

DATA PROTECTION POLICY

Policy statement on equality and diversity

The School will promote equality of opportunity for students and staff from all social, cultural and economic backgrounds and ensure freedom from discrimination on the basis of disability, gender, race, age, religion or belief, and sexual orientation.

Equality and diversity are integral to the School's priorities and objectives. We will support inter-faith and inter-cultural understanding and engage all students in playing a full and active role in wider engagement with society.

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	GOVERNING BODY
	SCHOOL
Policy to be reviewed on	











Data Protection Policy

Aims & Objectives:

The aim of this policy is to provide a model set of guidelines to enable staff, parents and pupils to understand:

- The law regarding personal data
- How personal data should be processed, stored, archived and deleted/destroyed
- How staff, parents and pupils can access personal data

Data Protection - the law:

Under the Data Protection Act 1998, and other regulating acts, access to their own personal information is a statutory right for pupils (if they are of an age to understand the information they request) and parents (as defined in the Education Act 1996) may also request access to their child's personal data.

School staff have a right of access to personal data on themselves.

Anyone has the right to question and correct inaccurate information, but this must be matters of fact, not opinions.

Personal data should always be kept securely and protected by passwords if it is electronic, and access to it should only be by those authorised to see it - confidentiality should be respected. The law also provides that personal data should not be kept longer than is required.

Third party data (information about someone other than the requesting individual) should in general only be provided with their permission.

There should be a named person with overall responsibility for personal data within each school. In most cases this would be the Head Teacher.

Processing, storing, archiving and deleting personal data:

- Personal data and school records about pupils are confidential to the child. The information can be shared appropriately within the professional working of the school to enable the school to make the best educational provision for the child. The law permits such information to be shared with other educational establishments when pupils change schools.
- School records for a child should be kept for 7 years after the child leaves the school, or until the child reaches 25 years of age (whichever is greater) and examination records the same.











- Data on staff is sensitive information and confidential to the individual, and is shared, where appropriate, at the discretion of the Head Teacher and with the knowledge, and if possible the agreement of the staff member concerned.
- Employment records form part of a staff member's permanent record. Because there are specific legislative issues connected with these (salary and pension details etc.) these records should be retained as set out by the LEA.
- Interview records, CV's and application forms for unsuccessful applicants are kept for 6 months.
- All formal complaints made to the Head Teacher or School Governors will be kept for at least seven
 years in confidential files, with any documents on the outcome of such complaints. Individuals
 concerned in such complaints may have access to such files subject to data protection and to legal
 professional privilege in the event of a court case.

Accessing personal data:

- A child can request access to his/her own data. The request is not charged and does not have to be in writing. The staff will judge whether the request is in the child's best interests, and that the child will understand the information provided. They may also wish to consider whether the request has been made under coercion.
- A parent can request access to or a copy of their child's school records and other information held
 about their child. The request must be made in writing. There is no charge for such requests on behalf
 of the child, but there may be a charge for photocopying records this is detailed in guidance available
 from the Information Commissioner. Staff should check, if a request for information is made by a parent,
 that no other legal obstruction (for example, a court order limiting an individual's exercise of parental
 responsibility) is in force.
- Parents should note that all rights under the Data Protection Act to do with information about their child
 rest with the child as soon as they are old enough to understand these rights. This will vary from one
 child to another, but, as a broad guide, it is reckoned that most children will have a sufficient
 understanding by the age of 12. Parents are encouraged to discuss and explain any request for
 information with their child if they are aged 12 or over.
- Separately from the Data Protection Act, The Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005
 provide a pupil's parent (regardless of the age of the pupil) with the right to view, or to have a copy of,
 their child's educational record at the school. Parents who wish to exercise this right must apply to the
 school in writing.
- For educational records (unlike other personal data; see below) access must be provided within 15 school days, and if copies are requested, these must be supplied within 15 school days of payment.
- A member of staff can request access to their own records at no charge, but the request must be made
 in writing. The member of staff has the right to see their own records, and to ask for copies of the
 records. There is no charge for copies of records.
- The law requires that all requests for personal information are dealt with within 40 days of receipt
 except requests for educational records (see above). All requests will be acknowledged in writing on
 receipt, and access to records will be arranged as soon as possible. If awaiting third party consents, the
 school will arrange access to those documents already available, and notify the individual that other
 documents may be made available later.
- In all cases, should third party information (information about another individual) be included in the information the staff will try to obtain permission to show this information to the applicant, with the exception of information provided by another member of school staff (or local authority staff) which is exempt from a requirement for third party consents. If third party permission is not obtained the person with overall responsibility should consider whether the information can still be released.
- Personal data should always be of direct relevance to the person requesting the information. A document discussing more general concerns may not be defined as personal data.
- From 1st January 2005, when the Freedom of Information Act came into force, a request for personal information can include unstructured as well as structured records for example, letters, emails etc. not kept within an individual's personal files, or filed by their name, but still directly relevant to them. If these would form part of a wider record it is advisable to file these within structured records as a matter of











- course and to avoid excessive administrative work. These can be requested if sufficient information is provided to identify them.
- Anyone who requests to see their personal data has the right to question the accuracy of matters of fact
 within the data, and to ask to have inaccurate information deleted or changed. They may also question
 opinions, and their comments will be recorded, but opinions do not need to be deleted or changed as a
 part of this process.
- The school will document all requests for personal information with details of who dealt with the request, what information was provided and when, and any outcomes (letter requesting changes etc.) This will enable staff to deal with a complaint if one is made in relation to the request.

Access to other school information – guidance on Freedom of Information Publication Schemes

- Under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, all schools (primary, secondary and nursery) should have a 'publication scheme' essentially a formal list of the types of non-personal information which the school produces or holds, and which is readily accessible to staff, pupils and parents or other enquirers.
- The publication scheme should be available as a hard copy and also posted on the website (if the school has one). The model scheme supplied by the Information Commissioner's Office should have been adopted from January 2009.
- Schools can link this document via their website to a list of publications with details of contacts and costs, and any appropriate downloads.
- There should be a named person with overall responsibility for published information within each school. In most cases this would be the Head Teacher.

Requests for information

- The Freedom of Information Act came into force on 1st January 2005. Under this Act, all schools which receive a written or emailed request for information which they hold or publish, are required to respond within 20 working days.
- The school will provide information on where to access the information required eg. the website link, <u>or</u> details of a charge if the publication/ information is charged, <u>or</u> send any free information. If the item is charged the school does not need to provide it until the payment is received.
- A refusal of any information requested must state the relevant exemption which has been applied or that the school does not hold the information, and must explain what public interest test has made if this applies.
- If the information is published by another organisation (for example, Ofsted reports, DCSF leaflets) the school can direct the enquirer to the organisation which supplied the information or publication unless it is legal and possible to provide the information direct (for example, a copy of the summary of an Ofsted report, spare copies of a DCSF leaflet).
- It will not be legal to photocopy a publication in its entirety and supply this to an enquirer unless the school owns the copyright this is particularly important where the original publication was a charged item.
- The school will keep the original request and note against this who dealt with the request and when the information was provided.
- Any complaint about the provision of information will be handled by the Head Teacher or another senior member of staff. All complaints should be in writing and documented. The Publication Scheme will include information on who to contact for both enquiries and complaints.
- All enquirers should be advised that they may complain to the information Commissioner if they are unhappy with the way their request has been handled.

Reviewing:

This policy will be reviewed, and updated if necessary every two years. The Freedom of Information publication scheme should be reviewed regularly, with staff checking if they add a new piece of recorded information to the school's portfolio that this is covered within the scheme.



















