

## Familiarize Yourself With Wikipedia as an Editor (Week 4)

This week, we want you to get familiar with and a bit more comfortable with Wikipedia as a platform as we think about not just creating an entry on Digital Self-determination but also, as we think about Wikiversity as a potential home for the resources from the Sprint. So this week's assignment is a light lift that we ask that you do the following.<sup>1</sup>

### Step 1: Create a username on Wikipedia

Use the "Create account" link in the top right corner on the [Wikipedia main page](#). Choose your username with care—you do not have to be identifiable.

### Step 2: Learning about how to engage with Wikipedia as an editor

Especially if you have never used Wikipedia as an editor, these resources would be important to review:

- [Basic Rules of Wikipedia editing](#)
- [Your First Edits Userpages and the Sandbox](#)
- [Adding Citations](#)
- [Adding Images to Articles](#)
- [Creating New Articles](#)

### Step 3: Edit something on Wikipedia

It can (and should) be small and simple. It can be adding citations to an article or providing additional information or cleaning up grammatical issues. The idea is to just give it a try and get familiar with using and engaging with the platform as this will help all of us tremendously as we build out both the Wikipedia entry and develop a living syllabus and resources for [Wikiversity](#).

If you need some examples of such pages try these resources:

- [Wikipedia articles needing copy edit](#)
- [Wikipedia articles in need of updating](#)
- [Pages needing attention](#)

### Step 4: Log it below

When you have completed steps 1-3, enter the information below

Name	Username	Article Edited (Link)	Edits/Changes Made
------	----------	-----------------------	--------------------

<sup>1</sup> The resources for this activity were borrowed from this resource:  
<https://outreachdashboard.wmflabs.org/courses/Strike4BlackLives/editWikipedia4BlackLives>

Temitayo Olofinlua	Mafoya	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=African_literature&amp;action=edit&amp;section=5">https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=African_literature&amp;action=edit&amp;section=5</a>	“The increasing use of the internet has also changed how readers of African literature access content. This has led to the rise of digital reading and publishing platforms like <a href="#">Okadabooks</a> <sup>[1]</sup> ”
Mushtaq, Samreen	Freedom987	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_censorship_in_India">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_censorship_in_India</a>	It was over a year later in February 2021 when access to high speed internet was restored across Jammu and Kashmir. <sup>[138]</sup> This blockade and other frequent internet shutdowns in the region have been termed by a local human rights group as amounting to digital apartheid <sup>[139]</sup> .
Zachary Marcone	Zm2252	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdallah_ibn_Amir#Re-conquest_of_Khorasan">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdallah_ibn_Amir#Re-conquest_of_Khorasan</a>	“After capturing the main forts in <a href="#">Khorasan</a> he sent many columns to various directions into Khorasan in order to prevent the Persians from gathering into a large force.” -> Edited to improve the wording and conciseness of the sentence
Karolina Alama-Maruta	Alamarkama	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Informational_self-determination">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Informational_self-determination</a>	Broadly speaking, the term self-determination also refers to the <a href="#">free choice</a> of one's own acts without external compulsion. <sup>[11]</sup>  (I removed a part of this sentence which incorrectly interpreted the information provided by the cited source.)
Ana Margarida Coelho	Anamargaridacbc	<a href="https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autodetermina%C3%A7%C3%A3o">https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autodetermina%C3%A7%C3%A3o</a> (‘Self-determination’ in	I added a paragraph regarding digital self-determination, because it only related self-determination to

		Portuguese).	colonies.  Translation to English: “Digital self-determination relates to the capacity individuals should have to emancipate themselves in the online environment, being aware of the internet’s pros and cons, its privacy issues, and the sharing of their personal data”.
Carmen Ng	shiroshirushi	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puti_Zhushi">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puti_Zhushi</a>	<b>Puti Zhushi</b> ( <i>Chinese</i> : 菩提祖师), also known as <b>Master Puti</b> , is a character and important figure from the 16th century novel <i>Journey to the West</i> . The figure apparently derives from <i>Subhūti</i> , one of the <i>ten principal disciples</i> of <i>the Buddha</i> . <sup>[1][2]</sup> He was a teacher of <i>Sun Wukong</i> and taught him magical skills including the 72 earthly transformations, immortality and cloud-somersaulting, which allows Wukong to transform into anything and acquire the ability to traverse 108,000 <i>li</i> (Chinese mile) in one somersault, which is roughly 54,000 km. <sup>[3]</sup>  ----- Added the explanation of ‘li’ and linked to its wikipedia page, along with minor grammatical edits.
Eraldo Souza dos Santos	Bzw05	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_disobedience">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_disobedience</a>	Before: <i>Henry David Thoreau</i> popularized the term in the US with his essay <i>Civil Disobedience</i> (...)  After: <i>Henry David Thoreau's</i> essay <i>Resistance to Civil Government</i> , published posthumously as <i>Civil Disobedience</i> , popularized the term in the US (...)
Idil Kula	Mayazarya	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alevism">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alevism</a>	How the two minorities relate is disputed. According to scholar Marianne Aringberg-Laanatza, "the Turkish Alevis... do not relate themselves in any way to the Alawites in Syria." <sup>[36]</sup>

			----- Added citation and replaced the citation needed label with a <a href="#">verifiable resource</a> .
Constanza Vidal	Constianna	<a href="https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santo_Domingo_(Chile)">https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santo_Domingo_(Chile)</a>	Fixed punctuation and conciseness, and removed non-neutral descriptions of the town.
Nanditha Narayanam oorthy	Naramoor91	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surveillance_capitalism">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surveillance_capitalism</a>	Also in 2020, the <b>COVID pandemic</b> presented a new avenue for surveillance capitalism through electronic and <b>biometric contact tracing, particularly in the Global South</b> . The Centers for Disease Control Prevention (CDC) - > Added biometric contact tracing and the word Global South. + Minor edits on this sentence - Numerous organizations have <b>been working towards free speech</b> . (Additions and edits in Bold)
Areej Mawasi	UntitledSD	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baq_a_al-Gharbiyye#British_Mandate">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baq_a_al-Gharbiyye#British_Mandate</a>	Added the following:  Older generation from the village says that in this attack men from the village were arrested, led by a group of women, women and children walked to the camp and threw stones and rocks towards the camp to free those who were arrested.
Hillary McLauchlin	HMEdits	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shawn_the_Sheep">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shawn_the_Sheep</a>	Edited intro paragraph (deleted extra words and reformatted dates so that they match Wikipedia's style).
Mary Rhauline Torres	CaptainMOM vel	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangaldan#Local_Government">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangaldan#Local_Government</a>	Added Municipal Mayor and added source.
JB Scherrer	Jb.scherrer	<a href="https://fr.wikipedia.org/">https://fr.wikipedia.org/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">30 janvier 2021 à</a></li> </ul>

		wiki/Burakumin	<a href="#">09:43 diff hist</a> +54 <a href="#">Burakumin</a> J'ai indiqué la date de publication. actuelle <a href="#">Balise</a> : <a href="#">Éditeur visuel</a>
Kyle Chan	kylechanpols	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021_Hong_Kong_electoral_reform">https://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/2021_Hong_Kong _electoral_reform</a>	Added one sentence describing one potential problem of the new reform:  The <a href="#">single non-transferable vote</a> system will also require voters to coordinate among themselves which candidate they should elect among the same bloc, leading to coordination problems <sup>[38]</sup> .

