

2022 US K12 EdTech Product Safety Benchmark

Last Update: July 12, 2023

INTERNET
SAFETY
//LABS

Scope

- ◆ This is a living presentation and will be updated with every published Findings Report from the 2022 Benchmark data.
- ◆ At the time of this publishing, the presentation covers Findings Reports 1 and 2.

Methodology



Data Collection – By the Numbers

- ◆ 663 schools
 - ◆ 50 states + DC
 - ◆ Covering 455,882 students
 - ◆ 29,000+ data points
- ◆ 1722 apps found
 - ◆ 88,000+ data points
- ◆ 1357 apps scored
 - ◆ Plus network traffic collection



Caveats

- ◆ Identified technologies from school and district websites
- ◆ Tested *apps* not websites/webservices
- ◆ Tested free versions of apps
 - ◆ Did not have school-provided credentials

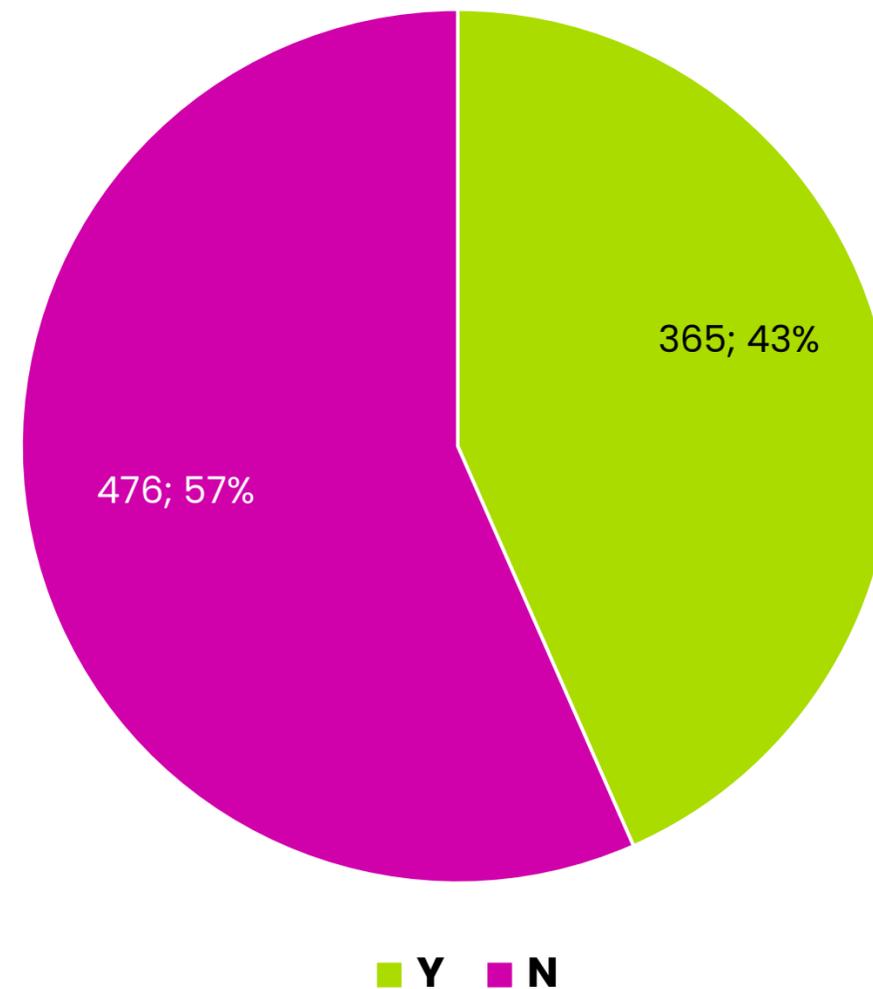
ISL App Safety Score Rubric

SOME RISK	HIGH RISK	DO NOT USE	UNABLE TO TEST
	Presence of at least one (1) SDK that is High Risk or Very High Risk	Presence of advertising (any)	Login required; core functionality that we were not able to access as a result
	WebView Use	Presence of one (1) or more registered Data Broker SDKs	Paid app
	Presence of up to two (2) of the following data aggregator platforms (SDKs or NW traffic): Apple, Google	Presence of one (1) or more of the following data aggregator platforms (SDKs or NW traffic): FB, Amazon, Twitter, Adobe	Broken App
	Presence of a dangling domain	Presence of MaxPreps	
		Questionable permission behavior.	



476 (28%) of All Apps Were NOT for Children

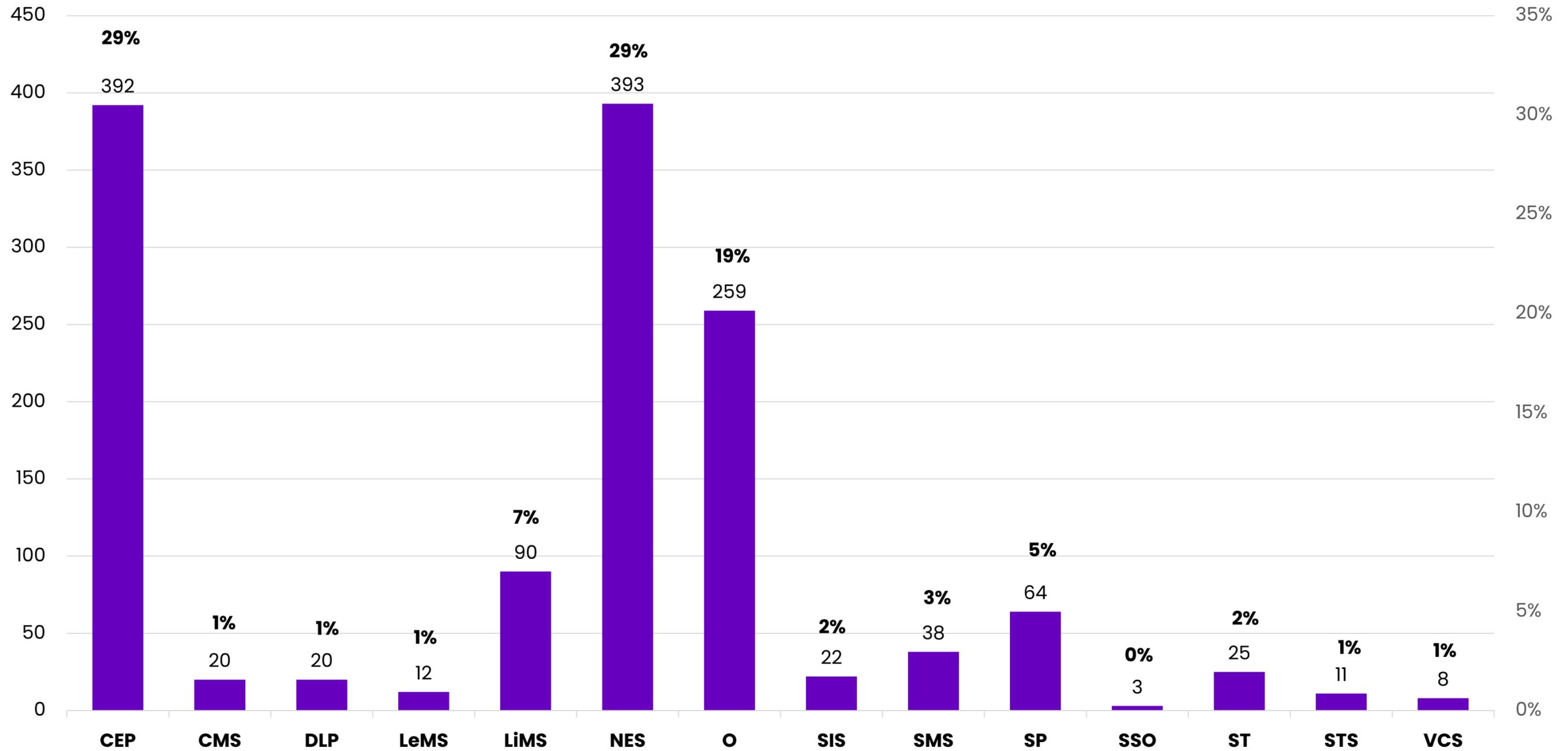
NES and O Combined for Children



Edtech Categories

- ◆ Classroom Messaging Software (**CMS**)
- ◆ Community Engagement Platform (**CEP**)
- ◆ Digital Learning Platform (**DLP**)
- ◆ Learning Management System (**LeMS**)
- ◆ Library Management Software (**LiMS**)
- ◆ Non-Education Specific (**NES**)
- ◆ [Educational] Other(**O**)
- ◆ School Transportation Software (**STS**)
- ◆ Safety Platform (**SP**)
- ◆ Single Sign On (**SSO**)
- ◆ School Management Software (**SMS**)
- ◆ Student Information System (**SIS**)
- ◆ Study Tools (**ST**)
- ◆ Virtual Classroom Software (**VCS**)

Apps Tested by Edtech Category

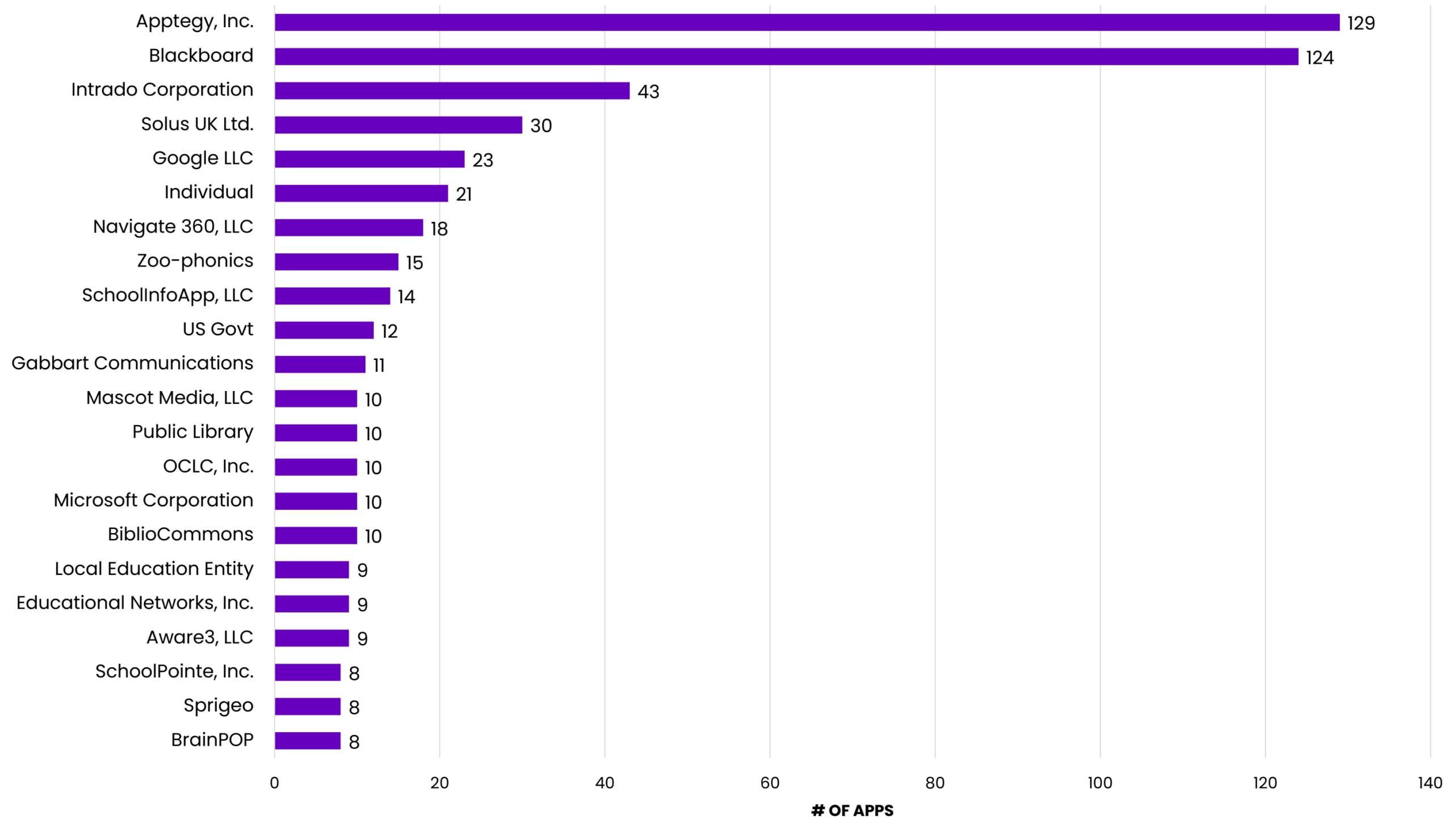


CEP
Community Engagement Platform

NES
Non-Education Specific

O
Educational, Other

Most Common Developers



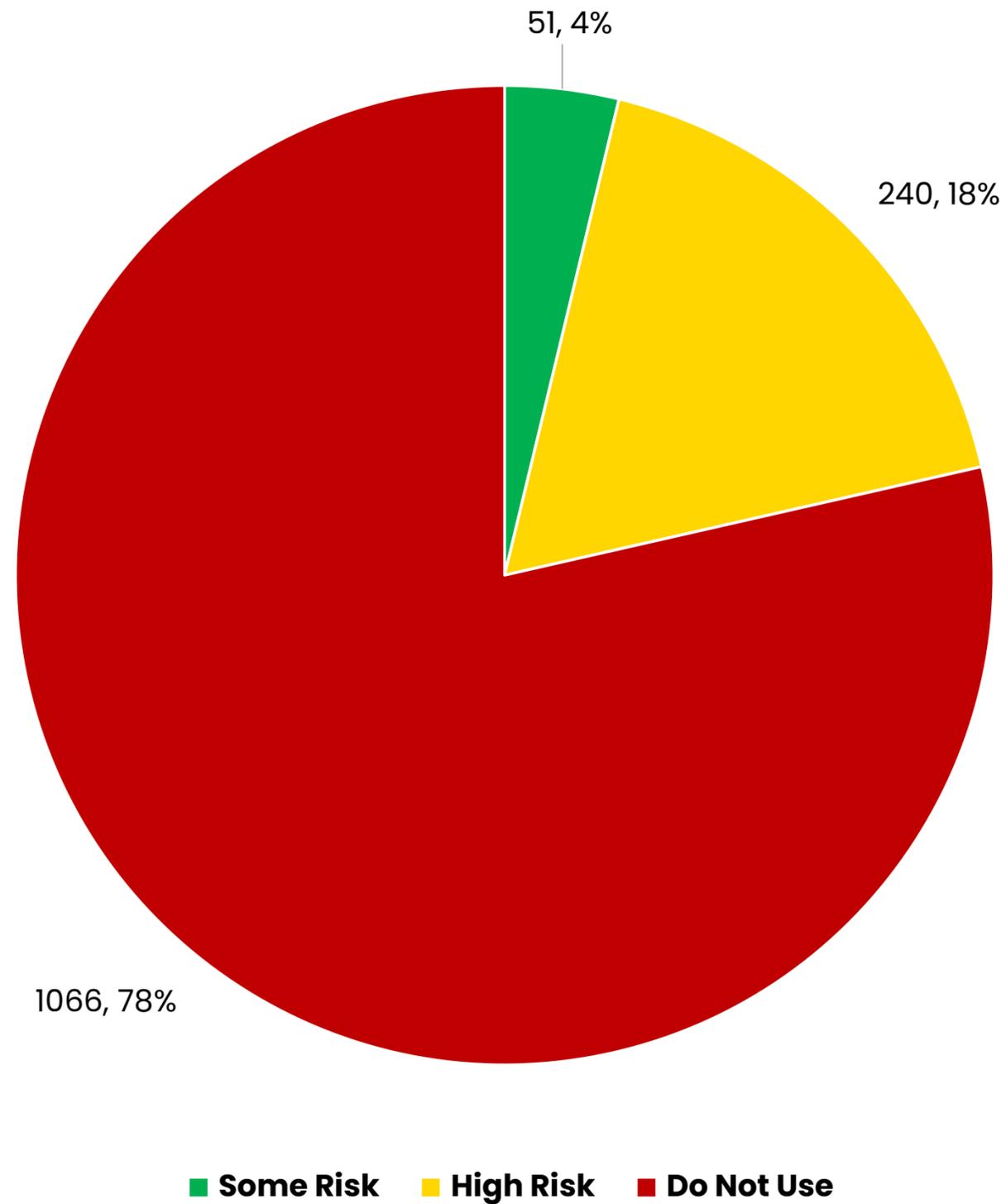
US K12 EdTech Benchmark Findings Report 1: Key Findings

