# Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) - Stage 1

This form is Stage 1 of the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) process. You are advised to refer to the guidance material before completing the form.

Data Prote	ection Impa	act Assessment (DPIA)	
Please provide as much detail as possible, avoiding technical language and acronyms, explaining the			
proposal in a way that someone with no prior knowledge could easily understand.			
Section 1 - Governance			
Project Proposal Name:		Masters Research Forensic Psychology &	
		Criminology	
Force SPOC:		[Redacted – S40]	
Information Asset Owner:		[Redacted – S40]	
DPIA Advisor:			
Date on which processing will commen		30/09/2019	
Date submitted to Information Rights:		24/09/2019	
Note: DPIA Advisor will endeavour to g completed form.	ive an <b>initia</b>	Il response within 10 working days of receiving the	
Inform	otion Dich	to (ID) Assessment	
Inform	iation Righ	ts (IR) Assessment	
***IR Use Only***			
	***IR Us	se Only***	
A. Stage 2 DPIA is not mandatory.	***IR Us	The data extracted will not identify any individuals and therefore will not be personal data.	
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A. Stage 2 DPIA is not mandatory.  B. Stage 2 DPIA is not required as long as the remedial action listed is carried out. If the remedial action is not carried out, Stage 2 will be mandatory.		The data extracted will not identify any individuals and therefore will not be personal data.  The research is using anonymised data and if it was requested under Freedom of Information Act	

#### **Section 2 - Purpose, Scope and Context**

In this section you must explain what the processing is, who it will involve, and the intended impact. You must also demonstrate why the processing is necessary and proportionate, providing evidence to support your assessment.

- The processing must be **necessary** for the specific objective of the proposal.
- It must also be **proportionate**, meaning that the advantages resulting from the processing should not be outweighed by the disadvantages to individuals.
- 2.1 Please briefly explain the specific aim and purpose of the proposal in a way that someone with no prior knowledge could easily understand; avoid technical language and acronyms.

I am completing a research Thesis which will look at the governmental structures and psychological barriers that exist and contribute to delays in officer attendance at Domestic Abuse incidents. As an example FCR controllers state they find it harder to allocate a domestic incident than any other type of incident. The research I propose will firstly examine is that true, or is it perception, and if it is true why does it happen, is it structural or is it a psychological factor that contributes to resistance

**2.2 What categories of personal data will be processed?** Provide an overview of the categories of personal data that will be processed, for example: names, DOBs, addresses, health data, criminal records, or any other unique identifiers such as IP addresses, usernames, e-mail addresses.

The data I require is Performance data. I do not require personal information or any Bio-data other than the gender of the victim. CORA is Cambridgeshire constabularies performance software. This performance programme contains numerical and biodata to ensure that the force is compliant with Her Majesties Inspectorate of Constabularies Fire and Rescue Services.

- 1. CORA Data on dispatch and allocation times for DA incidents either prompt grade or Immediate Grade. The gender of the victim.
- 2. CORA Data on dispatch times and allocation times for similarly graded incidents such as Burglary, Violence, Collapsed behind closed doors, Hare coursing, Missing from homes.
- 3. Timings from the point of the call to officer dispatch to arrival to departure.

or thinings from the point of the can to empor dispatch to difficult to departure.			
2.3 Will special category data be used in the proposal? (Select all that apply)			
□ Race	☐ Trade union membership		
☐ Ethnic origin	☐ Genetic Data		
☐ Political opinions	☐ Biometric Data		
☐ Sex life	☐ Sexual orientation		
☐ Religion	☐ Health		
☐ Philosophical beliefs	None		
<b>2.4 How will the data be collected?</b> Briefly outline how you will obtain the data, examples include: directly from data subjects, from another data set already in our possession, from a partner agency.			
I will seek the assistance from Cambs Corporate performance team, and assistance from [Redacted – S40]			

**2.5 How will the data be used?** Briefly describe how the data will be used, recorded, and stored and who it will be shared with.

