



**STUDENT
PRIVACY
COMPASS**

Defining Privacy

Objectives



This section will explore the meaning of privacy and why privacy is important.

What is Privacy?



- Privacy isn't just something you want to hide from others.
- Privacy is an **amorphous** and **context-dependent** concept.
- It means different things to different people.

Being alone
and creating
private spaces



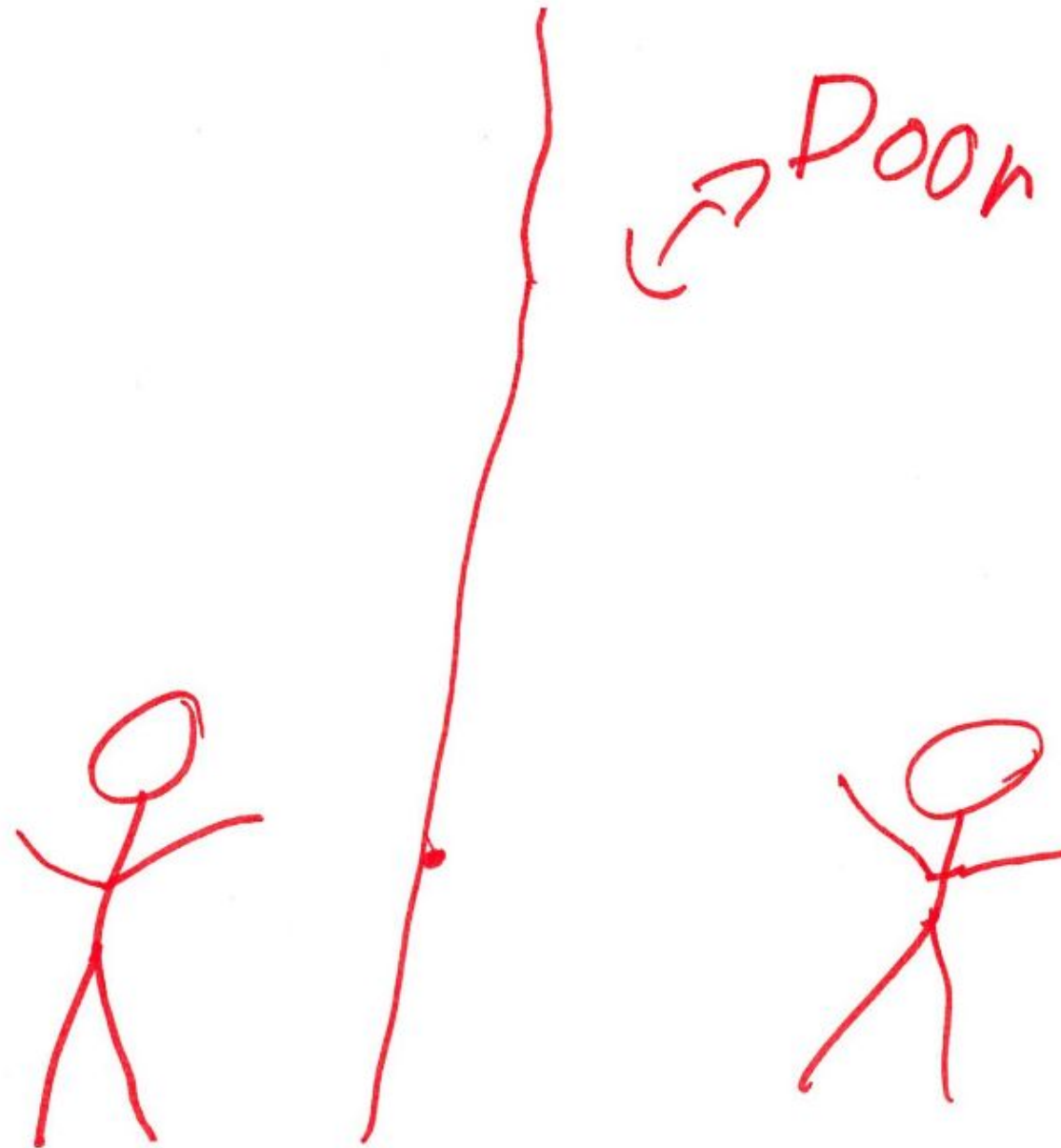
Me hiding under the covers in my bedroom. Age 5

