Personal data and GDPR in education

WHAT IS OUR PERSONAL DATA

Any information that describes a person, such as:

- identification data,

- natural characteristics,

- education, work,

- economic situation,

- interests, activities, habits, etc.

WHAT IS OUR PERSONAL DATA

Personal data varies and can, for example, to be

- a first name,
- an email address,
- the details of a bank account,
- a photo,
- information about medical history or
- the IP address of a computer.
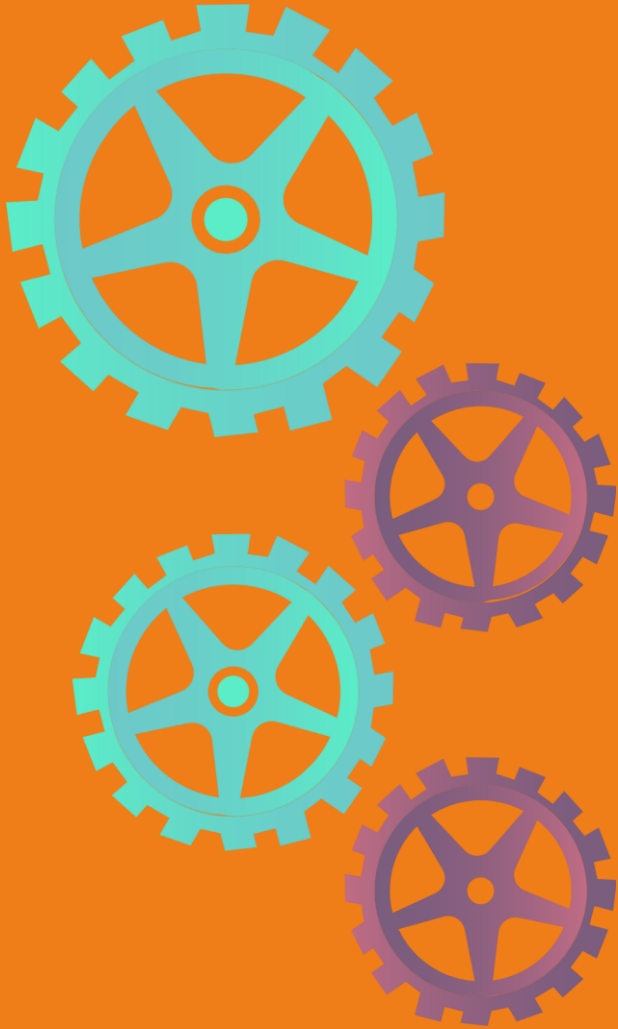
PERSONAL DATA IN SCHOOL

- Personal information about school members community including students, teaching staff and parents, e.g. names, addresses, details contact, legal guardian contact details, medical files etc.

- Educational data e.g. student class lists, reports, reports etc.

PERSONAL DATA IN SCHOOL

- Professional registrations e.g. the employment history of teachers or parents, tax information and records insurance, the assessment records and the references

- Any other information that can be disclosed by parents or other cooperating organizations with families or faculty members personnel.

WHAT IS SENSITIVE PERSONAL DATA

It's the data that matters
- on racial or ethnic origin,
- in political opinions,
- in the religious or philosophical beliefs,
- in trade union membership organization,
- in health,
- in social welfare,
- in personal relationships as well
- in information about criminal prosecutions or convictions.

