DECISION-MAKER:			CABINET			
SUBJECT:			FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, DATA PROTECTION & REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACTS: ANNUAL REVIEW 2023-24			
DATE OF	DECISION	1:	17 th September 2024			
REPORT	OF:		Director of Legal and Governance			
			CONTACT DETAILS			
AUTHOR	Name:	CHR	S THORNTON, Data Protection Officer Tel: 023 80		023 8083 2627	
	E-mail:	chris	.thornton@southampton.gov.uk			
Director Name: MEL		MEL	CREIGHTON, Executive Director		023 8083 3528	
Enat		Enab	ling Services and S151 Officer			
E-mail: Richard.i			ard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk			
STATEME	NT OF CO	NFID	ENTIALITY			
None						
BRIEF SU	MMARY					
RECOMMENDATIONS: (i) To accept the update of the statistical information for the year 1 st April 2023 – 31 st March 2024 reporting on the Council's performance relating to: (ii) FOIA and associated legislation (ii) GDPR • RIPA 2000 To agree the updated Corporate Surveillance document (October 2023) attached at appendix 1				elating to:		
. ,	(iii) To agree th		ne actions detailed at paragraph 21			
			RECOMMENDATIONS			
and i detai	nature of in I the form a	format and typ	ormed as to the impact of the legislation to ion requests and resources deployed to re be of information requests received in 2023 d performance improvement activity.	spond	to them and to	
ALTERNA		IONS	CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
analy such Com	ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED 2. The alternative to bringing this report before members is to not report the yearly analysis. This was rejected because it is considered to be good governance to report such matters to Members, provides an audit trail to demonstrate to the Information Commissioner that the Council has a robust structure in place to comply with the legislation, and to maintain the profile of information law requirements, track the matters				the Information comply with the	

	u	ed public interest over the pa on within the organisation.	ast year to inform service decisions and			
DE	TAIL (Including cor	sultation carried out)				
3.	This report will be	published on the Council's w	vebsite			
	FOIA					
4.	0		information and environmental must be issued within 20 working days.			
5.	public authority wite exemptions, the F					
	information	n; and	·			
6.		 i) The right to have that information communicated to them are two types of exemptions that may apply to requests for information – ute and gualified. 				
7.	Information that falls into a particular exemption category, for example information relating to commercial interests, will have to be disclosed unless it can be successfully argued that the public interest in withholding it is greater than the public interest in releasing it. Such exemptions are known as qualified exemptions.					
8.	information reason	nformation falls within the terms of an absolute exemption, for example, ion reasonably accessible by other means or information contained in court a public authority may withhold the information without considering any public				
9.	For 2023-24, the C	Council received 1308 reques	sts, broken down as follows:			
	Total Requests	FOI Requests	EIR Requests			
	1308	1236	72			
10.	This represents a continued increase on previous years (by 11%), returning to pre- pandemic levels. FOI / EIR REQUESTS RECEIVED					
	197	1441 1337 978.936 694 ^{.761} 271	1514 1372 ¹⁴¹² 1397 1409 1171 ₁₁₀₃ 1175			
			16 11 18 19 10 10 10 10 201 202 202 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			

