

# Data Privacy



## Digital Learning Platforms across Southeast Asia

*Presented by : Team 1*



*Team Project : Digital Transformation Challenges and Opportunities in Post-COVID-19*

**Fulbright**

# Convention on the Rights of the Child

## **Article 3.1**

In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, **the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.**

## **Article 16.1**

**No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy,** family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honor and reputation.

## **Article 19.1**

States Parties shall **take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child** from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

*Source: The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights*





**If you don't  
protect your  
children privacy,  
who will?**



# Why is Data Privacy for Children Important?



**No clear guidelines in the legal system**



**Non-child friendly privacy terms and conditions**



The **digital footprints** can potentially affect their **higher education** or **future careers**



**Data exposed** while children nor parents can do anything

i.e. 20 Million records has been exposed from the popular online education platform in India



**Child sexual abuse as an epidemic**

i.e. There are over 45 million of identified child sexual abuse imagery detected

**Hackers are leaking children's data – and there's little parents can do**

NBC News collected and analyzed school files from dark web pages and found they're littered with personal information of children.



Source : NCB News



# Do you think children care about digital data privacy?

*I do care... Pretty much all kids will say they want their privacy*

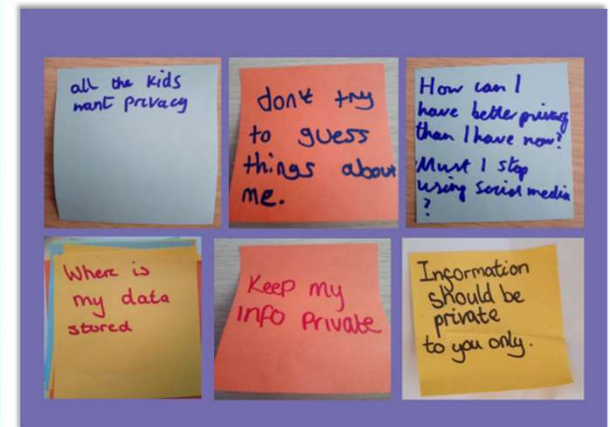
*(boy, Year 9, LSE's survey)*



## The study from the London School of Economics and Political Science revealed that :

- Children do **care about their data flows online**, how long it is kept and how it is used.
- Children want **more better privacy, security and safety options**.

## Example finding from LSE's survey :

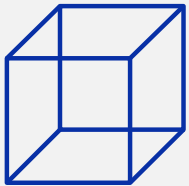


Source : LSE 2019

Remark : Primary research involved : 28 mixed-gender focus group, with 135 children aged 11-16



# Currents problems in SEA



***"Children do not know what rights they have over their own data and do not understand the implications of their data use, and how vulnerable it can leave them. Privacy terms and conditions on social media platforms are often barely understood by highly educated adults, let alone children."***

**- UNICEF**



## Major issues :



Lack of the clear guidelines for digital learning platform



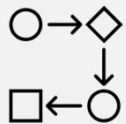
Less awareness in data privacy



There are no local terms & conditions of the platform in some countries



# Methodology



Using **grounded theory**, we conducted **document analysis** of the **local laws and regulations** and **privacy policies** of the major digital learning tools utilized by **primary schoolchildren** in **Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and the Philippines**. Additionally, we **interviewed** or **conducted surveys with teachers and parents or guardians of primary schoolchildren** to understand their understanding of data privacy in digital learning.

## Steps in our research process:

1. Identify issues related to children's data privacy
2. Gather secondary data sources on local laws and regulations on data privacy and protection to analyze parts that are relevant to children
3. Identify major digital learning tools for primary school children in the region, and analyze their privacy policies
4. Interview teachers and parents on awareness of digital data privacy as related to the educational context.
5. Compare our findings across countries and digital learning tools



