

Information sharing training

Look at the DCSF pocket guide, the 7 golden rules and the questions in the guide. Then try the quiz at the end which was written by East Sussex

Information sharing pocket guide – DCSF

This pocket guide is part of the HM Government information sharing guidance package (2008), which aims to support good practice in information sharing by offering clarity on when and how information can be shared legally and professionally, in order to achieve improved outcomes.

This package of guidance is for practitioners who have to make decisions about information sharing on a case-by-case basis. It is also for managers and advisors who support these practitioners in their decision making and for others with responsibility for information governance.

This pocket guide presents a summary of the key decision making considerations which are detailed in Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers. It is not designed to be read as a stand alone document, rather to be a helpful tool in reminding the practitioner of the key messages received during training on information sharing and the detailed messages contained in the guidance.

Alongside this document, we have published:

Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers;

Information Sharing: Case examples which illustrate best practice in information sharing situations;

Information Sharing: Training materials available for local agency and multi-agency training, and for use by training providers; and

Information Sharing: Further guidance on legal issues which is a summary of the laws affecting information sharing.

This pocket guide and the other documents can be located at www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/informationsharing

Introduction

Information sharing is key to the Government's goal of delivering better, more efficient public services that are coordinated around the needs of the individual. It is essential to enable early intervention and preventative work, for safeguarding and promoting welfare and for wider public protection. Information sharing is a vital element in improving outcomes for all.

The Government understands that it is important that people remain confident that their personal information is kept safe and secure and that practitioners maintain the privacy rights of the individual, whilst sharing information to deliver better services. It is therefore

important that practitioners can share information appropriately as part of their day-to-day practice and do so confidently.

It is important to remember there can be significant consequences to not sharing information as there can be to sharing information. You must use your professional judgement to decide whether to share or not, and what information is appropriate to share.

Myth buster on data protection

The Data Protection Act 1998 is not a barrier to sharing information but provides a framework to ensure that personal information is shared appropriately.

Data protection law reinforces common sense rules of information handling. It is there to ensure personal information is managed in a sensible way.

It helps us strike a balance between the many benefits of public organisations sharing information, and maintaining and strengthening safeguards and privacy of the individual.

It also helps us balance the need to preserve a trusted relationship between practitioner and client with the need to share information to benefit and improve the life chances of the client or protect the public.

Seven golden rules for information sharing

1. Remember that the Data Protection Act is not a barrier to sharing information but provides a framework to ensure that personal information about living persons is shared appropriately.
2. Be open and honest with the person (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
3. Seek advice if you are in any doubt, without disclosing the identity of the person where possible.
4. Share with consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, that lack of consent can be overridden in the public interest. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case.
5. Consider safety and well-being: Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the person and others who may be affected by their actions.
6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those people who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.
7. Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

The 'Seven Golden Rules' and the following Questions 1- 7 will help support your decision making so you can be more confident that information is being shared legally and professionally.

If you answer 'not sure' to any of the questions, seek advice from your supervisor, manager, nominated person within your organisation or area, or from a professional body.

Question 1

Is there a clear and legitimate purpose for sharing information?

Why do you or the other person want the information?

What is the outcome you are trying to achieve?

Could the aims be achieved without sharing the information?

Golden rule

Remember that the Data Protection Act is not a barrier to sharing information but provides a framework to ensure that personal information about living persons is shared appropriately.

Other things to consider:

Do not assume that you need to share the whole case file.

Different agencies may have different processes for sharing information. You will need to be guided by your agency's policies and procedures and, where applicable, by your professional code.

For more details, see the Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers paragraphs 3.3 – 3.9.

Question 2

Does the information enable a living person to be identified?

If the information is about an identifiable living individual, or could enable a living person to be identified when considered with other information, it is personal information and is subject to data protection law. This is likely to be the case in the course of your work. You should be open about what information you might need to share and why.

However, it may not be appropriate to inform a person that information is being shared, or seek consent to this sharing. This is the case if informing them is likely to hamper the prevention or investigation of a serious crime, or put a child at risk of significant harm or an adult at risk of serious harm.

Golden rule

Be open and honest with the person (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.

Other things to consider:

If the person was informed about how and with whom their personal information might be shared at the outset, it will usually not be necessary to inform them again as long as the use as described in the original notification is the same.

For more details, see the Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers paragraph 3.10 – 3.11.

Question 3

Is the information confidential?

Not all information is confidential.

Confidential information is information of a private or sensitive nature that is: not already lawfully in the public domain or readily available from another public source; and has been provided in circumstances where the person giving the information could reasonably expect that it would not be shared with others.

Golden rule

Seek advice if you are in any doubt, without disclosing the identity of the person where possible.

For more details, see the Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers paragraphs 3.12 – 3.16.

If the information is not confidential you must now consider Question 6.

If the information is confidential you must now consider Question 4.

Question 4

Do you have consent to share?

You should seek consent where possible and respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement on the facts of the case, that lack of consent can be overridden in the public interest.

You do not always need consent to share personal information. There will be some circumstances where you should not seek consent, for example, where doing so would: place a child at increased risk of significant harm; or

place an adult at increased risk of serious harm; or

- prejudice the prevention, detection or prosecution of a serious crime; or
-

lead to unjustified delay in making enquiries about allegations of significant harm or serious harm.

Golden rule

Share with consent where appropriate and, where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to share confidential information. You may still share information without consent if, in your judgement, that lack of consent can be overridden in the public interest. You need to base your judgement on the facts of the case.

Other things to consider:

Generally, there should be 'no surprises'.