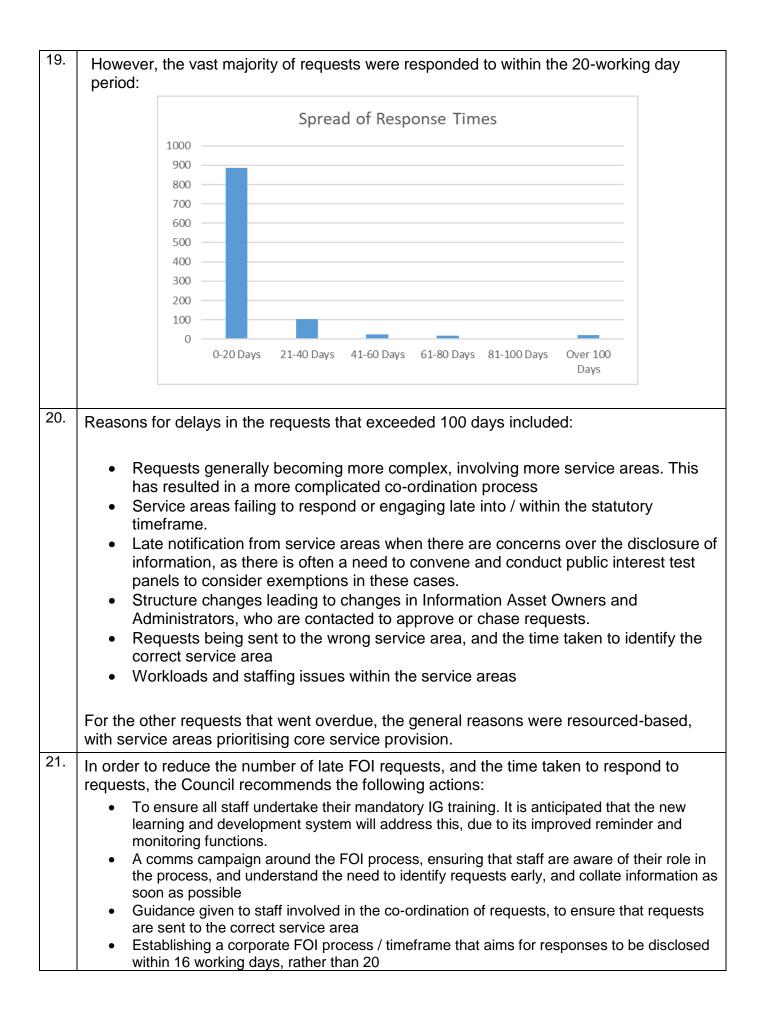
11. The Directorate breakdown of the requests is as follows:

11.	The Directorate breakdown of the requests is as follows:						
	Directorate	No. Rec'd	Responded On Time	Responded Late	Av. Days Taken		
	Children and Learning	198	75%	25%	20		
	Community Wellbeing	106	79%	21%	22		
	Enabling Services	351	88%	12%	20		
	Growth and Prosperity	286	82%	18%	28		
	Resident Services	341	84%	16%	18		
	Strategy and Performance	14	93%	7%	18		
	Not allocated	12	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Grand Total	1308	83%	17%	21		
12.	 Requests are not allocated to a directorate when it is not clear what information is sought from the request. Clarification is requested, and if this is not received within 3 months, the request is deemed to be lapsed. Under the FOIA, a public authority may refuse requests on the basis of: Cost If the request is a repeat of a previous request 						
	 If the request is deemed to be vexatious A breakdown of the requests refused in 2023-24 is detailed below: 						
	Reason for Refusal		Count				
	Cost		76				
	Repeated Vexatious	7	7 159				
13.	Under FOIA, where the cost of responding to the request will exceed the Freedom of Information and Data Protection (Appropriate Limit and Fees) Regulations 2004 (which is currently set at £450 for local authorities), the Council may refuse to comply with it.						
	As detailed above, the Coun- represents a slight increase,	with 64 b	eing issued las	t year.			
14.	When applying the fees exer would take to locate the infor because individual records o requested doesn't form par	rmation so or files hav	ought. If the fee	limit is exceede	d, it is usually		

The service area would be asked to do a sample search, which would give the Council an estimate / average time, which is then used to calculate the total time.

	E.g. if searching one file would take 5 minutes on average, searching 250 files would take 1250 minutes, which equates to 20.8 hours (and over the 18 hour fee limit).
	Each "item" requested needs to be looked at separately, however, which is why
	the Council might issue a partial response (some of the information can be disclosed
	within 18 hours, and some cannot).
15.	In terms of vexatious requests, the Council has been more proactive at identifying requests that are vexatious in nature (where the public interest in responding does not outweigh the burden on the Council in responding).
	As such, there has been an increase in the number of vexatious requests refused, rising from 64 to 159.
16.	During the year, 83% of all monitored FOI and EIR requests were responded to with within the statutory deadline of 20 working days. This is a slight increase on the previous year, and compliance has been relatively stable for the past few years.
	The Council's target rate for responses is 90%.
	% FOI / EIR ANSWERED WITHIN 20 WORKING
	DAYS
	97 · 96 · 98 · 95 · 90 · 92 · 96 · 97 · 98 · 96 · 89
	2005200520012005200120120120120120120120120152015

