

# Some Thoughts on Privacy and Security for Educational Data

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- Conducting research on the data becoming available from online learning



# Selected Projects

- Replicating findings about success in MOOCs across dozens of MOOCs (Andres et al., in press a, in press b)
- Connecting performance and behavior in MOOCs to participation in community of practice (Wang et al., 2014, 2016)
- Connecting performance and behavior in middle school mathematics homework to college enrollment and major (San Pedro et al., 2013, 2015)

# Common Thread Across Many of our Projects

- Connecting fine-grained data at time A
- With outcome data at time B
  
- Requires integrating across data sources
- Important to do so in a fashion that is both secure and protects privacy

# Value of Longitudinal Research

- The educational practices that are effective in the short-term are not always effective in the long-term
- Example: Cramming for the test
  - Leads to better performance on the test!
  - Leads to much more forgetting after the test (Tigner, 1999; Kornell, 2009)

# Value of Longitudinal Research

- Only by integrating data on performance and behavior during learning
- With data on long-term outcomes
- Can we understand which behaviors and strategies are most important for student long-term success

# Value of Longitudinal Research

- If we can't link to longitudinal and external outcomes in some fashion
- Automated optimization algorithms will end up optimizing for within-system performance
- Probably hurting long-term student outcomes

# Privacy Issues in Educational Data

- Certain types of educational data are protected under federal law – FERPA
  - Specific types of Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- Education now generating a lot of data not clearly covered under existing law
  - Online learning data
  - Discussion forum data



# Deidentification

- Essentially impractical to fully deidentify discussion forum data

“Hi everyone! I’m [name] and I’m a certified public accountant in [town]. My boss down at [business] suggested I take a look at this course, and I have to say I’ve found it very useful.”

# Deidentification

- There *is* a question whether this learner ever meant their identity to be private, but that's a different story...
- And who wants their discussion forum posts from when they are 19 following them forever?

# Deidentification

- Even online learning data with no obvious identifiers can sometimes be reidentified

# Real-World Example

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- By combining the value “74” and the time in the interaction log data, it was possible to determine exactly who the student was
- And also to reidentify the school identifier for a lot of other students, giving more converging evidence on them as well

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- Is it possible that students who show specific disengaged behaviors during high school learning may eventually be less likely to get a college loan?



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- A real concern?
- It really happens... some university-level learning management systems recommend commercial tutoring services to struggling students
  - OK or not?

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  - But example: DC Public schools accidentally posted disability status for 12,000 children

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- We're seeing the emergence of a movement very concerned with student privacy
- Led to disbanding of InBloom initiative

# Emergence of organizations

- Such as one “school privacy consortium” organization whose leadership is predominantly made up of security consulting firms (4)
- Recommends very restrictive contract to schools that – for example – bars use of data for research or enhancement of educational quality
- Recommends security audits to schools and compliance certification of vendors
- Non-profits and university-based free learning software being barred from schools

# Summary

- Creating high-quality online learning is greatly facilitated by linked longitudinal data
- There are real reasons for concern about data privacy
- But the steps being taken do not always match the risks



Some directions

# Legal agreements not to attempt to re-identify data

- Increasingly adopted by online learning systems that share data for scientific research

# Link data through trusted brokers

- Create brokers who have PII, who can link together data sets for use in longitudinal outcome research
- One example of this is the Pittsburgh Science of Learning Center DataShop (Koedinger et al., 2010), which conducts this service for researchers using their LearnLab school sites

# Conduct analyses on secure servers

- Conduct analyses on secure servers, where the data identifiers are present and can be used to link data, but cannot be directly accessed
- Can be possible to hack, but probably acceptable for data where risk is relatively minimal anyways

# MORF

## MOoc Replication Framework

- Project just getting started at UPenn where researchers can submit if-then questions or code to be run on our MOOC data
- Used to replicate 15 research questions across 29 MOOCs, using external researcher's code (Andres et al., in press)

# This community has a lot to contribute

- I'm first and foremost a scientific researcher with educational data, although I **do** manage UPenn's efforts to use MOOC data for research
- Please let me know how I can help connect you to the developers and researchers who could use your expertise to protect student privacy while enhancing their learning

# Thank you!



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