Pub: December 2022

Key Findings

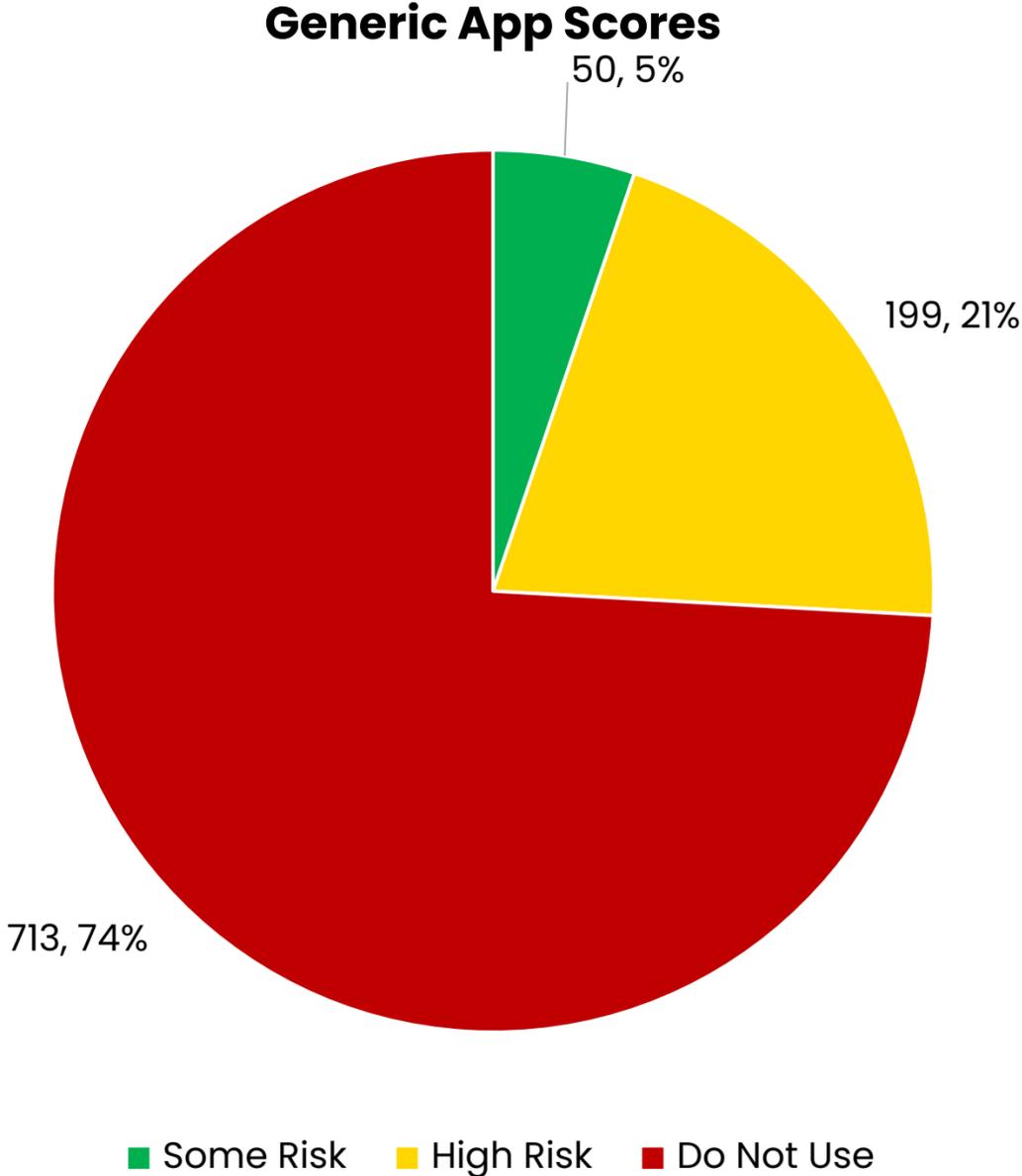
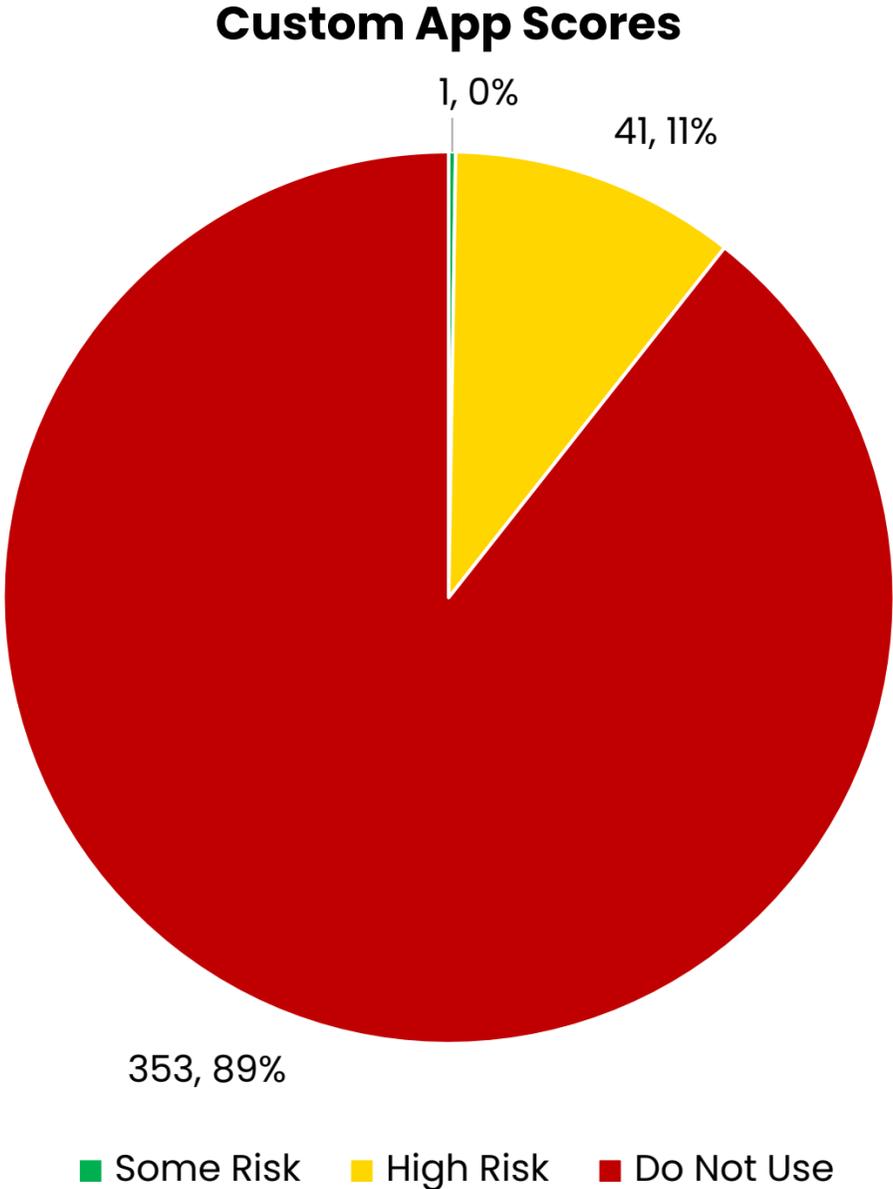
- ◆ Most apps used by K12 students are unsafe for children.
- ◆ Custom CEP apps (aka “School Utility Apps”) for school districts are less safe than NES and O apps.
- ◆ From a safety perspective, iOS has slight advantage over Android.

App Scores (1357 apps)