Privacy from
physical exposure



My sister knocking on my door when I'm changing by Lucinda, age 8

Having space around
you or between you
and other people

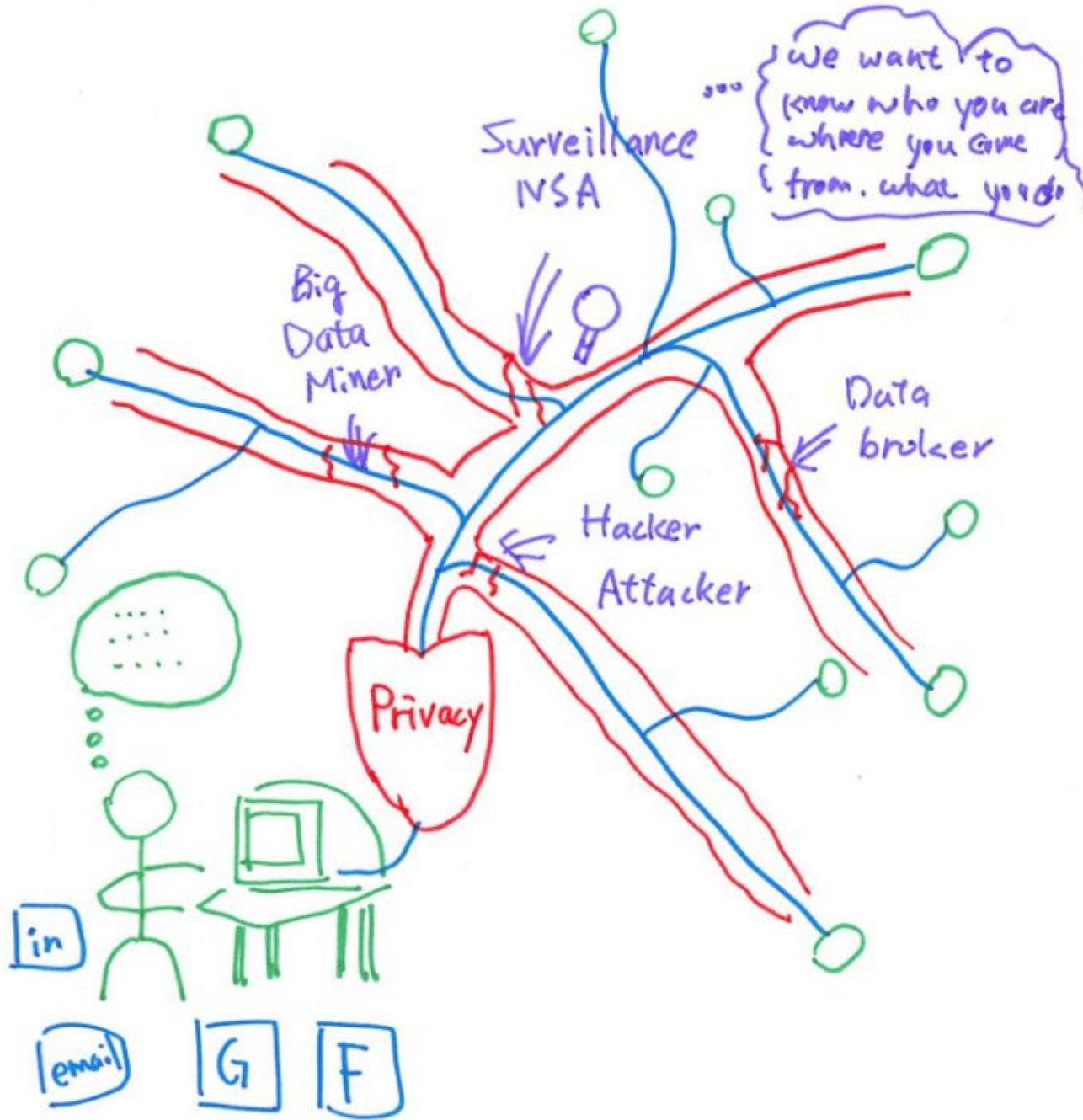


Someone leaving me alone in the bathroom. By Eli, age 7

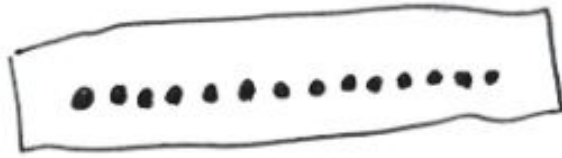
**Privacy of thoughts
and ideas**



If people could read your thoughts that would be creepy, by Elizabeth, age 11



Surveillance

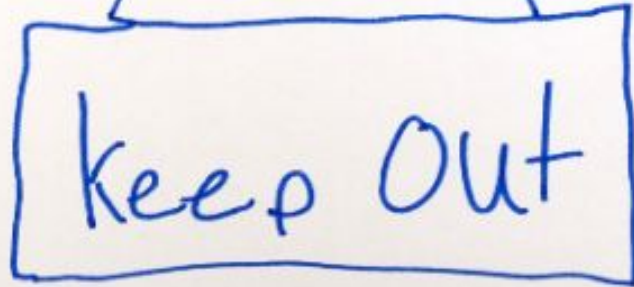


password

Maya, Age 11



Online privacy



email

Daniel Solove's Taxonomy of Privacy

As summarized by [Rob Kitchin](#)



Domain	Privacy Breach	Description
Information Collection	<i>Surveillance</i>	Watching, listening to, or recording of an individual's activities
	<i>Interrogation</i>	Various forms of questioning or probing for information
Information Processing	<i>Aggregation</i>	The combination of various pieces of data about a person
	<i>Identification</i>	Linking information to particular individuals
	<i>Insecurity</i>	Carelessness in protecting stored information from leaks and improper access
	<i>Secondary Use</i>	Use of information collected for one purpose for a different purpose without the data subject's consent
	<i>Exclusion</i>	Failure to allow the data subject to know about the data that others have about her and participate in its handling and use, including being barred from being able to access and correct errors

Daniel Solove's Taxonomy of Privacy

As summarized by [Rob Kitchin](#)



Domain	Privacy Breach	Description
