processing of that Personal Data to only what is necessary to meet the specified purpose.

Privacy issue	Comments
Does your project plan cover all of the purposes for processing personal data?	Yes
Which personal data could you not use, without compromising the needs of the project?	Certain special categories of personal data related to Sexual health and reproductive medicine as these are covered by additional legislation.

### Principle 3: Data Minimisation

Personal Data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed. This means the organisation must not store any Personal Data beyond what is strictly required.

Privacy issue	Comments
Is the quality of the information good enough for the purposes it is used?	Yes
Which personal data could you not use, without compromising the needs of the project?	Certain special categories of personal data related to Sexual health and reproductive medicine as these are covered by own legislation and acts.

### Principle 4: Accuracy

Personal Data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date. This means the organisation must have in place processes for identifying and addressing out-of-date, incorrect and redundant Personal Data.

Privacy issue	Comments
If you are procuring new software does it allow you to amend and / or delete data when necessary?	Yes - when any new software is procured
How are you ensuring that personal data obtained from individuals or other organisations is accurate?	Data Quality checks

### Principle 5: Storage Limitation

Personal Data shall be kept in a form which permits identification of Data Subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the Personal Data is processed. This means the organisation must, wherever possible, store Personal Data in a way that limits or prevents identification of the Data Subject.

Privacy issue	Comments
What retention periods are suitable for the personal data you will be processing? How long will you keep the data for?	We will follow standard NHS data retention procedures.
Are you procuring software that will allow you to delete information in line with your retention periods?	Yes - when any new software is procured

#### Principle 6: Integrity & Confidentiality

Personal Data shall be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the Personal Data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing, and against accidental loss, destruction or damage. The organisation must use appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of Personal Data is maintained at all times.

Privacy issue	Comments
Do any new systems provide protection against the security risks you have identified?	N/A
What training and instructions are necessary to ensure that staff know how to operate a new system securely?	All staff will be appropriately training as per the Data Security & Protection Toolkit.
What training on data protection and / or information sharing has been undertaken by relevant staff?	All staff will undertake standard NHS Digital Information Security training
What process is in place to answer 'Subject Access Requests' (requests for personal data)?	This is detailed in the Information Sharing Agreements and Data Protection contract with partner organisations.
Will the project require you to transfer data outside of the EEA? If yes how does it demonstrate an adequate level of protection?	No

If you will be making transfers outside of the EEA, how will you ensure that the data is transferred securely?	N/A
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### Principle 7: Accountability

The Data Controller shall be responsible for, and be able to demonstrate compliance with the data protection principles. This means the organisation must demonstrate that the six Data Protection Principles (outlined above) are met for all Personal Data for which it is responsible.

Privacy issue	Comments
Are Data Protection contracts / Information Sharing Agreements in place with all 3rd parties who will be acting as Data Processors?	Yes
Has the Project been approved / signed off by Information Governance?	Yes

### **Step Four: Identify privacy solutions**

Describe the actions you could take to reduce the risks, and any future steps which would be necessary (e.g. the production of new guidance or future security testing for systems).

Risk	Solution	Result: is the risk eliminated, reduced, or accepted?	Evaluation: is the final impact on individuals after implementing each solution a justified, compliant and proportionate response to the aims of the project?
The risk of non-functionality of the PPM system due to a number of different factors (environmental failures, severe network failure, technical component failure, issues within the application, support failings,	Environmental: All equipment is located in suitable locations with physical security, fire and environmental controls	Reduced	
	Technical - Server Hardware: Server equipment is covered by suitable hardware	Reduced	

<p>backup/restore issues, Cyber attack), resulting in potential patient harm and the delay of treatment. The inability to view all electronic patient documents from PPM+, and Regional Trusts will also be affected by any outage.</p>	<p>maintenance contract, with automated hardware failure alerting</p> <p>Technical: Network level perimeter controls in place for both inbound and outbound access.</p>	<p>Reduced</p>	
<p>Patient confidential data exposure to unauthorised individuals.</p>	<p>Technical: Managed</p> <p>a. There are scheduled backups appropriate for the solution; this is daily for most systems.</p> <p>b. Documentation for the solution includes</p> <p>i. Server(s) configuration details</p> <p>ii. Backup process details</p> <p>iii. 3rd party supplier details and responsibilities are defined</p> <p>c. A copy of the backups are stored in a different location away from IT system.</p> <p>d. Failed backups are and logged and alerted on</p>	<p>Reduced</p>	
	<p>Technical - System: standard anti-virus and regular patch management in place. Admin rights controlled, log management in place, and automated monitoring active.</p>	<p>Reduced</p>	
	<p>Technical: Main application and backups are located in multiple Server rooms</p>	<p>Reduced</p>	
	<p>Application: With the loss of PPMDB1 user will still be able to access PPM1. There should be no significant impact on live services if this happens.</p>	<p>Reduced</p>	

	The database for PPM1 has a node B and C that will take over in the event of a node A failure.	Reduced	The intention is to replace PPM1 with PPM+/regional messaging during 2019
Application: PPM1/PPM+ takes information from multiple systems, all of which can be accessed for clinical information	Accepted		
Application: e-Correspondence sent via PPM+ will queue until the system is functional	Accepted		
Application: Data is held in the data warehouse	Accepted		
Application: Most data is held in source systems and available to view	Accepted		
Backup/Restore: A suitable system and record level backup schedule is in place and proactively monitored for failures. Backups are periodically checked for restorability, and record level restore capability is regularly checked.	Reduced		
RBAC model used.	Reduced		
Information Sharing Agreements and Data Protection contracts for partner organisations	Reduced		

### Step Five: Sign off and record the DPIA outcomes

Who has approved the privacy risks involved in the project? What solutions need to be implemented?

