



Department
for Education

Privacy notices

An explanation of privacy notices

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Version history

The version history shows when the version was released. Any major changes from 2022 are contained at the end of the document [Annex B – version history](#)

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Summary

This document explains the importance of using a privacy notice to educational establishments and local authorities. It contains information to explain what a privacy notice is, when it should be issued and what information we would expect it to contain.

It is important to note that this document provides tips and guidance only. **It does not constitute formal legal guidance, a school / local authority is ultimately responsible for its own data protection procedures and compliance with legislation.**

As you will process personal data (personal data is all the data that relates to an identified or identifiable living individual) that isn't solely for use within the Department for Education (DfE) data collections, this information **must** be expanded and amended to reflect local needs and circumstances.

An example school's pupil privacy notice is provided at [Annex A](#). **Please note** this is only an example and, as such, is NOT exhaustive and MUST be reviewed and amended to reflect the type of school and to meet local circumstances.

A set of [privacy notice model documents](#) may also be found on GOV.UK. Please note these templates are also suggestions and must be reviewed and amended to reflect the type of institution and local circumstances.

1. The purpose of a Privacy Notice

The Data Protection Act (2018) sets out in UK law the legal framework with which education settings and local authorities must comply when they process the personal data.

Providing accessible information to individuals about the use of their personal information (data) is a key element of their legal right to transparency as set out in the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR). Data Controllers and Data Processors are responsible for providing this information and all education settings and local authorities are classed as data controllers and may also be data processors in their own right and, as such, they have a duty to inform pupils, staff and parents (known as Data Subjects) on how they process the data that is within their control.

Definitions

- Data controller - The organisation who (either alone or in common with other people) determine the purpose for which, and the way data are processed.
- Data Processor - A person or organisation who process data on behalf of and on the orders of a controller
- Data Subject – the person about who you are processing data.
- Data Protection Officer – an officer of the education establishment or local authority who is responsible for data protection issues within the organisation.
- Personal Data is classed as any information which on its own or in conjunction with other information available to a Data Controller can identify a Data Subject.
- Some Personal Data is classed as being part of a special category and if you control or process special category you need additional reason to process the data. UK GDPR specifically defines ‘special category’ as data relating to:
 - racial or ethnic origin
 - political opinions
 - religious or philosophical beliefs
 - trade-union membership
 - health or sex life
 - Data relating to criminal offences is also afforded similar special protection.

For the purposes of data protection legislation, the terms ‘process’, ‘processed’ or ‘processing’ apply to any activity involving the personal data, such as:

- collecting

- storing
- sharing
- destroying

Please note: this list is not exhaustive

The most common way to provide information is through a privacy notice. The privacy notice is a document that is used to set out the data controller's policies in plain and simple language how they process the data that is within their control and would be expected to meet the requirements outlined in [section 2](#) of this guide.

As the purpose of the document is to be transparent with how personal data is used, It is recommended that the notice is made available on the school website for pupils and parents and **must** be made available or highlighted as part of any data collection process at the start of each school year - ensuring it is easily accessible at all times. You may also wish to have two different privacy notices explaining the same information, but one aimed at parents and the other aimed at children.

For new staff members it is recommended that the privacy notice is included as part of an induction pack and is available on the staff notice board / intranet. Existing staff members **must** be made aware of the privacy notice at the start of each school year.

Privacy Notices should be reviewed by your data protection officer on at least an annual basis and should also be reviewed whenever you make a significant change to how you process personal data.

For more information on privacy notices, please see the [ICO \(Information Commissioners Office\) website](#).

2. What a privacy notice should contain

A good privacy notice will:

- be written in clear language the data subject will understand
- be truthful and in no way misleading
- contain the following sections:
 - Who the Data Controller and Data Processors are
 - the categories of data collected / processed ([see section 3.1](#))
 - why the data is collected (purpose) ([see section 3.2](#))
 - how the data is used (processed) ([see section 3.2.1](#))
 - the lawful basis for processing the data ([see section 3.2.2](#))
 - how and where the data is stored and how long for, and how security is ensured ([see section 3.4](#))
 - who / which organisations data is shared with and why ([see section 3.5](#))
 - what those organisations will do with the data ([see section 3.6](#))
 - the individual's rights over their data (including right of access) and how they can exercise them ([see section 3.7](#))
 - contact details for the data protection lead (for queries)
 - contact details for the Information Commissioner's Office in the event the data subject wishes to make a complaint
- highlight any changes made to the way the personal data is processed
- be easily accessible to pupils / parents / staff
- Where you are processing special categories of personal data (such as race, religion or health details) you need to list the additional lawful basis for that data

This list is not exhaustive and settings / local authorities are expected to tailor the notice to meet their own business needs – covering any elements that are specific to them.