SENSITIVE PERSONAL DATA IN SCHOOLS

- biometric data of students (eg photos)
- religious beliefs (e.g student's choice not to attend their lesson religious)
- health data (e.g. allergies)
- any dietary restrictions (which they may allude to religion or health status).
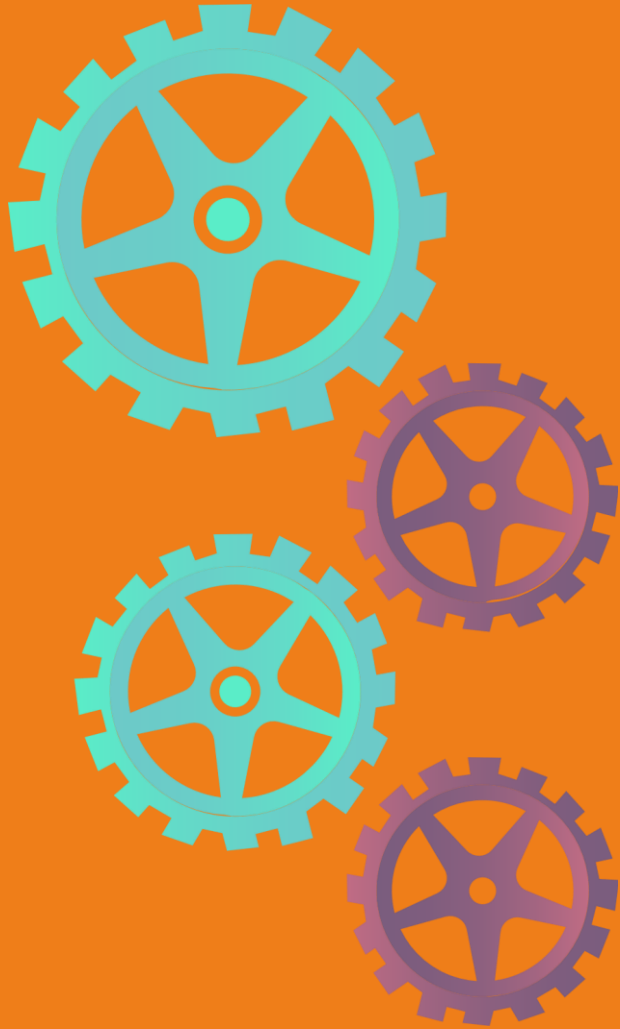
WHY PROTECTION OF OUR PERSONAL DATA IS IMPORTANT

We never know how our private data will be used if it falls into the wrong hands.

! OUR PRIVACY IS PRECIOUS!

# What does it mean personal data processing?

It is any work performed on data of a personal nature such as :

- collect, record, organize, maintain or storage, modification, export, use, transmission, dissemination, association or combination; linking, binding, deleting, destroying.
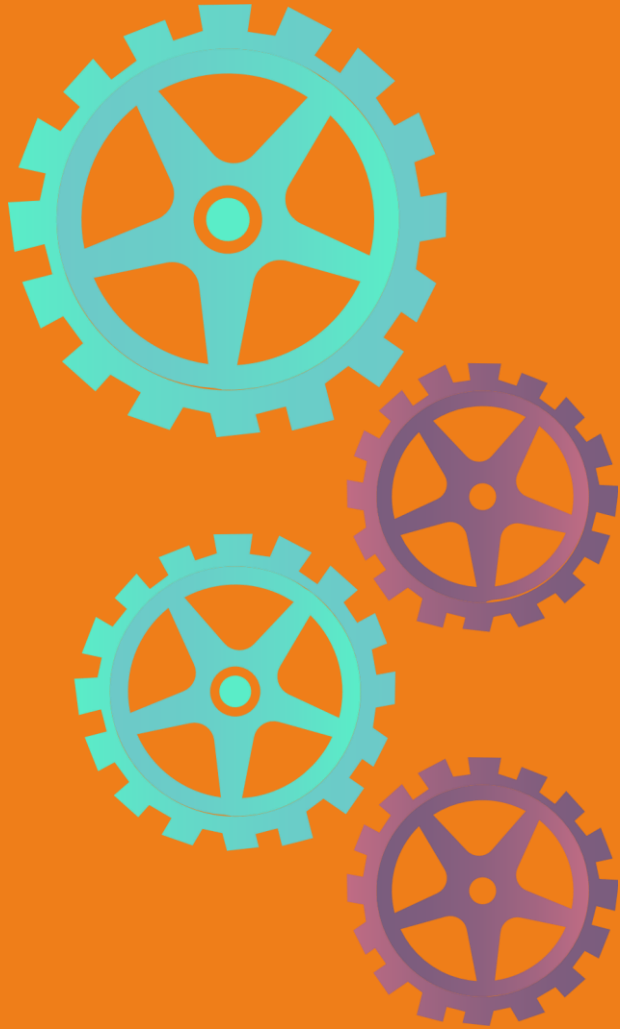
WHAT DID GDPR CHANGE TO PROTECTION OF OUR PRIVACY