Risk	Approved Solution	Approved By
Patient level data exposure to unauthorised individuals.	Information Sharing Agreements and Data Protection contracts for partner organisations and RBAC model used.	LTHT Information Governance & Protect Manager

### Step Six: Integrate the DPIA outcomes back into the project plan

Who is responsible for integrating the DPIA outcomes back into the project plan and updating any project management paperwork? Who is responsible for implementing the solutions that have been approved? Who is the contact for any privacy concerns that may arise in the future?

Action to be taken	Date for completion of actions	Responsibility for action
Produce Information Sharing Agreements and Data Protection contracts for partner organisations	31st March 2019	LTHT Information Governance & Protect Manager

Contact point for future privacy concerns
LTHT Information Governance

For further information or guidance, see the ICO's website at <http://www.ico.gov.uk>

## Appendix 1: Data Protection Impact Assessment – Guidance

### Risks to individuals

- Inadequate disclosure controls increase the likelihood of information being shared inappropriately.
- The context in which information is used or disclosed can change over time, leading to it being used for different purposes without people's knowledge.
- New surveillance methods may be an unjustified intrusion on their privacy.
- Measures taken against individuals as a result of collecting information about them might be seen as intrusive.
- The sharing and merging of datasets can allow organisations to collect a much wider set of information than individuals might expect.
- Identifiers might be collected and linked which prevent people from using a service anonymously (de-identification).
- Vulnerable people may be particularly concerned about the risks of identification or the disclosure of information.
- Collecting information and linking identifiers might mean that an organisation is no longer using information which is safely de-identified.
- Information which is collected and stored unnecessarily, or is not properly managed so that duplicate records are created, presents a greater security risk.
- If a retention period is not established information might be used for longer than necessary

### Corporate Risks

- Non-compliance with the Data Protection Act 2018; (GDPR) or other legislation can lead to sanctions, fines and reputational damage.
- Problems which are only identified after the project has launched are more likely to require expensive fixes.
- The use of biometric information or potentially intrusive tracking technologies may cause increased concern and cause people to avoid engaging with the organisation.
- Information which is collected and stored unnecessarily, or is not properly managed so that duplicate records are created, is less useful to the business.
- Public distrust about how information is used can damage an organisation's reputation and lead to loss of business.
- Data losses which damage individuals could lead to claims for compensation.

### Reducing the risks

There are many different steps which organisations can take to reduce a privacy risk. Some of the more likely measures include:

- Deciding not to collect or store particular types of information.
- Devising retention periods which only keep information for as long as necessary and planning secure destruction of information.
- Implementing appropriate technological security measures.

- Ensuring that staff are properly trained and are aware of potential privacy risks.
- Developing ways to safely de-identify the information when it is possible to do so.
- Producing guidance for staff on how to use new systems and how to share data if appropriate.
- Using systems which allow individuals to access their information more easily and make it simpler to respond to subject access requests.
- Taking steps to ensure that individuals are fully aware of how their information is used and can contact the organisation for assistance if necessary.
- Selecting data processors who will provide a greater degree of security and ensuring that agreements are in place to protect the information which is processed on an organisation's behalf.
- Producing data sharing agreements which make clear what information will be shared, how it will be shared and who it will be shared with.

Organisations will need to assess the costs and benefits of possible privacy solutions. Some costs will be financial, for example an organisation might need to purchase additional software to give greater control over data access and retention. The costs can be balanced against the benefits, for example the increased assurance against a data breach, and the reduced risk of regulatory action and reputational damage.

## Appendix 2 Data Mapping Data Mapping – Guidance

As part of the DPIA process you should describe how information is collected, stored, used and deleted. You should explain what information is used, what it is used for and who will have access to it.

A thorough assessment of privacy risks is only possible if an organisation fully understands how information is being used in a project. An incomplete understanding of how information is used can be a significant privacy risk – for example; data might be used for unfair purposes, or disclosed inappropriately.

This part of the DPIA process can be integrated with any similar exercises which would already be done for example; conducting information audits, develop information maps, and make use of information asset registers.

A Data Flow Map is a graphical representation of the data flow. This should include:

- Incoming and outgoing data
- Organisations and/or people sending/receiving information
- Storage for the 'Data at Rest' i.e. system, filing cabinet
- Methods of transfer

If such data has already been captured covering the proposed project or similar document this can be useful for understanding how personal data might be used.

The information flows can be recorded as a flowchart, an information asset register, or a project design brief which can then be used as an important part of the final DPIA report.

### **Describing information flows**

- Explain how information will be obtained, used, and retained – there may be several options to consider. This step can be based on, or form part of, a wider project plan.
- This process can help to identify potential 'function creep' - unforeseen or unintended uses of the data (for example data sharing)
- People who will be using the information are consulted on the practical implications.
- Potential future uses of information are identified, even if they are not immediately necessary.