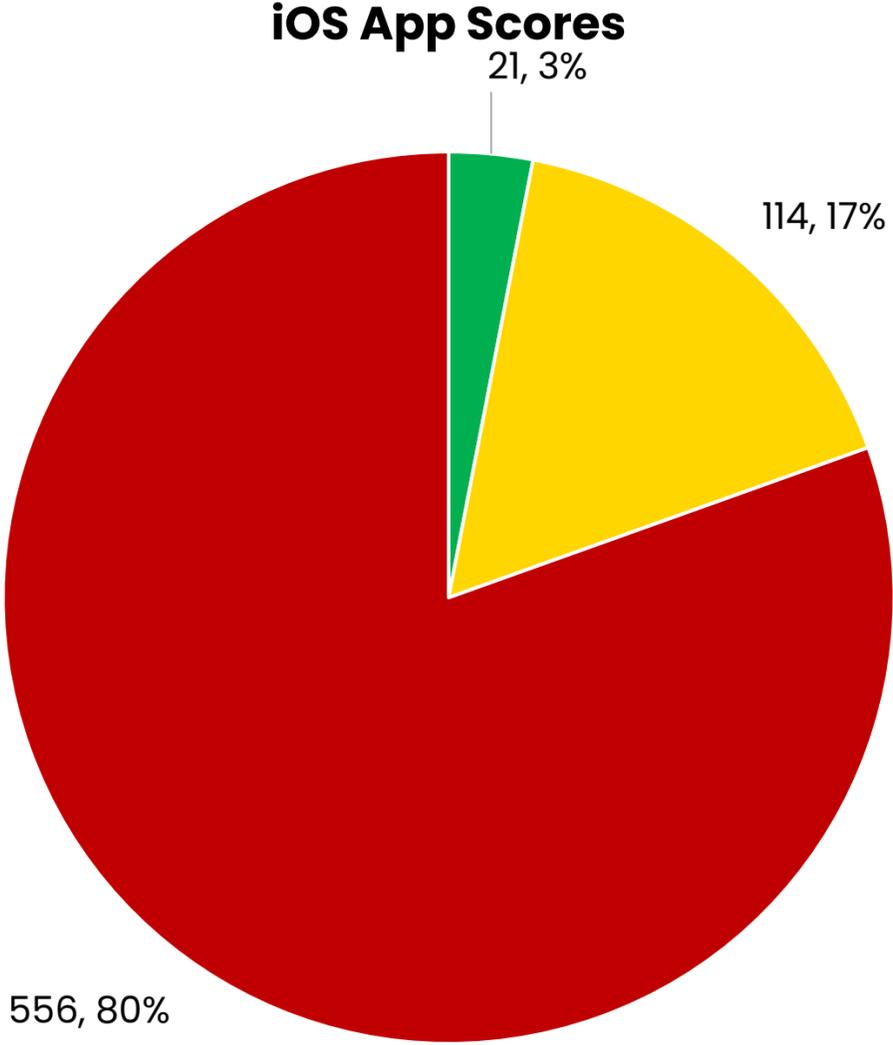


Comparing Custom and Generic App Scores

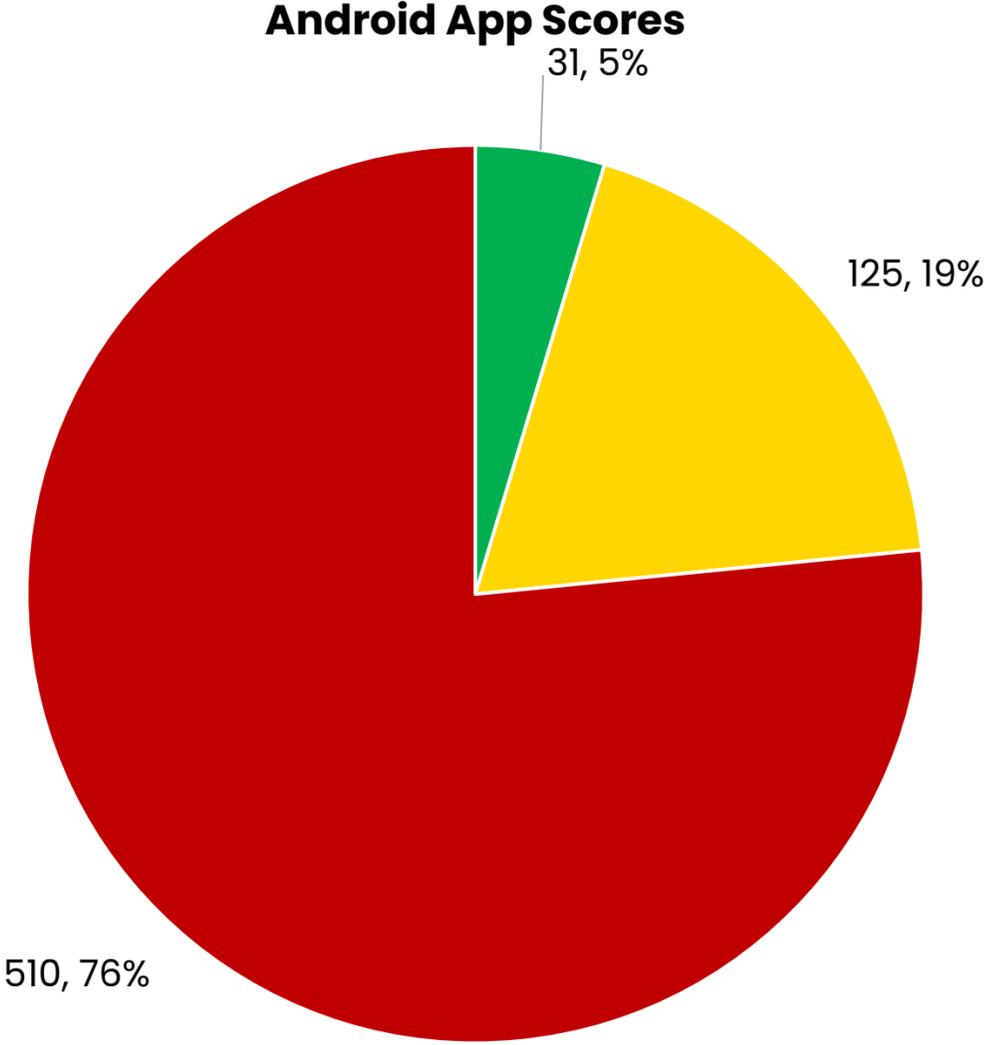




Comparing iOS and Android Scores

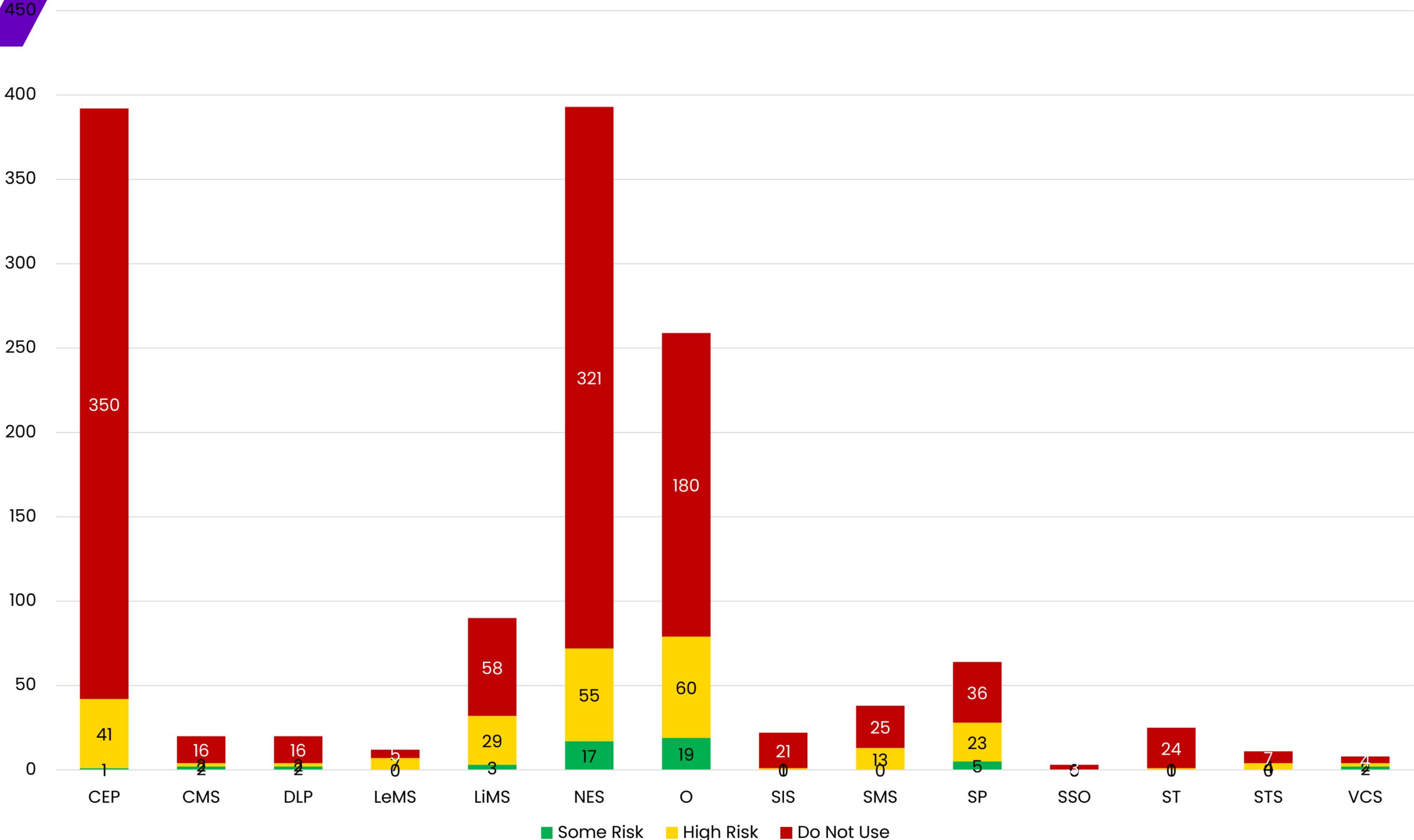


Some Risk High Risk Do Not Use



Some Risk High Risk Do Not Use

App Scores by Category

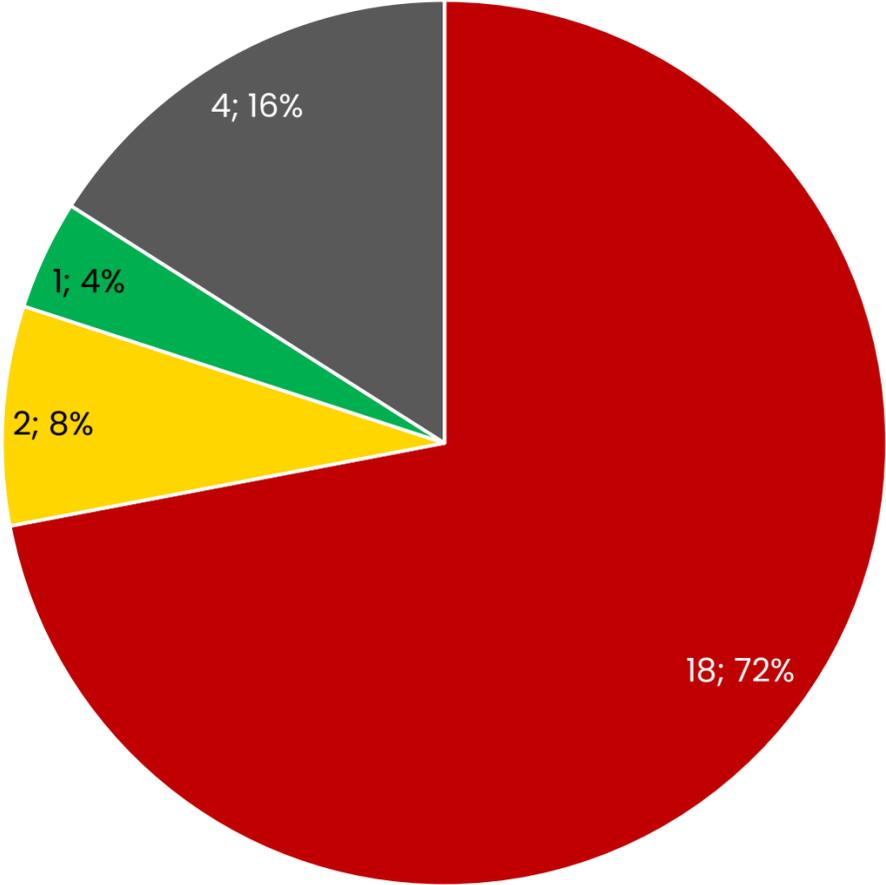


Some Risk High Risk Do Not Use



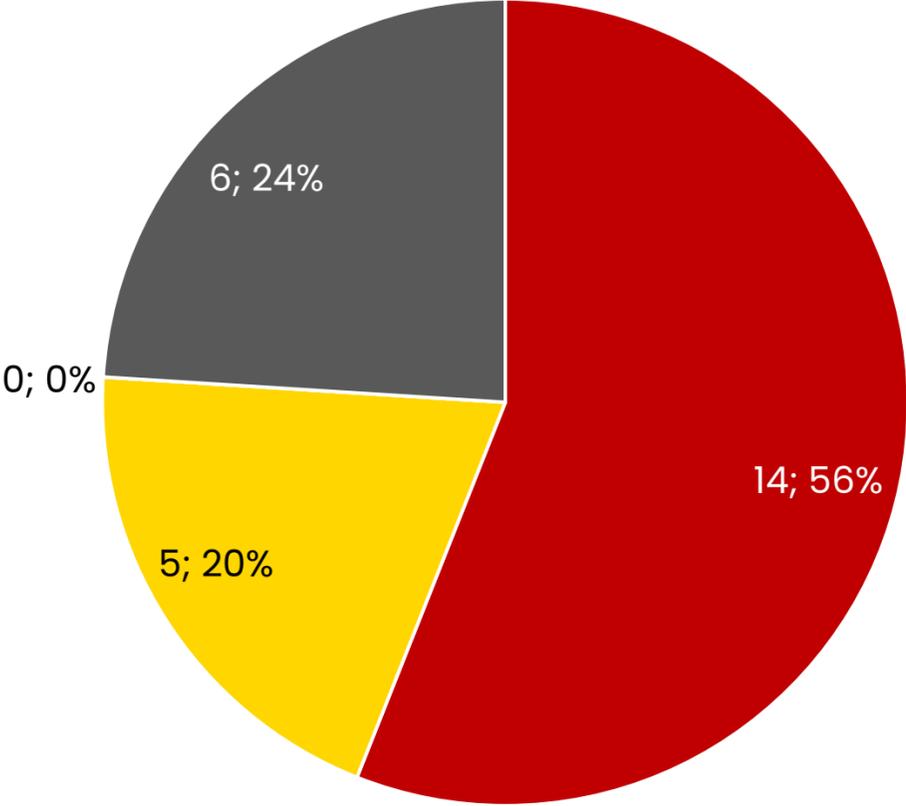
Most Recommended vs. Most Required

25 Most Recommended App Scores



■ Do Not Use ■ High Risk ■ Some Risk ■ UTT

Top 25 Mandatory/Key Apps by App Score



■ Do Not Use ■ High Risk ■ Some Risk ■ UTT

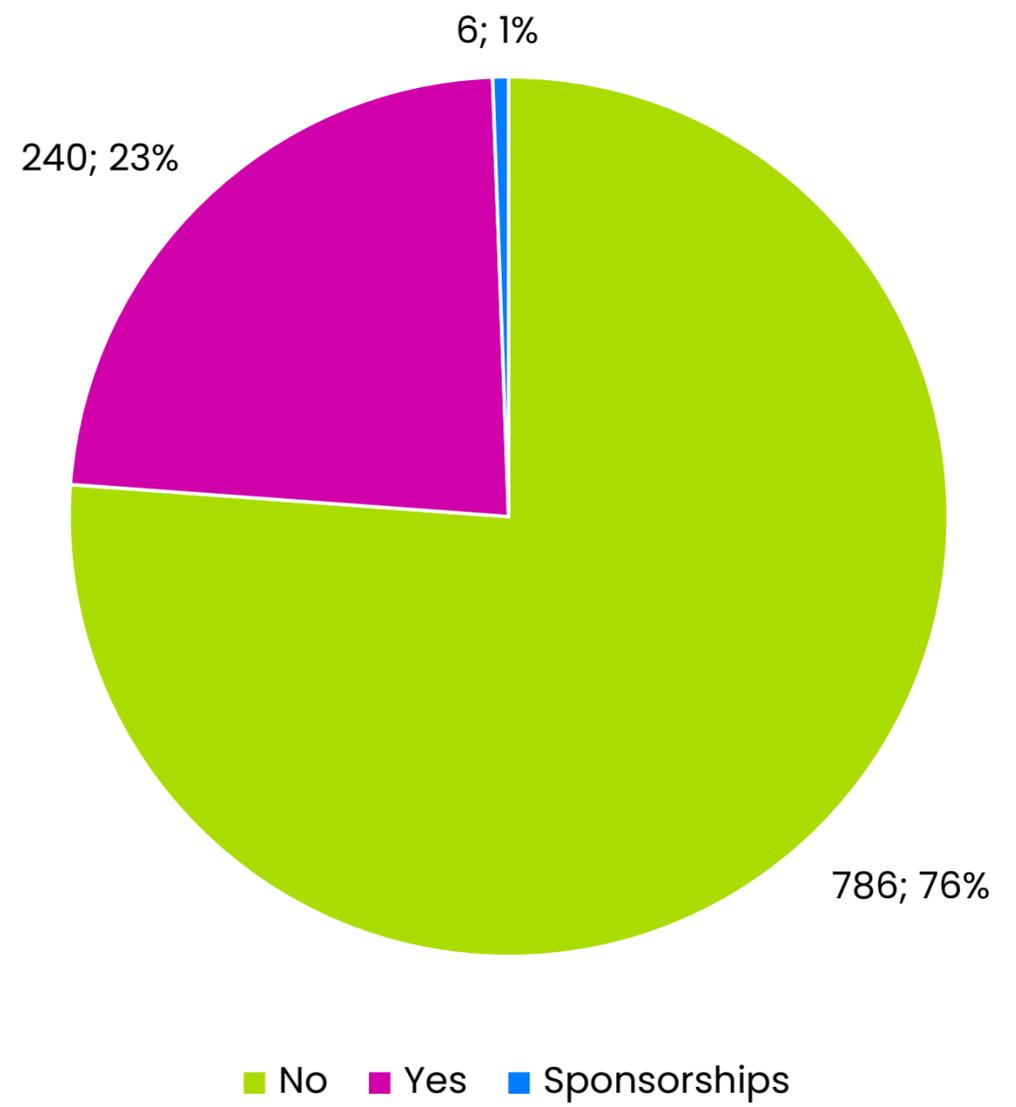
Key Findings

- Most apps used by K12 students are unsafe for children.
 - Custom CEP apps for school districts are less safe than NES and O apps.
 - From a safety perspective, iOS has slight advantage over Android.
- 23% of apps used by K12 students include ads.
 - 13% include retargeting ads.

