Centro de Mídias da Educação de São Paulo

Recommended by:
Brazil: São Paolo

Developer's Description:

[translation] "The SP Media Center is an initiative of the Department of Education of the State of São Paulo to... offer students an innovative, quality education enabled by technology [...] This connection is even more necessary in the period in which we live, with in-person classes suspended... and students and teachers needing our support."[1]

Information

Type: App, Website

Apparently designed for children? Yes

Developer: Government

Analyzed by Human Rights Watch

Version: v. 0.19.16

Release date: January 21, 2021

Estimated users[2]**:** 5,000,000+

URL at the time of analysis:
Link 1, Link 2

Was there a publicly available privacy policy at the time of analysis? Yes. Link

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

STUDENTS NOT PRODUCTS

Website Analysis

This website collected and sent the following data about users to third-party companies[3]**:**

To track the user | 4 ad trackers sent data about users to third-party companies

2 ad trackers sent users' data to **Google** through the domains google-analytics.com, google-tagmanager.com
2 ad trackers sent users' data to **Microsoft** through the domains msecnd.net, visualstudio.com

To watch and record the user

Session recording was not detected on this site.

To capture what users type, before they hit send

Key logging was not detected on this site.

To find out who the user is

Canvas fingerprinting was not detected on this site.

To track the user across the internet

Third-party cookies were not detected on this site.

This website did not collect and send users' data through these tracking technologies:

Facebook Pixel[4] | was not detected on this site.

Google Analytics' 'remarketing audiences' | was not detected on this site.

1 Translation provided by Google Translate. Brazil, São Paulo State Department of Education, "Centro de Mídias da Educação de São Paulo," https://web.archive.org/web/20210303205616/https://estudeemcasa.educacao.mg.gov.br/ (accessed March 3, 2021)

2 As verified by Google Play Store installs globally, as of October 2021.

3 A technical analysis does not definitively determine the intent of any particular tracking technology, or how the collected data is used. For example, an EdTech product can include third-party tracking code that collects information that may be useful to monitor the product's performance and stability. The same data collected by the same third-party code may also be used for advertising or other marketing purposes.

4 Facebook rebranded itself to Meta in October 2021. This privacy profile refers to Facebook as both the platform and the parent compa-

App Analysis (static)

This app included code that has the capability to collect the following personal data[5]:

To find out who the user is:
This app does not collect users' persistent identifiers.

To track where the user is:
This app does not collect users' location data.

To track who the user knows, and with whom they talk:
This app does not collect contacts' information, phone number, call or SMS logs.

To track what the user does:
Camera
Microphone

This app requested access to the following sensitive data on the user's device[6]:

"Dangerous" (as defined by Android) Permissions requested:

READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE
WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE
READ_PHONE_STATE
CAMERA
SYSTEM_ALERT_WINDOW
RECORD_AUDIO

This app embedded the following third-party code, which the app may permit to collect and send users' data to that third-party company[7]:

2 Software Development Kits (SDKs) were found embedded in this app.

Google Firebase Analytics

Google Crashlytics

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5 As noted in the report, this type of analysis observes whether the code is capable of collecting specific types of personal data, but not whether it is being collected, or how it is being used. Put another way, an app may not use all of the programmed functionalities of which it is capable.

6 Android labels permissions as "dangerous" when granting that permission to an app can "potentially affect the user's privacy or the device's normal operation," because the app "wants data or resources that involve the user's private information, or could potentially affect the user's stored data or the operation of other apps." Human Rights Watch also notes that the use of "dangerous" permissions to access sensitive data is not inherently unsafe, but poses risks to users' privacy if there are no safeguards that protect against the abuse of such access by the host app or its embedded third-party SDKs. See: Android Developers, "Permissions overview," May 7, 2020, https://web.archive.org/web/20200712090715/https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/permissions/overview (accessed April 24, 2022).

7 Human Rights Watch does not conclusively determine whether, or how, any given SDK is used by a specific app, and notes that some SDKs may provide multiple capabilities in addition to advertising.