Parents, teenagers, and student privacy issues

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With thanks to Manya Sleeper

October 21, 2014

8-533 / 8-733 / 19-608 / 95-818:
Privacy Policy, Law, and Technology
Today’s Agenda

• Quiz
• Lecture on teens and privacy
  – Issues specific to teens and parents
  – Issues specific to schools
  – Briefly discuss COPPA, CIPA, FERPA
• Group discussion
Children and teenagers sharing on the internet

- 95% of teens (12-17) use the Internet; 8/10 of these use social media (Madden et al.)

- 13-17 year olds can now post “Publicly” on Facebook (Facebook)

Kang. “For young children, mobile devices such as tables, smartphones now a mainstay.” http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/technology/survey-for-young-children-mobile-devices-such-as-tablets-smartphones-now-a-mainstay/2013/10/27/7e386f3c-3f1f-11e3-a624-41d661b0b78_story.html


“Teens now start with ‘Friendss’ privacy for new accounts; adding the option to share publicly.” http://newsroom.fb.com/News/737/Teens-Now-Start-With-Friends-Privacy-for-New-Accounts-Adding-the-Option-to-Share-Publicly
Issues unique to children/teen privacy

• Parents/certain adults have right to monitor teens
• Teens’ decision-making capabilities
• Impact of current decisions on their future
• Use of technology in schools
Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)

• Extra protection for privacy of children under the age of 13

• Require parental permission to collect children’s personal data

• Requires websites that are targeted at children to:
  – Have a detailed privacy policy
  – Get parental consent
  – Tell parents about data collected about their children
  – Provide the ability to revoke consent/delete data
  – Limit the amount of data collected for online games/contests
  – Protect “confidentiality, security, and integrity” children’s personal information

Why would parents monitor teens?

• Concerns about safety related to
  – meeting strangers, adults
  – risky activities (e.g. driving, drinking, deliberate risk-taking)

• Concerns about bullying

• Academic performance
How do parents use technology to monitor their teens?

• Online activity (e.g., monitoring software, filtering software)

• Location (e.g., GPS, cell phone, smart watch)

• Driving behavior (e.g., location, speed, in-car camera)
Issues around parental monitoring (Czeskis et al.)

• Level of transparency: child’s awareness
  – Trust

• Types of information collected
  – Information about friends

• Availability of information? (e.g., to who)
  – Parents, third-parties, schools?

• Monitoring vs maturation
Privacy issues for schools and students

• Monitoring students’ use of technology
  – school-owned technology
  – in school
  – outside of school

• Monitoring social network usage
  – free speech issues
  – bullying prevention/reputation
  – safety etc.

• Sharing student data
  – some regulation by FERPA
  – required data collection
Schools: Children’s Internet Protection Act (CIPA)

• Applies to schools/libraries that receive federal funding

• Requires an “Internet safety policy” that blocks/filters images that are:
  – “Obscene”
  – Child pornography
  – “harmful to minors” (if minors have access)

• Must adopt measures to protect minors on the Internet (including sharing too much and accessing harmful materials)
Case Study on schools and surveillance

- Philadelphia school settled suit for $610K for remotely turning on camera in school-provided laptops

- Took over 56,000 photos “in a misguided effort to locate missing computers”

- Student found out about surveillance when accused of “improper behavior” by the vice principal based on photo

Cases of schools and social network monitoring

• Cases of monitoring:
  – Student suspended for threatening to shoot other students on Myspace
  – Students disciplined by school officials for posting lewd Facebook pictures from a slumber party (court ruled Constitutional violation)

• Technology: e.g., Geo Listening – goes through public SNS posts

Schools: sharing student data

• FERPA allows schools to share student data for core functions (e.g., data management)

  – Colorado school district used inBloom data management system to consolidate/outsource district student databases/records
  – But school district had no policies about who could see data and parents couldn’t opt out
  – In April 2014, inBloom shut down

inBloom to Shut Down Amid Growing Data-Privacy Concerns, Education Week By Benjamin Herold on April 21, 2014 10:33 AM.
Activity

• Goal: develop a privacy policy for the Pittsburgh Public Schools - High Schools only

• Who are the stakeholders?
Divide into groups of stakeholders

• Students (Assume just teens 13-18 years)
• Parents
• Teachers
• External administrators
Create a list of your interests

• The privacy policy **should cover:**
  – Online social networks
    • What can be monitored? What can students be disciplined about? What can teachers be disciplined about? Etc.
  – Sharing student information
    • What can be collected? What can be shared? Who can it be shared with? What needs parental consent? (Assume that there is one large-scale database software system used)
    • What about photos of students?
  – Sharing parent information
    • What can be shared? Who can it be shared with?
  – How can students be monitored?
    • In school? Outside of school? When using school laptops? Only on the Internet?

• Come up with your group’s perspective for each

• It’s fine to **prioritize** (but try to pick the issues that would be most important to your group)
Come together and come up with a policy

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    • What can be shared? Who can it be shared with?
  – How can students be monitored?
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• Now mix up – one person represent each interest – come together and come up with a policy that represents ALL the interests
Local Teens work on Privacy

- http://cups.cs.cmu.edu/privacy4teens/Aboutus.html
Notes