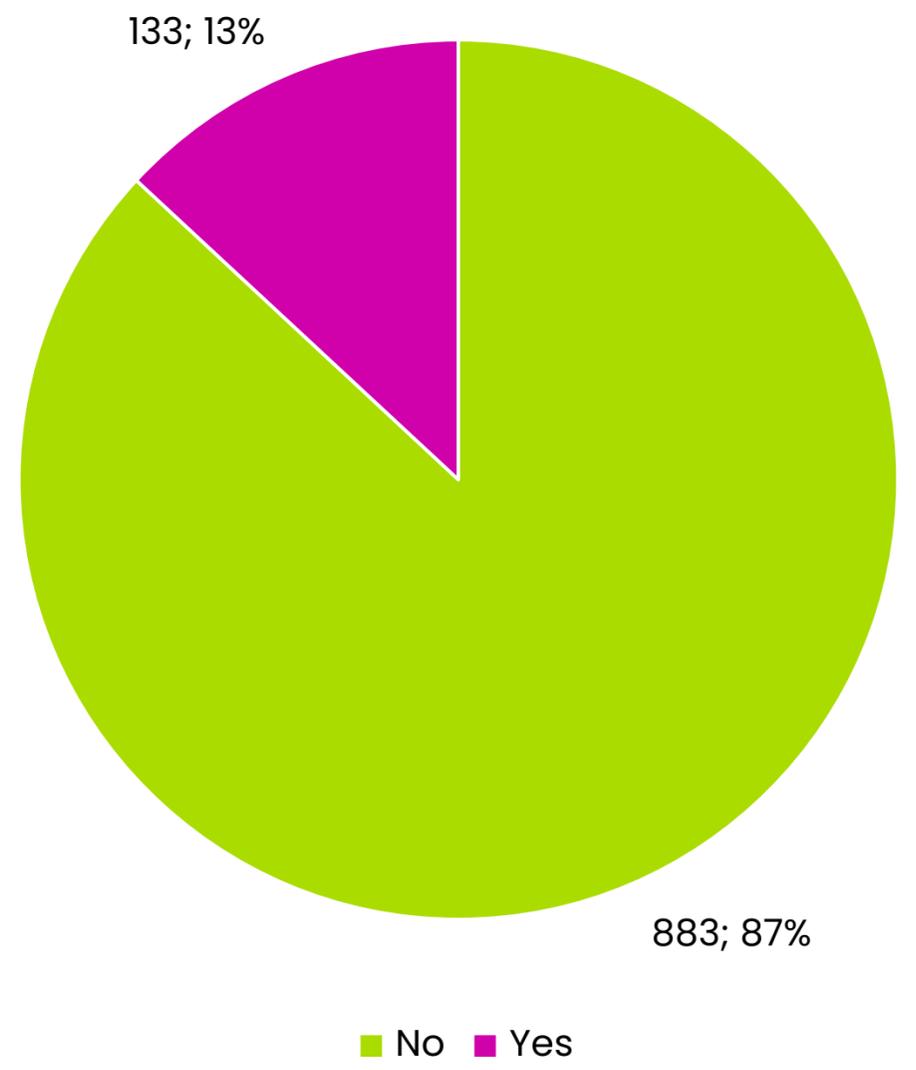


Advertising in K12 Edtech

Ad Presence - All Apps



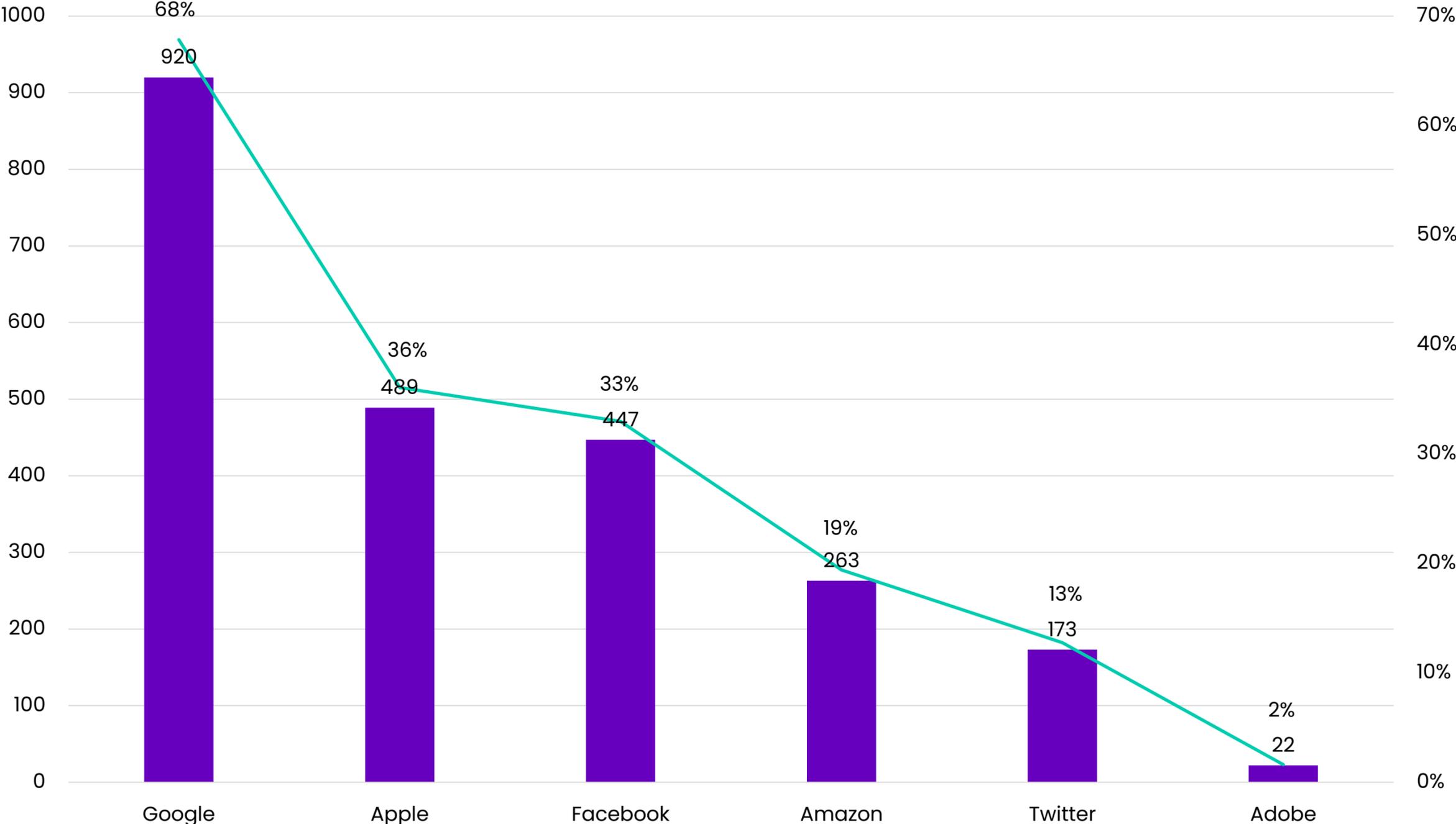
Retargeting Ad Presence - All Apps



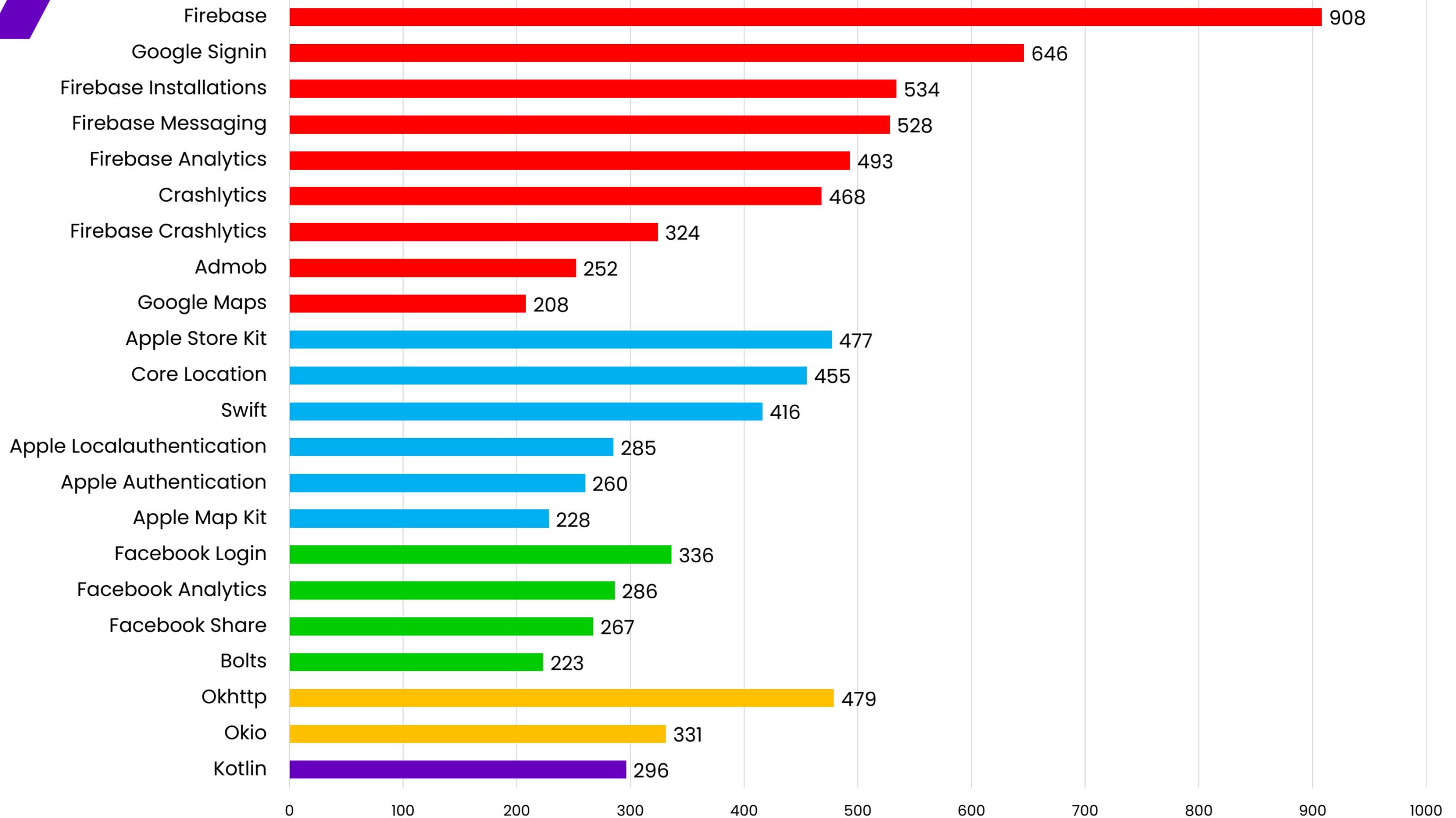
Key Findings

- Most apps used by K12 students are unsafe for children.
 - Custom CEP apps for school districts are less safe than NES and O apps.
 - From a safety perspective, iOS has slight advantage over Android.
- 23% of apps used by K12 students include ads.
 - 13% include retargeting ads.
- Google dominates K12 edtech in the US.

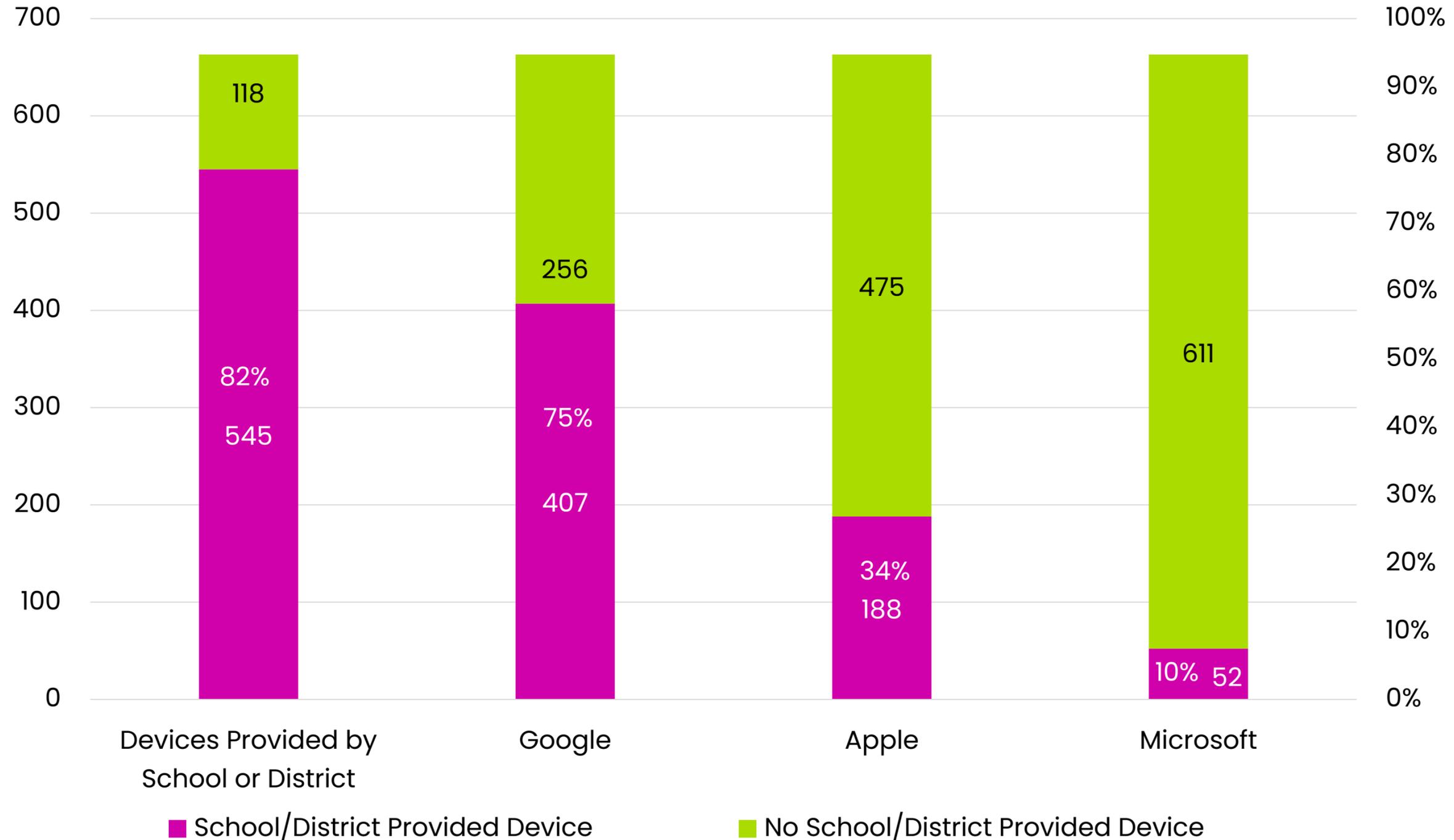
Observed Network Traffic to Big 6 Platforms - All Apps



Most Used SDKs (Clustered by Developer)



School/District Provided Computing Devices by OS Vendor



% of Devices Provided by Schools/Districts

No School/District Provided Device

Key Findings

- Most apps used by K12 students are unsafe for children.
 - Custom CEP apps for school districts are less safe than NES and O apps.
 - From a safety perspective, iOS has slight advantage over Android.
- 23% of apps used by K12 students include ads.
 - 13% include retargeting ads.
- Google dominates K12 edtech in the US.
- “Edtech” isn’t kidtech.**