The data will be uploaded onto analytical software called SPSS which will look for correlations and differences in officer attendance rates to identify whether there is indeed a difference. The data will then be used alongside literature reviews to help the BCH address any cultural, or structural barriers that influence why officers might be resistant to attending DA incidents. The data will be written into a

research Thesis and shared with Essex University Criminology department and the BCH alliance and the College of Policing. The data will kept on a Cambridgeshire Police Laptop, and not transferred to a third party. SPSS is a product that is owned by Cambridgeshire Constabulary, however the licence on the latest version on my laptop is registered to [Redacted – S40].			
2.6 How many individuals will the processing affect? (Please specify one answer below)			
□ Fewer	than 100 data subjects		
□ 100 to	1000 data subjects		
□ 1000 t	o 5000 data subjects		
⊠ More	than 5000 data subjects		
2.7 What	categories of data subject are involved?	(Please select all applicable categories below)	
□ Persor	ns suspected of having committed or being a	about to commit a criminal offence	
□ Persor	ns convicted of a criminal offence		
□ Persor	ns who are or may be victims of a criminal of	fence	
☐ Witnes	sses or other persons with information about	offences	
☐ Childre	en or vulnerable individuals		
□ Emplo	yees (current and former)		
$\boxtimes$ Other			
Meta dat call type 2.8 Will i		rival times, and the mean averages between each on about individuals? Will the Force collect data	
<ul><li>☐ Yes</li><li>☑ No</li></ul>			
2.9 Data	Sharing	Select one option	
Does the	e processing involve:		
2.10.1	Data being shared with third parties external to the Force or recipients that have not previously had routine access to the information?	<ul><li>☑ Yes – The data product ie the Thesis will be shared with Essex University</li><li>☐ No</li></ul>	
2.10.2	Transferring data outside the UK but within the EU?	☐ Yes ☑ No	
2.10.3	Transferring data outside the EU?	□ Yes ⊠ No	
2.10.4	Storing data using a cloud service provider?	☐ Yes ☑ No	
2.10.5	Will the sharing require the processing of personal data by third parties?	□ Yes ⊠ No	
2.10.6	Is there a data processing contract, or sharing agreement in place with all	<ul><li>☐ Yes – agreements in place</li><li>☐ Not yet – agreements required</li></ul>	

	parties with whom data will be shared?	No − none required		
2.10.7	Will the sharing initiative require non- police employees to access police systems?	□ Yes ⊠ No		
2.10 Wh	y it is necessary to use personal data to	achieve the aim and why can't the aim be		
	d by other means?			
	mple, can the aim be achieved by using less ategories of data necessary to achieve the a			
		records that exist, this data cannot be replicated,		
		y) and the Office of National Statistics (ONS)		
	e same data.			
	ariable of interest in this research proposal a	are: ( IV=Independent variable)		
	Gender of the complainant (IV)			
	ype of call (DV)			
	ime of call receipt to time of allocation(IV)			
	ime of allocation to time of arrival (IV) ime of arrival to the time of departure from t	he scene (IV)		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	portionate to the aim of the proposal. Weigh		
	antages of achieving your purpose against d	•		
Research indicates that women are killed by their partners at an ever-increasing rate. The same research also indicates that a 10 % increase in response rate by Police would save lives and improve outcomes for victims. The HMICFRS have also commented on their concerns that Police response to DA is declining. The data required is performance data extrapolated from incidents called in by the public. Research Proposal is attached for corporate memory.				
	Section 3 – L	awful Basis		
011 =0111	ful Basis			
	ess personal data you must have a lawful ba om the drop down list.	asis. Please select the one appropriate lawful		
	Basis for <b>Operational Data</b> (Personal data p	rocessed for law enforcement purposes):		
	an item.	recessed for law efficient one purposee).		
Lawful E	Lawful Basis for Administrative Data (Personal data processed for non-law enforcement purposes,			
	HR or Commercial purposes):	in the public interest or in the exercise of official		
authority	·	in the public interest of in the exercise of official		
3.2 Furt	her Special Category Lawful Basis	umust have identified a further levelul condition		
	ssing special category data (section 2.3) you onal Data:	ı must have identified a further lawful condition		
	cessing is strictly necessary (please tick to c	onfirm) 🗆		

