

Parents, teenagers, and student privacy issues

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Privacy Policy, Law, and Technology

Carnegie
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Engineering &
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Today's Agenda

- Quiz
- Lecture on teens and privacy
 - Issues specific to teens and parents
 - Issues specific to schools
 - Briefly discuss COPPA, CISA, FERPA
- Group discussion

Children and teenagers use electronics

- 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-a624-41d661b0bb78_story.html

Madden et al. “Teens, Social Media, and Privacy.” Pew Internet.

“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>

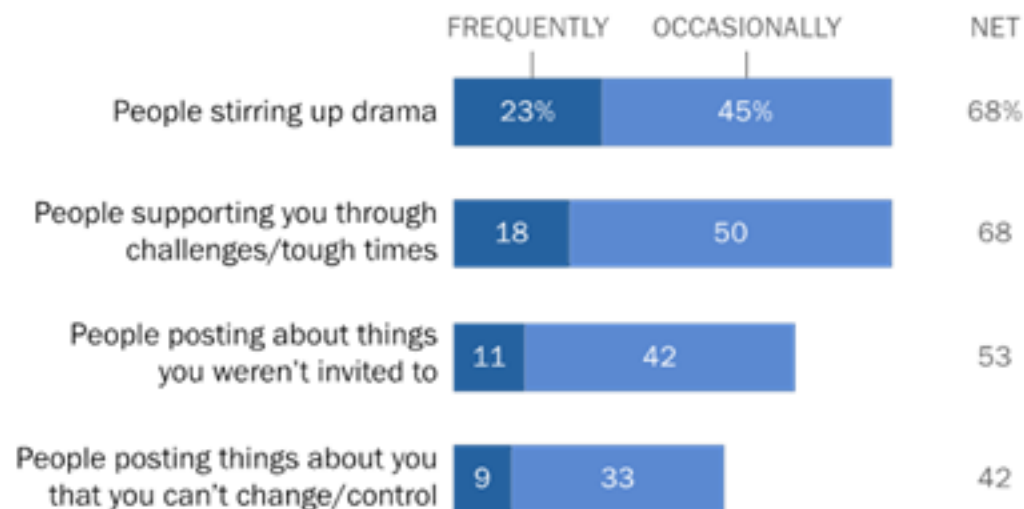
Teenagers make and talk to friends online

- 57% of teens aged 13-17 have made at least one new friend online
- 55% of teens spend time every day texting with friends
 - Only 25% of teens spend time with friends in person every day

Teen friendships are strengthened and challenged on social media

From Drama to Support, Teens See a Wide Range of Actions on Social Media

% of teen social media users who ever experience the following on social media



Source: Pew Research Center Teens Relationships Survey, Sept. 25-Oct. 9, 2014, and Feb. 10-March 16, 2015. (n=789 teens who use social media.)

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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. drinking or doing drugs, posting revealing pictures, deliberate risk-taking)
- Concerns about cyberbullying
- Concerns about time management
 - Impacts academic performance, sleep

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 versus 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



Case study: surveillance of minors by schools

- 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

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)
- Internet safety policies must include monitoring the online activities of minors
- Schools must educate minors about appropriate online behavior, incl. interacting with others, cyberbullying

Schools: 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)
 - Authorities and family alerted to suicidal student after school monitored social media posts
- 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)
- Case study: “Deciding who sees students’ data” NYTimes. Oct. 5, 2013.
 - 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

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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- Now mix up – one person represent each interest – come together and come up with a policy that represents ALL the interests

Midterm Reminder

- It's next class: Thursday, October 15th!
- Review the FIPPs
 - Think critically about differences between OECD version and other versions
- IAPP exam materials may be used to prepare
 - Should have access to online IAPP materials if you paid for your IAPP order already