3. Suggested wording and layout

Due to the large number of statutory data collections from schools and local authorities to the Department for Education (DfE), we work closely with legal advisors and the ICO to maintain several suggested text documents. These documents contain examples of the relevant sections required, a proposed format and are available online here: [privacy notice model documents](#)

The documents **must** be reviewed and amended to reflect local needs and circumstances with the advice of your data protection officer, as you will process data that is not solely for use within statutory data collections. Whilst privacy notices should be updated as need occurs, best practice suggests an annual review should also be undertaken – referring to the latest documentation on [GOV.UK](#) as part of the review process.

Where settings wish to know more about privacy notices, the [ICO website](#) provides full details.

Using the resources available, settings will be able to establish which elements to include within their privacy notice. For more information on the suggested elements, please see the following sections and the example school notice at [Annex A](#).

3.1 Categories of information processed

You will process many individual data items for your pupils and / or staff members. Under UK GDPR, you are expected to be transparent about which of the categories of information that you process.

Individual data items can be extremely detailed and are unlikely to be used in isolation, and therefore if you think them through, it helps to group data items together into data item groups. Similarly, with over 1,000 systems in use in the education sector, grouping into overarching themes can help provide focus as groups will be used in similar ways across the sector.

As indicated within the [data protection toolkit for schools](#), grouping data items about pupils into the following areas was found to be the most workable set of data item groups:

- admissions
- attainment
- attendance
- behaviour
- exclusions

- personal identifiers, contacts and pupil characteristics
- identity management/authentication
- catering and free school meal management
- trips and activities
- medical information and administration
- safeguarding and special educational needs

Please note: this list is not exhaustive; it must be amended depending on the type of data you process (pupil / child or staff). You are also asked to note that some of these will include data items which may be classed as a special category of personal data and you may need to include additional information about them in your privacy notice.

Best practice suggests that within your privacy notice, you include the category of data, along with an example of the data, to identify to the data subject what types of data fall into that category. Examples include:

- personal identifiers, contacts and characteristics (such as, name, unique pupil number, contact details and address)
- attendance (such as sessions attended, number of absences and reason for absence)
- staff contract information (such as, hours worked, job role and salary information)
- information relating to episodes of being a child in need (such as referral information, assessment information, Section 47 information, Initial Child Protection information and Child Protection Plan information)

Understandably, this list may not capture all data items collected without becoming too complicated for people to follow or held at a later point in time. Therefore, it is useful to state clearly in the privacy notice that the list is not exhaustive and provide a location where a maintained data asset register or current privacy notice can be found. This could be on a website or widely accessible noticeboard.

You must review and amend the suggested text to reflect local needs and circumstances, as you will process data that isn't solely for use within data statutory collections, including, for example how you use process data in support of school trips or your social media policy for personal data which appears on websites

3.2 Why personal data is collected

As an educational setting or local authority, you will collect individual pupil / staff data for several reasons. You must state these reasons within your privacy notice.

Your privacy notice **must** include:

- the purposes of the processing, as well as,

- the lawful basis for processing

3.2.1 Purpose:

Best practice suggests listing the purposes of processing in a clear, understandable way and, for this type of data, it is enough to state:

This information is used to:

- provide the child with an education
- allocate the correct teaching resource
- provide any additional support
- to ensure safety of pupils whilst in your care

Please note: this list is not exhaustive.

You should then consider which lawful basis best fits the purposes (see [section 3.2.2](#)). You might consider that more than one basis applies, in which case you should identify and document all of them.

Schools will also wish to be mindful of the pupil registration regulations, which define the information, required to be held in the school's admissions and attendance registers.

3.2.2 Lawful basis

Data subjects need to know which data is being collected on which basis, so they understand how to exercise their rights. This is where a layered privacy notice can be useful - see [4.1](#). However, you do not need to list the lawful bases for each category or type of data you collect – only for the different purposes that you collect it, which should make it more manageable.

