

TeachME Professional Development

Ethical, Legal, and Privacy Considerations for School Professionals

1. What's the difference between data ethics and data equity?

- A. Data ethics encompasses how we can use data to overcome systemic barriers; data equity involves using data to create good change
- B. Data ethics involves protecting data to minimize risk; data equity focuses on the use of data to understand and remove systemic barriers to educational access.
- C. Data ethics involves using data in order to work toward the highest good; data equity requires all numbers to be exactly the same.
- D. Data ethics is a branch of ethics that evaluates marginalized communities' unequal opportunities to access data, while data ethics oversees data practices such as collecting, generating, analyzing and disseminating data

2. Which of these is not a part of the NEA Principle 1 Code of Ethics?

- A. Educators work to help all students realize that they are worthy members of society.
- B. Educators do not deny benefits to, exclude, or give advantages to any student based on their sex, status, beliefs, race, color, background, or orientation.
- C. Educators shall not misrepresent their professional qualifications when interacting with students.
- D. Educators do not intentionally disparage or embarrass their students.

3. Which describes the types of records that are covered under FERPA?

- A. Peer-graded assessments
- B. Law enforcement records
- C. All deidentified information that passes through school records
- D. Any record that a school can link to a specific student (e.g., name, SSN, or student ID)

4. Which of these is not a licit reason that school might collect data?

- A. Creating a systemic database of identifiable student data for the personal creative purposes of all educational staff
- B. Assisting the school with full administrative function—e.g., data that will help a school manage and report enrollment numbers, statistics, academic records, government-required reporting, and more
- C. Protecting the safety and health of students at school (or enrolled in a remote study program), for example, by maintaining current medical information of all students as well as updated allergy info and contact numbers

D. Improving the educational experiences of the student base—e.g., by allowing instructors to track the progress of their students and respond as may be deemed necessary

5. What is most specifically covered under the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment?

- A. Schools inability to treat students differently based on their gender; and the inability to force them to conform to sex stereotypes
- B. A series of restrictions to let them know when it's okay to ask students for their personal information.
- C. The confidentiality of a student's health records
- D. Schools inability to discriminate against students on the basis of race, color, or national origin

6. What is most specifically covered under the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act?

- A. The types of vendors a school can work with and give access to student data
- B. The professional development teachers must have to ensure students' privacy
- C. The ways that school counselors must handle student data
- D. The type of information that non-educational or not strictly educational companies can collect from children.

7. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement about The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)?

- A. IDEA ensures that people who have special needs are able to access a 'free appropriate public education' with the support that they require for success.
- B. IDEA regulations determine who receives local and state funding to fuel systems that support students with special needs.
- C. Under IDEA, states and schools need to obtain parental consent to exchange and maintain student data.
- D. IDEA gives parents the right to access some of the child's records and promises each student an individualized education plan to keep all educators, parents, and administrators on the same page in terms of a specific student's plan of care

8. Which of these is not a student right at school, as clarified by the ACLU?

- A. The students' rights to express themselves through art, music, and social media interactions
- B. The rights of immigrants
- C. The rights of pregnant students
- D. Right to free speech

9. Data that only contains information that can not identify a student is:

- A. Deidentified data

- B. Aggregate data
- C. Metadata
- D. Sensitive data

10. Which of the following most closely defines student data?

- A. Any document in a school database with the student's name on it
- B. The numerical information about a student only
- C. Any provided information about a student's living situation and lifestyle, including health needs, home internet access, transportation access, and more
- D. Environmental, socioeconomic, and behavioral information pertinent to student outcomes

11. Which type of data is information about an entire group of students - for example, the type of information that might include information about the achievements of the entire student base?

- A. Comprehensive data
- B. Structured data
- C. Metadata
- D. Aggregate data

12. If contractors or vendors at your school have access to student information, what's a good practice to follow?

- A. You should never give external vendors access to student data.
- B. Having privacy and confidentiality protections written into all contracts with external vendors.
- C. You should hire all contractors as internal employees, even if just briefly, so they're legally bound to the same standards as all of your employees.
- D. Repeated security checks with vendors to ensure that individuals in key positions are screened.

13. Are the private notes of educational professionals - notes they take for their own information, with no intent of sharing them with other people - FERPA - protected education records?

- A. Yes, if they are written on school grounds.
- B. Yes; this is written into every school employee contract.
- C. No, but if they are ever placed in a location that other people have access to, they would become protected
- D. No; since they are private they cannot fall under FERPA guidelines

14. Each of the following is an accurate statement about student grades under FERPA except:

- A. Grades tend to fall under the umbrella of identifying information that receives protection under FERPA.

