

Ready, set...participate!

Plan a Data Privacy Day event

TEACHER'S NOTES

International Data Privacy Day, held every January 28, highlights the impact that technology is having on our privacy rights and underscores the importance of valuing and protecting personal information.

First celebrated in Canada and the United States in January 2008 (and earlier in Europe), the day commemorates the January 28, 1981, signing of Convention 108, the first legally binding international treaty dealing with privacy and data protection.

Encourage students to host an event to celebrate Data Privacy Day. In addition to the suggestions on the activity sheet, students might also choose to:

- plan a workshop
- give an award to someone who is a privacy champion
- invite the ombudsman to speak at a school event

For more information, visit the official Data Privacy Day website at: <https://staysafeonline.org/data-privacy-day/>

In addition to planning a Data Privacy Day event, students might also want to plan an event for Right to Know Day, held every September 28. See the "Plan A Right to Know Day" activity in the Access to Information section of this activity guide.

GRADE 6 CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

Grade 6 Social Studies Skills Outcomes that correspond to this activity: Communication:

- 6-S-400 Listen to others to understand their perspectives.
- 6-S-403 Present information and ideas orally, visually, concretely, or electronically.
- 6-S-404 Elicit and clarify questions and ideas in discussions.
- 6-S-405 Articulate their beliefs and perspectives on issues.

Grade 6 Social Studies Knowledge and Values Outcomes that correspond to this activity:

Cluster 4: Canada Today: Democracy, Diversity, and the Influence of the Past

6.4.5 Canadian Democracy in the World Context

- 6-KC-004 Identify the ideals of democracy and describe the influence of democracy on quality of life for Canadians.
- 6-VC-002 Be willing to support the ideals of democracy and contribute to local democratic processes.

GRADE 9 CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

Grade 9 Social Studies Skills Outcomes that correspond to this activity:

Critical and Creative Thinking Skills

- S-301 Analyze the context of events, accounts, ideas, and interpretations.
- S-307 Propose and defend innovative options or solutions to address issues and problems.

Communication Skills

- S-400 Listen to others to understand their perspectives.
- S-401 Use language that is respectful of human diversity.
- S-402 Express informed and reasoned opinions.
- S-404 Elicit, clarify, and respond to questions, ideas, and diverse points of view in discussions.
- S-405 Articulate their perspectives on issues.
- S-406 Debate differing points of view regarding an issue.

Grade 9 Social Studies Knowledge and Values Outcomes that correspond to this activity:

Cluster 2: Democracy and Governance in Canada

Learning Experience 9.2.2: Representing Canadians

- KP-046 Give examples of ways in which people can individually and collectively influence Canada's political and social systems.
- VC-002 Value their democratic responsibilities and rights.

Learning Experience 9.2.5: Democratic Ideals in Canada

- VC-001 Appreciate democratic ideals in Canadian society.

Learning Experience 9.2.4: Citizen Participation

- KC-013 Describe their responsibilities and rights as citizens of Canada and the world.
- VP-015 Be willing to exercise their responsibilities and rights as citizens living in a democracy.

GRADE 12 CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

Global Issues: Citizenship and Sustainability – "Active Democratic Citizenship" core concept and "Take Action" community-based projects

Law – Module 1 Fundamentals of Law learning experiences

PRIVACY LEGISLATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT (FIPPA)

Manitoba has had privacy legislation since 1998 when the province's Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA) came into effect. FIPPA focuses on access to information and protection of privacy.

FIPPA allows people to request documentation and other recorded information from public sector bodies such as provincial government departments, school divisions, universities, hospitals and municipalities. FIPPA also gives people the right to request access to their personal information contained in records.

In addition to establishing the right of access to government-held information, FIPPA requires public bodies to protect the privacy of personal information that it holds.

FIPPA gives people the right to complain to the ombudsman about not getting access to the information requested or about how a FIPPA request for information was handled. People can also make a privacy complaint to the ombudsman if they believe that a public body:

- should not have gathered his or her personal information
- used his or her personal information for an unauthorized purpose
- shared his or her personal information with some other person or organization inappropriately

For more information about FIPPA, see Manitoba Ombudsman's publication *Your Information Rights Under FIPPA* at: <https://www.ombudsman.mb.ca/uploads/document/files/fippa-guide-2018-web-en.pdf>

PERSONAL HEALTH INFORMATION ACT (PHIA)

Manitoba's Personal Health Information Act (PHIA) came into effect in 1997. PHIA focuses on access to personal health information and privacy protection of personal health information.

PHIA gives people the right to:

- see and get a copy of their personal health information
- request a correction to personal health information that they think is inaccurate or incomplete
- name another person, such as a family member, to access personal health information on their behalf

PHIA also requires health-care providers and organizations that keep personal health records to protect the privacy of personal health information.

PHIA gives people the right to complain to the ombudsman if:

- the trustee holding their personal health information did not respond to their request
- the trustee refuses their request to see the information or to correct the information
- the trustee charges an unreasonable or unauthorized fee
- they have a concern about the privacy of their personal health information.

For more information on PHIA, see *Health Information Access and Privacy: A Guide to the Personal Health Information Act* at: <https://www.ombudsman.mb.ca/uploads/document/files/phia-guide-en.pdf>

FEDERAL PRIVACY ACTS

The Privacy Commissioner of Canada oversees compliance with the federal Privacy Act, which covers the personal information-handling practices of federal government departments and agencies, and the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), Canada's federal private sector privacy law. For more information on the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, visit: <https://www.priv.gc.ca/en>