UK GDPR states that you must include the lawful basis to demonstrate in most cases (apart from consent) you may need to demonstrate why processing specific personal data is necessary for that task collecting and using personal data. The basis is limited to the following list and relates to [UK GDPR - Article 6](#)

(a) Consent: the individual has given clear consent for you to process their personal data for a specific purpose.

(b) Contract: the processing is necessary for a contract you have with the individual, or because they have asked you to take specific steps before entering into a contract.

(c) Legal obligation: the processing is necessary for you to comply with the law (not including contractual obligations).

(d) Vital interests: the processing is necessary to protect someone's life.

(e) Public task: the processing is necessary for you to perform a task in the public interest or for your official functions, and the task or function has a clear basis in law.

(f) Legitimate interests: the processing is necessary for your legitimate interests or the legitimate interests of a third party, unless there is a good reason to protect the individual's personal data which overrides those legitimate interests. (This cannot apply if you are a public authority processing data to perform your official tasks.)

Where the data processed is a 'special category' the following list is required. This relates to [UK GDPR - Article 9](#)

(a) the data subject has given explicit consent to the processing of those personal data for one or more specified purposes, except where Union or Member State law provide that the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 may not be lifted by the data subject;

(b) processing is necessary for the purposes of carrying out the obligations and exercising specific rights of the controller or of the data subject in the field of employment and social security and social protection law in so far as it is authorised by Union or Member State law or a collective agreement pursuant to Member State law providing for appropriate safeguards for the fundamental rights and the interests of the data subject;

(c) processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another natural person where the data subject is physically or legally incapable of giving consent;

(d) processing is carried out in the course of its legitimate activities with appropriate safeguards by a foundation, association or any other not-for-profit body with a political, philosophical, religious or trade union aim and on condition that the processing relates solely to the members or to former members of the body or to persons who have regular contact with it in connection with its purposes and that the personal data are not disclosed outside that body without the consent of the data subjects;

(e) processing relates to personal data which are manifestly made public by the data subject;

(f) processing is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims or whenever courts are acting in their judicial capacity;

(g) processing is necessary for reasons of substantial public interest, on the basis of Union or Member State law which shall be proportionate to the aim pursued, respect the essence of the right to data protection and provide for suitable and specific measures to safeguard the fundamental rights and the interests of the data subject;

(h) processing is necessary for the purposes of preventive or occupational medicine, for the assessment of the working capacity of the employee, medical diagnosis, the provision of health or social care or treatment or the management of health or social care systems and services on the basis of Union or Member State law or pursuant to contract with a health professional and subject to the conditions and safeguards referred to in paragraph 3;

(i) processing is necessary for reasons of public interest in the area of public health, such as protecting against serious cross-border threats to health or ensuring high standards of quality and safety of health care and of medicinal products or medical devices, on the basis of Union or Member State law which provides for suitable and

specific measures to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subject, in particular professional secrecy;

(j) processing is necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes in accordance with Article 89(1) based on Union or Member State law which shall be proportionate to the aim pursued, respect the essence of the right to data protection and provide for suitable and specific measures to safeguard the fundamental rights and the interests of the data subject.

You also need to be aware that your choice of lawful basis may affect the rights of the data subjects.

As required by [section 10 of the DPA](#), the processing meets the requirement in [point \(b\), \(h\), \(i\) or \(j\) of Article 9\(2\)](#) of the UK GDPR for authorisation by, or a basis in, the law of the United Kingdom or a part of the United Kingdom only if it meets a condition in Part 1 of Schedule 1.

If relying on (b), (h), (i) or (j) of Article 9(2) of the UK GDPR, identify which condition in [DPA 2018 Schedule 1, Part 1](#) is met.

For more information, see the [lawful basis for processing](#) page on the ICO website and the [data protection toolkit for schools](#).

Within education, we do process some sensitive information about children that is not set out in the legislation as a 'special category personal data'. Notably information about children's services interactions, free school meal status, pupil premium eligibility, elements of special educational need information, safeguarding information and some behaviour data. We consider it best practice that when considering security and business processes about such data, that they are also treated with the same 'high status' as the special categories set out in law.

As well as using this information for your own needs, some of your data is also shared with other people or organisations, most frequently with the local authority (where applicable) to support their business needs and the Department for Education (DfE) due to legal obligation / data collection requirements. You may also share for reasons of safeguarding or to organise events and trips.