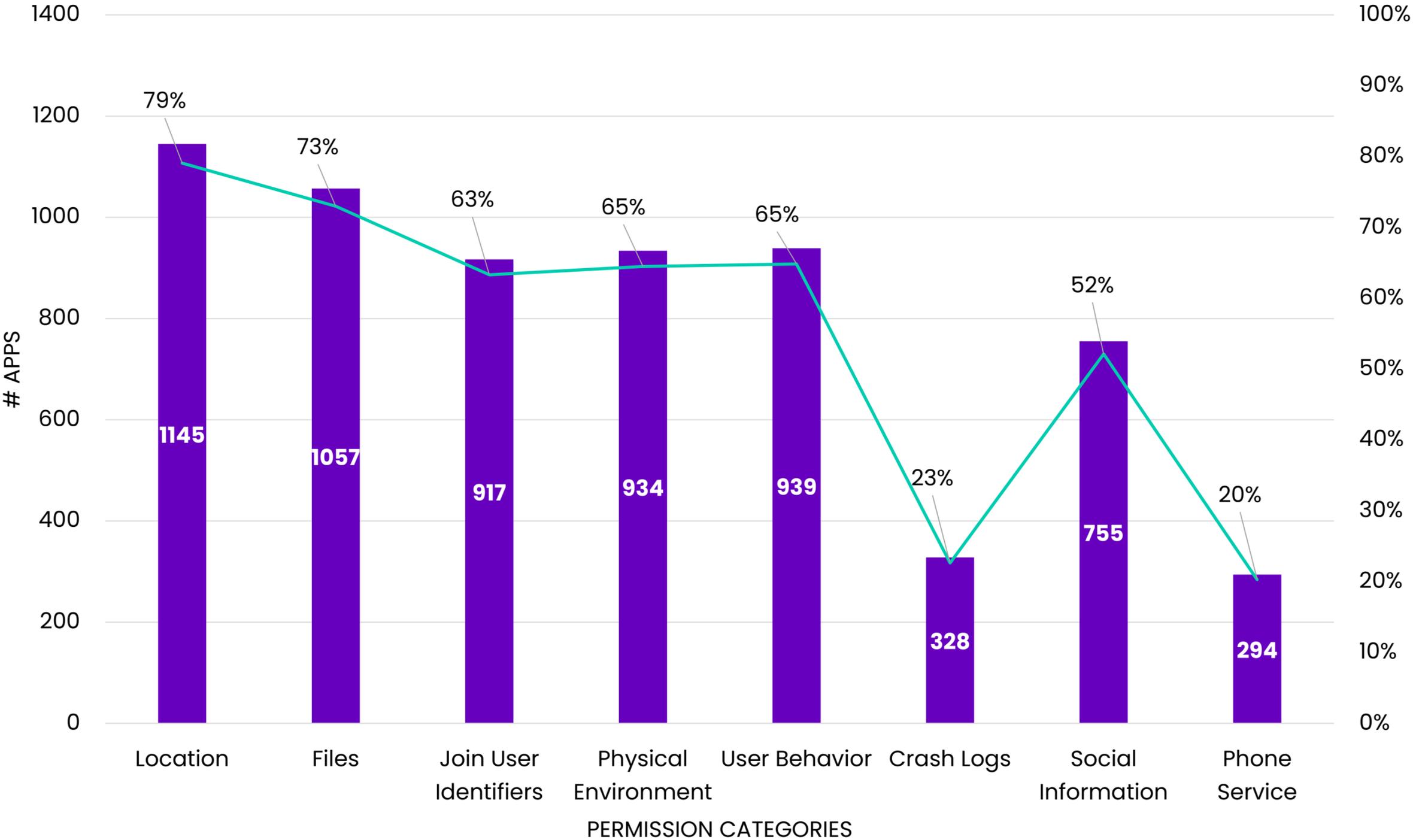
Key Findings

- Most apps used by K12 students are unsafe for children.
 - Custom CEP apps for school districts are less safe than NES and O apps.
 - From a safety perspective, iOS has slight advantage over Android.
- 23% of apps used by K12 students include ads.
 - 13% include retargeting ads.
- Google dominates K12 edtech in the US.
- “Edtech” isn’t kidtech.
- 82% of schools provide personal computing devices to students.

Key Findings

- Most apps used by K12 students are unsafe for children.
 - Custom CEP apps for school districts are less safe than NES and O apps.
 - From a safety perspective, iOS has slight advantage over Android.
- 23% of apps used by K12 students include ads.
 - 13% include retargeting ads.
- Google dominates K12 edtech in the US.
- “Edtech” isn’t kidtech.
- 82% of schools provide personal computing devices to students.
- 79% of apps access location**

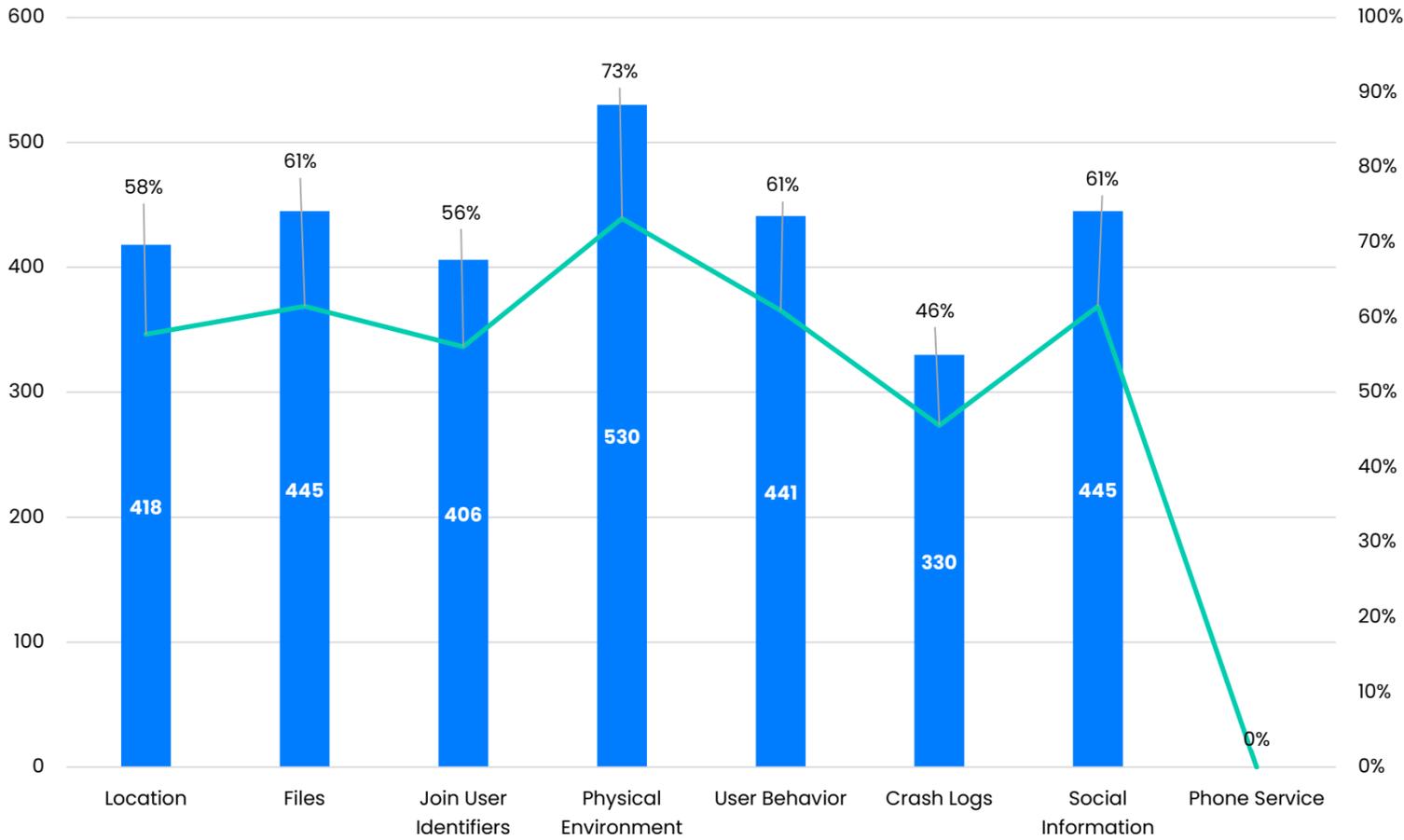
Permissions - All Apps



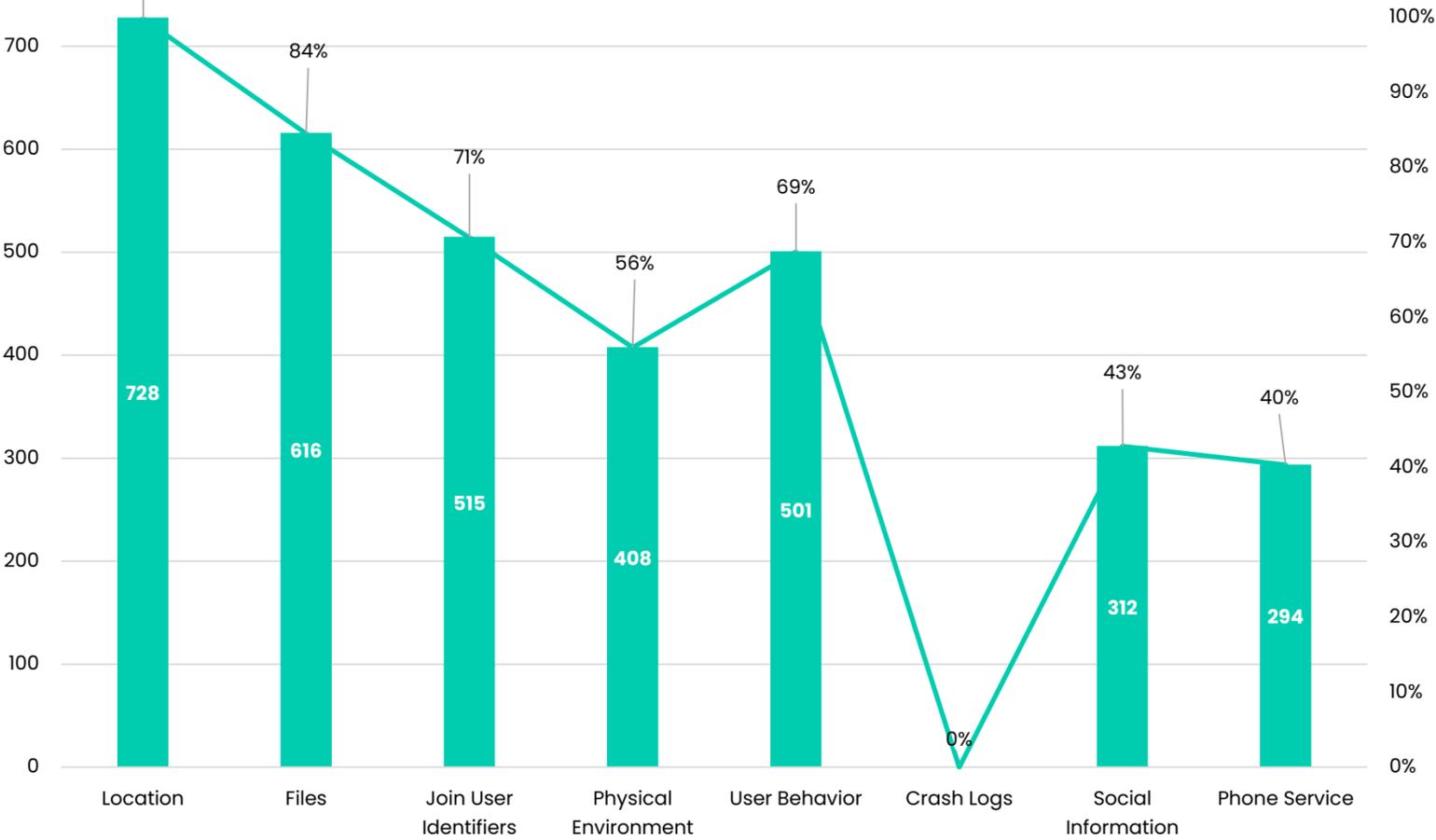


Permissions by OS

Permissions – iOS Apps



Permissions – Android Apps



US K12 EdTech Benchmark Findings Report 2: Key Findings

Pub: June 2023

Findings Report 2

- ◆ School Technology Behaviors
- ◆ Analysis of apps with 3rd party certifications and “promises”

School Technology Behaviors

- ◆ Notice
- ◆ Consent
- ◆ Vetting



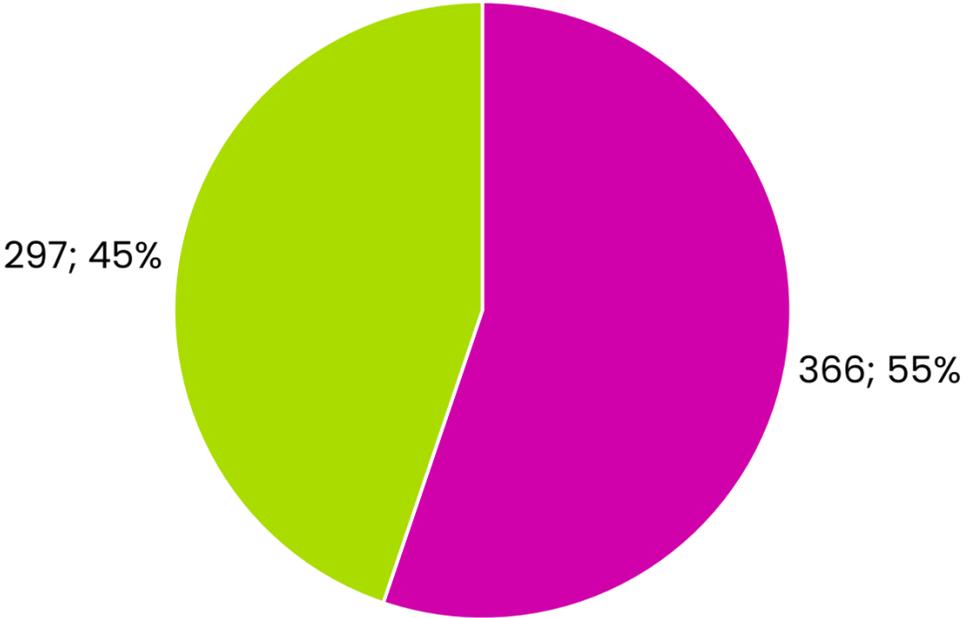
School Technology Behaviors

- ◆ Most schools NOT providing:
 - ◆ Notice,
 - ◆ Consent, or
 - ◆ Vetting



Notice

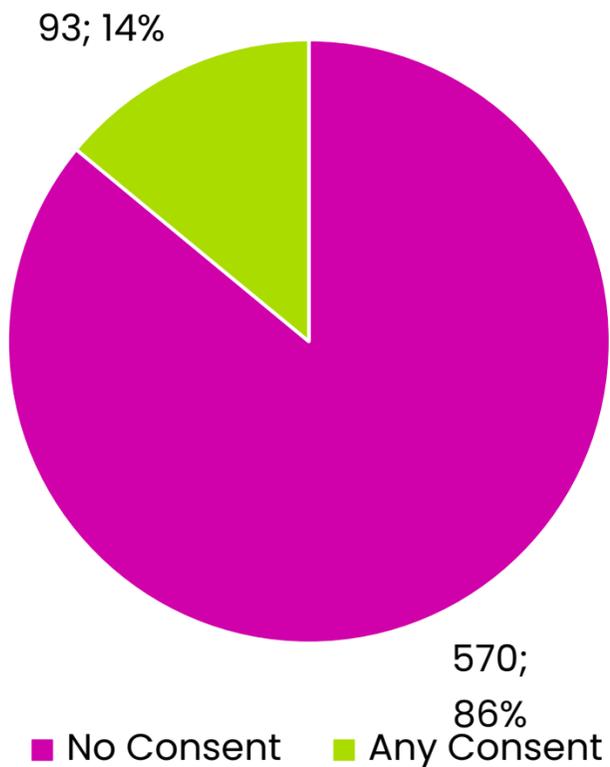
Technology Notice Provided by School



- No Technology Notice Provided
- Technology Notice Provided

Consent

Tech Consent Practices in US Schools



- Some schools overuse COPPA ability to consent on behalf of students:
 - ISL occasionally found school-consented-to technology lists containing in at least one case **hundreds** of websites/apps.
 - The lists included “off the shelf” technologies that students provision and use independently of the school (or don’t require a login at all).
 - ISL estimates that of all the technologies required or recommended by schools, **only 19.3% of them are licensed by the school/LEA**, and 80.7% are off the shelf technologies.

Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)

Dear Parents/Guardians,

If you have a school-aged child(ren) 13 years old or younger, ██████ Public Schools would like to share some important information, especially as we reopen schools using a virtual learning format for the 2020-2021 school year.

██████ Public Schools provides your child(ren) with the most effective web-based tools and applications for learning and uses several computer software applications and web-based services, operated by third parties. ██████ uses Google Apps for Education and other web-based resources (i.e., Canvas, Zoom, and Flipgrid) for students. For our students to use these programs and services, certain personal identifying information -- generally the student's name and email address -- must be provided to the website operator.

Under federal law, entitled the [Children's Online Privacy Protection Act \(COPPA\)](#), these websites must provide parental notification and obtain parental consent before collecting personal information from children under the age of 13. However, the law permits school divisions to consent to the collection of personal information on behalf of all its students, thereby eliminating the need for individual parental consent given directly to the website operator. A list of the possible sites to be used in our classrooms, with links to their privacy policies and terms of services, can be seen below.

If you have any questions, please contact your child(ren)'s principal. As always, thank you for your continued support of your student's success.

[Here is a list of COPPA information sites.](#)

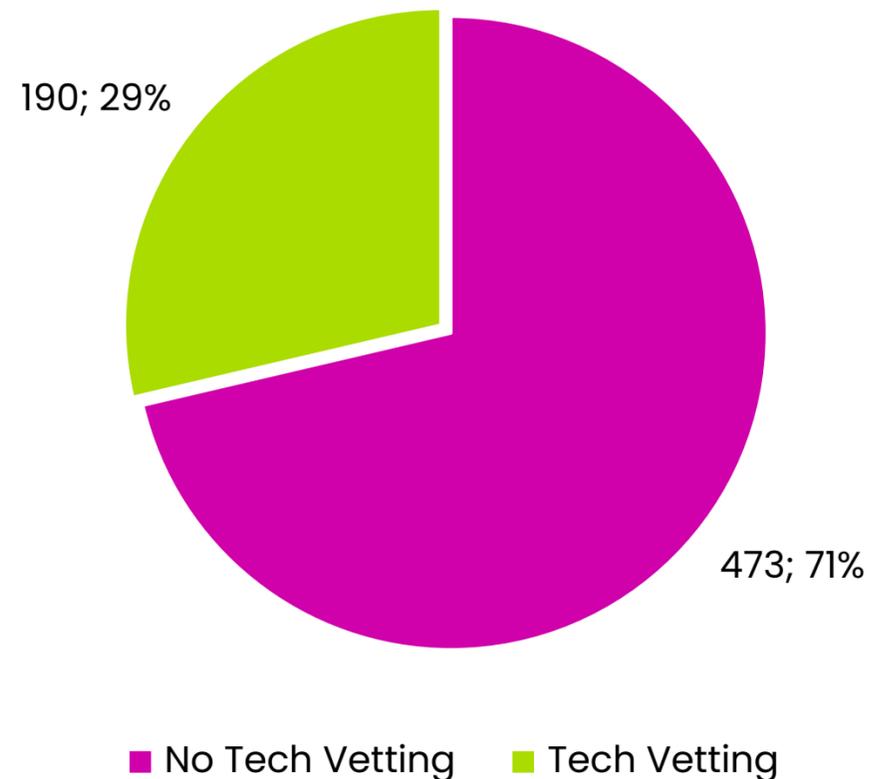
COPPA Sites : Sheet1	
Moby Games	https://www.mobymax.com/
Mobymax	https://www.mobymax.com/
Moma Art Lab	https://www.moma.org
Moodle	https://moodle.org/
Mr. Nussbaum	https://mrmussbaum.com/
Mrs. Lodge's Library	http://www.mrs-lodges-library.com/
MSNBC	https://www.msnbc.com/
MSTAR/ESTAR	https://estarmstar.org/
Multiplication.com	https://www.multiplication.com/
Music Dictionary	https://www.classicsforkids.com/music/musical_dictionary.php
Music First	https://www.musicfirst.com/

Example of LEA consenting on behalf of student for off the shelf technologies.



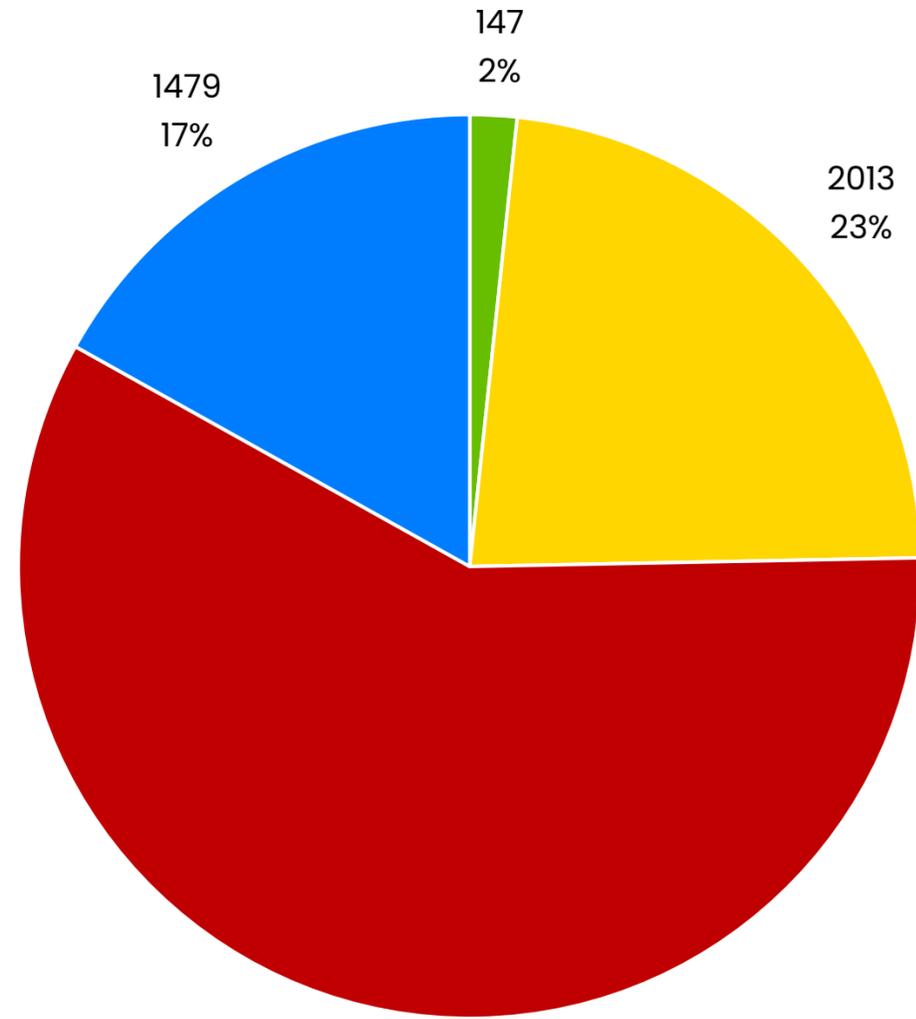
Vetting

Technology Vetting by Schools



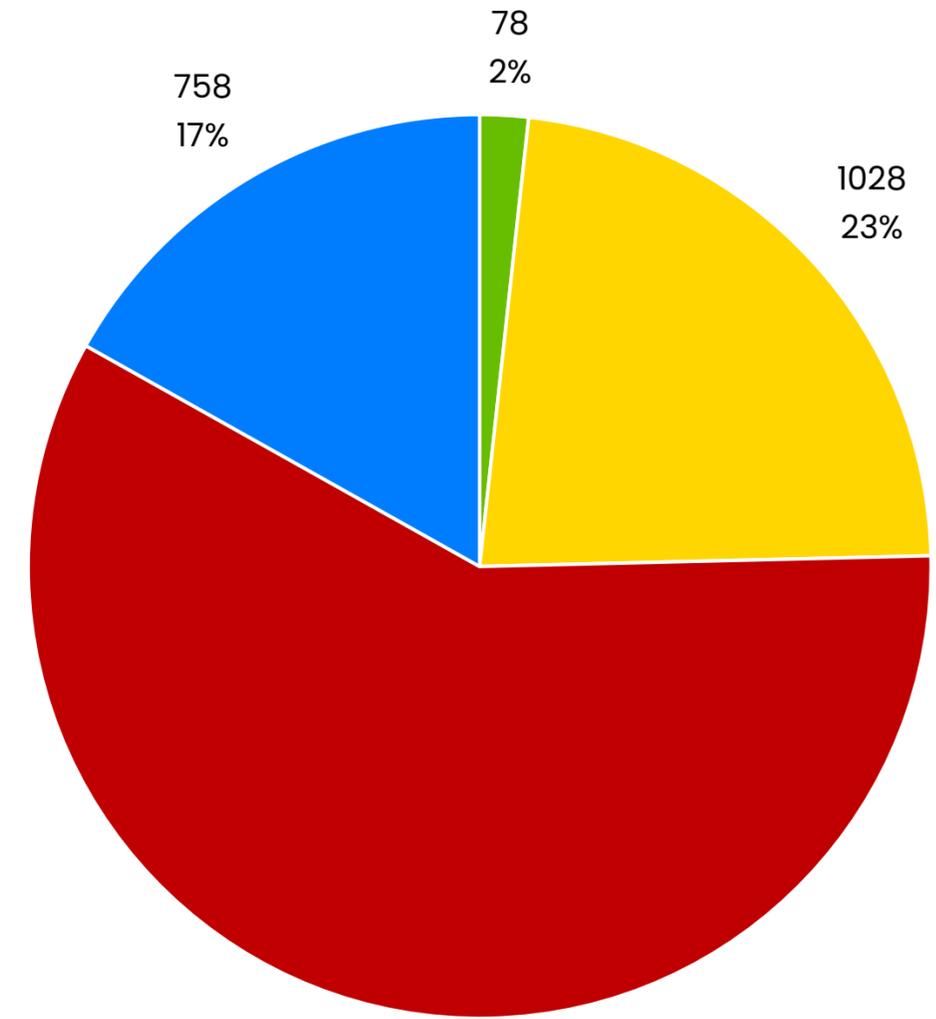
- **No difference** in ISL Safety Scores between schools that have systemic vetting of technology and schools that don't.
- Somewhat **reduced** presence of ads.
- Schools with systemic vetting recommend/require **27.6% more technologies** to students.