Information Dissemination	<i>Breach of Confidentiality</i>	Breaking a promise to keep a person's information confidential
	<i>Disclosure</i>	Revelation of information about a person that impacts the way others judge her character
	<i>Exposure</i>	Revealing another's nudity, grief, or bodily functions
	<i>Increased Accessibility</i>	Amplifying the accessibility of information
	<i>Blackmail</i>	Threat to disclose personal information
	<i>Appropriation</i>	The use of the data subject's identity to serve the aims and interests of another
	<i>Distortion</i>	Dissemination of false or misleading information about individuals
Invasion	<i>Intrusion</i>	Invasive acts that disturb one's tranquility or solitude
	<i>Decisional Interference</i>	Incursion into the data subject's decisions regarding her private affairs

“Privacy was once misconstrued as being about **hiding** and **secrecy**. Now it’s understood to be something much more pressing: **power dynamics** between the **individual**, the **state** and the **market**. [Data protection] must seek to mitigate the inherent power imbalances between people — and those that collect, process and profit off their data.”

Frederike Kaltheuner

Why is Privacy Important?



- Just like toothpaste in its bottle, once information leaves, it is very hard to get it back where it belongs.
- There can be short- or long-term **harms** when data is collected, used, or shared.
- Privacy is not a barrier to helping students, but instead can **protect** students and give them **agency** over their own information and education.

