

Privacy & politics

Digital Kultur 2

NIFR 2022

Agenda

Privacy & Politics

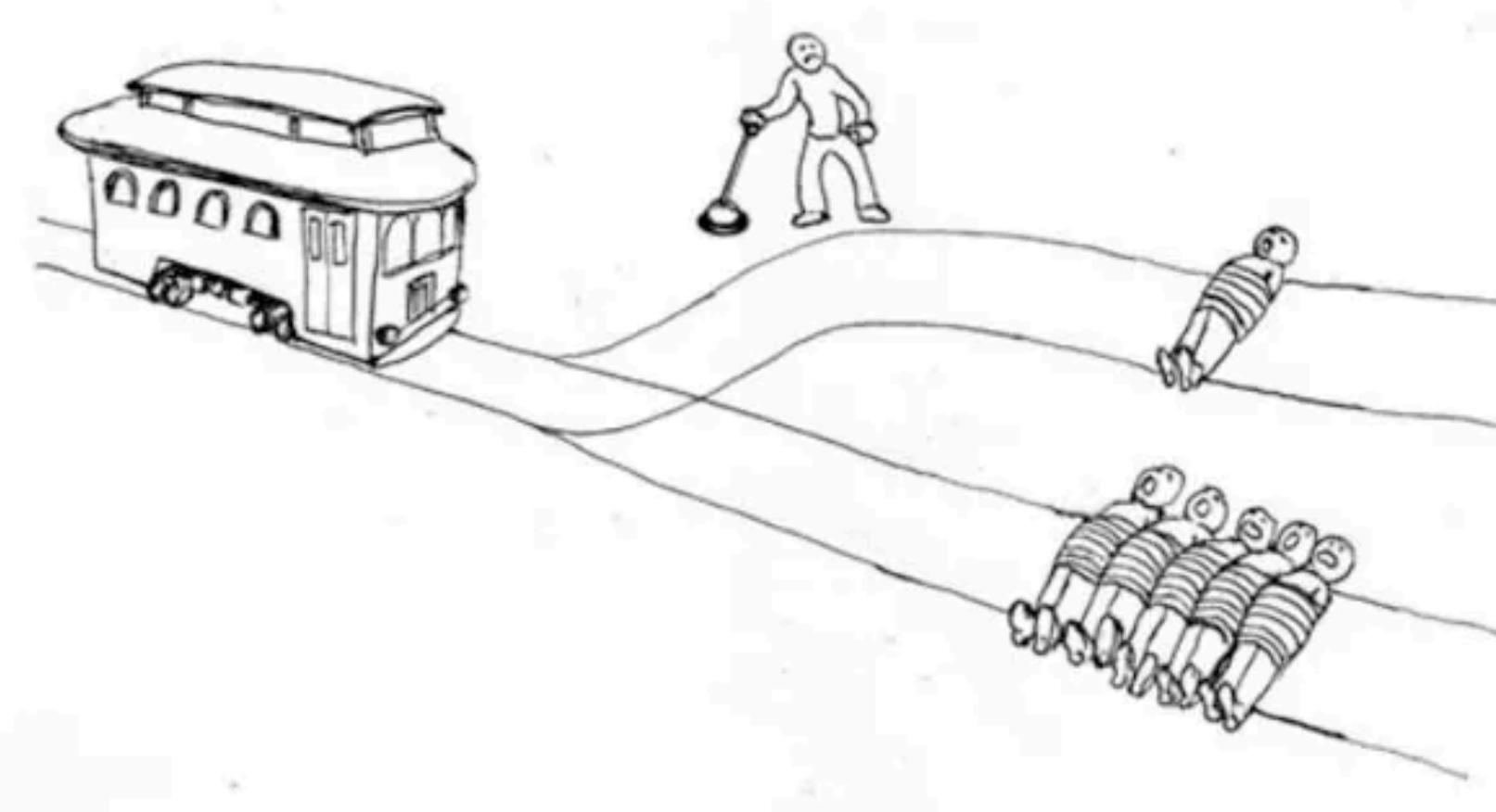
- Privacy & surveillance
 - Hvordan udfordrer den digitale kultur og udvikling individets ret til privatliv?
- Online Public Sphere
 - New social movements
- Feedback: Digital Kultur Emne
- Henrik Kramselund: IT-sikkerhed

Motivation

Etiske dilemmaer



Forståelse for
industrien

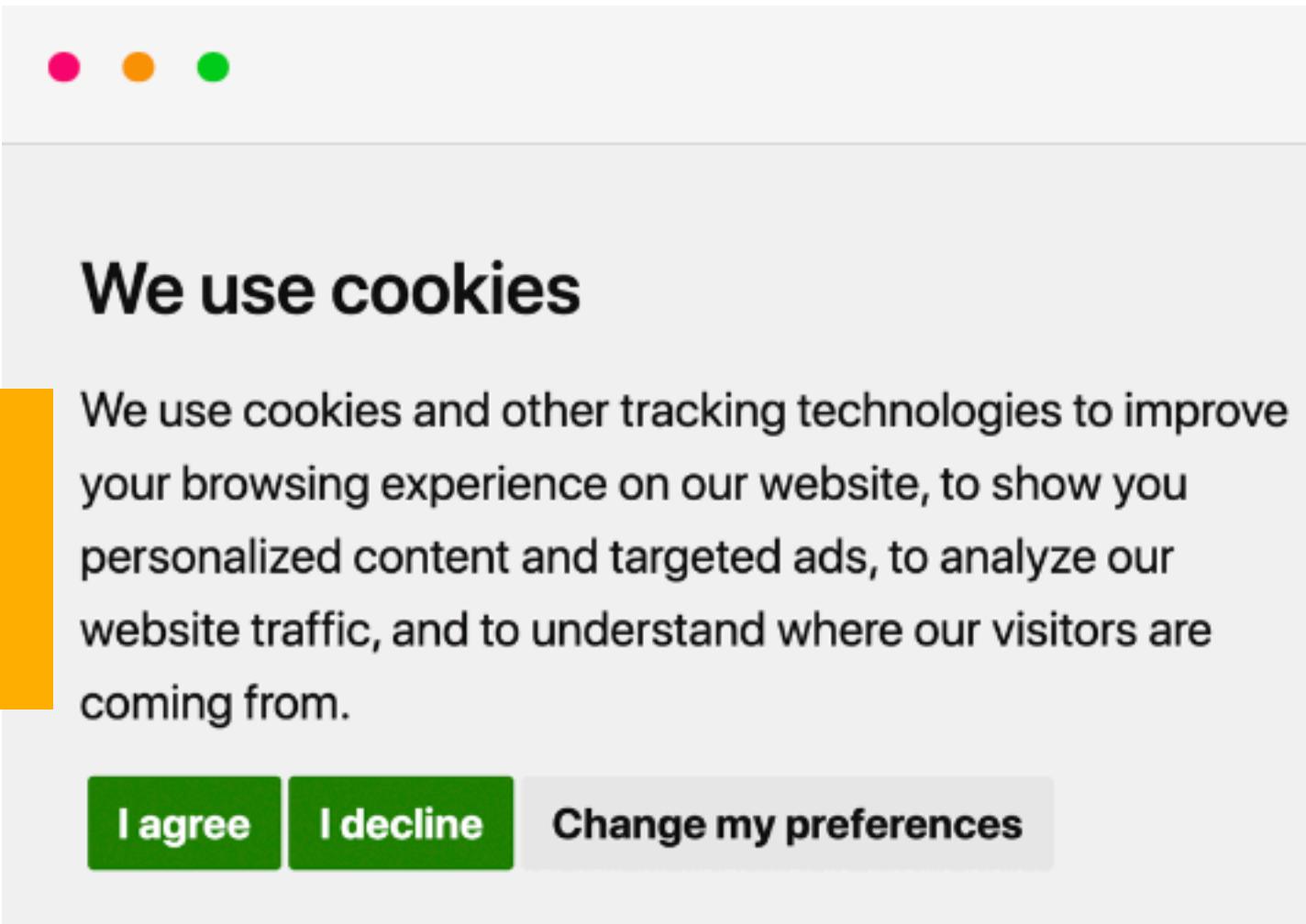


Forståelse for
brugere og borgere



Motivation

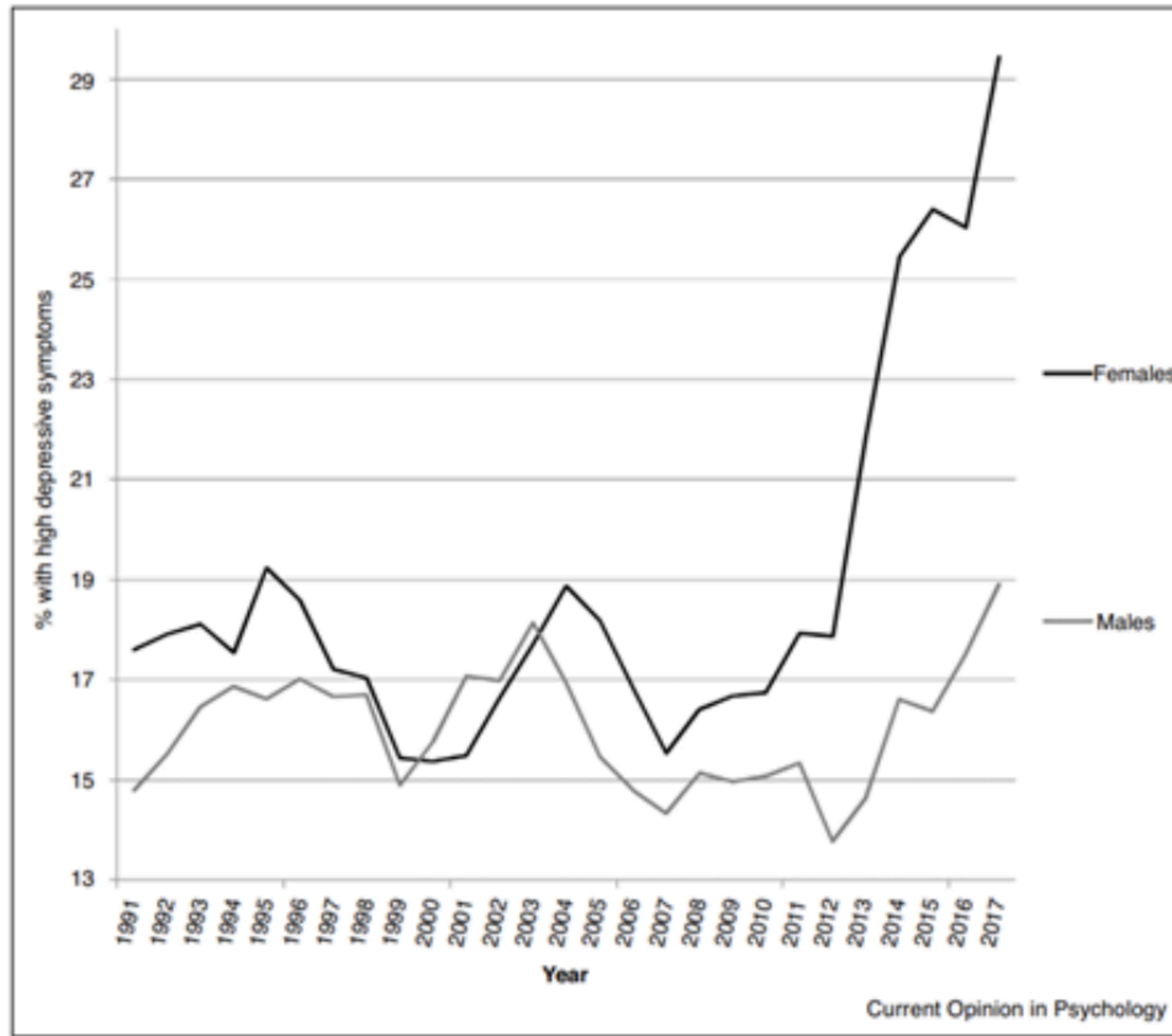
Forståelse for
industrien



Etiske dilemmaer



Forståelse for
brugere og borgere



<https://www.jec.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/republicans/2021/12/is-instagram-causing-poorer-mental-health-among-teen-girls>

A7: Retten til privatliv

Edward Snowden

- American National Security Agency (NSA) foretog masseovervågning
- Microsoft, Google, Yahoo, Facebook, Youtube, Apple, Skype “medskyldige”
- Whistleblower
- Fortolkning: Overtrædelse af menneskerettigheder



INDLAND

Claus Hjort Frederiksen tiltales for at røbe stats- hemmeligheder

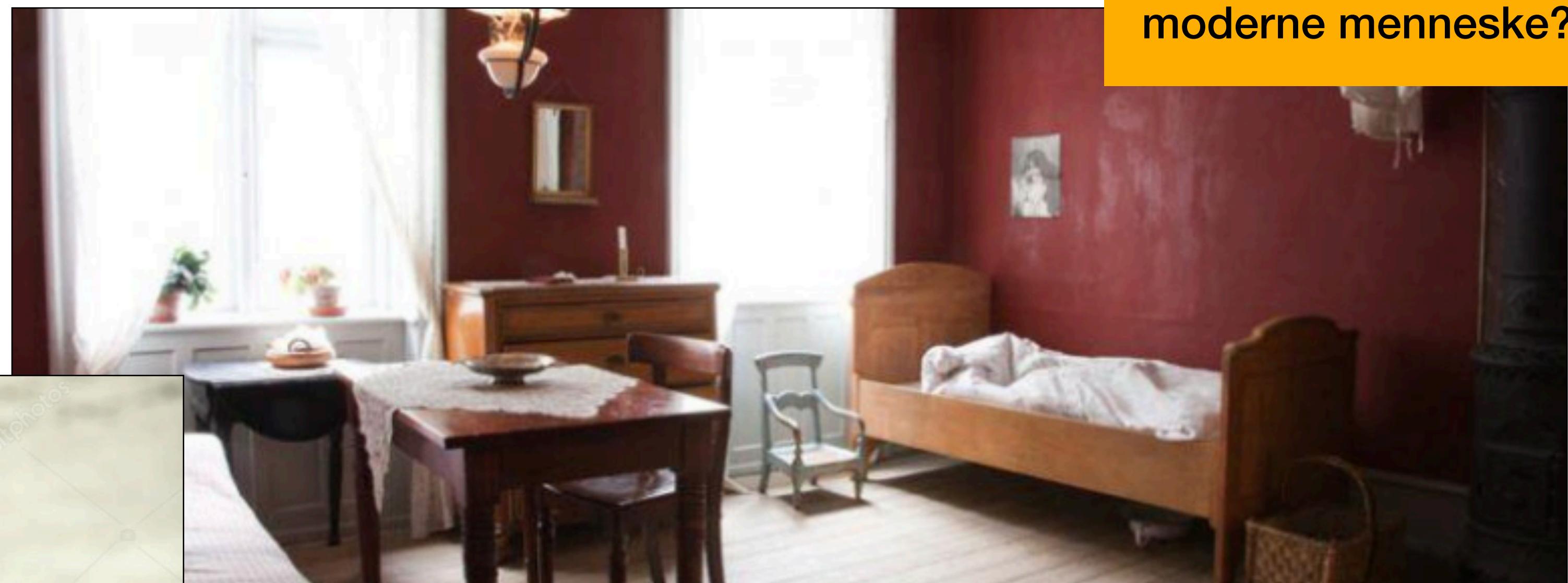
Det er uvist, hvornår sagen skal for retten. Den tidligere Venstreprofil nægter sig skyldig.



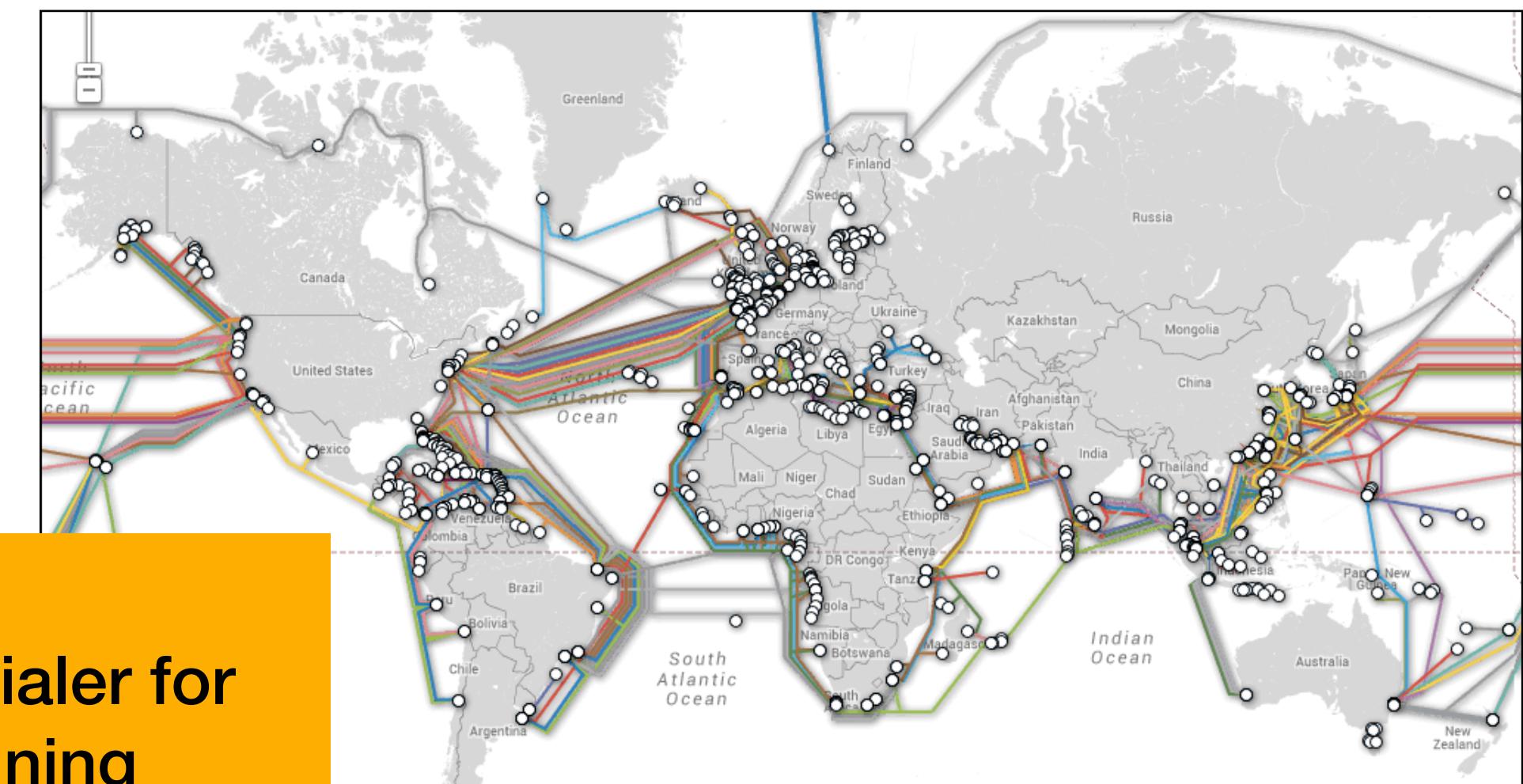
Sagen kommer til at køre som en domsmandssag. Det betyder blandt andet, at anklagemyndigheden ikke vil kræve en fængselsstraf, der er højere end fire år.
(Arkivfoto)
(Foto: © Mads Claus Rasmussen, Ritzau Scanpix)

1915: Behov for det
moderne menneske?

Nye teknologier
muliggør optagelse af
store mængder data



Nye potentialer for
overvågning



Hvad er privatliv?

Privacy definition?

Spinello, R.A. (Miller, Understanding Digital Culture)

- Solitude
 - “... away from others, one could find one’s ‘authentic’ self by escaping from the self of sociability”
- Secrecy
 - “control over the amount of information others can know about oneself”
- Anonymity
 - “A face in a crowd”

Ikke
nødvendigvis
sociale medier

Self-presentation

Front stage

e.g., Instagram uploads, profile information



Dramatic interaction. The user's audience, e.g., followers and 'friends'

Backstage

e.g., Instant messaging

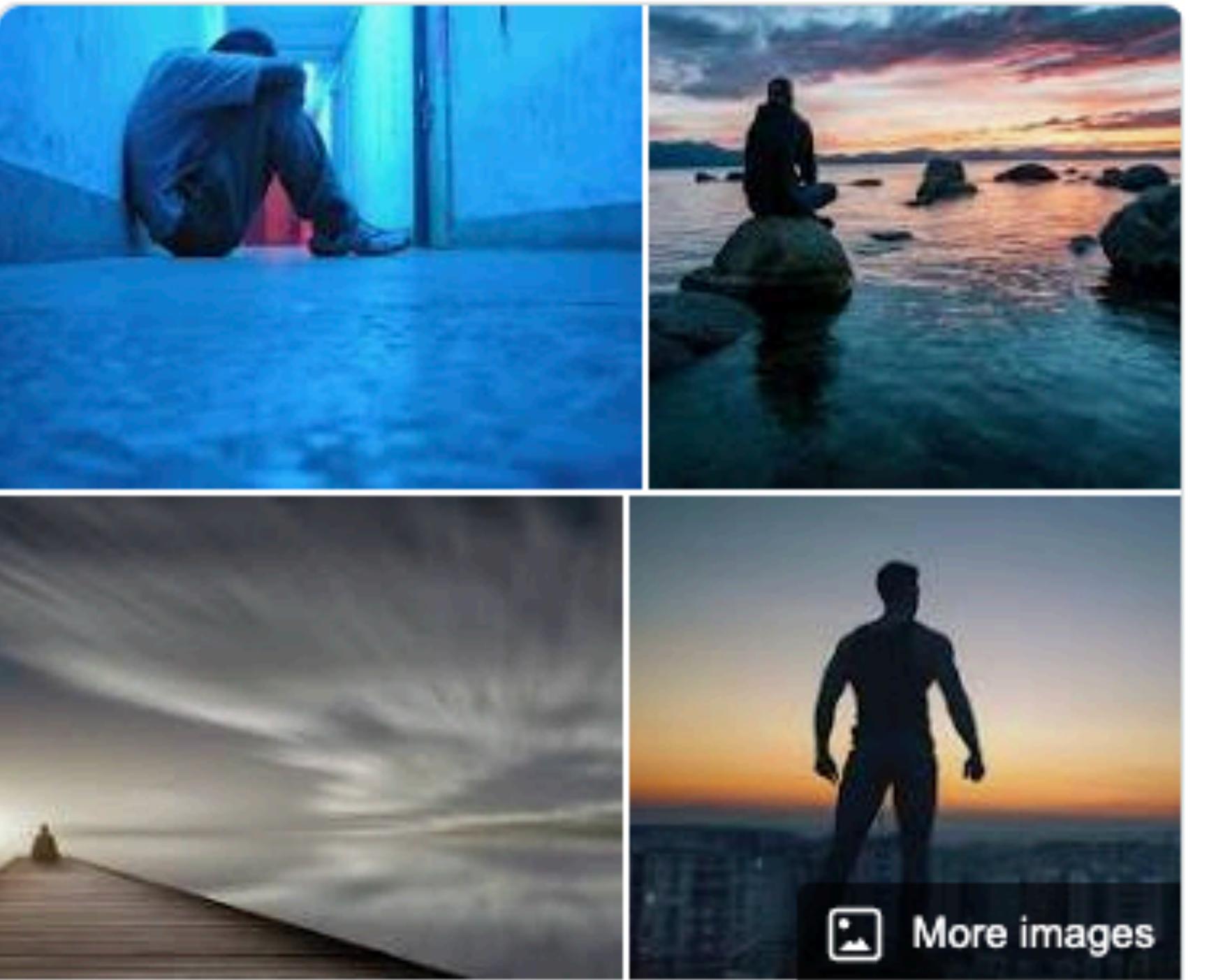


Informal talk and a relaxed role

Boundary

Solitude

Secrecy

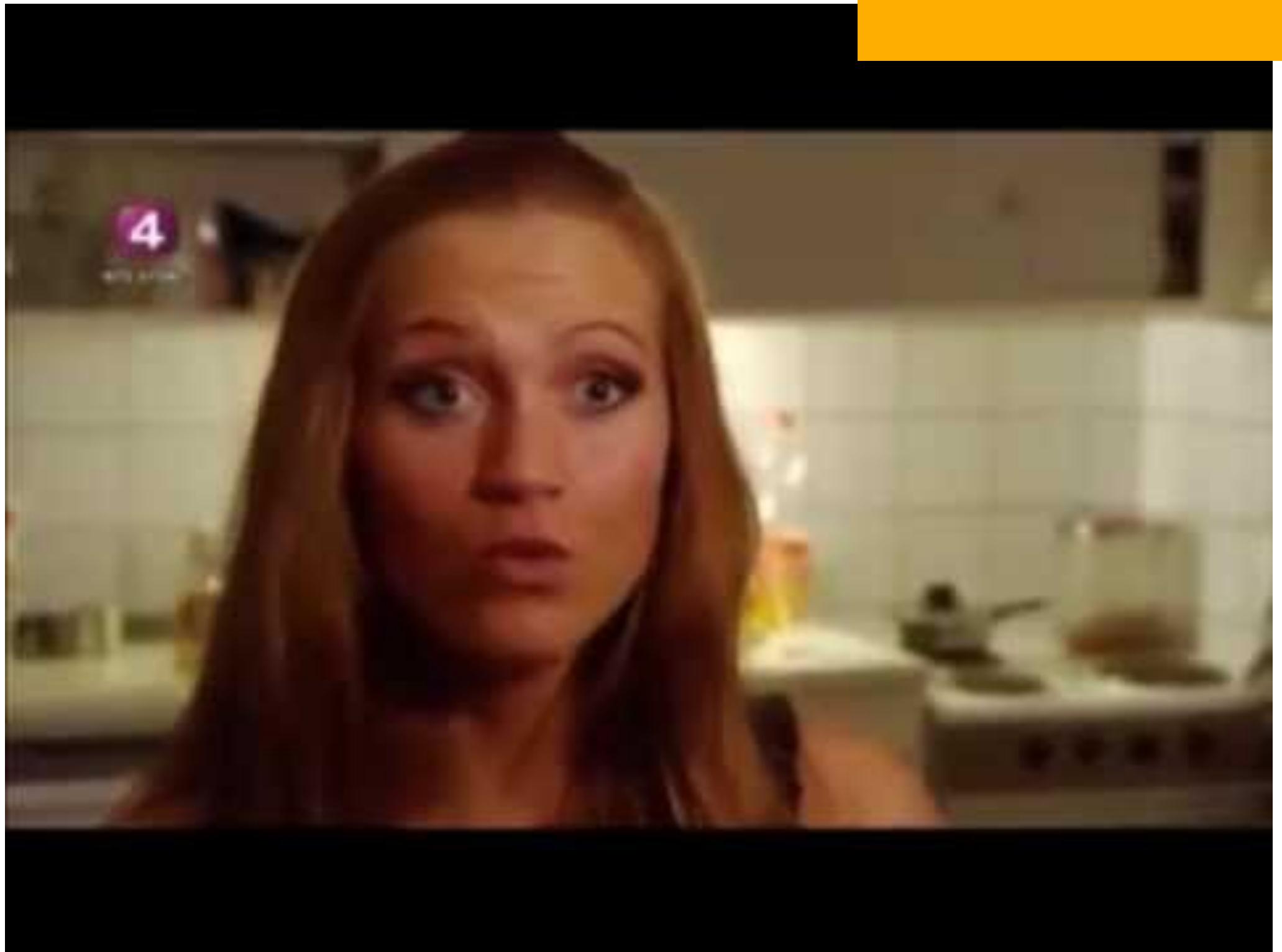


More images

Solitude



Solitude is a state of seclusion or isolation, meaning lack of socialisation. Effects can be either positive or negative, depending on the situation. Short-term solitude is often valued as a time when one may work, think, or rest without disturbance. It may be desired for the sake of privacy. [Wikipedia](#)



Secrecy

Nye forventninger til privatliv

Front-stage/back-stage?



Kommercieliserbart



Anonymitet?



Naomi 😎 H @NaomiH_official · 22h
EVERYONE SHUT THE FUCK UP

I GOT ACCEPTED FOR A NASA INTERNSHIP

158 129 3 447

Homer Hickam @HomerHickam · 3h
Language.

1 5 3

Naomi 😎 H @NaomiH_official · 2h
Suck my dick and balls I'm working at NASA

1 5 65

Homer Hickam @HomerHickam · 2h
And I am on the National Space Council that oversees NASA.

28 1 3



LinkedIn originally had an age minimum of 18. By 2013, the professional networking site had lowered its age floor to 13 in some regions and 14 in the United States, before standardizing it at 16 in 2018. The company wouldn't say how many middle and high schoolers are on the platform. But they aren't hard to find.

<https://www.technologyreview.com/2019/12/27/131123/internet-that-never-forgets-bad-for-young-people-online-permanence/>

Mental Health Discourse on reddit: Self-Disclosure, Social Support, and Anonymity

Munmun De Choudhury

Georgia Institute of Technology

Sushovan De

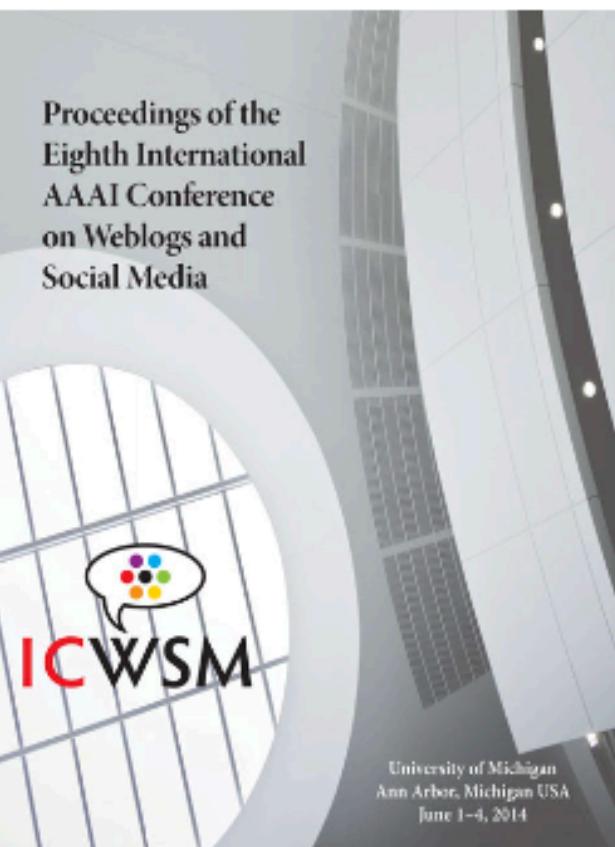
Arizona State University

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1609/icwsm.v8i1.14526>

Keywords: reddit, social media, mental health, social support, anonymity, disclosure, disinhibition

Abstract

Social media is continually emerging as a platform of information exchange around health challenges. We study mental health discourse on the popular social media:reddit. Building on findings about health information seeking and sharing practices in online forums, and social media like Twitter, we address three research challenges. First, we present a characterization of self-disclosure in mental illness communities on reddit. We observe individuals discussing a variety of concerns ranging from the daily grind to specific queries about diagnosis and treatment. Second, we build a statistical model to examine the factors that drive social support on mental health reddit communities. We also develop language models to characterize mental health social support, which are observed to bear emotional, informational, instrumental, and prescriptive information. Finally, we study disinhibition in the light of the dissociative anonymity that reddit's throwaway accounts provide. Apart from promoting open conversations, such anonymity surprisingly is found to gather feedback that is more involving and emotionally engaging. Our findings reveal, for the first time, the kind of unique information needs that a social media like reddit might be fulfilling when it comes to a stigmatized illness. They also expand our understanding of the role of the social web in behavioral therapy.



[PDF](#)

Published

2014-05-16

How to Cite

De Choudhury, M., & De, S. (2014). Mental Health Discourse on reddit: Self-Disclosure, Social Support, and Anonymity. *Proceedings of the International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media*, 8(1), 71-80.
<https://doi.org/10.1609/icwsm.v8i1.14526>

[More Citation Formats](#)

Issue

[Vol. 8 No. 1 \(2014\): Eighth International AAAI Conference on Weblogs and Social Media](#)

Section

Full Papers

Self-Disclosure

Social Support

Anonymity

Hvad er retten til privatliv?

The right to privacy

3. Privacy is a fundamental human right, enshrined in numerous international human rights instruments.¹ It is central to the protection of human dignity and forms the basis of any democratic society. It also supports and reinforces other rights, such as freedom of expression, information and association.
4. Activities that restrict the right to privacy, such as surveillance and censorship, can only be justified when they are prescribed by law, necessary to achieve a legitimate aim, and proportionate to the aim pursued.²
5. As innovations in information technology have enabled previously unimagined forms of collecting, storing and sharing personal data, the right to privacy has evolved to encapsulate State obligations related to the protection of personal data.³ A number of international instruments enshrine data protection principles,⁴ and many domestic legislatures have incorporated such principles into national law.⁵

https://privacyinternational.org/sites/default/files/2017-12/Denmark_PI_UPR%20Stakeholder_submission_FINAL.pdf

Privacy dilemma

“Google’s indiscriminate collection of the personal information of Texans, including very sensitive information like biometric identifiers, will not be tolerated,” Mr. Paxton said in [a statement](#). “I will continue to fight Big Tech to ensure the privacy and security of all Texans.”

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/20/technology/texas-google-privacy-lawsuit.html#:~:text=Ken%20Paxton%2C%20the%20state%20attorney,had%20violated%20Texans'%20privacy%20rights.&text=As%20a%20subscriber%2C%20you%20have,can%20read%20what%20you%20share>.

Google admits collecting Wi-Fi data through Street View cars

German request for data audit reveals the web giant ‘accidentally’ stored payload information from open networks



▲ A Google mapping car with which the web giant admits accidentally collecting wifi data.
Photograph: Ben Birchall/PA

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2010/may/15/google-admits-storing-private-data>

Abstract

Do people really care about their privacy? Surveys show that privacy is a primary concern for citizens in the digital age. On the other hand, individuals reveal personal information for relatively small rewards, often just for drawing the attention of peers in an online social network. This inconsistency of privacy attitudes and privacy behaviour is often referred to as the “privacy paradox”. In this paper, we present the results of a review of research literature on the privacy paradox. We analyse studies that provide evidence of a paradoxical dichotomy between attitudes and behaviour and studies that challenge the existence of such a phenomenon. The diverse research results are explained by the diversity in research methods, the different contexts and the different conceptualisations of the privacy paradox. We also present several interpretations of the privacy paradox, stemming from social theory, psychology, behavioural economics and, in one case, from quantum theory. We conclude that current research has improved our understanding of the privacy paradox phenomenon. It is, however, a complex phenomenon that requires extensive further research. Thus, we call for synthetic studies to be based on comprehensive theoretical models that take into account the diversity of personal information and the diversity of privacy concerns. We suggest that future studies should use evidence of actual behaviour rather than self-reported behaviour.

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167404815001017?casa_token=eEUVhi76QZ8AAAAA:n_I4asxl_habA-FqZcOnPhy9I6VBEm2f_MTF-HXL7cmYMfvL83vW8GJh0_stMIHEqKiYXDPRoA

General Data Protection Regulation

GDPR

GDPR



Data Protection
Officer (DPO)



