

# Intimate data in Personal Informatics: Tracking, sharing and personal boundaries?

Diana Irmscher

**Abstract—**

**Index Terms**—Fill, In, Your, Own, Keywords

## 1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

In century of digitalization there are many opportunities offered to perceive the self and own life in a different way as before. Self-tracking and quantifying is commonly used. Nowadays many people are engaging in self-tracking their body data. They are tracking the data, and also sharing these with other people, like friends or like-minded people. But there are many different types of data, which we can track. Such data like heartbeat or sleeping pattern does not seem to be too intimate when tracking and sharing, but how about data in intimate relationships and sexual behaviorism? In this work, the tracking and sharing of intimate data from our body or rather about our life will be considered. Therefore, the type of intimate data should be defined at first. What data is perceived as intimate and in what circumstances? Farther it will be investigate why people does tracking intimate data, and what they do with it. With whom do they sharing and discussing their intimate data? And finally, it will be discussed if they over-trust this tracked data and how they perceive these.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

## 3 RELATED WORK

[2] shows an critical analysis of a special type of digital health care device, such as self tracking technologies for tracking and sharing users sexual and reproductive activities and functions. Some of these smart phone apps available in the Apple App Store and also the Google play store are investigated of their sociocultural, ethical and political implications. It is show that such apps emerging ethical and privacy implications, and

In [1] the research is focused on Quantified Relationship (QR). In this work a detailed ethical analysis is provided. They authors found eight core objections to QR and investigated these critical. They found out that despite criticism, the QR tracking technologies can be rated as helpful to support intimate relationships.

## 3.1 Justification

## 3.2 Evaluation

## 4 RESEARCH PLAN

Table 1. Research Plan

Date	Objective
16.04.2018	First Meeting with supervisors, prepare proposal
22.04.2018	Submit final proposal
08.05.2018	Submission of first paper draft
11.05.2018	Submission of 60 sec. presentation
29.05 Sub	

## 5 RISK ANALYSIS

## REFERENCES

- [1] John Danaher, Sven Nyholm, and Brian D. Earp. “The Quantified Relationship”. In: *The American Journal of Bioethics* 18.2 (2018). PMID: 29393796, pp. 3–19. DOI: 10.1080/15265161.2017.1409823. eprint: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/15265161.2017.1409823>. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15265161.2017.1409823>.
- [2] Deborah Lupton. “Quantified sex: a critical analysis of sexual and reproductive self-tracking using apps”. In: *Culture, Health & Sexuality* 17.4 (2015). PMID: 24917459, pp. 440–453. DOI: 10.1080/13691058.2014.920528. eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2014.920528>. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2014.920528>.

---

• Diana Irmscher is studying Media Informatics at the University of Munich, Germany, E-mail: [d.irmscher@campus.lmu.de](mailto:d.irmscher@campus.lmu.de)

• This research paper was written for the Media Informatics Advanced Seminar ‘Advanced Seminar in Media Informatics’, 2018