

Family



'The rights inherent in family relationships...are the most obvious examples of rights retained by the people. They are “natural,” “intrinsic,” or “prior” in the sense that our Constitutions presuppose them...

”To protect the [individual] in his constitutionally guaranteed right to form and preserve the family is one of the basic principles for which organized government is established...”

--Justice Dallin H. Oaks, Utah Supreme Court, 1982

Parental Rights in Utah



Utah State Code

Effective 5/12/2015

53A-15-1403. Parental right to academic accommodations.

(1)(a) A student's **parent or guardian** is the **primary** person responsible for the education of the student, and the state is in a secondary and supportive role to the parent or guardian.

Parental Rights in Utah

Who gets to decide?



Parental Rights in Utah



Who gets to decide?

Do parents still possess the fundamental right to be primarily responsible for their child's education?

Federal Data Vision



“Hopefully, some day, we can track children from preschool to high school and from high school to college and college to career. We must track highgrowth children in classrooms to their great teachers and great teachers to their schools of education.”

--US Sec. Of Education, Arne Duncan, June, 2009

Federal Data Vision



'Hopefully, one day we can look a child in the eye at the age of eight or nine or 10 and say, *“You are on track to be accepted and to succeed in a competitive university and, if you keep working hard, you will absolutely get there.”*

--US Sec. Of Education, Arne Duncan, June, 2009

Federal Data Vision



“The Data Quality Campaign, DQC, lists 10 elements of a good data system. Six states, Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, and **Utah**, have all 10 elements. Other states are also making progress. For example, **Arkansas** has a data warehouse that integrates school fiscal information, teacher credentials, and student coursework, assessments, and even **extracurricular activities.**”

--US Sec. Of Education, Arne Duncan, June, 2009

Required Capabilities	Funding Sources
<p>1 - The system must enable States to examine student progress and outcomes over time, including students' preparation to meet the demands of postsecondary education, the 21st century workforce, and the Armed Forces. Such a system must include data at the individual student level from preschool through postsecondary education and into the workforce (e.g., employment, wage, and earnings information).</p>	<p><i>UTAH USED 2007 SLDS 2009/ARRA SLDS</i></p>
<p>2* - The system must facilitate and enable the exchange of data among agencies and institutions within the State and between States so that data may be used to inform policy and practice. Such a system would support interoperability by using standard data structures, data formats, and data definitions to ensure linkage and connectivity among the various levels and types of data.</p>	<p><i>UTAH 2007 SLDS 2009/ARRA SLDS</i></p>
<p>3 - The system must link student data with teachers, i.e., it must enable the matching of teachers and students so that a given student may be matched with the particular teachers primarily responsible for providing instruction in various subjects.</p>	<p><i>UTAH (applies to K-12 only)</i></p>
<p>4 - The system must enable the matching of teachers with information about their certification and teacher preparation programs, including the institutions at which teachers received their</p>	<p><i>UTAH (applies to K-12 only)</i></p>

training.	
5 - The system must enable data to be easily generated for	<i>UTAH</i>

Sign In

▼ Export PDF

Adobe ExportPDF
Convert PDF files to Word or Excel online.

Select PDF File:
Utah2009-ARRA.pdf
1 file / 30.71 MB

Convert To:
Microsoft Word (*.docx)

Recognize Text in English(U.S.)
[Change](#)

Convert

► Create PDF

► Edit PDF

► Send Files

► Store Files

Federal Data Vision



Utah2009-ARRA.pdf - Adobe Reader

File Edit View Window Help

Open [Icons] 20 / 261 [Zoom: 31.7%] [Icons] Tools Fill & Sign Comment

9 - Student-level transcript information, including information on courses completed and grades earned	<i>UTAH (K-12) 2007 SLDS (K-16) 2009/ARRA SLDS</i>
10 - Student-level college readiness test scores	<i>UTAH 2009/ARRA SLDS</i>
With respect to postsecondary education:	
11- Data that provide information regarding the extent to which students transition successfully from secondary school to postsecondary education, including whether students enroll in remedial coursework	<i>2009/ARRA SLDS</i>
12 - Data that provide other information determined necessary to address alignment and adequate preparation for success in postsecondary education	<i>2009/ARRA SLDS</i>

***Note:** The UDA will not actually develop the sub-part of capability 2 that addresses the exchange of data between states. However, it will consider and cooperate with WICHE's multistate data projects. The UDA will adhere to standards such as the School Interoperability Framework (SIF), the Postsecondary Electronic Standards Council (PESC) and other XML schemas. These standards lay the groundwork for future interstate data exchanges and cooperative data projects.

More Data



This paper argues that the development of longitudinal data systems should be guided by two basic questions only, while allowing for meaningful **disaggregation** to examine how policies and practices may be disparately affecting individuals based on race/ethnicity, income, or other characteristics.

-- Framework for a Multi-State Human Capital Data System, WICHE

Human Capital = Children



A multi-state data exchange – what we have chosen to call a human capital development data system – that enables policymakers to look comprehensively at the **stock and flow of human capital** has become essential for effective policymaking and planning in the globalized knowledge economy.

-- Framework for a Multi-State Human Capital Data System, WICHE



*Can we expect our children's data
to be private?*



FERPA

In January, 2012 the US Department of ED (USED) revised their regulations on FERPA.

The Electronic Privacy and Information Center (EPIC) filed a lawsuit.

EPIC alleged:

'[The new FERPA] regulations removed limitations prohibiting educational institutions and agencies from disclosing student personally identifiable information, **without first obtaining student or parental consent**. For example, the ...FERPA regulations reinterpreted FERPA statutory terms "authorized representative," "education program," and "directory information." This reinterpretation gives non-governmental actors increased access to student personal data.'

On September 26, 2013, the Court dismissed EPIC's lawsuit, due to lack of standing. The Court did not reach EPIC's substantive claims asserted in the complaint.



Big Data



No such thing as anonymous data, if you have enough data.

Database A

Database B

Database C

Student ID

Student ID

Birthdate

Email

Zip Code

School (zip code) Zip Code

Email

Phone

Name
Address
Phone

Medical Concerns
Parental Income

Big Data

Datapalooza: Knewton

Unrecognizably Data-mined

Netflix/Amazon: 1 data point/user/day

Google/Facebook: 10 data points/user/day

Knewton: 5/10 MILLION/student/day

Tag every sentence of the content

Optimize Homework: Know you're going to fail; prevent in advance

Know everything about you

Anyone can plug in

Predict Grade Performance

Correlate with other data sets

“Open system to allow anyone to plug that data—take it out, and then plug it back in.”



Family

'Family autonomy helps to assure the diversity characteristic of a free society. There is no surer way to preserve pluralism than to allow parents maximum latitude in rearing their own children. Much of the rich variety in American culture has been transmitted from generation to generation by determined parents who were acting against the best interest of their children, as defined by official dogma. Conversely, there is no surer way to threaten pluralism than to terminate the rights of parents who contradict officially approved values imposed by reformers empowered to determine what is in the “best interest” of someone else's child.'

--Justice Dallin H. Oaks, Utah Supreme Court, 1982