Data collected specifically for the Department for Education (DfE) is required under legislation and this legislation meets the collection requirement under the UK GDPR lawful basis 'legal obligation' as to why the setting collects this data. Most other data that schools need to collect, besides that for which they have a legal obligation, will fall under the lawful basis of 'public task'.

Where the lawful basis is legal obligation or public task, you should list any relevant legislation that supports the basis of the obligation or task.

Please note: most of the schools' processing will not be done on the basis of consent. Consent should not be relied upon for any processing essential for a school performing public tasks and for data in a learner's Education Record.

Where schools collect data on the basis of consent (example – use of pupil photos on websites, social media) best practice indicates this should be explained in a separate privacy notice covering that type of processing, at the point at which consent is being obtained. When you do use consent, you need to ensure you have processes in place to immediately cease the processing of personal if the data subject was to withdraw their consent.

3.3 Collection of personal data

You should explain how you would usually collect information regarding your pupils / children / staff members, examples include:

- registration forms
- medication forms
- Common Transfer Files (CTFs) from previous schools
- staff contract information
- child protection plans

Please note: Where data is collected within a mandatory data collection process, some specific items might be voluntary in nature. This must be drawn to the attention of the parent / guardian / staff member at the point of collection to comply with data protection legislation.

Where an individual has declined to provide voluntary data items that are lawfully shared with the Department for Education (DfE), it is not possible for that individual to opt out of the whole Department for Education (DfE) specified data collection, however the fields they have declined to provide should be returned using the code 'refused'. This applies to certain items of personal data which must be self-declared by the data subject (for example, ethnicity).

Some key information may be required as it is considered 'essential for school / local authority operational use'. An example being, parental contact information – It is not mandatory, but it is essential. You may wish to highlight this at the point of collection.

3.4 Storing personal data

To comply with data protection legislation, you must clearly define your individual data retention (how long you keep the information) and data security policies. As different types of data are held in school and local authority systems for different timescales, you can attach a document or link to your website for more information.

More information on data retention is available in the Department for Education's (DfE) [data protection toolkit for schools](#) document. Some data may need to be kept for a minimum period for legal purposes for example if it relates to financial decisions.

3.5 Who data is shared with

We would expect you to list all instances of routine data sharing. This is data shared on a regular basis. Any instances of one off transfers or ad-hoc requests do not need to be listed, however; any such sharing **must** also have a lawful reason.

You need to list the organisation whom you are sharing the information with, the lawful basis on which you are sharing personal data and the frequency.

3.6 Why data is shared

This section allows you to expand on why you routinely share information with the list of named recipients. Use this section to list the reasons for sharing and any relevant legislation that allows the sharing of the data.

Please note: Schools and local authorities are data controllers in their own right and should make the decisions as to whether they share personal data with other organisations. Please always ensure there is a clear business need, relevant lawful reason and your local data protection officer is in support of the data sharing.

With regard to statutory data collections to the Department for Education (DfE), best practice indicates you state the relevant legislation for each data collection you participate in: [each data collection or census guide](#) contains the current legislation detailing the lawful basis for collection. You can also link to the privacy notice for [National Pupil Database](#) (NPD) which outlines what the Department for Education (DfE) do with the data.

To satisfy data subjects, it is also useful to include information on how data is transferred and provide links to data retention policies of the recipient where relevant / available.

3.7 Requesting access to personal data and contact information

Under data protection legislation, parents, pupils and staff have the right to request access to information about them that you hold. They may also have the right (depending on the [lawful basis](#)) to:

- object to processing of personal data that is likely to cause, or is causing, damage or distress

- prevent processing for the purpose of direct marketing
- object to decisions being taken by automated means
- in certain circumstances, have inaccurate personal data rectified, blocked, erased or destroyed; and
- a right to seek redress, either through the ICO, or through the courts

You should state how they would request such data from you. Ensuring you provide details for your administrator / local data protection officer.

A privacy notice must mention the right to complain to the ICO. It is advisable to include a link to the ICO concerns page as a further contact point where a complaint in relation to the processing of personal data cannot be resolved locally - [make a complaint | ICO](#)

If a child is considered too young to exercise their rights, a parent or carer may act on their behalf, but the establishment will need to consider the best interests of the child before responding. For more information about responding to subject access requests raised on behalf of children please refer to the [ICO website](#).

