



St. Joseph's Catholic High School

Protection of Biometric Information

Date of last review	November 2020
Date of next review	December 2021
Type of policy	Statutory

1. Key Points

Schools that use pupils' **biometric data** (see 2.1 below) must treat the data collected with appropriate care and must comply with the data protection principles as set out in the Data Protection Act 1998.

Where the data is to be used as part of an **automated biometric recognition system** (see 2.2 below), schools must also comply with the additional requirements in sections 26 to 28 of the **Protection of Freedoms Act 2012**.

Schools must ensure that each parent of a child is notified of the school's intention to use the child's **biometric data** (see 2.1 below) as part of an automated biometric recognition system.

The written consent of at least one parent must be obtained before the data is taken from the child and used (i.e. '**processed**' – see 2.3 below). This applies to all pupils in schools and colleges **under the age of 18**. In no circumstances can a child's biometric data be processed without written consent.

Schools must not process the biometric data of a pupil (under 18 years of age) where:

- The child (whether verbally or non-verbally) objects or refuses to participate in the processing of their biometric data;
- No parent has consented in writing to the processing; or
- A parent has objected in writing to such processing, even if another parent has given written consent.

Schools and colleges must provide reasonable alternative means of accessing services for those pupils who will not be using an automated biometric recognition system.

2. Biometric Data and Processing

2.1. What is biometric data?

1. *Biometric data* means personal information about an individual's physical or behavioural characteristics that can be used to identify that person; this can include their fingerprints, facial shape, retina and iris patterns, and hand measurements.
2. All biometric information is considered to be personal data as defined by the **Data Protection Act 1998**; this means that it must be obtained, used and stored in accordance with that Act.
3. The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 includes provisions which relate to the use of biometric data in schools and colleges when used as part of an automated biometric recognition system. These provisions are in addition to the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998.

2.2. What is an automated biometric recognition system?

1. An *automated biometric recognition system* uses technology which measures an individual's physical or behavioural characteristics by using equipment that operates 'automatically' (i.e. electronically). Information from the individual is automatically compared with biometric information stored in the system to see if there is a match in order to recognise or identify the individual.

2. Biometric recognition systems can use many kinds of physical or behavioral characteristics such as those listed in 1) above.

2.3. What does processing data mean?

'Processing' of biometric information includes obtaining, recording or holding the data or carrying out any operation or set of operations on the data including (but not limited to) disclosing it, deleting it, organising it or altering it. An automated biometric recognition system processes data when:

- a) Recording pupils' biometric data, for example, taking measurements from a fingerprint via a fingerprint scanner;
- b) Storing pupils' biometric information on a database system; or
- c) Using that data as part of an electronic process, for example, by comparing it with biometric information stored on a database in order to identify or recognise pupils.

3. Frequently Asked Questions

What information should schools provide to parents/pupils to help them decide whether to object or for parents to give their consent?

Any objection or consent by a parent must be an informed decision – as should any objection on the part of a child. Schools and colleges should take steps to ensure parents receive full information about the processing of their child's biometric data including a description of the kind of system they plan to use, the nature of the data they process, the purpose of the processing and how the data will be obtained and used. Children should be provided with information in a manner that is appropriate to their age and understanding.

What if one parent disagrees with the other?

Schools are required to notify each parent of a child whose biometric information they wish to collect/use. If one parent objects in writing, then the school will not be permitted to take or use that child's biometric data.

How will the child's right to object work in practice – must they do so in writing?

A child is not required to object in writing. An older child may be more able to say that they object to the processing of their biometric data. A younger child may show reluctance to take part in the physical process of giving the data in other ways. In either case the school will not be permitted to collect or process the data.

Are schools required to ask/tell parents before introducing an automated biometric recognition system?

Schools are not required by law to consult parents before installing an automated biometric recognition system. However, they are required to notify parents and secure consent from at least one parent before biometric data is obtained or used for the purposes of such a system. It is up to schools to consider whether it is appropriate to consult parents and pupils in advance of introducing such a system.

Do schools need to renew consent every year?

No. The original written consent is valid until such time as it is withdrawn. However, it can be overridden, at any time if another parent or the child objects to the processing (subject to the parent's objection being in writing). When the pupil leaves the school, their biometric data will be securely removed from the school's biometric recognition system.

Do schools need to notify and obtain consent when the school introduces an additional, different type of automated biometric recognition system?

Yes, consent must be informed consent. If, for example, a school has obtained consent for a fingerprint/fingertip system for catering services and then later introduces a system for accessing library services using iris or retina scanning, then schools will have to meet the notification and consent requirements for the new system.

Can consent be withdrawn by a parent?

Parents will be able to withdraw their consent, in writing, at any time. In addition, either parent will be able to object to the processing at any time but they must do so in writing.

When and how can a child object?

A child can object to the processing of their biometric data or refuse to take part at any stage

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i.e. before the processing takes place or at any point after his or her biometric data has been obtained and is being used as part of a biometric recognition system. If a pupil objects, the school must not start to process his or her biometric data or, if they are already doing this, must stop. The child does not have to object in writing.

Will consent given on entry secondary school be valid until the child leaves that school?

Yes. Consent will be valid until the child leaves the school – subject to any subsequent objection to the processing of the biometric data by the child or a written objection from a parent. If any such objection is made, the biometric data should not be processed and the school must, in accordance with the Data Protection Act, remove it from the school's system by secure deletion.

Can the school notify parents and accept consent via email?

Yes – as long as the school is satisfied that the email contact details are accurate and the consent received is genuine.

Will parents be asked for retrospective consent?