The aim is to give citizens control over the management of their personal data and to create high pan-European level data protection in the new digital age.
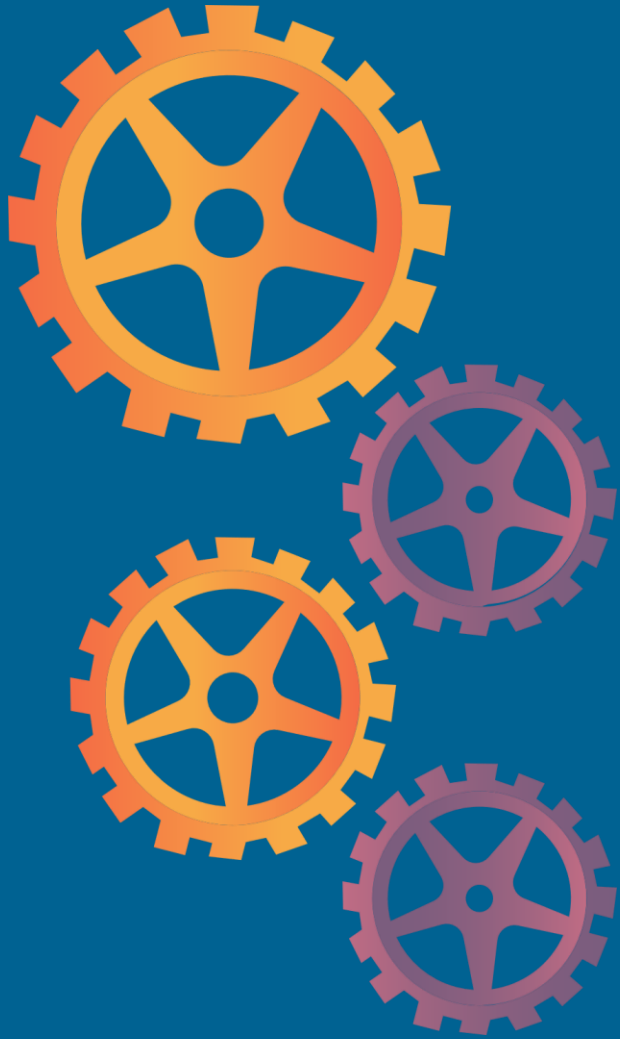
WHAT DID GDPR CHANGE TO PROTECTION OF OUR PRIVACY

- It changes the way businesses and organizations do business collect, process and manage personal data of any form.

- It affects every organization and company in Europe, which manages personal data in any way, but and any company trading in the territory of European Union.

- The rules are complex and the fines for non-compliance very strictly and can reach up to 20 million euro.

WHAT DID GDPR CHANGE TO PROTECTION OF OUR PRIVACY

- Strengthens the protection of children's data: Under the new regulation, children from 13 to 16 years old are prohibited access to social media networking except with parental consent.

- The law gives the right to each country to define its own age limit of digital consent is enough to are between 13 and 16 years old.

WHAT DID GDPR CHANGE TO PROTECTION OF OUR PRIVACY

- Terms of use update in brief simple and understandable language.

- **Right to information and access to data:** The user has more and clearer information when his data is collected for processing and now has the right to access them.

- **Right to object to processing:** The user has the right to object to the processing of his data.

WHAT DID GDPR CHANGE TO PROTECTION OF OUR PRIVACY

- **Right to rectification:** The user has the right to demand from the data controller correction of inaccurate information as well as completion of incomplete data concerning him.