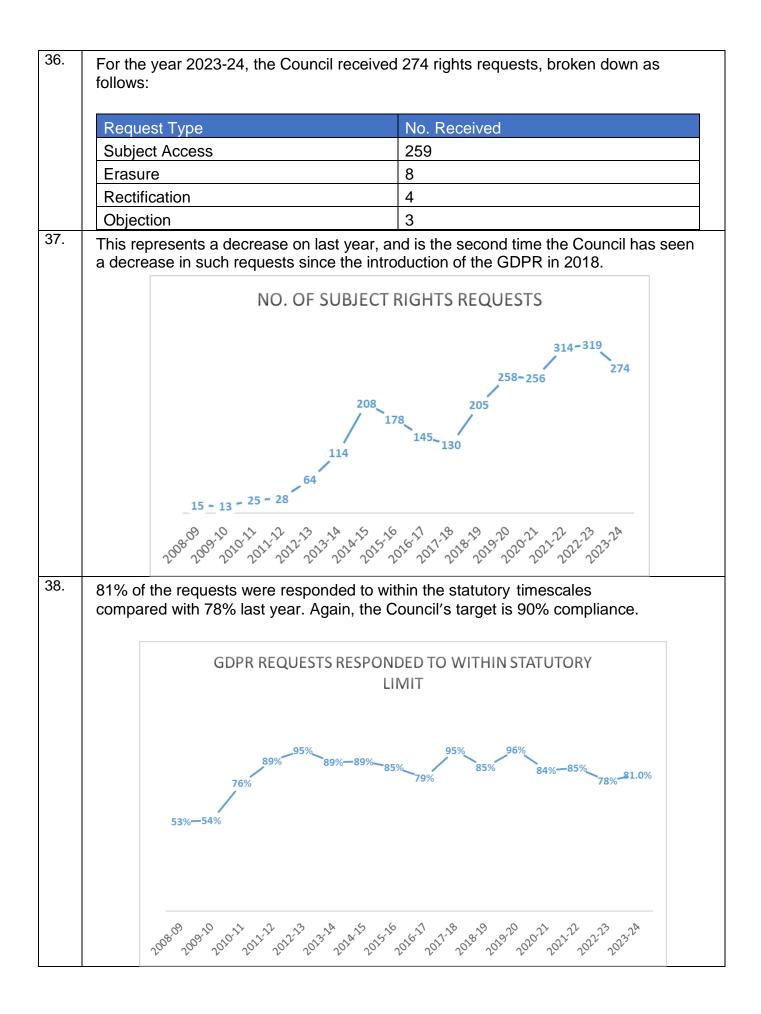
17.	Reasons why a request might not be answered within the statutory timeframe are as follows:
	 Requests not being referred to the Corporate Legal team when received by the service area
	 Service areas experiencing high workloads for other statutory services, that have a higher priority.
	 Requests being initially allocated to the incorrect service area, and this does not become apparent until near the end of the deadline.
	 Human / administrative errors. The complexity of the request – for example, if there are a large number of
	components to the response that need to be compiled to respond in full, but a costs limits/staff time exemption can't be applied, more than one exemption needs to be applied, or a large amount of redaction is required (this can't be considered in the costs limits).
	 The request contains inaccuracies - for example, if a response is initially sent out on time but is later identified to contain errors, a revised response should
	be sent and it is likely that such instances will take us past the deadlines.Staff absence, particularly if the service area holding the data is a small team,
	 or the request needs approval from a particular individual Representations are sought from third parties regarding the request (e.g.
	those that might have commercial interests in the data being released).
18.	The average days taken to respond has increased to 21 days, which represents the highest average since the FOIA came into force, and the first time that the average has exceeded the statutory limit.
	AVERAGE DAYS TAKEN TO RESPOND
	18 19 21
	12 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 13 14 13 13 13 13
	$11 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot$
	2005 200 200 2008 2009 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201