No. Any processing that has taken place prior to the provisions in the Protection of Freedoms Act coming into force will not be affected.

Does the legislation cover other technologies such a palm and iris scanning?

Yes. The legislation covers *all* systems that record or use physical or behavioral characteristics for the purpose of identification. This includes systems which use palm, iris or face recognition, as well as fingerprints.

Is parental notification and consent required under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 for the use of photographs and CCTV in schools?

No – not unless the use of photographs and CCTV is for the purposes of an automated biometric recognition system. However, schools must continue to comply with the requirements in the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) when using CCTV for general security purposes or when using photographs of pupils as part of a manual ID system or an automated system that uses barcodes to provide services to pupils. Depending on the activity concerned, consent may be required under the DPA before personal data is processed. The Government believes that the DPA requirements are sufficient to regulate the use of CCTV and photographs for purposes other than automated biometric recognition systems.

Photo ID card systems where a pupil's photo is scanned automatically to provide him or her with services would come within the obligations on schools and colleges under sections 26 to 28 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 as such systems fall within the definition in that Act of automated biometric recognition systems.

Is parental notification or consent required if a pupil uses or accesses standard commercial sites or software which use face recognition technology?

The provisions in the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 only cover processing by or on behalf of a school. If a school wishes to use such software for school work or any school business, then the requirement to notify parents and to obtain written consent will apply. However, if a pupil is using this software for their own personal purposes then the provisions do not apply, even if the software is accessed using school equipment.

4. Associated Resources

DfE guidelines for schools on communicating with parents and obtaining consent:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/pupilsupport/parents/a0014568/parental-responsibility>

ICO guide to data protection:

http://www.ico.gov.uk/for_organisations/data_protection/the_guide.aspx

ICO guidance on data protection for education establishments:

http://www.ico.gov.uk/for_organisations/sector_guides/education.asp

x British Standards Institute guide to biometrics:

<http://shop.bsigroup.com/en/Browse-by-Subject/Biometrics/?t=r>

NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO PROCESS PUPILS' BIOMETRIC INFORMATION

Dear *parent/carer*

St. Joseph's Catholic High School wishes to use information about your child as part of an automated (i.e. electronically-operated) recognition system. This is for the purposes of **registration**. The information from your child that we wish to use is referred to as 'biometric information' (see next paragraph).

Under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (sections 26 to 28), we are required to notify each parent of a child and obtain the written consent of at least one parent before being able to use a child's biometric information for an automated system.

Biometric information and how it will be used

Biometric information is information about a person's physical or behavioral characteristics that can be used to identify them, for example, information from their *fingerprint*. The school would like to take and use information from your child's fingerprint and use this information for the purpose of providing a quicker, more reliable registration system, which will make the school more secure and give accurate details of who is in the building in the event of a fire or emergency evacuation. The information will be used as part of an automated biometric recognition system. This system will take measurements of your child's fingerprint and convert these measurements into a template to be stored on the system. An image of your child's fingerprint is not stored. The template (i.e. measurements taken from your child's fingerprint) is what will be used to permit your child to access services.

You should note that the law places specific requirements on schools when using personal information, such as biometric information, about pupils for the purposes of an automated biometric recognition system.

For example:

- (a) the school *cannot* use the information for any purpose other than those for which it was originally obtained and made known to the parent(s) (i.e. as stated above);
- (b) the school must ensure that the information is stored securely;
- (c) the school must tell you what it intends to do with the information;
- (d) unless the law allows it, the school cannot disclose personal information to another person/body

Providing your consent/objecting

As stated above, in order to be able to use your child's biometric information, the written consent of at least one parent is required. However, consent given by one parent will be overridden if the other parent objects in writing to the use of their child's biometric information. Similarly, if your child objects to this, the school cannot collect or use his/her biometric information for inclusion on the automated recognition system.

You can also object to the proposed processing of your child's biometric information at a later stage or withdraw any consent you have previously given. This means that, if you give consent but later change your mind, you can withdraw this consent. Please note that any consent, withdrawal of consent or objection from a parent must be in writing.

Even if you have consented, your child can object or refuse at any time to their biometric information being taken/used (this objection does not need to be in writing). We would appreciate it if you could discuss this with your child and explain to them that they can object to this if they wish. The school is also happy to answer any questions you or your child may have.

If you do not wish your child's biometric information to be processed by the school, or your child objects to such processing, the law says that we must provide reasonable alternative arrangements for children who are not going to use the automated registration system.

If you give consent to the processing of your child's biometric information, please sign, date and return the enclosed consent form to the school

Please note that when your child leaves the school, or if for some other reason he/she ceases to use the biometric system, his/her biometric data will be securely deleted.

Further information and guidance

This can be found via the following links:

Department for Education's *'Protection of Biometric Information of Children in Schools – Advice for proprietors, governing bodies, head teachers, principals and school staff'*:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/adminandfinance/schooladmin>

ICO guide to data protection for organisations:

http://www.ico.gov.uk/for_organisations/data_protection/the_guide.aspx

ICO guidance on data protection for education establishments:

http://www.ico.gov.uk/for_organisations/sector_guides/education.aspx

PARENTAL CONSENT FORM

Use of Biometric Data

Name of Student:

Year Group:

I acknowledge receipt of the information about use of biometric data and agree to my child's fingerprints being scanned for registration purposes.

I understand that my child's fingerprints will not be stored as an image. Measurements of my child's fingerprint will be taken and converted into a template which is stored on the system for registration purposes.

I/we agree to the above. I will keep the school informed of changes to contact details.

Parent Signature:

Date: