Data Detox Digest: **App Edition**

Learn more about data, privacy and apps

"Privacy isn't about hiding information; privacy is about protecting information".

Source: [Three Reasons Why the "Nothing to Hide" Argument is Flawed](#)

Types of personal data that apps can collect may include:

- Your name
- Your age
- Your current location or frequented locations
- Your device's IP address
- Bank or credit card details
- Health information
- Photos, messages, comments
- Likes, interests
- Where you are, who you are talking to, when and for how long, where you go and even what time you wake up and go to sleep
- Your phone and email contacts
- Other device/usage information

This includes data you've given away or data about you given away by someone you know (tagged in a photo/post, for example).

Data brokering companies create group profiles on the basis of shared characteristics, social media networks, location data and/or browsing behaviour. Your individual profile can get tied to one or more group profiles, binding the group characteristics (data traces) to you. You have no control over which group profiles you belong to, nor what inferred data traces are created.

Learn more about different types of data [here](#).

Did you know:

Instagram received a full privacy evaluation rating of 39/100
([see why](#))

While Duolingo got a 31/100
([see why](#))

Find more private apps:

- [AppCensus](#)(English)
- [Common Sense Education: Privacy Evaluations](#) (English)
- [Mobilsicher](#) (German)
- [Alternative App Centre](#) (English)

Readings to discuss:

- Learn about how data is collected and used in dating apps in [The Dating Brokers: An autopsy of online love](#)
- [Your Apps Know Where You Were Last Night, and They're Not Keeping It Secret](#) exposes the world of location tracking
- For an overview of personal data and the work of data brokers, check out [The Wired Guide to Your Personal Data (and Who Is Using It)](#)

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