- **Right to be forgotten:** The user has the right to request the deletion of his data and controller has an obligation to immediately delete and, if he has made them public, to let everyone else who has them know republish that their deletion has been requested.
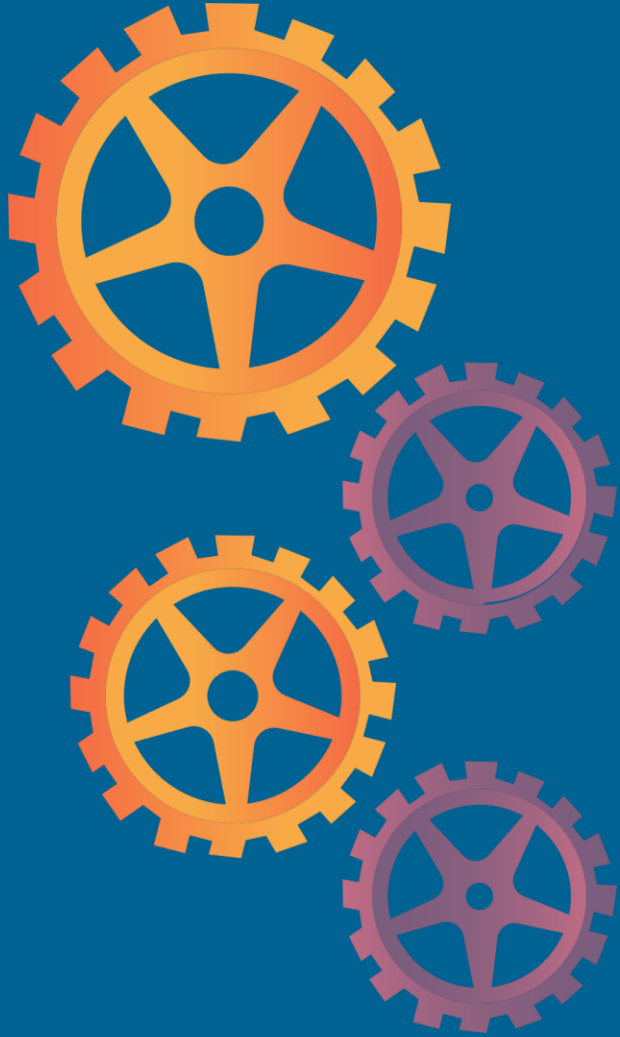
Data protection in education

Schools are "data rich" and the introduction of electronic data storage and transmission created additional possibilities for data loss.

It is necessary for all schools to have a policy for data protection.

Data protection in education

It is important to emphasize that the protection laws of data apply to all data formats of a personal nature, regardless of whether they are observed on paper or in electronic form.

SAFE STORAGE AND ACCESS TO DATA

- Personal data should only be stored in school equipment. The private equipment (i.e. property of users) should not be used for the storage of school personal data.

- Personal data can only be accessed on securely protected computers.

- Any device that can used to access personal data must locks (even for very short periods) and set to automatic lock if not used at least for five minutes.

SAFE STORAGE AND ACCESS TO DATA
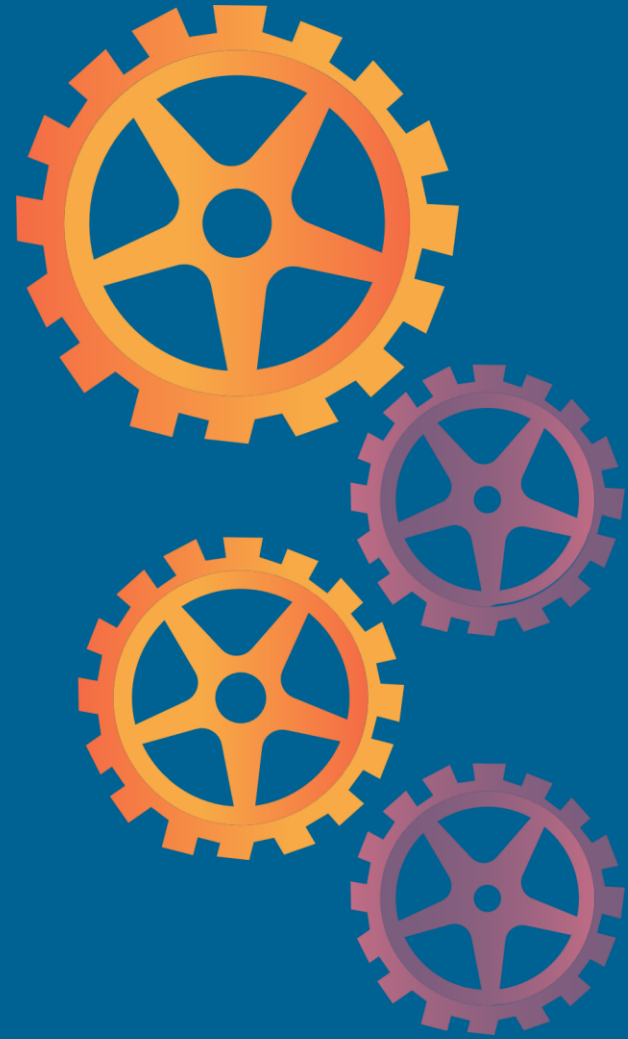
- All storage media must stored in safe environment where the physical risk is avoided, or their loss or their electronic degradation.

- Only certain members of it personnel are allowed to have access to information systems.

- Good practice indicates that all users use strong passwords which will consist of one combination of letters, numbers and symbols. The access codes should never shared.

PERSONAL DATA BREACH

A breach may result from :

- theft

- deliberate attack on systems

- equipment failure

- unauthorized or malicious use of personal data from a staff member

- accidental loss

Staff should also be trained in social engineering, interception of personal data (phishing), cloud computing technologies, ransomware attacks, etc.
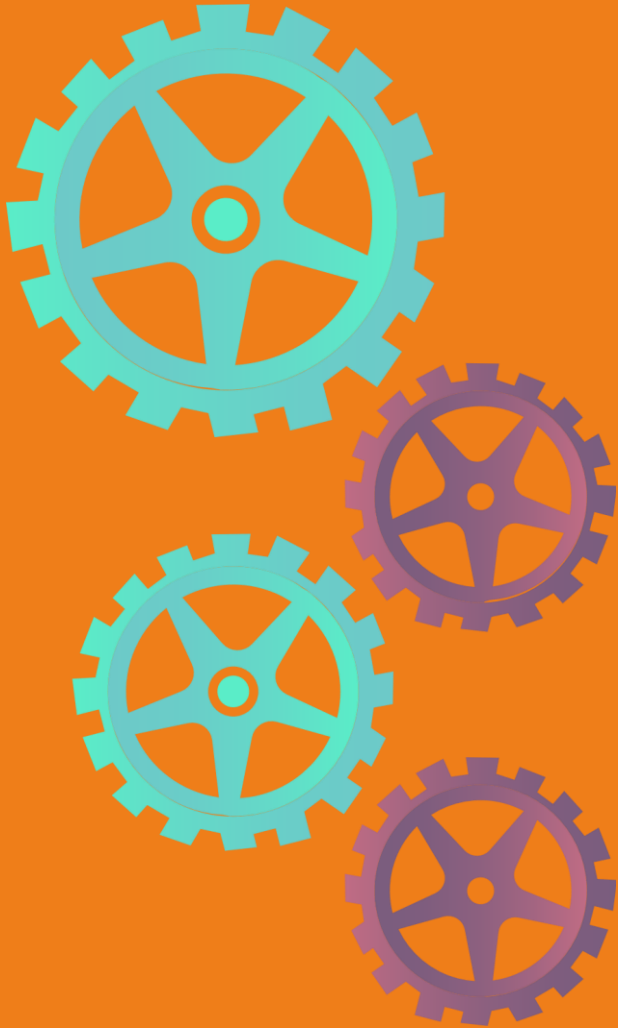
GENERAL ADVICE

- We do not register any personal data of a child, employee or parent in any software/application that is not officially certified.

- Applications in which they can acquire access many people are of things not safe.

- We do not disclose - not even in oral discussions - sensitive personal data of children to any third party. Any parent other than the child's is considered a third party and any teacher other than those involved in the child's educational reality.

VIDEOGRAPHY-TAKING PHOTOS AT SCHOOL EVENTS

In Article 2 of the Regulation, it is stated that "the present regulation does not apply to the processing of personal data by a natural person in the course of a purely personal or household activity".

So obviously, videotaping an event for exclusively personal-domestic use is allowed. How can be controlled or prohibited for a parent to take a picture of his/her child?
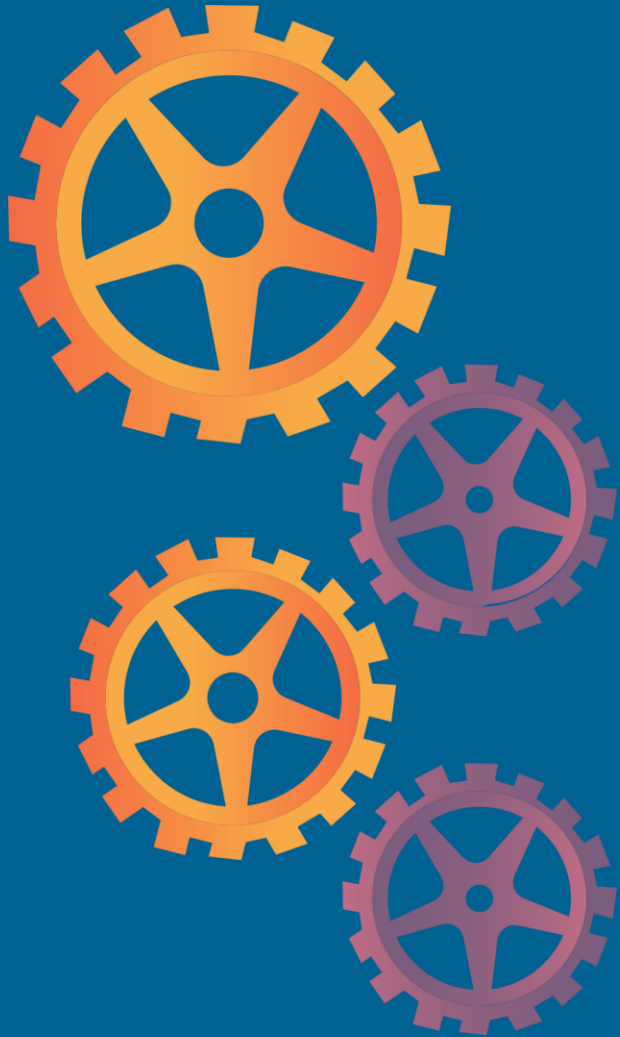
IMPORTANT