# Summary of Data Sources

Primary research involved

Roles	No. of respondents
Teachers	4
Parents	10

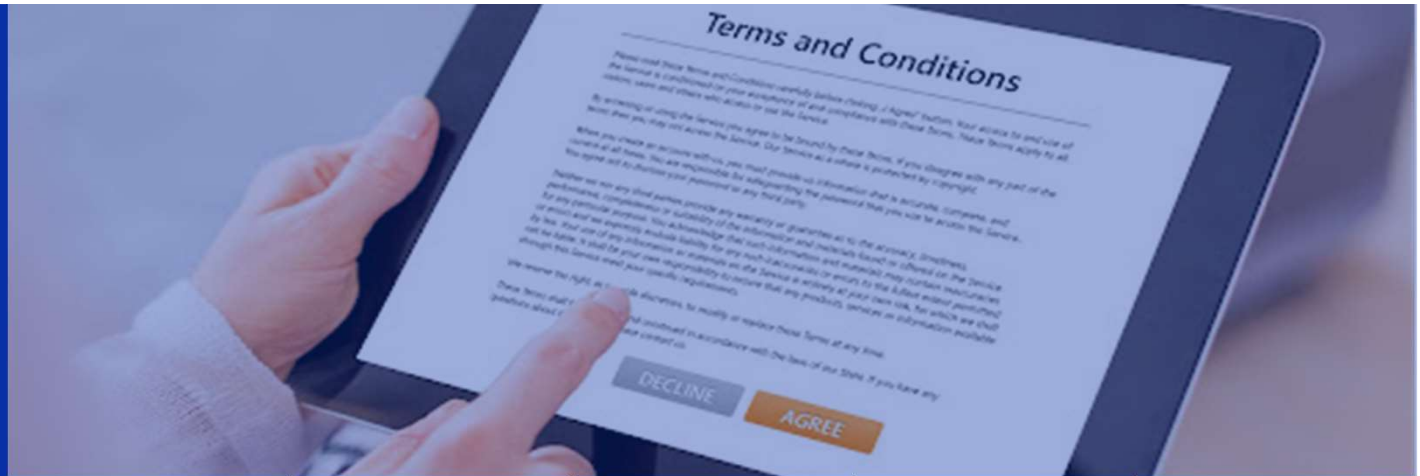
Secondary research involved

Type of Documents	No. of documents
<b>Government laws and related documents</b>	5
<b>Terms and conditions</b>	
• <b>Larger platform</b> (e.g., With access to multiple tools)	
• <b>Specific tools</b> (e.g., Zoom, MS Team)	2
<b>Privacy Policies</b>	
• <b>Larger platform</b> (e.g., With access to multiple tools)	
• <b>Specific tools</b> (e.g., Zoom, MS Team)	2





# Comparing digital data privacy of children



**Legislation & Regulators for data privacy for digital learning platform**

**The major digital learning platforms**

**Terms & Conditions**

\*PDPA = Personal Data Protection Act


	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Thailand
Legislation & Regulators for data privacy for digital learning platform	Have PDPA and children protection law	Have PDPA	No general personal data protection laws	Have PDPA, collects children's data	Have PDPA, but not yet implemented
The major digital learning platforms	Zoom, google classroom, self-developed internal app, etc.	Digital Educational Learning Initiative Malaysia (multi-tool platform)	Myanmar Digital Education Platform (MDEP)	DepEd Commons.	Zoom, MS Team
Terms & Conditions	Depends on the platforms	Depends on the tools, none provided on main page or login page	No T&C	General format on T&C	Depends on the platforms, not specific to Thai children



# Patterns Emerged from Interviews and Surveys with Parents or Guardians

- All respondents has **no formal training in digital data privacy**, except for a parent who received a training from her company. This is despite all of them being aware of the digital platforms used by their children for schooling.
- Half of the respondents are **aware that their children's data** is being collected. Yet, they are **unclear of the data collected** except for the basic information intentionally provided.
- All respondents has **no idea how the data is being used** except for some who thinks it will be used for product development and marketing.





# Patterns Emerged from Interviews and Surveys with Teachers

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- **Most were trained in digital data privacy awareness and information.**
- **All respondents are aware of the basic digital data privacy of children.**
- **None of the respondents were aware of the concept of third-party vendor for data storage.**
- **All respondents understands the importance of digital data privacy for children.**



# Summary of Key Findings



**Policy**



**Awareness**



**Exposure**



# Suggestions of Next Steps



## Putting child data privacy and protection laws in place



Legal restrictions and consequences to inappropriate consumption of children's data is required of every country.



## Increase awareness on data privacy



Adults, let alone children, have little knowledge of data protection and digital traces. Digital citizens of all ages need to be educated for their safety.



## Technology companies to collaborate and conduct due diligence



Technology companies may conduct regular due diligence of users and share information of potential and past offenders with the relevant stakeholders.



## Restrict activities of identified perpetrators of child abuse



Perpetrators of child abuse should have their digital presence and activities monitored for the longer term.

# Children Data Privacy Protector



*David De Pano Daryl*  
Philippines



*May Khoo*  
Malaysia



*Kanokwan Norasetkul*  
Thailand



*Abdullah Kholiq*  
Indonesia



*Thet Wai Wai Win*  
Myanmar





# Thank You



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# Appendix



# Interview questions



## Teachers

1. How many years of teaching experience primary school do you have?
2. What primary school levels do you teach?
3. Have you had any training on digital data privacy? Who offered the training?
4. What digital learning platforms and tools do you use with your students?
5. Are you aware that your students' data is being collected when they access these platforms and tools?
  - If yes,
    - what types of student data do you think are captured by these platforms and tools?
    - how do you think these data will be stored?
    - How do you think these data will be used?
  - If no, do you think it is important to know how the students' data is collected, stored, and used? Why?



## Parents

1. How many children do you have?
2. How many of them are learning digitally through their schools?
3. How many of primary school children are learning digitally through their schools?
4. How many of secondary school children are learning digitally through their schools?
5. Have you had any training on digital data privacy? Who offered the training?
6. What digital learning platforms and tools do your primary children use?
7. Are you aware that your children's data is being collected when they access these platforms and tools?
  - If yes,
    - what types of children data do you think are captured by these platforms and tools?
    - how do you think these data will be stored?
    - How do you think these data will be used?
  - If no, do you think it is important to know how the students' data is collected, stored, and used? Why?

# ASEAN Data Protection Laws & Readiness for EU GDPR

Source : [Asia Law Portal, 2019](#)



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