Activity 1: Card Sorting



Go to these Google Slides to complete an activity that helps you think about how you'd like your data to be collected or shared:

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1DytZrdYHY1SXGKZHJ3hnuCaAkUAWAgdRxvIMSNHBoFE/copy>

Core Principles of Privacy

As summarized by [Rob Kitchin](#)



Principle	Description
<i>Notice</i>	Individuals are informed that information about them is being generated and told the purpose for which it will be used.
<i>Choice</i>	Individuals have the choice to opt-in or opt-out as to whether and how their data will be used or disclosed.
<i>Consent</i>	Information about them is only collected, created, used, or shared with the consent of the individual.
<i>Security</i>	Information is protected from loss, misuse, unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration, and destruction.
<i>Integrity</i>	Information is reliable, accurate, complete, and current.
<i>Access</i>	Individuals can access, check, and verify information about themselves.
<i>Accountability</i>	The entity holding the information is accountable for ensuring the above principles and has mechanisms in place to assure compliance

Privacy Means...

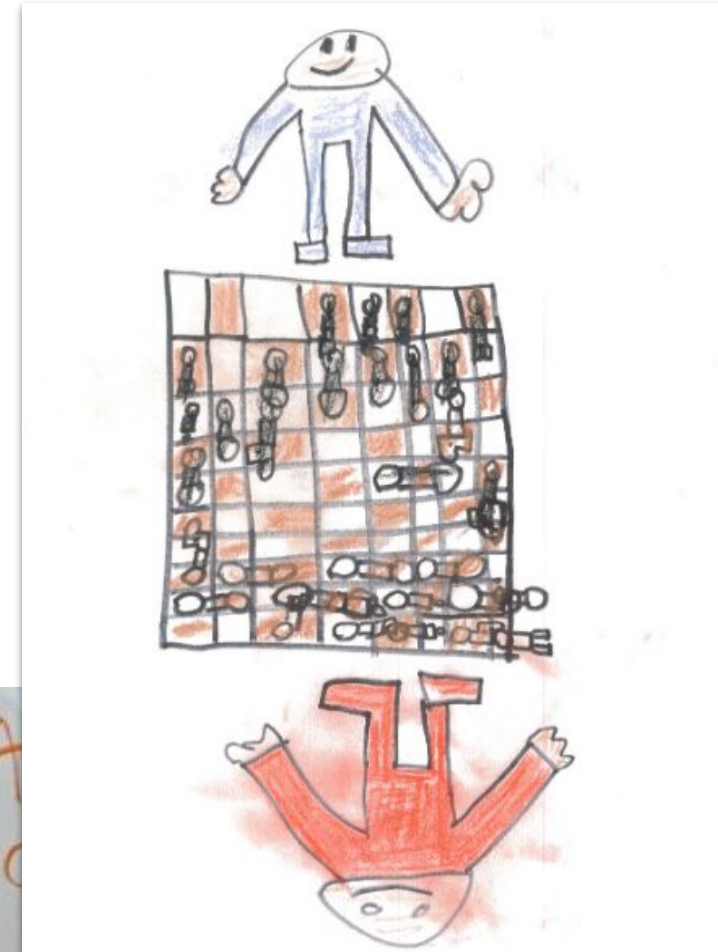


- For the purposes of this training, we are broadly focusing on student data collection, use, and sharing, whether collected in-person or through technology.
- Our focus will be limited to the school context: data collected for or through a school (whether K-12 or higher education).
- Trainings will primarily focus on K-12 students, but many of the discussed issues are also applicable to higher education.

Recommended Resource: Privacy Illustrated



- A project at Carnegie Mellon University asked various people, including students, to draw what privacy means to them.
- Check out the full Privacy Illustrated collection from <http://cups.cs.cmu.edu/privacyillustrated> that displays all the drawings collected with accompanying descriptions.
- Draw your own: [Contribute](#) your own drawing of privacy to extend their collection.



Chess - because if a guy comes in asking questions you say "I'd like some privacy because I'm playing chess." Because it's a quiet game and you want to focus on what good moves you do in chess. By Alex, Grade 1

Reflection



1. Take a moment to Google yourself. Did you find anything surprising?
2. Would your students find anything surprising if they Googled themselves?
3. How do you talk to your students about privacy?