The Exciting World Of GDPR

Term 6

Welcome

Worried about what you are going to do over the Summer break? In a panic that you have not seen the Term 6 GDPR newsletter yet? Well panic not as we have the very latest edition for you. So find a quiet spot, get yourself a drink and enjoy your guilty pleasure,

'The Exciting World of GDPR'

Classroom Confusion

Not sure how GDPR links to you in the classroom? The following information may provide you with some thoughts to consider.

Applying GDPR in the classroom

All staff have a responsibility to protect personal data.

Photos can be used in class if you have consent

Classwork books can be taken home

Medical information should be accessible in case of emergency

Education apps can be used if GDPR compliance has been confrimed by the school office.

Digestible Documents

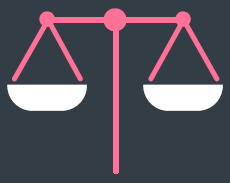
In this editions digestible documents we share with you a useful poster about GDRP and data principles

GDPR & Data Protection Principles

When companies and organisations hold your personal data, they are bound by law to protect it and treat it with respect. The Data Protection Act 2018 is the UK's implementation of GDPR and outlines what companies can and cannot do with personal data. Below are the 7 key principles:

Lawfulness, fairness and transparency

Data must be used in a way that's fair, legal, and not misleading. The company must be clear and honest about what the data is being used for



Purpose limitation

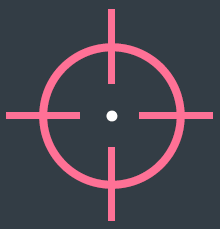
Companies must be clear about how they will process data before it is collected. If there is a new purpose for processing the data, they must ask permission.

Data minimisation

Data must be relevant to what it is needed for. Companies should not hold more data than needed for the intended purpose.

Accuracy

Data should not be incorrect or misleading. Companies should keep data up-to-date and correct it if they find it to be incorrect.



Storage limitation

Data must not be kept longer than necessary. Companies should review the data they hold and either erase it, or anonymise it when it's no longer needed.

Integrity and confidentiality

Data held by companies must be protected sufficiently so it is not lost or stolen. This could be digital measures against hackers or physical measures such as locking doors.

Accountability

Companies must be responsible for how they use personal data. It is up to the companies to show they are complying with the law.

What if there's a data breach?

If there is a serious breach it must be reported to the Information Commisioner's Office. Breach of the Data Protection Act can lead to heavy fines - £17m or 4% of global revenue (whichever is greatest).

PTA precautions

How GDPR aware are our school PTAs?

Social Media Safety: Nationally 89% of PTAs use social media to communicate with parents. While this is a useful tool, it can pose a variety of data protection and security issues. They need to be fully aware of their page's privacy settings and who can access the information posted there. For example, some PTAs post a phone number through which parents can contact the PTA, but if the privacy settings are not restricted then anyone who visits the page could see it. Get them to think about how they have authenticated members of social media groups: are they real parents - or even real people?

Public social media pages can be a brilliant way of promoting the schools fundraising to a wider audience, so don't feel that they can't have a page. It may be safer, however, to have a secure, closed group for the committee and/or parents, as well as a page on the school website where only general information is posted.

The changeable nature of a PTA committee means that they may have a dedicated moderator one year, and then the page, or group, may go unmanaged the next. Try to overcome this by creating a dedicated social media officer role.

Digital messaging (text or email): You can only contact someone via these if they have given clear consent. This includes a message asking if an individual is happy to keep hearing from you. If you do not know if an individual has consented to being contacted via digital messaging, you must not contact them in this way.

Telephone: Your PTA may contact someone via telephone if it is a live person-to-person call and the individual has not opted out of telephone marketing. As PTAs don't have access to the Telephone Preference Service, contacting people via telephone can be risky and it is safer to use other forms of contact. Contacting businesses - with requests for sponsorship or donations - would be fine, as they are unlikely to have signed up to the Telephone Preference Service (TPS)

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.A final word

We hope that you have found the GDPR newsletters useful during this year to keep the profile of GDPR high across all of our Trust schools. A massive thank you for being so GDPR aware and not causing any massive breaches or data problems during this year. From myself as Trust GDPR lead and all of our GDPR leads in our schools, have a great summer break and make sure if you are using data either your own or others; keep GDPR savvy and stay data safe.

Why are Pirates interested in data privacy?

Because they GDP RRRRRRR!