Compliance



25 May 2018

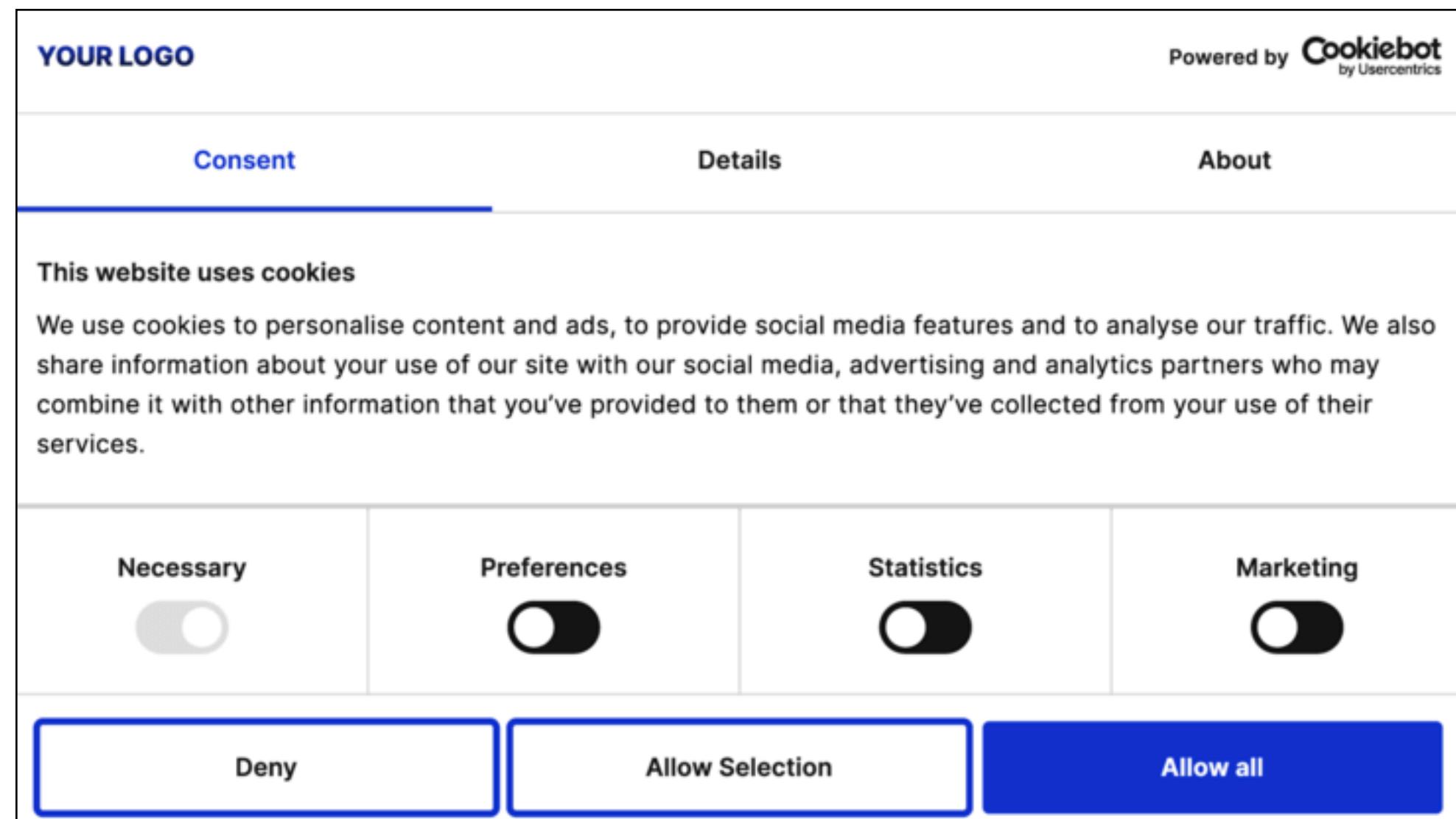


Data Breaches



Personal Data

The EU implemented the General Data Protection Regulation in May 2018. This column examines its impact of it on firm performance. The findings show that companies exposed to the new regulation saw an 8% reduction in profits and a 2% decrease in sales. These adverse performance consequences were primarily borne by small and medium-sized enterprises. In contrast, there is no evidence that large technology companies, such as Facebook and Google, experienced any reductions in either sales or profits.



The data subjects are identifiable if they can be directly or indirectly identified, especially by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or one of several special characteristics, which expresses the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, commercial, cultural or social identity of these natural persons. In practice, these also include all data which are or can be assigned to a person in any kind of way. For example, the telephone, credit card or personnel number of a person, account data, number plate, appearance, customer number or address are all personal data.

Hvorfor er det vigtigt?



I en demokratisk retsstat har borgerne tillid til staten, og alle har ret til en retfærdig rettergang. Logningsdata indsamles ulovligt, men kan alligevel bruges i en straffesag imod dig. Dansk politi kan rejse tiltale og varetægtsfængsle udelukkende på baggrund af hvor de siger at din telefon har været.

Måske er du gået forbi et sted hvor der blev begået en forbrydelse. Politiet får en liste over alle telefoner i området, og så skal du bevise at du ikke var skyldig.

Men du kan ikke bruge det i dit forsvar. Hvis du beviser at din telefon ikke var på gerningsstedet, kan anklageren bruge det som bevis for at du havde planlagt din forbrydelse. Politiet har lettere og hurtigere adgang til dine data, og der er ingen garanti for at de deler data med din forsvarsadvokat.

I teleskandalerne lærte vi at visse teleselskaber ulovligt logger dine sms'ers indhold, og ulovligt dele dem med politiet. Politiet indrømmede også at de i øvrigt har ændret data, uden at sige det til forsvarsadvokater og dommere.

FN's verdensmål nr. 16 handler om at støtte fredelige og inkluderende samfund. Alle skal have adgang til retssikkerhed og samfund skal have effektive, ansvarlige og inddragende institutioner på alle niveauer. Vores retssag er et vigtigt skridt i retning af at opnå dette mål. Vi skaber retspraksis der giver EU's menneskerettigheder direkte virkning i Danmark. Tidligere kunne et simpelt flertal i Folketinget tilslidesætte de fleste rettigheder.

Det standser vi.

<https://ulovliglogning.dk/#butwhy>

Nye danske logningsregler bryder med EU-retten og bliver justeret



Teleselskaber skal gemme oplysninger om, hvem danskerne sms'er med eller ringer til, og hvor og hvornår det er sket. Det kaldes logning. Foto: Colourbox.

DANMARK

FAKTA: Logning er oplysninger om hvem din telefon taler med

Torsdag 3. mar. 2022 kl. 12:25

/ritzau/

Staten pålægger teleselskaber at gemme oplysninger om deres kunder, som politiet kan bruge til opklaring.

<https://avisendanmark.dk/danmark/fakta-logning-er-oplysninger-om-hvem-din-telefon-taler-med-2022-12-9>

<https://menneskeret.dk/nyheder/nye-danske-logningsregler-bryder-eu-retten-justeret>

Why care? Do you?

Loss of “freedom”