Avoid public display of images, restricting access to them with password requirement for specific content. The code access is notified only to the interested parties (parents, teachers).

The written permission you have ensure form parents is not valid forever. They can revoke it whenever they wish.

PHOTO/VIDEO PUBLISHING WITH STUDENTS

According to the Protection Authority of Personal Data, photos are data of a personal nature to the extent that any of them may determine, directly or indirectly, the identity of the user.

If the photos/videos are sharp and the child's face is visible, written consent of the depicted/contained in the photo or video child's parent/guardian is absolutely required.
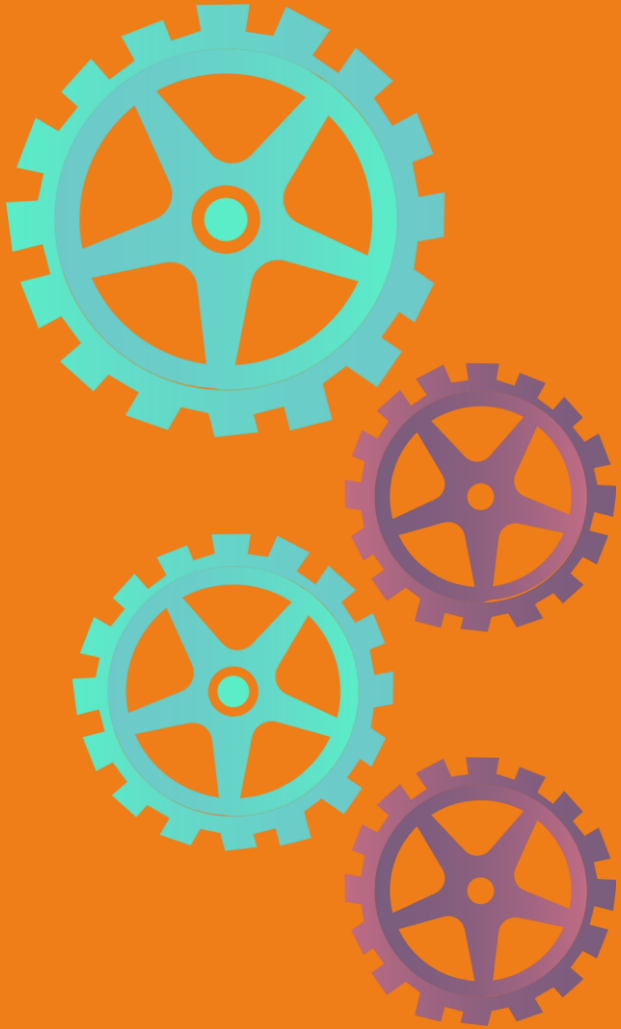
SCHOOL WEBSITES BASED ON GDPR STANDARD

- All webmasters should do a personal data check. A personal data check will help us locate them all our data processors, even third party data processors.

- For each data processor consider if you need this data, where stored and on whose behalf. For each third party data processor, check their respective privacy policies and make sure they are compatible with the GDPR.

ACCESS OF PERSONAL DATA

- The new regulation gives the right to every user to request and receive from companies and organizations whatever personal data they have for his person. In addition it gives the right to receive additional relevant information such as the reason of data processing, the categories of personal data that are used etc.

- The company or organization should provide one copy of your personal data free.

End of Unit

Personal data and GDPR in education