App Scores - Schools Without Tech Vetting

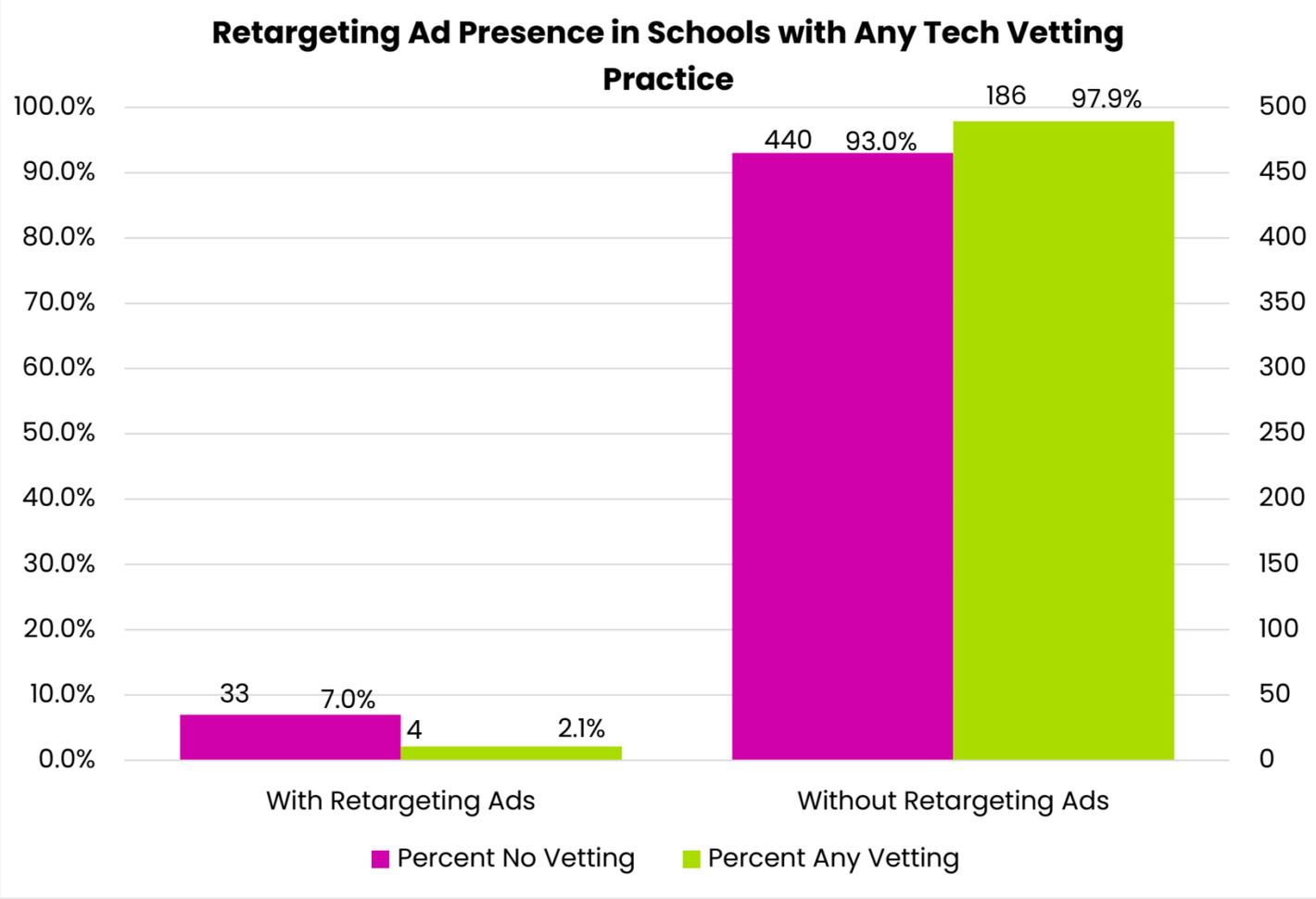
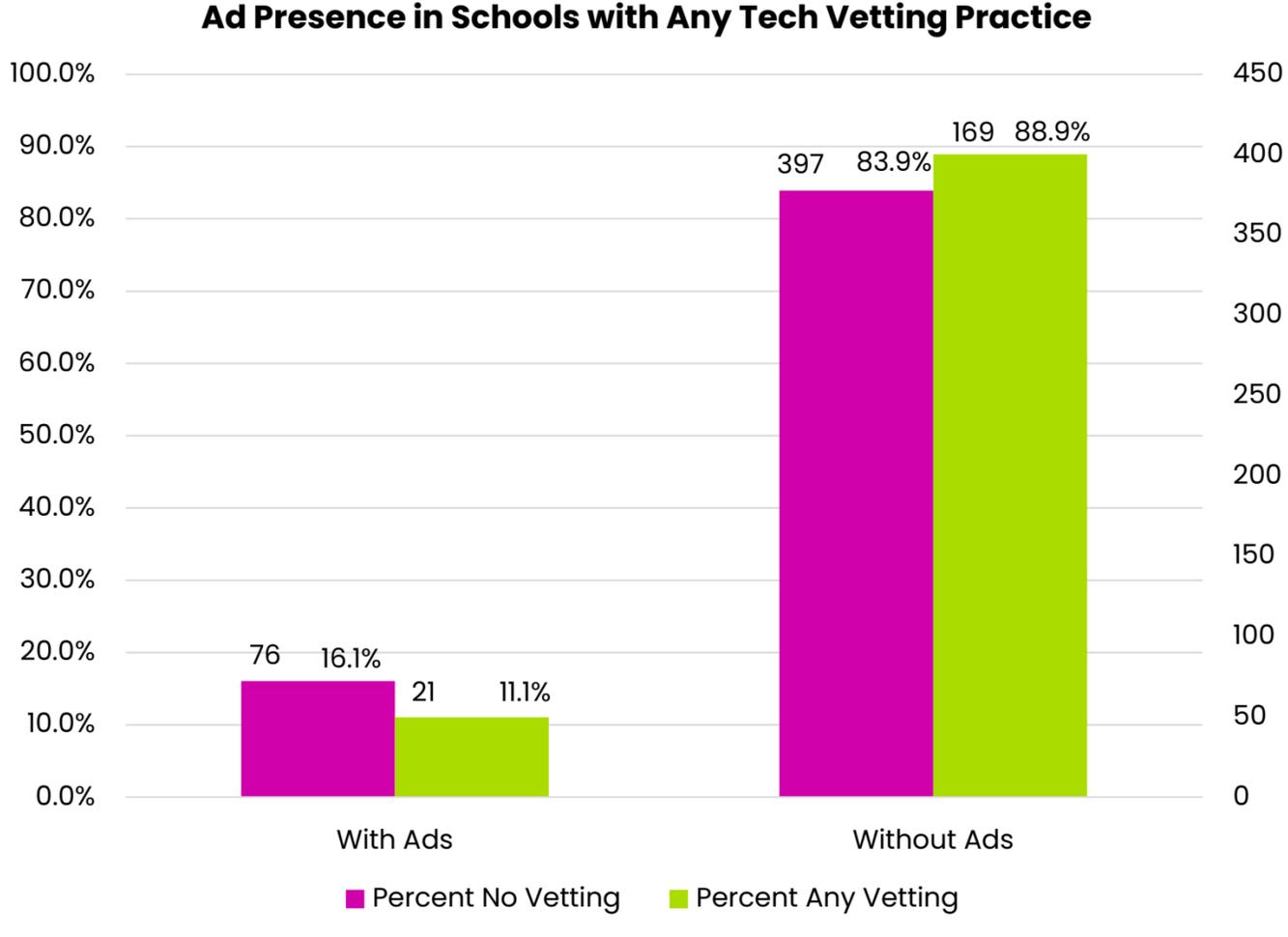


- Some Risk Apps
- High Risk Apps
- Do Not Use Apps
- Unable To Test Apps

App Scores - Schools With Tech Vetting



- Some Risk Apps
- High Risk Apps
- Do Not Use Apps
- Unable To Test Apps



Certifications & Promises

- ◆ Certifications
 - ◆ COPPA Safe Harbor Certification*
 - ◆ Proprietary Certifications
- ◆ Promises
 - ◆ Student Privacy Pledge 2020* (Future of Privacy Forum et al)
 - ◆ Data Privacy Agreements* – Student Data Privacy Consortium

* Legally binding/enforceable



Apps with Certifications & Promises Analysis

- ◆ School Utility Apps (part of Community Engagement Platforms) are ***extremely unsafe and should not be certified or signing promises until they're made safer.***
- ◆ We excluded these apps from the analysis because of their distortive effect.
- ◆ Listed in Appendices B and C in the report.

Apps with Certifications & Promises Analysis [excluding CEP apps]

- ◆ The set of apps with any kind of certification or promise was **safer** than apps without.

ALL NON-CEP APPS	# Apps	Do Not Use	High Risk	Some Risk	Unable to Test	Ads	Retargeting Ads
ISL Benchmark	1298	54.6%	15.1%	3.9%	26.5%	15.2%	8.9%
Any Certification or Promise	431	51.5%	15.6%	3.0%	29.9%	7.9%	2.0%
No Certifications or Promises	867	56.1%	14.9%	4.3%	24.8%	18.6%	12.1%



COPPA Safe Harbor Certified Apps

- ◆ COPPA Safe Harbor certified apps had no retargeting [aka behavioral] ads, but performed **worse** on ISL Safety Score and presence of digital ads compared to both:
 - ◆ The overall set of apps, and
 - ◆ The set of apps with NO certifications or promises.



ALL NON-CEP APPS	# Apps	Do Not Use	High Risk	Some Risk	Unable to Test	Ads	Retargeting Ads
ISL Benchmark	1298	54.6%	15.1%	3.9%	26.5%	15.2%	8.9%
Any Certification or Promise	431	51.5%	15.6%	3.0%	29.9%	7.9%	2.0%
No Certifications or Promises	867	56.1%	14.9%	4.3%	24.8%	18.6%	12.1%
<i>CERTIFICATIONS</i>							
All Certifications	93	63.4%	9.7%	0.0%	26.9%	16.2%	0.0%
ALL COPPA Safe Harbor Certifications	61	73.8%	9.8%	0.0%	16.4%	21.6%	0.0%
iKeepSafe	24	79.2%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	10.5%	0.0%
KidSafe	25	72.0%	16.0%	0.0%	12.0%	18.2%	0.0%
Privo	10	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Proprietary							
IEdTech	40	40.0%	12.5%	0.0%	47.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Certified Apps

- 1EdTech, a proprietary privacy certification, resulted in the best safety metrics.

ALL NON-CEP APPS	# Apps	Do Not Use	High Risk	Some Risk	Unable to Test	Ads	Retargeting Ads
ISL Benchmark	1298	54.6%	15.1%	3.9%	26.5%	15.2%	8.9%
Any Certification or Promise	431	51.5%	15.6%	3.0%	29.9%	7.9%	2.0%
No Certifications or Promises	867	56.1%	14.9%	4.3%	24.8%	18.6%	12.1%
<i>CERTIFICATIONS</i>							
All Certifications	93	63.4%	9.7%	0.0%	26.9%	16.2%	0.0%
ALL COPPA Safe Harbor Certifications	61	73.8%	9.8%	0.0%	16.4%	21.6%	0.0%
iKeepSafe	24	79.2%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	10.5%	0.0%
KidSafe	25	72.0%	16.0%	0.0%	12.0%	18.2%	0.0%
Privo	10	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Proprietary							
1EdTech	40	40.0%	12.5%	0.0%	47.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Promises

- ◆ Promises performed better than certified apps on presence of digital ads and ISL Safety Score.
- ◆ But worse on retargeting ads.

ALL NON-CEP APPS	# Apps	Do Not Use	High Risk	Some Risk	Unable to Test	Ads	Retargeting Ads
ISL Benchmark	1298	54.6%	15.1%	3.9%	26.5%	15.2%	8.9%
Any Certification or Promise	431	51.5%	15.6%	3.0%	29.9%	7.9%	2.0%
No Certifications or Promises	867	56.1%	14.9%	4.3%	24.8%	18.6%	12.1%
<i>CERTIFICATIONS</i>							
All Certifications	93	63.4%	9.7%	0.0%	26.9%	16.2%	0.0%
<i>PROMISES</i>							
Student Privacy Pledge	158	38.6%	19.0%	3.8%	38.6%	2.1%	2.1%
SDPC	364	53.9%	16.2%	1.9%	28.2%	8.0%	2.3%
<i>SELF-ASSERTED COPPA COMPLIANCE</i>							
Self-Asserted COPPA Compliance Only	239	55.7%	13.8%	1.7%	28.9%	11.2%	7.1%

Self-asserted COPPA Compliance

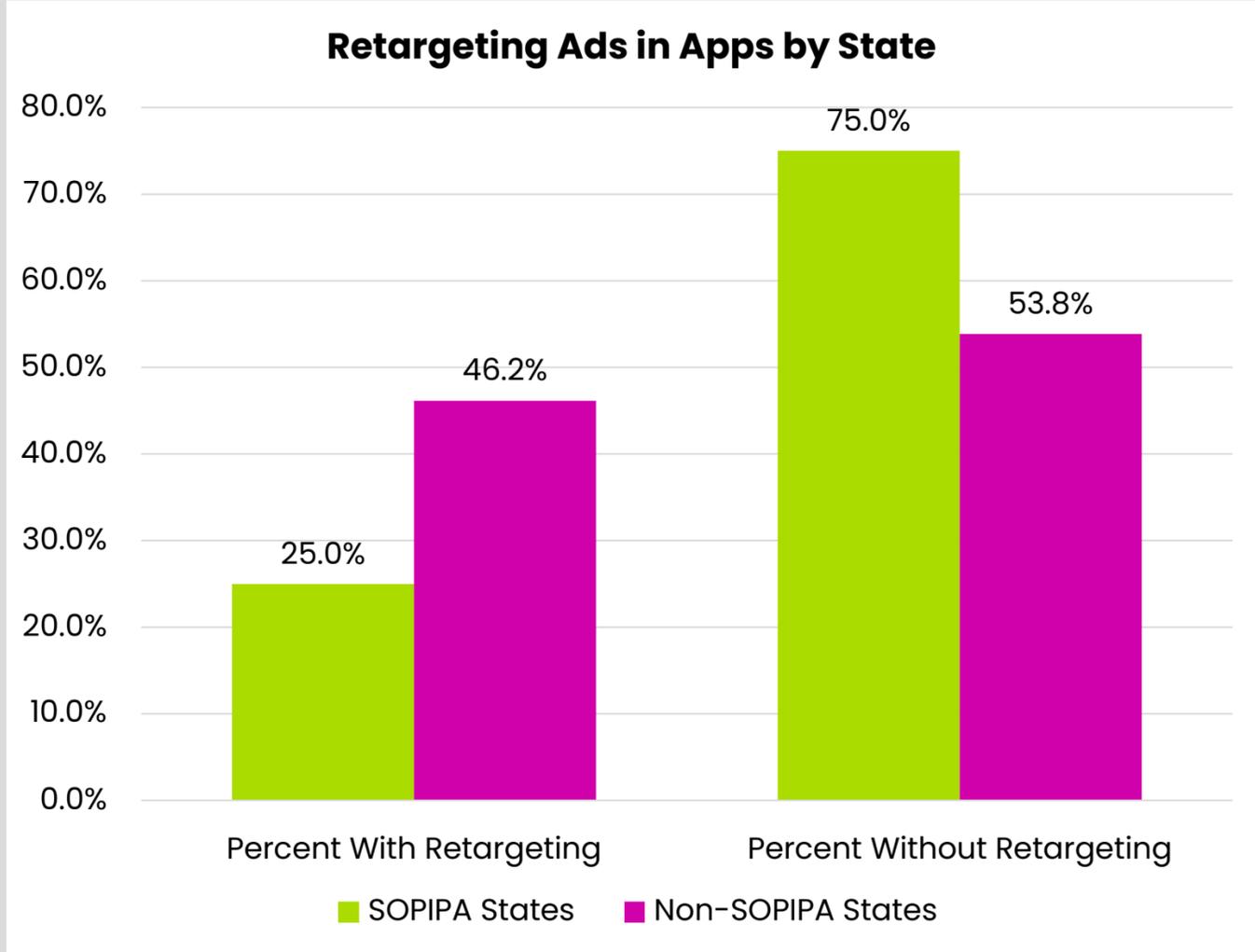
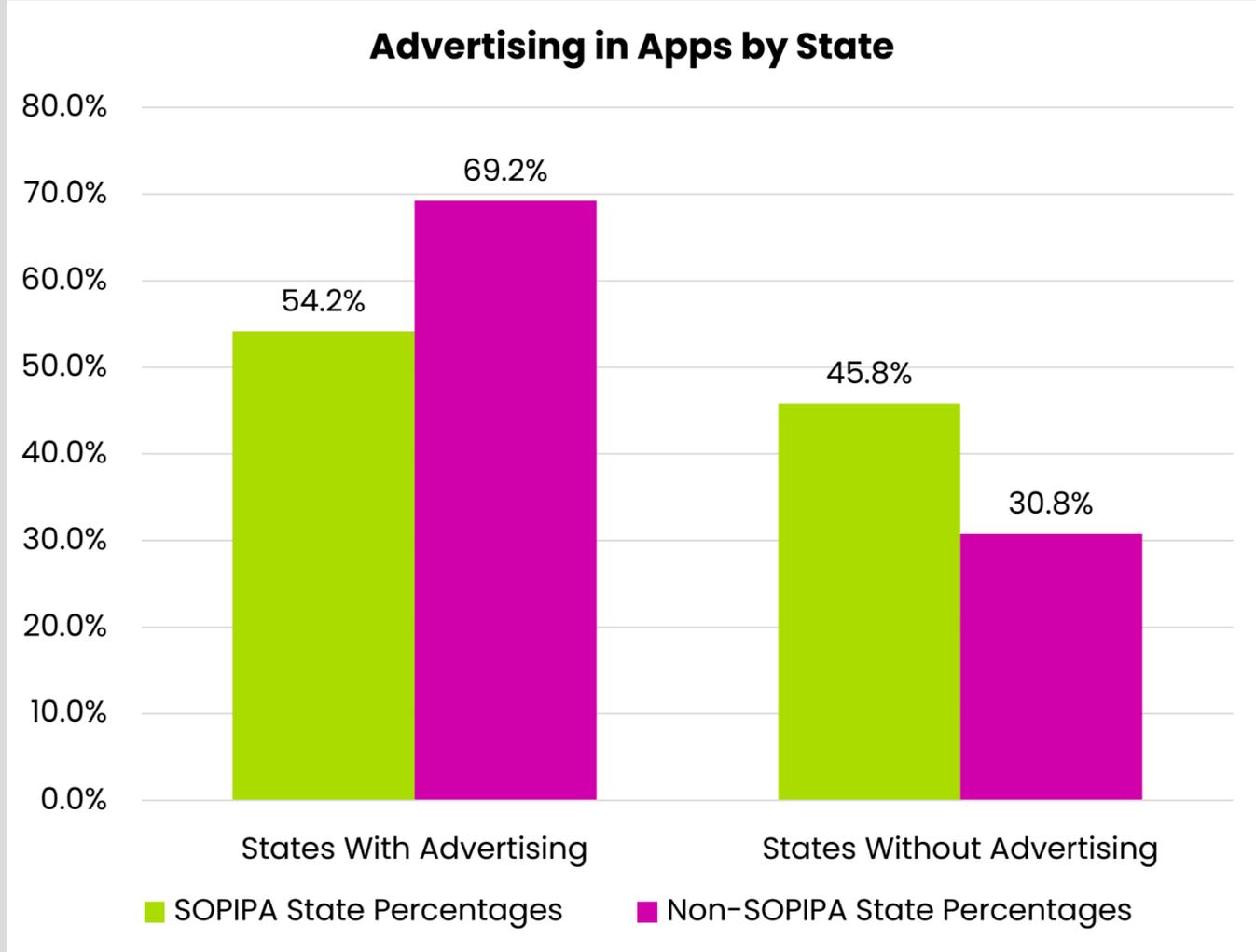
- Surprisingly, apps with self-asserted COPPA compliance were better than apps with no certification or promise.
- And better than total sample for ads and retargeting ads