AND

One of the following conditions applies (select from the list):
Choose an item.
Administrative Data
It is necessary for one of the following conditions (select from the list):
Archiving/Research/ Statistical
<u>OR</u>
It is in the substantial public interest (tick to confirm) $\square$
AND for the following purpose:
Research etc.
recodulation etc.
Section 4 – Review, Retention and Disposal
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Section 4 – Review, Retention and Disposal  4.1 Does the proposal have a review, retention and disposal process that complies with Force Policy? All records must have an initial retention period set by the owner of the information when first created or received; review and disposal criteria are defined within the <a href="NPCC Retention">NPCC Retention</a>

## **Section 5 – ICO: Additional Factors**

The Information Commissioner's Office have published a number of factors that present a 'high risk' when processing personal data. Saying yes to one or more of the following may indicate that the processing is high risk and a Stage 2 DPIA is likely to be required.

	e processing involve:	Please check either Yes or No	If 'Yes' then please provide further details
5.1	Systematic, extensive and large scale profiling and automated decision-making about people?  "Any systematic and extensive evaluation of personal aspects relating to natural persons which is based on automated processing, including profiling, and on which decisions are based that produce legal effects, or significantly affect the natural person"  Profiling is any form of processing where personal data is used to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to an individual, including the analysis or prediction of an individual's performance.  Automated decision-making involves making a decision that affects someone by technological means without human involvement, for example issuing speeding fines solely based on evidence captured from speed cameras.	□ Yes ⊠ No	
5.2	Large scale use of special category data or criminal offence data?  "Processing on a large scale of special categories of data, or personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences referred to in Article 10"	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.
5.3	Public monitoring? "Systematic monitoring of a publicly accessible area on a large scale"	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.
5.4	New technologies or techniques?  "Processing involving the use of new technologies, or the novel application of existing technologies (including Artificial Intelligence)"	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.

5.5	Profiling, automated decision-making or special category data to help make decisions on someone's access to a service, opportunity or benefit? "Decisions about an individual's access to a product, service, opportunity or benefit which is based to any extent on automated decision-making (including profiling) or involves the processing of special category data"	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.
5.6	Biometrics/genetic data?  "Any processing of biometric data" and/or  "any processing of genetic data other than that processed by an individual GP or health professional, for the provision of health care direct to the data subject" Biometric data can include Facial Recognition technology, fingerprints and is defined as	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.
5.7	Data matching? "Combining, comparing or matching personal data obtained from multiple sources"	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.
5.8	Invisible processing?  "Processing of personal data that has not been obtained direct from the data subject in circumstances where providing a Privacy Notice would prove impossible or involve disproportionate effort"  For example, when gathering data, without the knowledge of the data subject, in the course of a police investigation.	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.
5.9	Tracking? "Processing which involves tracking an individual's geolocation or behaviour, including but not limited to the online environment"	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.
5.10	Targeting of children or other vulnerable individuals?  "The use of the personal data of children or other vulnerable individuals for marketing purposes, profiling or other automated decision-making, or if you intend to offer online services directly to children  For example, the use of personal data relating to children for the purposes of marketing their online safety products.	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.

5.11	Risk of physical harm? "Processing is of such a nature that a personal data breach could jeopardise the [physical] health or safety of individuals".	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.
	For example, if data relating to CSAE, HUMINT or protected persons data was compromised then it could jeopardise the safety of individuals.		
5.12	Evaluation or scoring?  "Aspects concerning the data subject's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences or interests, reliability or behaviour, location or movements" For example, as part of our recruitment process.	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.
5.13	<ul> <li>Data processed on a large scale.</li> <li>Considerations include:</li> <li>The number of data subjects concerned</li> <li>Volume of data and/or range of data items</li> <li>Duration, or permanence, of the data processing</li> <li>The geographical extent of data processing</li> </ul>	□ Yes ⊠ No	
5.14	Preventing data subjects from exercising a right? The rights are:  The right to be informed  The right to access data  The right to rectification  The right to erasure  The right to restrict processing  The right to object  The right to portability  Rights relating to automated processing	□ Yes ⊠ No	Click here to enter text.

Please forward the completed form to  $\underline{\text{dataprotection@bedfordshire.pnn.police.uk}}$