

Intimate data in relationships: Tracking, sharing and personal boundaries?

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Abstract—Self-tracking has become commonplace in the century of digitalization. People are tracking themselves or rather personal information. Moreover, they are storing and sharing this data.

The Quantifying Self movement has inspired this trend. Today it is possible to track quantifiable data like heartbeat or sleeping pattern, but also “not measurable” data like moods, feelings and behaviors, which have a high intrinsic value. Such tracked data can be highly intimate, e.g. data of sexual and reproductive activities or intimate relationship.

In this work, it is considered why people tracking themselves, and storing and also sharing such intimate data.

Index Terms—self-tracking, self-quantification, personal informatics, intimate data, data ethics, privacy

1 INTRODUCTION

In the century of digitalization there are many opportunities offered to perceive the self and own life in a different way as before. Tracking and quantifying is commonly used. Nowadays many people are engaged in tracking their data. They are tracking and also sharing this information with other people, like friends or like-minded people.

But there are many different types of data, which can be tracked. 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 behaviors?

In this work, the collecting, tracking, storing and sharing of data in intimate relationships is investigated. Therefore, the following questions will be answered by searching for literature and studies in this scientific field:

1. What data is perceived as intimate? In what circumstances?
2. Why do people track intimate data?
3. What do they do with, e.g. tracking, storing, sharing and discussing and with whom?
 - (a) Do they over-trust the tracked data?
 - (b) How do they perceive their tracked data?

For answering of the mentioned above questions a research of literature and studies on collecting and tracking data in intimate relationships is carried out. The answering of the first question is not as easy as it seems. Therefore, several definitions from different source are collected.

2 TERMS OF DEFINITION

In this section the term *intimate* is defined. Due to this it is considered what data is perceived as intimate and in what circumstances?

This question can not be answered easily. The perceiving what is intimate depends on several factors. In general it has to be differentiated in the culture, how a human is perceiving the self and what is shaping the sociocultural live [1]. It is not possible to consider all well-known cultures in this work, therefore the focus is limited on the scrutiny of the western civilization.

In the western civilization privacy takes up a lot of space. Nevertheless, the state of a person in the society is defining the personal

perceiving of privacy and intimate data. And the personal view, as well. These things can not be defined in a few sentences, the topic is too complex and not measurable. For the individual, the perception of intimate data is different.

Due to this, the definition of what is perceived as intimate for people living in the western civilization, will be shown by the following examples. Several work are focused on intimate data in different contexts. Nevertheless, a clear definition of what data is intimate or is what people perceive as intimate is not found. Nonetheless, to give a rough outline some descriptions are summarized in the following.

TODO: list founded definitions; what is perceived as intimate? Focus on relationships

3 LIFE COURSE OF INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

Levy [2] has defined a so called *life course of intimate relationships*. This course includes four conditions of romantic relationships (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. The life course of intimate surveillance

In each of these conditions (potential) partners can use technologies for different purposes.

TODO: Introducing and explaining of conditions...

4 CONSIDERATION OF EACH CONDITION IN LIFE COURSE

TODO: For each state, the results from the individual papers are collected. Further individual distinctions can be derived from this (for instance in B it is to be distinguished between intimate tracking and intimate gamification). The types of possible data collection, tracking and also sharing is to be reported for each condition in life course.

- A** Data collection at the beginning of a relationship, Facebook stalking, potential partner googling, Tinder. In the following: why is this used or why are these data collected, recorded etc. Subsequently, how do people perceive this, influence of data on perception
- B** Categorization in intimate tracking and intimate gamification from Quantified Relationship: example of these apps and tracking devices. What added value do they have in the relationship? What's in it? How do people perceive that (Quantifying, over-trust in numbers).

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- C** *Drafting the role of women at this stage of a relationship: many apps and devices for tracking women (cycle, fertility, etc.).*
- D** *Category intimate surveillance from Quantified Relationship: main emphasis: Tracking the partners in a relationship: acceptable or not by mutual agreement? Does that affect the relationship, or the mutual trust? There is no investigation until now (continue at the end (conclusion, further work)).*

5 RISKS

1. *Quantification (perception and rating of the self and the relationship)*
2. *Trust (unknowingly tracking by intimate partner, over-trust in data only)*
3. *Privacy (risks, current news, data gaps, etc.)*

6 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

7 ACHIEVEMENTS

REFERENCES

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- [2] K. Levy. "Intimate surveillance". In: *Idaho Law Review* 51 (2014). [visited am 23.05.2018], pp. 679 –693. URL: <https://heinonline.org/HOL/P?h=hein.journals/idlr51&i=709>.