Obtaining explicit consent is best practice. It can be expressed either verbally or in writing, although written consent is preferable since that reduces the scope for subsequent dispute.

You will need to consider whose consent should be sought. Does the person have the capacity to understand and make their own decisions on this occasion? If not, is someone else authorised to act on their behalf?

Consent must be informed, i.e. when people agree to information sharing, they must understand how much of their information needs to be shared, who will see it, why it is necessary to share the information and any implications of sharing or not sharing.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time.

For more details, see the Information sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers paragraphs 3.17 – 3.37.

Question 5

Is there sufficient public interest to share the information?

Even where you do not have consent to share confidential information, you may lawfully share if this can be justified in the public interest. Where consent cannot be obtained or is refused, or where seeking it is unsafe or inappropriate (as explained at Question 4), the question of whether there is a sufficient public interest must be judged by the practitioner on the facts of each case. A public interest can arise in a wide range of circumstances. For a fuller definition of public interest refer to the Glossary in Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers.

Where you have a concern about a person, you should not regard refusal of consent as necessarily to mean that you cannot share confidential information.

In making the decision you must weigh up what might happen if the information is shared against what might happen if it is not, and make a decision based on professional judgement.

Golden rule

Consider safety and well-being: Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the person and others who may be affected by their actions.

Other things to consider:

A competent adult has the right to make decisions which may put themselves at risk but which present no risk of significant harm to children or serious harm to other adults. In this case it may not be justifiable to share information without consent. For more details, see the Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers paragraphs 3.38 – 3.47.

If you decide not to share information you must consider Question 7.

If you decide to share information you must consider Question 6.

Question 6

Are you sharing information appropriately and securely?

Only share what is necessary to achieve the purpose, distinguishing clearly between fact and opinion.

Share only with the person or people who really need to know the information.

Make sure the information is accurate and up-to-date.

Understand the limits of any consent given and especially if the information has been provided by a third party.

Check who will see the information and share the information in a secure way. For example, confirm the identity of the person you are talking to; ensure a conversation or phone call cannot be overheard; use secure email; ensure that the intended person will be on hand to receive a fax.

Establish with the recipient whether they intend to pass it on to other people and ensure that they understand the limits of any consent that has been given.

Inform the person to whom the information relates that you are sharing the information, if it is safe to do so, and if you have not already told them that their information may be shared.

Golden rule

Necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those people who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.

For more details, see the Information sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers paragraphs 3.48 – 3.49.

Question 7

Have you properly recorded your information sharing decision?

Record your information sharing decision and your reasons, including what information you have shared and with whom, following your agency's arrangements for recording information and in line with any local information sharing procedures in place.

If, at any stage, you decide not to share information, you should record this decision and the reasons for it.

Golden rule

Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

For more details, see the Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers paragraphs 3.50 – 3.51.

Information sharing quiz (copied from East Sussex County Council's website)

1. Do we normally need consent to share personal information?

No we never do, as the best interest of a child always comes first

Yes, we always need explicit written consent

Yes, we need explicit consent except when there is a danger of significant harm

Yes, but consent can be implied.

2. Can we share information with voluntary organisations?

No, we can only share within our own organisation

Yes, Children's Services includes voluntary agencies so long as they are working to the same rules

No, as voluntary organisations are not part of statutory Children's Services

Yes, as long as a service is working with children in Buckinghamshire, we can share information

3. Can you send an email containing personally identifiable information?

Yes, because sometimes we need to do so in the interests of efficiency.

Not usually, but in an emergency there are reasonably secure ways to do this

No, it is always wrong

Yes, it is just as secure as sending a letter.

4. Should a 10 year old be involved in decisions about consent to share information?

No, they are not 'Gillick competent' until the age of 12

Yes, it is not likely that they can make a decision but they should be included in discussions wherever appropriate.

Yes, they might be able to take an easy decision

No, it is entirely up to their parents or carers

5. If something is confidential, can it be shared?

No, medical information in particular is confidential

No, there is a common law duty of confidence which applies to us all

Yes, under the right circumstances; confidentiality is about a thoughtful respect for privacy, it is not about secrecy

Yes, confidentiality has no special meaning.

6. Can personal information only be shared freely within one organisation?

Yes, as the consent framework 'umbrella' only covers one single organisation
No, it can be shared across all Children's Services.
No, Caldicott principles apply even to the person at the next desk.
Yes, as the organisation is providing continuing care.

7. Is a 15 year old's decision always final?

Yes, they have the right to own their own permissions
Yes, unless their parents decide differently.
No, it is up to their parents/carers until they are 16
No, we still have the responsibility to consider the best interest of the young person

8. Do I have to think about the Data Protection Act if I do not use a computer?

No, the act is not important anyway
Yes, the act covers all information held about a person
No, it is not relevant to other records.
Yes, you could end up in prison

9. Are the Caldicott principles legally binding?

Yes, as part of Children's Services you are bound to work to them
No, they are just guidelines.
Yes, like the Data Protection Act principles.
No, but we should always try to work to them and would need to justify why we had not done so, in the event of a challenge

10. 'I don't know what I need to know until I am told it.' Can I ask for information 'in case' I need to know it?

No, you must only ask for specific information which you are sure will help you promote the welfare of the child or young person.
Yes, but you still need to be able to justify why you might need it.
No, you must demonstrate, before you ask, that the information is the minimum necessary in the child or young person's best interest
Yes, you usually have a right to every piece of information so that you can then judge what you need.

Answers on request from lwormell@buckscc.gov.uk