3.8 How the government uses personal data

This section is intended to further advise pupils, parents and staff members why their data is shared with the Department for Education (DfE) and what happens to it following that transfer.

The Department for Education (DfE) collects personal data from educational settings and local authorities via various statutory data collections. [Each data collection or census guide](#) contains the legislation detailing the lawful basis for collection.

This data is used for many purposes, with some of the main functions being:

- school and local authority funding, which is calculated based upon the numbers of children and their characteristics in each setting
- informing education policy monitoring and school accountability and intervention (for example, school GCSE results or Pupil Progress measures)
- supporting 'longer term' research and monitoring of educational policy (for example how certain subject choices go on to affect education or earnings beyond school)

It is advisable where possible to provide links to the Department for Education (DfE) pages on this subject and not replicate the information to ensure that you always provide up to date information to the data subjects.

3.8.1 National Pupil Database (NPD)

A section on NPD has been added to the suggest texts at the request of the ICO to further explain where, and how, the Department for Education (DfE) holds a large proportion of data.

Much of the data about pupils in England is held by the Department for Education (DfE) in the NPD. It is stored in electronic format for statistical purposes. The information is used by the Department for Education (DfE) for longitudinal studies of educational performance and by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) to determine funding.

3.8.2 Sharing by the Department for Education (DfE)

This information explains that third parties can request access to the data directly from the Department for Education (DfE). It is typically more efficient for these organisations to access centrally held data in the first instance rather than contact individual schools / local authorities directly.

The law allows the Department for Education (DfE) to share personal data with certain third parties, including those fighting or identifying crime (such as the Home Office and Police).

For information about which organisations the Department for Education (DfE) has provided pupil information, (and for which project), please visit the Department for Education (DfE) [DfE external data shares](#) page on GOV.UK

3.8.3 Sharing by the Local Authorities

This information explains that information may be requested by local authorities to be shared with third parties in support of the provision of their wider education obligations, such as the processing of Fair Access Panels.

These may be considered occasional requests and the local authority will need to provide assurance to the Data Controller of who they share the data with, their lawful basis and the security controls and retention periods.

4. Privacy notice options

4.1 Layered approach

You always need to ensure that privacy notices are easy to read and follow. Although the format of the privacy notice is determined by the educational setting / local authority and, where the notice appears 'too long', it is acceptable to change the format to a layered approach.

This is whereby the key information is present in the notice with other important information readily available elsewhere such as your website or an accessible noticeboard.

4.2 Child friendly notice

Children need particular protection when you are collecting and processing their personal data because they may be less aware of the risks involved.

The suggested text documents which accompany this guide have been produced on the understanding that they are to be read by:

- pupils who are able to understand their data protection rights
- parents / guardians
- staff members.

There is no minimum age in England when children are considered competent with respect to the Data Protection Act, this is completed on a case by case basis.

For children who are unable to read or understand their data protection rights documentation, we would expect the parent / guardian to act on behalf of their child with respect to the notice - as they may do with a subject access request.

Alternatively, where you feel it is of benefit to your establishment or local authority, you may wish to create child friendly version. This can be useful when teaching children about personal data.

ICO guidance on children and the UK GDPR can be found here: [ICO guidance on children and the UK GDPR](#).

Annex A – Example school privacy notice

This is a non-exhaustive example of a school privacy notice – this **must** be amended to suit local business needs and circumstances. The amendment of this example must cover all data processed by the school.

Privacy Notice (How we use pupil information)

Who is responsible for this information? Anytown Academy is the Data Controller for the use of personal data in this privacy notice

The categories of pupil information that we process include:

- personal identifiers and contacts (such as name, unique pupil number, contact details and address)
- characteristics (such as ethnicity, language, and free school meal eligibility)
- safeguarding information (such as court orders and professional involvement)
- special educational needs (including the needs and ranking)
- medical and administration (such as doctors' information, child health, dental health, allergies, medication and dietary requirements)
- attendance (such as sessions attended, number of absences, absence reasons and any previous schools attended)
- assessment and attainment (such as key stage 1 and phonics results, post 16 courses enrolled for and any relevant results)
- behavioural information (such as exclusions and any relevant alternative provision put in place)

This list is not exhaustive, to access the current list of categories of information we process please see [\[link to website\]](#)

Why we collect and use pupil information

The personal data collected is essential, for the school to fulfil their official functions and meet legal requirements.