ALL NON-CEP APPS	# Apps	Do Not Use	High Risk	Some Risk	Unable to Test	Ads	Retargeting Ads
ISL Benchmark	1298	54.6%	15.1%	3.9%	26.5%	15.2%	8.9%
Any Certification or Promise	431	51.5%	15.6%	3.0%	29.9%	7.9%	2.0%
No Certifications or Promises	867	56.1%	14.9%	4.3%	24.8%	18.6%	12.1%
<i>SELF-ASSERTED COPPA COMPLIANCE</i>							
Self-Asserted COPPA Compliance Only	239	55.7%	13.8%	1.7%	28.9%	11.2%	7.1%

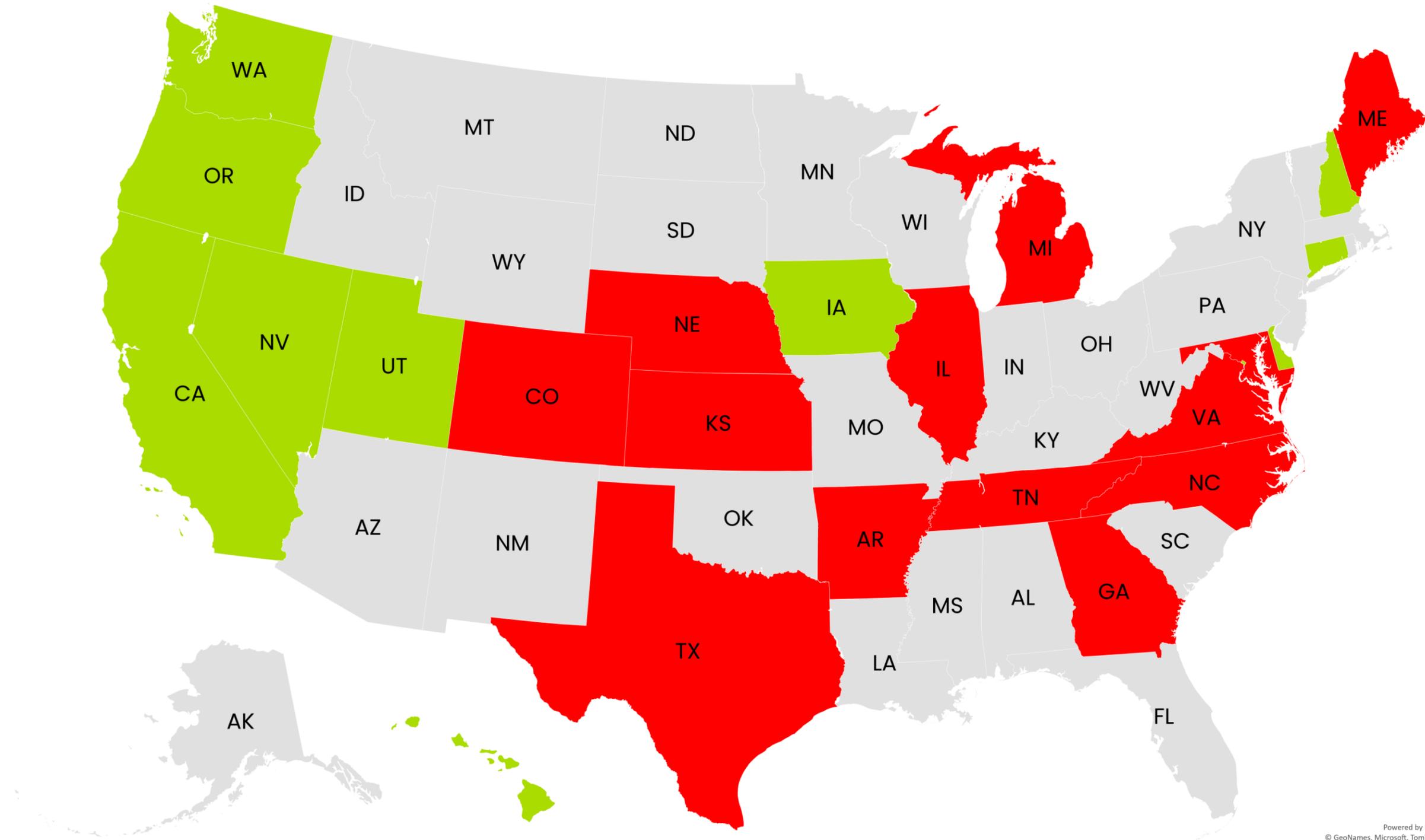


SOPIPA

- ◆ States with SOPIPA-like laws saw improvement—but not complete elimination—of retargeting/behavioral ads.
- ◆ **Caveat: this is anecdotal/informational only, as our sample was not designed to measure this.**

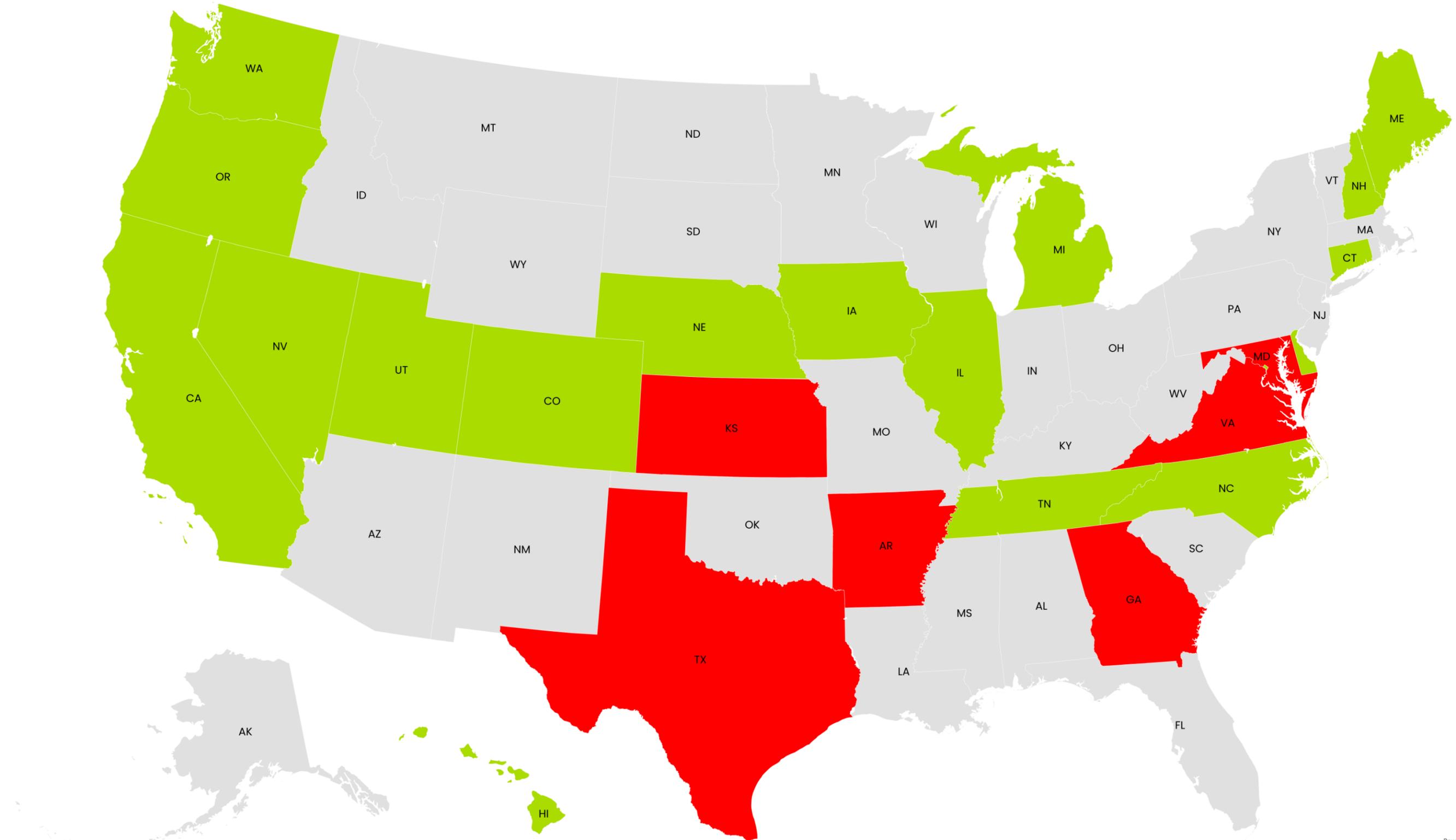


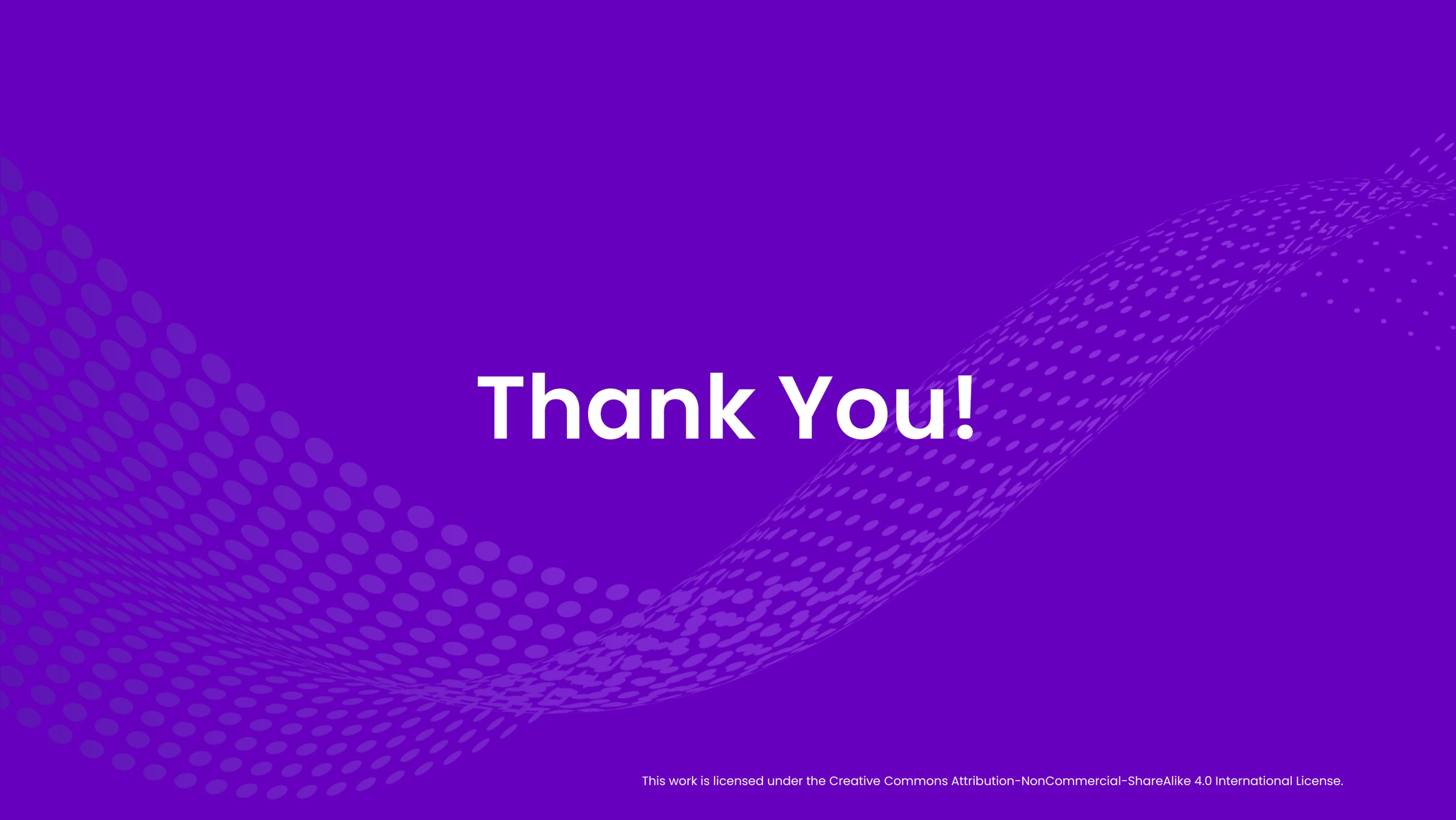
Advertising in SOPIPA States - Observed [red] and Not Observed [green]



Powered by Bing
© GeoNames, Microsoft, TomTom

Retargeting Advertising in SOPIPA States - Observed [red] and Not Observed [green]





Thank You!