Information can be used against you

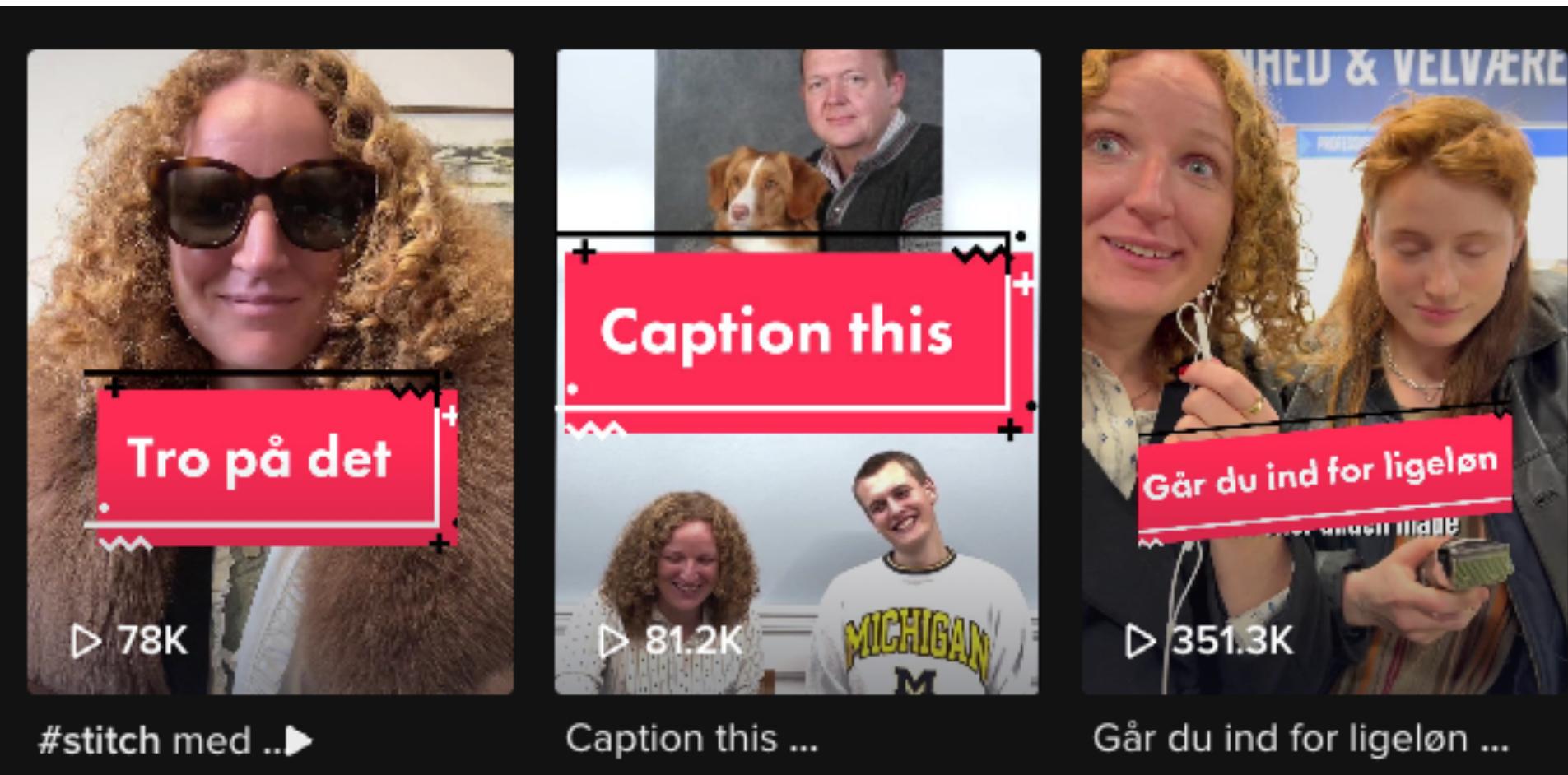
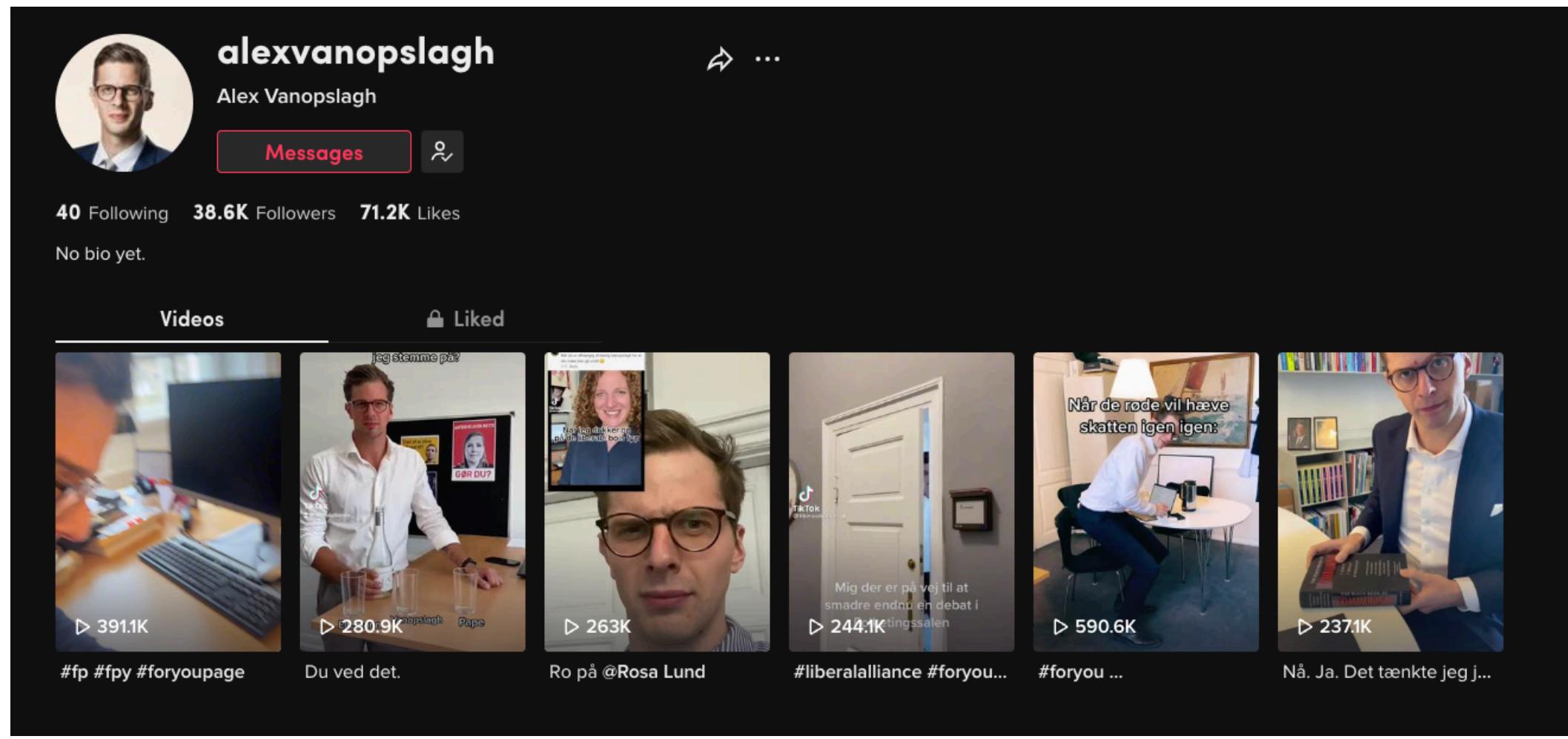
Incorrect data or out of context

Online Public Sphere



**BLACK
LIVES
MATTER**





Online political sphere

Traditional decline

- For the last four decades, many political writers have suggested that the western liberal democratic tradition has been stagnating, as the fundamental institutions of that model (political parties, the established political class, national representative structures) have been largely ineffectual in dealing with the major changes and challenges posed to late-modern nation-states.

Miller, Vincent, Understanding Digital Culture



“New” politics?

Symptoms

- A steady **decline** in voter turnout for all elections
- A **decline** in membership of mainstream political parties
- A trend towards single-issue politics and away from ideologically based discussion and voting
- Professionalism and mediation of politics



New Social Movements

Traditional vs NSM

- NSM classification:
 - Social interest organisations
 - Environmental organisations
 - LGBTQ+ rights
 - Social changes in lifestyle
 - Cultural or identity-related issues
- **Traditional:** Material, economic, ideological i.e distribution of resources
- **NSM:** Decentralised, diffused, networked, fluid membership, transnational i.e: BLM, #metoo



Problemformulering

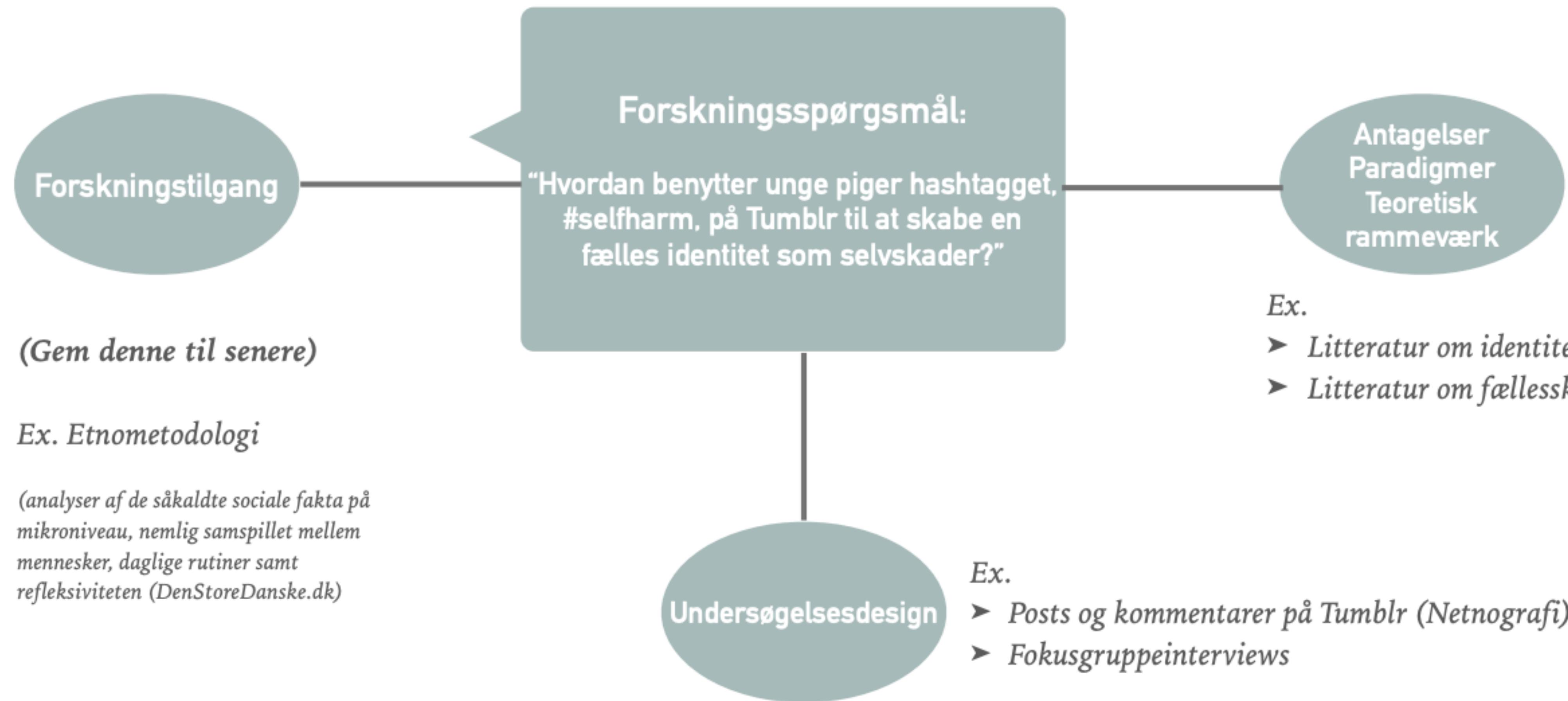
Dårlige problemformuleringer/forskningsspørgsmål