We collect and use pupil information, for the following purposes:

- a) to support pupil learning
- b) to monitor and report on pupil attainment progress
- c) to provide appropriate pastoral care
- d) to assess the quality of our services
- e) to keep children safe (food allergies, or emergency contact details)
- f) to meet the statutory duties placed upon us by the Department for Education (DfE)

Under the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR), [UK GDPR - Article 6](#) the lawful bases we rely on for processing pupil information are:

- for the purposes of **(a), (b), (c) & (d)** in accordance with the legal basis of Public task: collecting the data is necessary to perform tasks that schools are required to perform as part of their statutory function
- for the purposes of **(e)** in accordance with the legal basis of Vital interests: to keep children safe (food allergies, or medical conditions)
- for the purposes of **(f)** in accordance with the legal basis of Legal obligation: data collected for the Department for Education (DfE) census information
 - [Section 537A of the Education Act 1996](#)
 - [the Education Act 1996 s29\(3\)](#)
 - [the Education \(School Performance Information\)\(England\) Regulations 2007](#)
 - [regulations 5 and 8 School Information \(England\) Regulations 2008](#)
 - [the Education \(Pupil Registration\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2013](#)

In addition, concerning any special category data:

- In the case of ethnicity and fingerprint information: condition a: *the data subject has given explicit consent to the processing of those personal data for one or more specified purposes, except where Union or Member State law provide that the prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 may not be lifted by the data subject.*

Collecting pupil information

We obtain pupil information via registration forms at the start of each academic year. In addition, when a child joins us from another school, we are sent a secure file containing relevant information.

Pupil data is essential for the schools' operational use. Whilst most of the pupil information you provide to us is mandatory, some of it is provided to us on a voluntary basis. In order to comply with UK GDPR we will inform you at the point of collection, whether you are required to provide certain pupil information to us or if you have a choice in this and we will tell you what you need to do if you do not want to share this information with us

Storing pupil data

We hold pupil data securely for the set amount of time shown in our data retention schedule. For more information regarding our data retention schedule and how we keep your data safe, please visit [\[link to website\]](#)

Who we share pupil information with

We routinely share pupil information with:

- school that the pupil attends after leaving us
- our local authority
- youth support services (pupils aged 13+)
- the Department for Education (DfE)
- Local Authorities

Why we routinely share pupil information

We do not share information about our pupils with anyone without consent unless the law and our policies allow us to do so.

Youth support services

Pupils aged 13+

Once our pupils reach the age of 13, we also pass pupil information to our local authority and / or provider of youth support services as they have responsibilities in relation to the education or training of 13-19 year olds under [section 507B of the Education Act 1996](#).

This enables them to provide services as follows:

- youth support services
- careers advisers

A parent or guardian can object to any information in addition to their child's name, address and date of birth being passed to their local authority or provider of youth support services by informing us. This right is transferred to the child / pupil once they reach the age 16

Pupils aged 16+ We will also share certain information about pupils aged 16+ with our local authority and / or provider of youth support services as they have responsibilities in relation to the education or training of 13-19 year olds under section 507B of the Education Act 1996.

This enables them to provide services as follows:

- post-16 education and training providers
- youth support services
- careers advisers

A child / pupil once they reach the age of 16 can object to only their name, address and date of birth is passed to their local authority or provider of youth support services by informing us.

Data is securely transferred to the youth support service via a secure file transferring system and is stored within local authority software.

For more information about services for young people, please visit our local authority website [\[link to website\]](#)

The Department for Education (DfE)

We are required to share information about our pupils with the Department for Education (DfE) either directly or via our local authority for the purpose of data collections, under:

- [Section 537A of the Education Act 1996](#)
- [the Education Act 1996 s29\(3\)](#)
- [the Education \(School Performance Information\)\(England\) Regulations 2007](#)
- [regulations 5 and 8 School Information \(England\) Regulations 2008](#)
- [the Education \(Pupil Registration\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2013](#)

All data is transferred securely and held by the Department for Education (DfE) under a combination of software and hardware controls, which meet the current [government security policy framework](#).

For more information, please see 'How Government uses your data' section.

Local Authorities

We may be required to share information about our pupils with the local authority to ensure that they can conduct their statutory duties under

- the [Schools Admission Code](#), including conducting Fair Access Panels.