- B. The US Supreme Court has ruled that students can score each other's tests without violating FERPA because the grades have not yet been recorded in the educational record.
- C. Once the teacher has a grade and it is entered into the education record, that grade becomes protected information.
- D. Grades can be shared in situations such as honor roll recognition without parental consent.

15. The American School Counselor Association has stated that all school counselors need to have a priority of treating all students with:

- A. Equanimity and compassion
- B. Dignity and respect
- C. Openness and professionalism
- D. Nonjudgment and kindness

16. Which of the following is generally NOT included in the limits of confidentiality that a counselor must be aware of:

- A. When the confiding students relay information that makes it clear that they are a danger to themselves or towards other people
- B. When conversations occur with other trained student support professionals, including the counselor's supervisors, colleagues, and other personnel who work to support student welfare
- C. When any law enforcement professional asks that specified information be disclosed
- D. When the student is participating in group counseling

17. What is a working definition of student data privacy?

- A. The manner in which data is protected to meet regulatory requirements
- B. Data privacy boils down to protecting the information held about students so that others may not access and/or steal their academic information
- C. Data privacy involves the confidential sharing of information with students on a need-to-know basis, so as not to interrupt their studies
- D. Student data privacy involves the ethical, equitable, and responsible collection, sharing, use, and protection of data for students

18. What are the three levels of harm that could happen as the result of a data leak?

- A. Real harm to the student, legal consequences, and public relations repercussions
- B. Emotional, physical, social harm
- C. Reputational harm, locational harm, educational harm
- D. Visceral, vested, and future harm

19. Which of these constitutes a distinct risk that your students face with irresponsible privacy protections?

- A. Discomfort
- B. Excess commercialization
- C. Non-transparency which may reduce access for certain groups
- D. Poor enforcement of policy standards

20. In the United States, there are three critical laws that concern the rights of students who have special needs and are enrolled in public schools. These are:

- A. FERPA, HIPAA, COPPA
- B. Title VII, Title X, Title III
- C. School Rehabilitation Act, Education, Innovation and Opportunity Act, Educational Reform Act
- D. IDEA, Section 504, ADA

21. What does LRE stand for?

- A. Legitimate recurring education
- B. Least restrictive environment
- C. Legal regulatory efficiency
- D. Lengthy restorative experience

22. The United States Department of Education has affirmed that school directory information can include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Home telephone number
- B. Parental biographical information
- C. Information about when and where a student was born
- D. Attendance data

23. What's one of the best ways that a school can help reduce the amount of data vulnerability that students and their families experience?

- A. Minimize the amount of data you're collecting from your students in the first place
- B. Have teachers demonstrate to students how to be less vulnerable with their information
- C. Closely monitor the activity of everyone who has access to student data
- D. Invest in a substantial firewall for all of your most sensitive data servers

24. What is the United States Department of Education guidance regarding children's social security numbers?

- A. The department recommends that social security numbers are included in school records, but does not require it.
- B. The department allows schools to collect social security numbers to verify family income for reduced lunches.

- C. The department encourages parents to report social security numbers for health related services that occur at school sites.
- D. The department makes it clear that parents don't need to disclose social security numbers with officials at their children's schools.

25. What is meant by the principle of least privilege?

- A. Every user that has access to data at your school should only have the minimum amount of access necessary in order to perform their job well.
- B. School data must be used in the least restrictive way to support student learning and success.
- C. Monitor data usage with the least amount of disruption.
- D. Records must be stored a system that is safe but easily accessible.

26. Typical barriers to empathy include which of the following?

- A. Distraction and poor judgment
- B. Inauthenticity and lack of knowledge about current world events
- C. Stereotypes, magnified differences of opinion, tiny circles of concern
- D. Frustration and anger

27. What is one of the most important ways to teach students how to be more empathetic?

- A. Educating students about what empathy is
- B. Creating a student community where everyone is treated the same
- C. Purposely creating situations in which students need to show empathy
- D. Making sure that students have role models who are empathetic from whom students can take cues

28. One specific ways that educators can work toward true equity in their classroom is to provide instruction that is:

- A. Comprehensive and strengths-based
- B. Direct and interactive
- C. Motivating and inquiry-focused
- D. Targeted and explicit

29. What does FAPE stand for?

- A. Fair assurance of privacy education
- B. Favorable accessibility for private education
- C. Free appropriate public education
- D. Fixed availability of private equity

30. In a truly empathetic and ethical school culture, stakeholders must be very clear about the ethical expectations of:

- A. Students and teachers
- B. Outside resources and support systems
- C. The entire academic community
- D. Parents and family members

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