22.	The breakdown of the request outcomes is	s as follows:			
	Outcome	No. of Requests Closed in Period			
	Fully Answered	891			
	Refused or Part Refused	200			
	Lapsed or Withdrawn	108			
	has been applied. This would still be classe Refused or part-refused requests are when or only certain elements have been refused refusal will be because the request is vexa	re the request has been refused in its entirety, d (e.g. on cost grounds). Other reasons for tious or repetitive in nature.			
	Lapsed or withdrawn requests are where the request, or has not come back with clarification of the second s				
23.	For requests made in 2023-24, 33 individuals requested internal reviews regarding decisions made to withhold, partially withhold information requested, or where they were generally unhappy with how their request was handled. This is an increase on the 13 reviews requested last year, which is as a result of the Council's stricter approach to refusing requests it deemed to be vexatious.				
24.	V				
	 The requester was unhappy with the request being refused on the grounds of cost (i.e. they were not satisfied with the Council's estimate) 				
	 The requester was unhappy with th withhold information (e.g. commerce 	e Council's application of an exemption to ial interests).			
	 The requester was not satisfied than had been provided. 	t all information within scope of their request			
25.	This year, 5 complaints were made to the ICO; 4 related to requests being late, and one related to the Council's refusal of a request as vexatious. In all cases, responses were issued, and no further action was taken by the ICO.				

Service Area	No.
Housing	90
HR	72
Highways	61
Schools	58
Procurement	54
Children and Families	50
Parking	36
Adult Social Care	35
Planning	35
Information communication tec	chnology 34
Private Citizens	61%
Requester Category	% of Requests
Companies / Businesses	15%
•	
Media	12%
Media Remainder	12% 12%
Remainder The remaining requests came lobby groups, MPs / City Coun	

30. 31.	For example, the Corporate Legal time spent just over 39 hou in 2023-24. The average therefore predominantly represents detailed application of legal tests to requests where the Cour certain information from release. These are activities cannot determining whether to refuse a request on the grounds on t The total amount of time the Corporate Legal team spent on advice on FOI requests for 2023-24 was 1851 hours, which £89,399. In providing advice and guidance on all information governant	the time tak ncil seeks to be included ime / costs. processing equates to a	en for withhold when and providing cost of or 2023-24
	(e.g. processing information requests, investigating breaches Protection Impact Assessments etc.), the Corporate Legal tea equating to a cost of £264,344. This includes:	am spent 50	51 hours,
	Information Governance Work	Hours	Cost
	FOI Requests	1851	£89,399
	SAR Requests	1153	£52,118
	Providing General Data Protection Advice	760	£47,707
	Third Party, CCTV, and Re-Use Requests	531	£29,616
	Investigating Data Breaches, Complaints, or Concerns	389	£21,924
	Conducting Data Protection Impact Assessments	166	£10,387
	Drafting and Reviewing Data Sharing Agreements	79	£4,864
	RIPA advice	73	£5,111
32.	It should be stressed that these figures do not include the tim Centre or the service areas' involvement in these matters, an have a mechanism for capturing that resource cost (which co cost to the Council).	nd the Counc	cil does not
33.	In the Corporate Legal team there are now 3 FTE member of providing advice and monitoring compliance with information Legal Services, the Director of Legal and Governance, Head and apprentices support this function when their capacity allo	law. Other r	members of
	GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION		
34.	The GDPR gives individuals the right to know what information along with other rights, and provides a framework to ensure the is handled properly.		
35.	 Under the GDPR, an individual is entitled to access personal organisation, of which that individual is the data subject. Such are known as subject access requests. Other requests availate Rectification Erasure Restriction Object 	h requests fo	or information
	Portability The Operation of the second secon	-l	
	The Council has to respond to such requests within one calen	dar month.	



	torate breakdown is as fol	lows:			
		No. Rec'd	Responded on time	Responded Late	Av. Day: Taken
Children a	and Learning	161	64%	36%	91
Communi	ty Wellbeing	15	100%	0%	33
Enabling	Services	40	97%	3%	34
Growth ar	nd Prosperity	9	100%	0%	23
Resident	Services	49	97%	3%	35
Strategy a	and Performance	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grand To	tal	274	81%	19%	63
· ·	t is deemed to be lapsed. rity of requests (61%) were	e responded	to within the o	ne-month peric	od.
	Sprea 140 120 100	ad of Respo	nse Times		