“Hvor mange drenge i Danmark hedder Mikkel?”	Trivielt og kedeligt
“Hvorfor er der færre, der cykler til arbejde, når det regner?”	Kender svaret på forhånd
“Hvad er meningen med livet?”	Kan ikke besvares
“Hvorfor skal min far absolut danse til familiefester?”	Ikke generelt nok
“Hvordan fremstiller unge sig på YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, SnapChat, Tumblr, TikTok, Twitch og Jodel?”	For bredt
“Hvordan udvikler børn deres skriveegenskaber fra 0.-10. klasse?”	Ikke realistisk
“Hvordan er kulturen på Instagram?”	Ikke specifikt nok
“Hvordan oplever børn under 7 år seksuelle overgreb?”	Ikke etisk forsvarligt

Det gode problem/forskningsspørgsmål

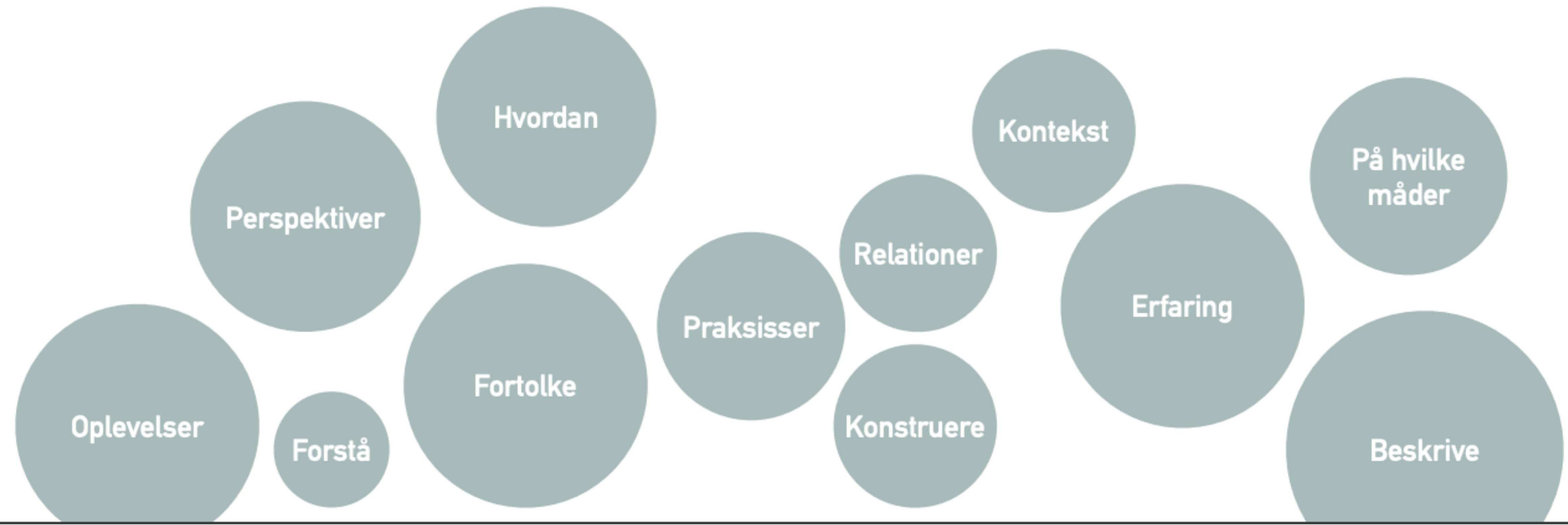
► Tjekliste

Interessant	Skaber ny viden og indsigt
Klart	Forståeligt for en ikke-ekspert
Åbent	Kan ikke besvares ved et simpelt ja eller nek
Realistisk	Er ikke for bredt, men kan besvares inden for kursets rammer
Konkret	Er ikke flertydigt med fare for misforståelser
Neutralt	Indeholder ikke antagelser om svaret
Deskriptivt	Kan indeholde både hvordan, hvorfor og hvad
Empirisk	Besvares ikke blot teoretisk, men også ved empirisk data
Etisk	Skal være etisk forsvarligt



Vokabularium

- *I skal undersøge hvordan noget **erfares / praktiseres / opfattes** ...*
- *Behøver ikke tage udgangspunkt i et **problem**, som I skal løse ... men kan bygge på en **undren eller mangel på viden***



Oversat til dansk:

Jeg undersøger [det empiriske objekt - hvad, hvem, hvor, hvornår] ...

fordi jeg vil finde ud af [problemformulering - hvorfor, på hvilke måder + analytiske nøgleord] ...

for at [motivation for problemformulering og argument for problemets relevans]

“Hvordan benytter unge piger hashtagget, #selfharm, på Tumblr til at skabe en fælles identitet som selvkader?”

“Hvordan diskutes hipsterkulturen på Facebooksiden, Den Visuelle Hipster, og hvilken betydning har det for brugernes selvfremstilling i dette online community?”

“Vi undersøger københavnske fraskilte forældres brug af app'en, Co-Parenting, for at finde ud af, hvordan Co-Parenting skaber og former fraskilte forældres opfattelser af familierelationer for at bidrage til en forståelse af, hvilken rolle digitale medier spiller i moderne familieliv”

Emnefokus

- Har I fokuseret/konkretiseret jeres emne tilstrækkeligt?

Stil spørgsmål til jeres emne

- Identificer delelementer i jeres emne, og hvordan de relaterer til hinanden
- Hvordan er jeres emne en del af et større system?
- Hvordan og hvorfor har jeres emne forandret sig gennem tiden, som noget der har sin egen historie?

Sammensæt et spørgsmål med relevans

- **Trin 1:** Navngiv jeres emne
- **Trin 2:** Tilføj et spørgsmål, som specifiserer noget som du ikke ved eller ikke forstår om dit emne, men gerne vil forstå.
 - *Vi vil studere [...]*
 - *Fordi vi gerne vil finde ud af hvordan [...]*
- **Trin 3:** Motiver jeres spørgsmål
 - *For at hjælpe læseren med at forstå hvordan [...]*

Forskningsspørgsmål

Gennem hvilke praksisser, relationer og normer skaber brugerne af “positive masculinity”- kanalerne på Hustlers University et fælles perspektiv af begrebet positive masculinity?

Arbejdsspørgsmål

- Visse brugere har synligt tilknyttede titler såsom: Professor, Admin, Support Team, Creative & Captain. Hvordan fortolker disse fremhævede deltagere deres privilegier, rolle og ansvar?
- Hvordan bidrager de forskellige kanaler og deres indbyrdes praksisser og fællesskab til billedet af det samlede begreb: Positive Masculinity.
- Hvilke “memes”, ideer, beskedformater, ikonografi og metaforer er prominente og hyppigt optrædende? Hvordan kan de fortolkes ud fra deres kontekst?
- Hvordan adskiller gruppernes billede af positive masculinity fra en kontemporær og konventionel forståelse af begrebet?