Requesting access to your personal data

Under UK GDPR, parents and pupils have the right to request access to information about them that we hold. To make a request for your personal information, or be given access to your child's educational record, contact Mrs Data Protection Officer on 0123 456789 or email data.protection@ourschool.com

Depending on the lawful basis above, you may also have the right to:

- object to processing of personal data that is likely to cause, or is causing, damage or distress
- prevent processing for the purpose of direct marketing
- object to decisions being taken by automated means
- in certain circumstances, have inaccurate personal data rectified, blocked, erased or destroyed; and

- a right to seek redress, either through the ICO, or through the courts

If you have a concern about the way we are collecting or using your personal data, you should raise your concern with us in the first instance or directly to the Information Commissioner's Office at [raise a concern with ICO](#)

Withdrawal of consent and the right to lodge a complaint

Where we are processing your personal data with your consent, you have the right to withdraw that consent. If you change your mind, or you are unhappy with our use of your personal data, please let us know by contacting Mrs Data Protection Officer on 0123 456789 or email data.protection@ourschool.com

Last updated

We may need to update this privacy notice periodically, so we recommend that you revisit this information from time to time. This version was last updated DD MM YYYY.

Contact

If you would like to discuss anything in this privacy notice, please contact:

- Mrs Data Protection Officer on 0123 456789 or email data.protection@ourschool.com
- Our local authority (website link)

How Government uses your data

The pupil data that we lawfully share with the Department for Education (DfE) through data collections:

- underpins school funding, which is calculated based upon the numbers of children and their characteristics in each school.
- informs 'short term' education policy monitoring (for example, school GCSE results or Pupil Progress measures).
- supports 'longer term' research and monitoring of educational policy. (for example, how certain subject choices go on to affect education or earnings beyond school)

Data collection requirements

To find out more about the data collection requirements placed on us by the Department for Education (DfE) (for example; via the school census) go to [data collection and censuses for schools](#)

The National Pupil Database (NPD)

Much of the data about pupils in England goes on to be held in the National Pupil Database (NPD).

The NPD is owned and managed by the Department for Education (DfE) and contains information about pupils in schools in England. It provides invaluable evidence on educational performance to inform independent research, as well as studies commissioned by the Department for Education (DfE).

It is held in electronic format for statistical purposes. This information is securely collected from a range of sources including schools, local authorities and awarding bodies.

To find out more about the NPD, go to [National Pupil Database \(NPD\): privacy notice](#).

Sharing

The law allows the Department for Education (DfE) to share pupils' personal data with certain third parties, including:

- schools
- local authorities
- researchers
- organisations connected with promoting the education or wellbeing of children in England
- other government departments and agencies
- organisations fighting or identifying crime

For more information about the Department for Education's (DfE) NPD data sharing

process, please visit:

[How DfE share personal data](#)

Organisations fighting or identifying crime may use their legal powers to contact the Department for Education (DfE) to request access to individual level information relevant to detecting that crime.

For information about which organisations the Department for Education (DfE) has provided pupil information, (and for which project) or to access a monthly breakdown of data share volumes with Home Office and the Police please visit the following website:

[DfE external data shares](#)

How to find out what personal information the Department for Education (DfE) hold about you

Under the terms of the Data Protection Act 2018, you are entitled to ask the Department for Education (DfE):

- if they are processing your personal data
- for a description of the data they hold about you
- the reasons they're holding it and any recipient it may be disclosed to
- for a copy of your personal data and any details of its source

If you want to see the personal data held about you by the Department for Education (DfE), you should make a 'subject access request'. Further information on how to do this can be found within the Department for Education's (DfE) personal information charter that is published at the address below:

To contact the Department for Education (DfE): [Contact the Department for Education \(DfE\)](#)

Annex B – changes from 2022

Version	Change history	Date
1.0	Document created	08/05/2018
1.1	Document update for 2019. Guidance strengthened.	25/07/2019
1.2	Document update for 2020. Guidance strengthened.	27/08/2020
1.3	Document updated to reflect UK GDPR, refreshed links and clarified child friendly notices guidance.	22/11/2021
1.4	Document and links updated	31/08/2022
1.5	Document updated	01/05/2023
1.6	Links to NPD Updated	12/10/2023



Department
for Education

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