 Children and Learning clearing a large backlog of requests. This is still being done on a first-come-first-served basis and whilst the backlog is being cleared it has led to a large number of "late" requests being responded to, attributing to the figures above (which only included requests that were responded to). Requests involving a large volume of historic records. In most cases, the Council were able to give a partial disclosure on or just after the statutory deadline and then would provide a monthly disclosure bundle until the SAR was complete.
For requests received during 2023-24, 5 individuals requested internal reviews regarding decisions made to withhold, partially withhold information requested, or where they were generally unhappy with how their request was handled.
The themes of reviews are as follows:
 The requester was not satisfied that the Council had disclosed all information it held on them
 The requester was not happy with the delays in responding, and / or the application of the 2-month extension
 The requester did not agree with the Council's decision that they did not have the authority to act on behalf of the data subject
 The requester was not happy with the redactions applied to the documents provided
There were 4 occasions where the ICO contacted the Council in light of concerns they had about how a request was handled. Two complaints were in respect of late requests, one complaint was regarding the Council's application of the time extension, and the remaining complaint what that the Council has not disclosed all information held.
All complaints were addressed with no further action being taken by the Commissioner.
Sometimes, there is a requirement to disclose personal data which might otherwise be in breach of the GDPR. Where an exemption from the non-disclosure provisions applies, such disclosure is not in breach of the GDPR.
Examples of exemptions include crime and taxation and disclosures required by law or made in connection with legal proceedings. Such requests are typically made to the Council by regulatory authorities such as the police, the Department of Work and Pensions and so on as part of their investigations.
For the year 2023-24 the Council received 292 requests for data from such third-party organisations compared to 304 in the previous year.
The top three requester types are as follows:
Type Requests
Police 121
Local Authority 85
Government Agency 68 Other 18
In addition to these requests, the CCTV control room (City Watch) and Licensing Team received 1253 and 30 third party requests respectively (all of the Licensing requests were for footage from the vehicle Taxi Cameras). These requests are regulated by information sharing agreements, which removes the requirement to have each one authorised by Corporate Legal.
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	DATA SECURITY INCIDENTS
47.	During 2023-24, 217 data security incidents were reported to the Corporate Legal team, which represents a slight increase from last year's 196 reported incidents. However, we strongly encourage full reporting of all breaches, however minor, so this figure on its own does not indicate anything is systemically wrong with how the Council handles its data.
	80% of these 217 were determined to be actual data breaches upon investigation, with the most common cause (56% of incidents) being data sent electronically to incorrect recipients.
	It should be noted that a "breach" could include an internal disclosure of information to the wrong member of staff, but as this information has not been shared externally, the detriment to the data subject would be deemed to be minimal.
48.	Crucially, the Council records the "severity" of the incidents reported, determined by a number of factors, including the nature of the information involved, the volume of data, and the possible harm the breach might cause to individuals involved. Any incident receiving a severity rating over 1 was considered to require a full investigation and remediation report.
	It is important to note that for 2023-24, the average severity of incidents determined to be actual breaches was 0.2.
49.	Importantly, none of the data breaches reported were considered sufficiently serious to be reported to the Information Commissioner's Office.
	NHS TOOLKIT
50.	In order to share information with our health partners, the Council has to provide annual assurance as to the standard of its information governance compliance. In the absence of any service information governance lead, the Corporate Legal Team again assumed short-term responsibility for collation of the Toolkit evidence. The Council was self-assessed at being 100% compliant with the mandatory evidence requirements.
51.	This year, the Council's evidence was reviewed by the NHS, and it was deemed that the Council provided full data security assurance.
	RIPA
52.	Under RIPA, the Council as a public authority is permitted to carry out directed surveillance, the use of covert human intelligence sources and to obtain communications data if it is both necessary for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime and/or disorder and the proposed form and manner of the activity is proportionate to the alleged offence.
53.	There were no authorisations made under RIPA in 2023-24.
54.	Examples of activity authorised in previous years include covert surveillance of a victim's home to detect acts of criminality, directed surveillance of individuals who were involved in fraudulent activities and a Covert Human Intelligence Source ('CHIS') was used to form an online relationship with a suspect to make a test purchase of suspected counterfeit goods.
55.	The Council is required to formally appoint a 'Senior Responsible Officer' for RIPA. The Director of Legal and Governance is the officer who undertakes this role. The Senior Responsible Officer has responsibility for maintaining the central record of authorisations; the integrity of the RIPA process within their authority; compliance with the Act and Codes of Practice; oversight of the reporting errors to the Surveillance

Commissioner; engagement with inspectors from the Investigatory Powers Commissioner and implementation of any subsequent action plan. Training for Council officers involved in RIPA processes is regularly undertaken and is				
delivered by the Corporate Legal Team. Our documentation, procedures and training are also used as 'best practice' by a number of other local authorities and we regularly provide training for partner authorities on request. This year we also delivered four training sessions to officers at Eastleigh Borough Council and one session to officers at Fareham Borough Council.				
The Investigatory Powers Commissioner's Office (formerly the Office of Surveillance Commissioners) carried out its most recent inspection of the Council's management of covert activities in December 2022. In his report of December 2022, The Rt. Hon. Sir Brian Leveson, the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, noted:				
"In conclusion, it is clear that SCC remains very well placed as regards its levels of compliance with RIPA and the Investigatory Powers Act. It is positive to see the Policy and training kept on at least an annual refresher basis, and in Mrs Horspool and Mr Ivory, you reap the benefits from their longevity in these particular roles"				
The Council's reviewed and updated Corporate Surveillance Guidance for 2024 is attached at appendix 1				
DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENTS				
 Under Council policy, a Data Protection Impact Assessment (or DPIA) must be carried out for new projects. Carrying out a DPIA enables the Council to identify and address any privacy risks at an early stage, ensure a "privacy by design approach, and adhere to the accountability principle of the GDPR. 				
In 2023-24, the Council conducted 61 DPIAs, which is a decrease on the previous year. This represents downward trend over the past few years, which has seen the Council reduce the number of projects and procurement activities undertaken, and there is a finite number of retrospective DPIAs the Council deemed necessary to carry out as part of its work around GDPR implementation.				
DPIAS UNDERTAKEN				
169 125 128 103				
48				

Document Classification: OFFICIAL

61.	The DPIA process is still embedded within project management and procurement. This gives Corporate Legal valuable oversight with regard to any privacy risks associated with new endeavours, and ensuring a "privacy by design" approach								
RES	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS								
Capi	tal/Revenue								
62.	None directly related to this report. The administration of information law within the authority is managed within budget and corporate overheads, but ensuring that the Council performs to an acceptable information governance standard and complies with the new statutory standards imposed by the GDPR and DPA18 places increased pressure on finite and already stretched resources.								
Prop	Property/Other								
63.	None directly related to the report.								
LEG	AL IMPLICATIONS								
<u>Statı</u>	atory power to undertake proposals in the report:								
64.	The statutory obligations relating to information law are detailed in the body of this report.								
<u>Othe</u>	r Legal Implications:								
65.	None directly related to this report.								
RISK	MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS								
66.	The potential impact of the decision in terms of finance, service delivery and reputation is considered to be low. Although the report does highlight potential future pressures on service delivery with the advent of the GDPR, the decision of members in this report is to note the performance of the Council in terms of information governance for 2023-24.								
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS									
67.	The information contained in this report is consistent with and not contrary to the Council's policy framework.								

KEY DI	ECISION?	Νο							
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:		FECTED:	none						
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION									
Appendices									
1.	Corporate Surveillance Guidance October 2023								
Documents In Members' Rooms None									
1.	None								
Equality Impact Assessment									

	inpact Assessment					
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and	No					
Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.						

Data Protection Impact Assessment							
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data ProtectionNoImpact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out.							
Other Background Documents None Other Background documents available for inspection at:							
Title of Background Paper(s)		Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)					
1.	None						