## Additional Wikipedia Resources

Useful short-pieces

- [Editing a Wikipedia Page – Beginners guide \(PDF\)](#)
- [What's Where on a Wiki page \(PDF\)](#)
- [Wikipedia Editing Checklist \(PDF\)](#)
- [Wiki markup cheatsheet \(PDF\)](#)
- ["Pictures for beginners" – Editing Wikimedia Commons \(PDF\)](#)
- uploading pictures: [Upload Wizard](#), [#VisibleWikiWomen Upload Wizard](#)
- [Building a Biography – simplified \(PDF\)](#)
- [Building a Brilliant Page \(PDF\)](#)

Advance resources for editing Wikipedia

- [Editing Tutorial](#)
- [Editing and Contributing to Wikipedia \(Cornell\)](#)
- [Writing better articles for Wikipedia](#)
- [Editing Wikipedia Brochure \(PDF\)](#)
- [Editing Wikipedia articles: Biographies \(PDF\)](#)
- [Adding Citations](#)
- [How to Use Talk Pages](#)
- [Guidelines for Talk Pages](#)
- [Evaluating Wikipedia Brochure \(PDF\)](#)



# Bibliography Assignment (Week 2)

## Introduction

**Due:** By 12pm (EDT/Boston time) on Tuesday, March 30th.

Can you believe that Wikipedia has no entry on Digital Self-Determination? We think we can address this! Wikipedia is [not a place of original research](#), so let's first explore the literature and determine if there is enough to create an entry.

This week you will explore research on Digital Self-Determination. You can do this in a variety of ways. Consider reviewing the references cited by the various articles from this week's sprint or review Google Scholar outputs for "[Digital self determination](#)."

You might also explore Wikipedia entries of similar concepts to see if they cite articles that are relevant. For instance, Wikipedia has articles on [self-determination](#), [e-democracy](#), [digital rights](#), and [electronic colonialism](#). Do the resources here provide any clearer insight into this concept we're exploring? How do these concepts differ from digital self-determination?

While we encourage examining scholarly materials, we also realize there are other places that might have rich information and substantial discourse on this topic. Therefore, you might look for other instances where there is a strong discussion on the matter or where people are writing or talking about the subject matter in a professional and valuable manner. This could include more journalistic pieces, round-table discussions by public figures, government websites or documents and the like.

## Each Entry should include:

- Student Name
- Article Citation (APA Formatting)
- Type of Source: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary - for more help [consult the NOR Wikipedia page](#) --do your best if you're unsure and mention if you're uncertain
- 3-5 sentence summary that particularly focuses on how the article advances the discussion of Digital Self-Determination
- Optional commentary: a sentence or two reflecting on how this citation and the concepts it discusses relates to other articles or digital self determination.
- Permissions: One of the following

- Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter
- Yes, you can use my summary for the finished output (if relevant) BUT not as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter.
- Yes, you can use my summary as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter but not for the finished product.
- I would prefer you did not use any of my summary for anything related to the Research Sprint other than helping others in knowing what the article covers.

## About this Process

**Challenge 1:** Whenever we are all working on the same thing and adding to a document, there is a chance for confusion and overlap. To prevent this, we STRONGLY encourage you to claim articles first and then develop your annotations.

**Solution:** To claim an article, you will want to add items #1 & #2 from the “Each Entry should include” section into the Annotated Bibliography in the proper alphabetical place (e.g. if your Author’s last name is Shen, it should be placed after an article whose last name is Myar.) This will make it easier for everyone to know who is covering what.

**Challenge 2:** We recognize that access to databases might be quite challenging to access for many of us depending on our institutional access.

**Solution:** Please get all article requests to Lance Eaton ([leaton@law.harvard.edu](mailto:leaton@law.harvard.edu)) & Sidharth Chauhan for ones you cannot access through your own institutions as soon as possible. Keep in mind that if they can get access to the article, it still might be a 24-48 hour turn around (especially if on the Saturday). You might also use the Slack workspace to see if folks can help one another.

**Challenge 3:** Many of us may find the articles that others discover to be of genuine personal interest.

**Solution:** We ask, where possible that you add the article in PDF format to this [OneDrive Folder](#) for others to check out. If you run into some trouble adding it to OneDrive, email it as an attachment to [leaton@law.harvard.edu](mailto:leaton@law.harvard.edu) and Lance will add it for you.

When adding the article, please follow this format when naming your file: [Primary Author/First Author’s Last Name] - [Article Title Before the Colon].



Here is an example. The following citation would be a file name of: "Bodo - Can scholarly pirate libraries bridge the knowledge access gap"

Bodó, B., Antal, D., & Puha, Z. (2020). [Can scholarly pirate libraries bridge the knowledge access gap?](#) An empirical study on the structural conditions of book piracy in global and European academia. *PloS one*, 15(12), e0242509.

**Challenge 4:** Does it all have to be academic articles or books/book chapters?

**Solution:** No. We encourage the use of government websites, investigative journalism, and talks by public figures/experts/policy analysts, etc. However, we ask that you find at least one academic source to contribute at the very least.

### **Recommend Resources to Find Relevant Material**

Use this section if you have strong recommendations of journals, websites, authors, etc. You may end up finding and using 1-3 articles from a particular journal but there might be more and so let other folks know what other useful resources they can also look at.

**Student name:** Karolina Alama-Maruta

Journals:

- [Internet Policy Review](#)
- [International Data Privacy Law | Oxford Academic \(oup.com\)](#)
- [Philosophy & Technology | Home \(springer.com\)](#)
- [Journal of Information Science: SAGE Journals \(sagepub.com\)](#)
- [Computer Law & Security Review | Journal | ScienceDirect.com by Elsevier](#)

Also, for some inspiration and snowballing, see:

- [Publications | HIIG](#)
- [Data & Society](#) (many resources on algorithmic bias, digital colonialism and social risks posed by technology)
- [OII | Research \(ox.ac.uk\)](#)
- [Privacy International](#)
- [The Markup](#)

## Annotated Bibliography

You can copy and paste this template

**Student Name:** [Last, First]

**Resource Citation:** [APA format]

**Type of Resource:** [Primary, Secondary, Tertiary]

**Summary:** [brief]

**Optional commentary:** [here]

**Permissions:**

Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

Yes, finished output only

Yes, Sprint Newsletter only

No, prefer you did not use.

**Resource Citation:** [A/66/359 General Assembly Document](#). (2011)

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** Letter dated 12 September 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of China, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security) Russia, China, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan called for the international deliberations within the United Nations framework on the basic principles of responsible use of ICTs. The Code insisted on compliance with the UN Charter and universally recognized norms governing international relations protecting sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**Optional commentary:** An important view on the state level of digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Demidov, Leonid

**Resource Citation:** Alcantara C. & Dick C., Decolonization in a Digital Age: Cryptocurrencies and Indigenous Self-Determination in Canada, 2017, Canadian Journal of Law and Society / Revue Canadienne Droit et Société

**Type of Resource:** [Secondary]

**Summary:** In order to question the relevance of digital currencies to promote self-determination of indigenous communities, the authors study the case of MazaCoin in Canada.

**Optional commentary:** As written in conclusion of the article, the purpose is “to provide a starting point for thinking about the possibility of using digital currencies as a tool for increasing Indigenous autonomy and self-determination in Canada”. Therefore, many aspects are still unclear.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Scherrer, Jean-Baptiste

**Resource Citation:** [ALERT: FINFISHER CHANGES TACTICS TO HOOK CRITICS](#). Access Now Report (2018).

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This report by the NGO Access Now investigates how German surveillance technology is covertly exported to authoritarian regimes. These regimes then use that technology to infiltrate protesters’ cellphones – by creating a replica of the social networking website used to organize the protests – and spy on them. It becomes clear how digital self-determination can also be a question of arms export control of so-called “dual use software”.

**Personal Commentary:** Pursuant to a criminal complaint launched by the Berlin-based NGO Society for Civil Rights (“Gesellschaft für Freiheitsrechte”), which was based on this report, FinFisher’s business premises were raided by the German police due to a suspicion of illegal arms exports. (see report: <https://www.dw.com/en/police-carry-out-raids-linked-to-german-spyware-firm-finfisher/a-55270507>). The full text of the criminal complaint can be found here (only in German, unfortunately): <https://freiheitsrechte.org/export-von-uberwachungssoftware/>

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Christian Thönnies

**Resource Citation:** Adjei, J. K., Adams, S., Mensah, I. K., Tobbin, P. E., Odei-Appiah, S. (2020). *Digital Identity Management on Social Media: Exploring the Factors That Influence Personal Information Disclosure on Social Media*, Sustainability. Vol. 12: 9994.

**Type of Resource:** Not sure

**Summary:** The emergence of social media platforms as a primary medium for societal discourse is increasingly raising digital identity management challenges like information privacy preservation and maintenance of user reputation. This study explored the key factors that influence how users engage on social media platforms and their information disclosure behaviors through the lenses of information privacy and self-determination theories.

**Optional commentary:** The pictorial inputs / infographics are relevant and sum up/clarify the text in a great way. Interesting cultural perspective, as the study analyses 250 respondents from tertiary institutions in Ghana, and 8 focus group discussions comprising 86 participants.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Coelho, Ana Margarida

**Resource Citation:** Aho, B., & Duffield, R. (2020). [Beyond surveillance capitalism: Privacy, regulation and big data in Europe and China](#). *Economy and Society*, 49(2), 187–212.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The paper takes a comparative approach in examining the historical background, key features and implications of two key big data policies: the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) adopted by the European Union and the social credit system (SCS) adopted by China. It argues that each underscores a distinct conceptualization of data and individuals, and represents a concrete governance step taken in response to the proliferation of data surveillance infrastructures and the logic of 'surveillance capitalism' put forward by scholar Shoshana Zuboff. The paper argues while the E.U. attempts to reactively limit the power of surveillance capitalism with the GDPR, China proactively embraces its logics for further state use, putting Europe and China on contrasting paths of socio-economic development in the age of big data.

**Optional commentary:** While the paper does not directly focus on the individual-level dimensions of digital self-determination, its comparative view of government policies related to surveillance infrastructure is strongly relevant to the various models of digital architecture in which individuals, and their exercising of autonomy, are embedded in. The paper can serve as a reference on how different governments may seek to define the relationship between the individual and the digital as a product of its political ethos and historical path, and enrich our cross-cultural research on digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Ng, Carmen

**Resource Citation:** Anderson, B. (2006). *Imagined Communities*. United Kingdom: Verso.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** In one of the most influential scholarly works on nationalism, Benedict Anderson proposes a theory explaining the emergence of nations and nation-states in the 19th and 20th centuries. Anderson argues that "nations" are socially constructed by communities of people. Central to the emergence of national identity is what Anderson describes as "print capitalism." Print capitalism involves the publication of newspapers, books, and other media in the vernacular language of a region and addressed to the individuals inhabiting said region.

**Optional commentary:** Although it's not directly related to digital self determination, I believe that Anderson's highly-influential work on nationalism is relevant to our discussion. According to Anderson, the development of mass produced print media had a major impact on the development of individual identities around the globe. Thus, the way in which we communicate and interact with each other altered the way we perceive ourselves within a larger community. I believe that the digitalization of society may have a commensurate impact on human identity in the 21st century. To gain a better understanding of the changes within our own society it's important to reflect on how historical changes in communication affected identity and the self. Anderson's work prompts several questions. How will digitalization affect individual identity? Will digitalization strengthen or weaken national identities? How will digitalization influence

the way we identify with the communities of people around us? How one identifies her/himself also affects that person's autonomy and ability to make decisions for themselves.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Marccone, Zachary

**Resource Citation:** Ávila Pinto, R. (2018). ["Digital Sovereignty or Digital Colonialism? New Tensions of Privacy, Security and National Policies."](#) *Sur: International Journal on Human Rights* 27, 15-27.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This article identifies and characterizes new forms of "digital colonialism" enhanced by governments' and corporations' growing collection of personal data. By adopting a human rights framework to analyze the problem, the author describes the ways in which digital colonialism infringes upon privacy rights. It eventually offers a series of policy recommendations on the regional, national, and community levels to restore "digital sovereignty." By drawing on Dan Schiller's work, the author connects digital sovereignty to "democratic self-government."

**Optional commentary:** The article brings together a series of concepts belonging to the semantic field of the research sprint's theme: digital colonialism, digital sovereignty, technological sovereignty, technological autonomy, and democratic self-government. Moreover, it offers, beyond a more theoretical analysis of the topic, a series of concrete policy recommendations. Finally, it is available in three different languages (English, Portuguese, and Spanish).

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Souza dos Santos, Eraldo

**Resource Citation:** Belli Luca. BRICS Countries to Build Digital Sovereignty. In *CyberBRICS: Cybersecurity Regulations in the BRICS Countries*. Springer. January 2021.

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**Summary:** This article draws attention to digital sovereignty as it affects BRICS nations. By focusing on the challenges of data collection and processing, as well as the digital rights atmosphere of the different countries, Belli shows how interwoven the issues of cybersecurity and internet policy are.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Temitayo Olofinlua

**Article Citation:** Blum-Ross, Livingstone (2017). Sharenting: parent blogging and the boundaries of the digital self, *Popular Communication*, 2016, Vol 15 (2), p.110-125

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The paper investigates the blogger parent's motivations which involves much relational self-representation and the concerns emerging from sharing of children's lives in detail. The authors touch upon the very important point 'transfer of digital self-determination' which is a kind of digital self separation in terms of autonomy and

agency in between children and parents. Besides these issues, the authors also point to the commercial aspects of sharenting, the children's right to privacy, safety and children data security.

**Optional commentary:** The satisfaction of the parents' need to be represented online in relational context, to be supported by communities alike generally is contesting the right to privacy of others that are in the surrounding circle of blogger parents and their children. In short one can say there are contested interest of privacy and the representation of the relational self. It can lead to a decrease/ manipulation in the actions performed by young children with a fear of being presented in digital without an 'ask'.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Kula, Idil

**Resource Citation:** Bozdag, E., & Van Den Hoven, J. (2015). Breaking the filter bubble: democracy and design. *Ethics and information technology*, 17(4), 249-265.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The authors review different conceptions of democracy (liberal, deliberative, republican/contestatory, agonistic/inclusive) and the implications of "filter bubbles" (the reduced availability of divergent opinions/realities that we encounter online as a consequence of personalization algorithms) for each of them. They argue that the current set of tools and algorithms that tech designers have adopted to guard against filter bubbles reflect the values upheld by some models of democracy (e.g., liberal democracy's emphasis on self-determination), but not *all* models of democracy (e.g., the agonistic model's call for the inclusion of minorities in the public debate.)

**Optional commentary:** The authors' review of a variety of conceptions of democracy echoes our discussions around the need to arrive at a definition of self-determination that reflects the needs of diverse groups, or even have different definitions for each group.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Vidal Bustamante, Constanza

**Resource Citation:** Bodó B. Mediated trust: A theoretical framework to address the trustworthiness of technological trust mediators. *New Media & Society*. July 2020.

doi:[10.1177/1461444820939922](https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444820939922)

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This article introduces the new theoretical concept of *technology-mediated trust* to analyze the role of complex techno-social assemblages in trust production and distrust management. It first explains how trust as a fundamental societal value has been undergoing a crisis due to increasing globalization and digitalisation. Then, it focuses on this digital intermediation operating on a planetary scale, which tends to replace the logics of (institutional/interpersonal) trust, with this technologically-mediated trust. The article ends with putting in question the presumptions of automatically trusting these mediators, which perpetuate the myth of achieving objective knowledge through datafication and pure technological tools. The

conclusion is that at best, it is impossible to establish the trustworthiness of trust mediators, and that at worst, we have no reason to trust them.

**Optional commentary:** The author's new theoretical concept of "technologically mediated trust" accurately pinpoints a horizontal, cross-cutting, underlying issue of the abundant digitalisation and technological intermediation that permeates our daily activities. It questions the limits of that trust-production in a data-driven society and questions the positivist tendencies with which we approach all technological tools.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Giannopoulou, Alexandra

**Resource Citation:** Budd, B., Midzain-Gobin, L., Gabel, C., & Goodman, N. (2019). Digital Democracy and Self-Determination: Lessons from First Nations in Canada. *Digitization & Challenges to Democracy*. McMaster University: Institute on Globalisation and the Human Condition, pp. 14-18.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** Digital technologies have been known to transform the way in which political and governance issues are dealt with across the globe. This article looks into the ways in which these tools have shaped political mobilisation for the marginalised First Nations in Canada who have suffered through a long history of exclusion and disempowerment. The authors argue that even though these communities have been drawn to online voting in their exercise of digital self-determination and to increase their political participation, yet it must not be seen as a revolutionary panacea but could very well be reinforcing the power hierarchies of the settler-colonial projects. So long as colonial power relations remain with centralising tendencies, technological advent in itself cannot result in transformative change but needs to challenge such reproduction of colonial power.

**Optional commentary:** This article turns our attention specifically to the issues that marginalised communities face, even as digital tools have the potential to increase political participation and transform governance structures. The idea is to ensure that their experiences are not further invisibilised in discussions around digital rights. Also, it is important to understand this role of technology critically, to be cognisant of the structures in place that may actually end up hampering digital self-determination even as they claim otherwise as they have the potential to use these mediums to further centralise power and disempower the communities.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Mushtaq, Samreen

**Article Citation:** Buitelaar, Hans (2017). Post-mortem privacy and informational self-determination, *Ethics and information technology*, 2017, Vol.19 (2), p.129-142

**Type of Resource:** Secondary (Journal Article)

**Summary:** The article examines if "informational self-determination" has validity in the postmortem context. It explores whether a post-mortem digital presence is entitled to privacy so that ante-mortem individuals can control the data flow of their "digital remains," such as social network profiles. While European privacy laws do not support

this, the author argues that an individual has an interest in protecting information after death, in view of the increasingly networked society and noting the intrinsic value of human dignity.

**Optional commentary:** The paper explores the ethical bases of a privacy right for an individual's post-mortem data. I think this can be an important part of the discussion of digital self-determination to determine the end point (termination) of an individual's digital rights or duties.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Torres, Mary Rhauline

**Article Citation:** Buitelaar, JC (2018). Child's best interest and informational self-determination: what the GDPR can learn from children's rights. *International data privacy law*, 2018-11-01, Vol.8 (4), p.293-308

**Type of Resource:** Secondary (Journal Article)

**Summary:** The article suggests that the principle of dynamic self determinism – where as children mature (evolving capacities), they can contribute to the outcome of a decision about their situation, and allows them to revise these decisions made for them – could be a solution to the tension between protecting children and empowering them and allows children to develop their digital identity. In developing the concept of informational privacy for children, the author emphasizes the notion of the best interest of the child. It discusses online privacy protection in view of the CRC and the GDPR: that the CRC's right to privacy as a right to informational privacy, granting children the "opportunity to experiment in using information in order to develop their own identity," while the GDPR sets the minimum age of 16 to no longer need parental consent, and the right to be forgotten. On the minimum age (regardless of individual capacities), the paper argues that it is not helpful for children's self-determinism. Finally, the author suggests the use of the principle of fairness in processing children's data.

**Optional commentary:** Children's data are increasingly captured online, through parents, the school environment, and the children themselves, the paper provides for rubrics to determine where digital self-determination starts and how to enhance and protect self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Torres, Mary Rhauline

**Article Citation:** Brkan, M. (2019). Do algorithms rule the world? Algorithmic decision-making and data protection in the framework of the GDPR and beyond, *International Journal of Law and Information Technology*, 2019, 27, 91-121.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the provisions of the General Data Protection Regulation and the Directive on Data Protection in Criminal Matters in the field of algorithmic data processing, including profiling and automated decision-making in the age of Big Data, and discusses a much-debated question on



whether data subjects should be granted with a right to explanation of the automated decision. Also, the author aims to address the further concerns on the scope of transparency of such algorithmic data processing and the manner of presenting this information to the individuals.

**Optional commentary:** This article seeks to find the most efficient ways of reconciliation of the potential right to explanation with the existing transparency requirement, which are the significant elements of the discussion on digital privacy, digital autonomy, informational self-determination, and in consequence - digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Article Citation:** Cannataci, J. A. (2008). *Lex Personalitatis & technology-driven Law, Script, Volume 5, Issue 1, April 2008.*

<https://www.um.edu.mt/library/oar/bitstream/123456789/17704/1/OA%20%20-%20%20Lex%20Personalitatis%20%26%20Technology-driven%20Law.pdf>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This article presents a sketch of the international legal landscape in the field of identity, privacy, data protection and more generally, human rights associated with the digital sphere of human existence. The author focuses on formulating a broad concept of the right to personality ("*lex personalitatis*") and draws the distinction between the postulated *lex personalitatis* and the concept of personality rights as understood in many of the Common Law countries. He refers to the seminal decision of the German Federal Constitutional Court establishing the right to informational self-determination, and its consequences for the further developments in the field of rights concerning the position of the individual in the digital space.

**Optional commentary:** This short text stresses the importance of taking a broader stance on the issues associated with digital identity, privacy and data protection, and its importance for protecting the society on both individual and collective level. In my opinion, it is a valuable voice in the discussion over the scope of digital self-determination and the rights it should entail.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Resource Citation:** Carroll, S. R., Garba, I., Figueroa-Rodríguez, O. L., Holbrook, J., Lovett, R., Materechera, S., Parsons, M., Raseroka, K., Rodriguez-Lonebear, D., Rowe, R., Sara, R., Walker, J. D., Anderson, J., & Hudson, M. (2020). The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance. *Data Science Journal*, 19, 43. <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2020-043>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** A review of a series of principles developed by a network of nation-state based Indigenous data sovereignty networks and individuals to protect Indigenous rights and interests in Indigenous data while supporting ethical uses of data. These are the 'CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance' (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, and Ethics), which are people- and purpose-oriented, reflecting

the crucial role of data in advancing innovation, governance, and self-determination among Indigenous Peoples.

**Optional commentary:** Links digital self-determination to Indigenous self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Guarna, Tomás

**Article Citation:** Chinmayi A. (2021). Facebook's Faces, *Harvard Law Review Forum*, 2021 Vol 35 (forthcoming)

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** Stating the strains of the Trump Ban, the paper illuminates the way Facebook interacts with states and publics. The recently established Oversight Board and human rights teams are also on stake within the discussion of legitimization of decision making processes of the platform. Moreover, the author insists that the user profile of such big online content intermediaries shouldn't be seen as homogenous as there are so many incidents and contradictory moments between the online platforms and media, political parties and identity based groups such as race, ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation. To the extent of those interactions between Facebook and variety of publics, the paper sheds light into the online representation of such marginalized groups /non-influential and weak publics - especially the attitude Facebook had once in the Rohingya genocide.

**Optional Commentary:** As such, when the digital representation of vulnerable groups are left to the decisions of certain online content intermediaries, it is safe to assume that these kinds of situations have some instances on digital self-determination. Furthermore, both the internal mechanisms of such platforms and also local laws and government policies behind the suspending of accounts and the removal of content are also related to the issues of both digital self-representation and digital self-determination to some extent.

**Permission:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Kula, Idil

**Resource Citation:** Coleman, D. Digital Colonialism: The 21st Century Scramble for Africa through the Extraction and Control of User Data and the Limitations of Data Protection Laws, 24 MICH. J. RACE & L. 417 (2019). Available at:

<https://repository.law.umich.edu/mjrl/vol24/iss2/6>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This article emphasises the new scramble for Africa; this time by leading data companies in the world. It raises the questions: what happens in a world where there are lean policies guiding data? By examining the data protection laws in Kenya, the author shows what needs to be done for a policy to protect its people.

**Permissions:** Yes, for both finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Temitayo Olofinlua

**Resource Citation:** [The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime \(the Budapest Convention\)](#) (2001)

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** The Budapest Convention is arguably the closest multilateral agreement to the potential universal cyber treaty. It was open for signatures on November 23, 2001 and entered into force on July 1, 2004. The treaty is open for signature for the member States of the Council of Europe and for accession by other non-member States. While initiated by a regional organization, it has a potential of becoming a universal instrument. It is the first international treaty dedicated to harmonize member state's national legislations addressing cybercrimes. The principle objective of the Convention is to harmonize the domestic criminal law on offenses committed via Internet and other networks; to provide authority necessary for the investigation and prosecution of such offences for the national criminal procedural law; and to ensure a timely and effective legal cooperation between member states concerning cybercrime.

**Optional commentary:** An important view on the state level of digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Demidov, Leonid

**Resource Citation:** Davis, N. R., Vossoughi, S., & Smith, J. F. (2020). Learning from below: A micro-ethnographic account of children's self-determination as sociopolitical and intellectual action. *Learning, Culture and Social Interaction*, 24, 100373.

**Type of Resource:** Journal Article

**Summary:** The article provides a conceptualization of self-determination in its collective terms rooted in sociopolitical, cultural and historical genealogy. Specifically, the article defines self-determination as "as contestations and moves to elsewhere that shift activity and dictate future status". The context of the study is within education, however, it can be applied to other contexts as well.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Mawasi, Areej

**Article Citation:** De Minico, Giovanna. Towards an "Algorithm Constitutional by Design", in *Biolaw*, No. 1, 2021.

<http://rivista.biodiritto.org/ojs/index.php?journal=biolaw&page=article&op=view&path%5B%5D=757>

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**Summary:** The article is focused on the Internet constitutional rules linked with the algorithmic decision-making: the regulatory model well tailored to the Internet and the constitutional legitimacy of different models. The article advances the discussion on digital self-determination because it makes a strong point in favour of the 'constitutionalisation of the algorithm', i.e. the need for new reasonable paradigms able to take into account the visibility and the intelligibility of algorithms as a way to tackle fundamental rights.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter, not mentioning my name.

**Student Name:** Maria Francesca De Tullio

**Article Citation:** Decision on the constitutionality of the 1983 Census Act

German language version: BVerfG, Urteil des Ersten Senats vom 15. Dezember 1983 – 1 BvR 209/83 -, Rn. 1-215

ECLI:DE:BVerfG:1983:rs19831215.1bvr020983

BVerfG, Urteil des Ersten Senats vom 15. Dezember 1983 - 1 BvR 209/83, 1 BvR 484/83, 1 BvR 440/83, 1 BvR 420/83, 1 BvR 362/83, 1 BvR 269/83 - Rn. (1 - 215)

[http://www.bverfg.de/e/rs19831215\\_1bvr020983.html](http://www.bverfg.de/e/rs19831215_1bvr020983.html)

English language version: the German Federal Constitutional Court's Judgement of 15 December 1983, 1 BvR 209, 269, 362, 420, 484/83 [CODICES]

(Please note that only the German version is authoritative.)

**Type of Resource:** primary

**Summary:** This seminal decision of the German Federal Constitutional Court provides the first encounter of the concept of informational self-determination (*informationelle Selbstbestimmung*), issued in the context of collecting personal information during the 1983 census in Germany. The court established that this right should be construed as "the authority of the individual to decide himself, on the basis of the idea of self-determination, when and within what limits information about his private life should be communicated to others", and should encompass a wide range of fundamental rights and freedoms, such as e.g. right to privacy and protection of personal data, freedom of speech, right to education, and right to information regarding the public sector. One of the aims of this ruling was to address the existing power and knowledge asymmetries between the individuals, and governmental or corporate bodies in the early days of digital revolution.

**Optional commentary:** In my opinion, the notion of informational self-determination forms a significant part of a broader concept of digital self-determination.

Understanding its foundations and its impact on the further developments in the legal doctrine and jurisprudence is therefore crucial for establishing the definition of digital self-determination.

**Permissions:**

Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Resource Citation:** Delacroix, S. (2020). Social Media Manipulation, Autonomy and Capabilities. *Autonomy and Capabilities*.

[https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3710786](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3710786)

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** Delacroix uses a capability account of autonomy (drawing from Martha Nussbaum, Wilhem von Humboldt, and others) to argue that the manipulative power of social media platforms hinges on its comprehensive scope ("an all-encompassing self-transformation that leaves little or nothing of the non-manipulated self"), aided by the optimization of our online environment to maximize user engagement. Delacroix argues that social media's optimization drive reduces the diversity of situations and worldviews encountered online, thus undermining our capacity to imagine ourselves as

a different person--the transformative aspect of human agency--and therefore also our capacity for "self-realization".

**Optional commentary:** Delacroix's arguments for the danger of social media platforms narrowing down the diversity of alternative realities we encounter online tie in nicely with the concept of "filter bubbles", coined by Eli Pariser in his 2011 book, and covered in the Bozdag & van den Hoven article also in this bibliography.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Vidal Bustamante, Constanza

**Resource Citation:** Erichsen, Leon; Prewitt, Matt; & The RadicalxChange Foundation. Solving the Social Dilemma: The Data Freedom Act.

<https://www.radicalxchange.org/media/blog/solving-the-social-dilemma/>;

<https://www.radicalxchange.org/media/papers/data-freedom-act.pdf>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary; Proposed Data Legislation Draft

**Summary:** The authors make the case for "data coalitions" as a solution for data privacy and management. They argue that our data shouldn't be controlled from the top-down by state regulators because they don't have perfect knowledge of our data (and therefore can't always make the right decisions), and we should also not handle our data individually because data is never really "individual". The authors propose collective bargaining as instrumental to data management: people can spontaneously organize into groups of common interest, bargain with tech companies over their use of their data, and redistribute money and power among all the members of the coalition. The working draft of their Data Freedom Act provides a legal framework to implement data coalitions.

**Optional commentary:** The data coalition model proposed by the authors emphasizes the interpersonal/relational nature of data, and the need for models that move beyond individualistic conceptions of data ownership.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Vidal Bustamante, Constanza

**Resource Citation:** Fairfield, Joshua; Engel, Christoph. (2015). Privacy as a Public Good. 65 Duke Law Journal 385-457. Available at:

<https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/dlj/vol65/iss3/1>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** In this article, Fairfield and Engel point out how giving consent for others to process one's personal data, while at first glance strictly personal, is actually an act that can produce unforeseen consequences for others. They observe privacy through the prism of behavioral economics and propose ways for communities to be collectively protective of their data.

**Optional commentary:** The article really helped me understand – in specific terms – why a strictly individual approach to privacy has a tendency to overlook externalities and larger societal implications. Terms and concepts like "data pollution" remain stuck in my head to this day.

**Permissions:**

Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Thönnnes, Christian

**Resource Citation:** Farnell, A. (2018). [“Digital Self-Defense: Toward a Humanist Civic Cyber-security Syllabus.”](#) *ICICTE 2019 Proceedings*, 228-241.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This paper argues for the necessity of a BA-level course on "digital self-defense" whose aim would be to introduce participants to the "technical knowledge necessary to protect citizens amidst an increasingly hostile and complex digital landscape." Different from cybersecurity, digital self-defense would take the human experience with technology seriously beyond the preoccupations of finance and warfare. In this sense, digital self-defense would be, above all, an "everyday-life skill" that could be learned and socially shared. Thinking beyond cybersecurity would make it possible for teachers and students to critically reassess "issues of technological self-determination and freedom." This course would cover topics such as "the value of data hygiene, anonymity, cryptography, device and code authenticity, offline computing, information scepticism and verification craft."

**Optional commentary:** There is a growing literature on individual "self-defense" in the digital sphere, literature on which this paper seems to draw. I summarize another source on the same topic below. The main contribution of this paper seems to reside in its efforts to translate theoretical preoccupations on "digital self-defense" and "technological self-determination" (a concept that is not defined therein) into pedagogical practice. The author offers, in this regard, an overview of existing courses and programs designed to create new cybersecurity professionals.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Souza dos Santos, Eraldo

**Article Citation:** Federal Trade commission, Big Data. A Tool for Inclusion or Exclusion? Understanding the Issues, ftc Report, January 2016, <https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/big-data-tool-inclusion-or-exclusion-understanding-issues/160106bigdata-rpt.pdf>

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**3-5 sentence summary that particularly focuses on how the article advances the**

**discussion of Digital Self-Determination:** The report was written by the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "the Commission") after a public multistakeholder workshop. The report focuses discusses the benefits and risks created by the use of big data analytics; the consumer protection and equal opportunity laws that currently apply to big data; research in the field of big data; and lessons that companies should take from the research. In particular, it advances the discussion because it gives a very basic account of possible (even hidden) causes of exclusion due to big data.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter, not mentioning me as an author.



**Student Name:** Maria Francesca De Tullio

**Resource Citation:** Ferguson, R., Gutberg, J., Schattke, K., Paulin, M., & Jost, N. (2015). Self-determination Theory, Social Media and Charitable Causes: An In-depth Analysis of Autonomous Motivation. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 45(3), 298-307.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** Ferguson et.al apply self-determination theory (as theorized by Deci & Ryan) and its understanding of autonomous motivation to determine influences on charitable giving within a social media environment. In the study, participants were exposed to Facebook event pages for charitable causes and then surveyed about whether or not they would engage in certain actions related to supporting the cause. The study concluded that integrated regulation of autonomous motivation is a strong predictor of online and offline charitable support. These findings intend to shed light on the motivational factors influencing online behaviors and engagement.

**Optional commentary:** The authors state that: "A highly relevant domain that SDT has yet to venture into is that of the role of motivation within the context of social media" (298). The participants in this study consisted of only undergraduate students in Canada decreasing its generalizability and also relied on self-reported behaviors.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** McLauchlin, Hillary

**Resource Citation:** Fischer-Hubner, S., Hoofnagle, C., Krontiris, I., Rannenberg, K., and Waidner, M. (2011). *Online Privacy: Towards Informational Self-Determination on the Internet*. Manifesto from Dagstuhl Perspectives Workshop 11061. Technical report, Schloss Dagstuhl, Leibniz-Zentrum für Informatik, Dagstuhl Publishing, Germany.

**Type of Resource:** Not sure

**Summary:** Existing conceptions of privacy typically incorporate user control as a key component, or indeed describe privacy as a form of user control over information. However, the architecture and development of the Internet have driven individuals to lose control over the collection, use and transfer of their personal data online. Instead, the fundamental value exchange underlying the Internet economy is that services are provided free of charge in return for pervasive use of individuals' information. This business model remains opaque to many users, who willingly or unwillingly share massive amounts of personal data, with a myriad of parties online.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Coelho, Ana Margarida

**Resource Citation:** Floridi, L. (2019). [Marketing as Control of Human Interfaces and Its Political Exploitation](#). *Philosophy & Technology*, 32:379-388.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** In the article, the interpretation of digital users as interfaces is presented and applied to the marketisation of political communication. It builds on Floridi's reading of humans as informational organisms, inforgs, living in the infosphere (Floridi, The 4th

revolution). Model of human as an interface is presented, which is in relationship with interfacing agents, and interfaced resources, which provide feedback assisting with users' decisions. The relationships are context-dependent meaning that the role in the model can change. On social media, a user can be an interface between interfacing agent and interfaced resource, users' data. The user-centric rhetoric is outlined as means of concealing the relationship between interfacing agents and resources as enabled by human interface. Then, politics as marketisation is discussed in marketisation's move towards the sphere of politics. The article is concluded with 3 potential outcomes of marketisation of politics: collapse by itself, by external forces, and reform.

**Optional commentary:** The article offers a differing reading of digital users' relationship with their digital environment. It is a useful tool to focus on the relational nature of digital self-determination by providing a different take on users as interfaces and the relationship with feedback loops. Even if the article does not mention self-determination directly, it discusses ways that users can describe themselves in the current digital environment. The take could be useful as a critique/contextualisation/alternative of self-determination of users as interfaces.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and the Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Kalvaityte, Martyna

**Resource Citation:** Galič, M., Timan, T. & Koops, B.J. Bentham, Deleuze and Beyond: An Overview of Surveillance Theories from the Panopticon to Participation. *Philos. Technol.* 30, 9–37 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13347-016-0219-1>.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary Source

**Summary:** The article situates the notion of surveillance chronologically. It begins from the primary theorization of Bentham and Foucault of the panopticon; Deleuze, Haggerty, Ericson, and Zuboff criticism and de-territorialization of surveillance; then, the focalization on data as a means of surveillance with various theorizations.

**Optional commentary:** As the concept of surveillance is focal to Digital Self-Determination, the need for a thorough understanding of this term is a must. The depth of this article does suffice this must! One could already perceive the importance of data in surveillance. Then, the theorization of Digital Self-determination should be inclusive to Surveillance studies because modes of surveillance already dominate the digital space. For instance, social media sets the willingness of the subject to be surveilled through their updates, posts, pictures, videos, etc.; could the latter be the implied negation of self-determination? The voluntary acceptance of nonautonomy? These questions need to be explored which is my current goal in the Research Sprint!

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Benharrousse, Rachid

**Article Citation:** Graham, M., Hjorth, I., & Lehdonvirta, V. (2017). "Digital labour and development: impacts of global digital labour platforms and the gig economy on worker livelihoods." *Transfer*, Vol 23 (2) 135 - 162. DOI: [10.1177/1024258916687250](https://doi.org/10.1177/1024258916687250)  
[journals.sagepub.com/home/trs](https://journals.sagepub.com/home/trs)



**Type of Source:** Secondary

**Summary:** This article speaks to how digital labour impacts the lives and livelihoods of workers in the Global South. It highlights major concerns for workers of the digital economy including the bargaining power of workers, economic inclusion and worker autonomy. It lays out several strategies to reflect in relation to work autonomy in the digital sphere such as regulatory strategies and democratic control of online labour platforms to improve working conditions. As major companies recruit low-cost workers from the Global South to keep their systems running, digital platforms are transforming into algorithmic managers that both entrench deep digital divides in the Global South and erase the voices of workers in the digital economy. How can we think about the future of digital platform labour to not only include diverse voices but most importantly provide workplace autonomy for the welfare of workers.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Nanditha Narayanamoorthy

**Book Citation:** Hartzog, W. (2018). *Privacy's Blueprint: The Battle to Control the Design of New Technologies*. Harvard University Press, 2018.

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**Summary:** This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact the design of digital infrastructure mediating the interactions of humans around the world has on the fundamental human rights, such as the right to informational and decisional privacy. The author aims at addressing the current situation of the users who are forced to interact with technologies designed to undermine their digital autonomy and proposing a novel approach to privacy and data protection regulations, which should consider the seminal role of the design of software and hardware in reflecting the desired societal values, as well as protecting the users against manipulation and exploitation. The author criticizes digital determinism and tech evangelism approach, and instead he presents a stance approving more stringent regulation of the digital products themselves, not the behavior of its users. This work also emphasizes the core meaning of trust between the individuals and more powerful entities, such as digital corporations and governmental bodies.

**Optional commentary:** This work presents a comprehensive insight on the critical role of the design of the digital infrastructure and its impact on privacy of the individuals, which has been reflected i.a. in the EU General Data Protection Regulation in the provisions on 'privacy-by-design', as well as the legislative proposals of the European Commission, such as e.g. the Digital Services Act and Digital Markets Act. I strongly believe that benevolent design of digital solutions is essential for the effective enforcement of the rights associated with digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Resource Citation:** Helbing, D., Frey, B. S., Gigerenzer, G., Hafen, E., Hagner, M.,

Hofstetter, Y., ... & Zwitter, A. (2019). Will democracy survive big data and artificial intelligence?. In Towards digital enlightenment (pp. 73-98). Springer, Cham.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** Our world is radically changing with the digital revolution. We are producing more data than ever before. Everything is getting smarter and artificial intelligence technologies keep developing. All this has radical economic consequences and it is crucial to sound the alarm in order to anticipate abuses.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Mbaye, Derguene

**Resource Citation:** Herian, R. (2020) Blockchain, GDPR, and fantasies of data sovereignty, Law, Innovation and Technology, 12:1, 156-174, DOI:[10.1080/17579961.2020.1727094](https://doi.org/10.1080/17579961.2020.1727094)

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The article critically approaches the purported goal of decentralised blockchains in helping individual users achieve data sovereignty. The author explores this sovereignty objective within what he calls a 'data dysphoria' environment that has emerged, calling for taking (back) control of one's personal data. Herian situates this regulatory technology within its socio-economic and political context, i.e. its neoliberal capitalist ideologies, and points out that it has "nothing to do with or no interest in reconciliation of the democratic order in terms of data sovereignty". He concludes by critiquing efforts to overly 'responsibilise' the individual (user/citizen/data subject), as "single embodiments and digitalised economic avatars (...) whose unwavering belief belongs to and on the blockchain".

**Optional commentary:** The article brings a political economy perspective on blockchains as regulatory technologies, comparing them with the GDPR objectives. This is a noteworthy and laudable effort, but it does fall short in properly situating the GDPR objectives, which are not simply to let data subjects 'have more control', but it translates that control into further principles (accountability, transparency, etc) and data rights (access, erasure etc).

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Giannopoulou, Alexandra

**Article Citation:** Hicks, J. (2019). "Digital colonialism: Why some countries want to take control of their people's data from big tech." *The Conversation*.

DOI:<https://theconversation.com/digital-colonialism-why-some-countries-want-to-take-control-of-their-peoples-data-from-big-tech-123048>

**Type of Source:** Tertiary (Unsure)

**Summary:** This article speaks to the growing rift between the expansion of new sources of data by massive corporate giants like Facebook and the location of data storage that stems from data/digital colonization. Developing countries in the Global South, including India, Indonesia and South Africa and their refusal to sign the international declaration of data flows demonstrates their desire to maintain autonomy of data generated by their citizens.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Nanditha Narayanamoorthy

**Article Citation:** Hooghiemstra, T. (2019). Informational self-determination, digital health and new features of data protection. *European Data Protection Law Review (EDPL)*, 5(2), 160-174.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary (Journal Article)

**Summary:** The article examines what “informational self-determination” means in the context of technological developments in the health sector, particularly for future personalized digital health environments. The author defines informational self-determination as “the ability of a person to determine, in principle, the extent to which their personal data are used and further disclosed, with a view to achieving a self determined life.” He examines regulation in the EU on the responsibilities of the data controller, such as the right of access, right to rectification, and the right to data portability. He concludes that the right to data portability contributes to informational self-determination, recommends exploration of standardization through data protection by design, and recommends two points for regulation of data controllers: the need for patient confidentiality and right to refuse to give evidence, and ban on commercial exploitation of health data.

**Optional commentary:** The paper provides for a definition on “informational self-determination,” which can be helpful to compare with digital self-determination — are they the same concepts or not. Since the paper examines a specific context — digital health environment — it can be useful for determining what related rights may enhance (or diminish) self-determination in different contexts.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Torres, Mary Rhauline

**Article Citation:** Hornung, G., Schnabel, Ch. (2009). Data protection in Germany I: The population census decision and the right to informational self-determination. *Computer Law and Security Report*, Vol 25, Issue 1, 2009.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.clsr.2008.11.002>

**Summary:** This article examines the groundbreaking popular census decision issued by the German Federal Constitutional Court in 1983 where the concept of the informational self-determination has been established. It outlines its underpinnings and its role in understanding privacy and data protection laws both in the continental and common law systems.

**Optional commentary:** This paper contributes to gaining a wider perspective on the concept of informational self-determination which is, in my opinion, inextricably intertwined with digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Resource Citation:** Hummel, P., Braun, M., & Dabrock, P. (2020). [Own Data? Ethical Reflections on Data Ownership](#). *Philosophy & Technology*.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The paper analyzes the different notions of data ownership and its contested legal dimensions, and argues that all such dimensions of data ownership are vital to informational self-determination – ‘the ability of data subjects to shape how datafication and data-driven analytics affect their lives, to safeguard a personal sphere from others, and to weave informational ties with their environment’.

**Optional commentary:** An interesting stance put forward is that instead of endorsing any particular data ownership rationale, the paper argues there may not be a unified claim, and all divergent dimensions could simply be representing different aspects of data ownership in the spectrum of material redistribution and socio-cultural recognition, which are both key to enabling informational self-determination in a data-driven world.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Ng, Carmen

**Resource Citation:** Hummel, P., Braun, M., Tretter, M., Dabrock, P. (2021). *Data sovereignty: A review*. *Big Data + Society*. January-June: 1-17.

**Type of Resource:** Not sure

**Summary:** New data-driven technologies yield benefits and potentials, but also confront different agents and stakeholders with challenges in retaining control over their data. Data sovereignty alludes to a nuanced mixture of normative concepts such as inclusive deliberation and recognition of the fundamental rights of data subjects.

**Optional commentary:**

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Coelho, Ana Margarida

**Resource Citation:** Internet Governance Forum. Promoting Digital Self-Determination (2020). [https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot\\_download/10271/2243](https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/10271/2243). **Type of Resource:** Secondary Source

**Summary:** “The Swiss network “Digital Self-Determination” includes representatives from the Swiss Federal Administration, academia, civil society and the private sector. The network was set up in response to the action plan for the Federal Council's 'Digital Switzerland' strategy of September 2018.” Their definition of digital self-determination focuses on building trustworthy, decentralized, and democratic digital spaces that cater to individuals’ needs and that equip them with the knowledge and tools required to act as empowered citizens who can make their own decisions and reap the benefits of “datafication”. They propose 4 basic principles for digital self-determination: 1) transparency and trust, 2) control and self-determined data sharing, 3) user-oriented data spaces, 4) decentralization and proximity to citizens.

**Optional commentary:** This document does not address what self-determination means in the context of communities/collectives (i.e., going beyond the individual), although it

does mention the need to devise trustworthy data-sharing mechanisms at the national and international levels whose main goal is to serve the public.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Vidal Bustamante, Constanza

**Resource Citation:** Jacobi, E. (2020). [Indigenous Data Sovereignty in Southeast Asia, with Pyrou Chung](#). [online] *Digital Democracy*.

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** This interview by Digital Democracy discusses the topic of Indigenous Data Governance/Sovereignty with Pyrou Chung of the Open Development Initiative (ODI), mainly around the case of indigenous communities in the Mekong region, which intersects with Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar. Chung highlights how [indigenous data sovereignty in the Mekong region](#) has 'the potential to allow Indigenous communities to have digital identities that could be self-governed'.

**Optional commentary:**

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Ng, Carmen

**Resource Citation:**

Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society. (2020). *Kashmir's Internet Siege: An ongoing assault on digital rights*. Srinagar.

<https://jkccs.net/report-kashmirs-internet-siege/>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The access to digital technologies is seen in the context of human rights. However, in areas mired with an armed conflict, the digital space witnesses violations as a continuity of the general human rights violations. The JKCCS report uses the case of Kashmir to highlight consequences of the digital siege in Kashmir and how it amounts to violation of digital rights and human rights overall. The report maps the impact of internet shutdowns on livelihoods, health, education, justice, freedom of speech as well as social participation. It argues that the counter-insurgency grid in Kashmir, together with military intelligence units, indulge in monitoring and surveillance, with an absolute lack of transparency, that hampers digital rights that are already obstructed by frequent shutdowns. It refers to this architecture of control and regulation as a system of digital apartheid where Kashmiris as a whole are deprived from participating in the digital world.

**Optional Commentary:** Through a specific case of an armed conflict, this report takes forth conversations on digital self-determination by framing the taking away of digital rights as a way of enacting digital apartheid. Therefore, it brings to the discussion the intersection of political conflict, with internet access, and practices of surveillance and punitive action for exercising freedom of speech in the digital world. It also brings in important details regarding how the legal basis of such taking away of rights is never made public, but arbitrary, and in continuation of the larger violations.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Mushtaq, Samreen

**Resource Citation:** Japan Science and Technology Agency (2019). [Working Group 1 Expanding human potential toward a society in which everyone can pursue their dreams Initiative Report](#). [online]

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** In 2019, the Japanese government proposed the vision of 'Society 5.0' as a human-centric, 'super-smart society' that ensures sustainability and enables people with diverse backgrounds and values to pursue diverse lifestyles by integrating cyber and physical space. Under this vision, the government launched a 'Moonshot R&D Program' which sets ambitious goals of using frontier technologies. The first goal, detailed in this report, aims to 'expand human potential' by freeing individuals 'from the limitations of the body, brain, space and time' by 2050 through cybernetic avatars technologies.

**Optional commentary:** I noticed much of our discussions focus on the power relations between technology-drivers or states and the people, algorithmic justice, data ownership, or autonomy in cyberspace. There seems to be fewer references on how different forms of digital technologies may enable and nurture diverse identities and lifestyles. I found this particular Moonshot Goal announced by the Japanese government to be intriguing, as it explores how yet-to-exist technologies might support one's self-fulfillment and pursuit of diverse identities, and thus potentially expanding our concept of what 'digital self-determination' could entail in the coming decades. Of course, this is work-in-progress research, with data governance playing a crucial role — which has also been addressed in Japan's [Social Principles of Human-Centric AI](#) and is expected to be continuously addressed in its other data protection frameworks.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Ng, Carmen

**Resource Citation:** Korzak, Elena. (2017). ). [UN GGE on Cybersecurity: The End of an Era?](#) The Diplomat.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The *Groups of Governmental Experts (GGEs)* have examined the existing and potential threats from the cyber-sphere and possible cooperative measures to address them. Elena Korzak has followed the progress done by GGE in their attempt to come up with the regulation framework in the digital domain.

**Optional commentary:** An important view on the state level of digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Demidov, Leonid

**Article Citation:** Krahn B., Rietz C. (2018) Consumers' Digital Self-Determination: Everything Under Control?. In *Linnhoff-Popien C., Schneider R., Zaddach M. (eds) Digital Marketplaces Unleashed*. Springer.

[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-49275-8\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-49275-8_7)

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This article refers to the theoretical framework provided by Mertz et al. in their report on digital self-determination (see Mertz, M., Jannes, M., Schlomann, A.,

Manderscheid, E., Rietz, C., Woopen, C. (2016). *Digitale Selbstbestimmung*. Cologne Center for Ethics, Rights, Economics, and Social Sciences of Health (CERES). Cologne.) and brings more in-depth examination on its determinants and components in the light of consumers' behavior, their everyday experience and preferences regarding exercising digital autonomy and data sovereignty. It aims at providing a more vertical view of digital self-determination and seeks to address the need of consumer-centered adaptations in the existing business models, as well as to provide the ground for the future policy-steering consideration.

**Optional commentary:** Considering the observed scarcity of publications directly addressing the concept of digital self-determination, this work makes a noteworthy complementation of the more comprehensive contribution of Mertz et. al. in this field.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Resource Citation:** Keller, P., Tarkowski, A., Bloemen, S. and Blijden, J. (2018). [Principle: Enable Self-Determination](#). [online] *A Shared Digital Europe*.

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** Shared Digital Europe is an initiative advocating for a new vision of Europe's digital society, one that goes beyond a market-focused 'digital single market' and serves its public by allowing culture, innovation, privacy and civic debate to flourish. The group identifies four principles, one being 'Enable Self-Determination', which it describes as 'the right to privacy and the need for more democratic models of data governance and algorithmic transparency'.

**Optional commentary:**

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Ng, Carmen

**Resource Citation:** Krishen, A., Berezan, O., Agarwal, S., Kachroo, P., & Raschke, R. (2021). The Digital Self and Virtual Satisfaction: A Cross-Cultural Perspective. *Journal of Business Research*, 124, 254-263.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This comparative study evaluates how individuals in the U.S. and Spain derive satisfaction from social media based on self-determination theory (emphasizing the role of competence, autonomy, and relatedness) and Hofstede's cultural dimensions. Analyzing survey data, Krishen et. al found that accurate/realistic self-presentation online (associated with autonomy) was not related to long term satisfaction and that disingenuous self-presentation may even elicit short-term satisfaction. However, relatedness and competence were identified as the most important drivers of satisfaction with social media use.

**Optional commentary:** While conducted to understand cross-cultural consumer behavior to improve marketing strategy, this study illustrates possible drivers of social media usage such as virtual self-presentation and trade-offs between users' short-term and long-term satisfaction. The application of Hofstede's cultural theory might also



provide a helpful framework for exploring how understandings of self-determination differ across cultural contexts.

**Permissions:**

Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** McLauchlin, Hillary

**Article Citation:** Kukutai. T & Taylor. J. (2016). *Indigenous Data Sovereignty: Toward an Agenda*. Australian National University Press, Canberra.

**Type of Source:** Primary

**Summary:** This book argues that indigenous communities should be able to control and manage their data and information, and secure their own rights on digital platforms. The authors speak to indigenous identity, governance and development in national and international contexts in relation to data ownership. This book introduces the reader to the concept of indigenous self-determination, data-governance, and asks how we can re-imagine digital platforms with rights and ownership of marginalized communities in mind.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Nanditha Narayanamoorthy

**Resource Citation:** Kwet, M. (2020). ["People's Tech for People's Power: A Guide To Digital Self-Defense & Empowerment."](#) Right2Know Campaign.

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** This 88-page guide aims to help "empower individuals and societies to control their own digital experiences" by equipping them with the practical information necessary to protect themselves from government and corporate "spying" and "surveillance." This self-protection is conceptualized by the author as a form of "digital self-defense." The author discusses a variety of themes that are of interest to scholars and practitioners working on issues pertaining to digital self-determination, such as digital colonialism, technological empowerment, and the relationship between autonomy and privacy. In their plea for a "digital socialism," the author draws on Zwelakhe Sisulu's reflections on the struggle against apartheid and neocolonialist education: "[w]e are fighting for the right to self-determination in the education sphere as in all other spheres (...) It has become a struggle of the whole community with the involvement of all sections of the community" ("People's Education for People's Power," 1986). For the guide's author, digital socialism presupposes a similar kind of community self-determination: the collective creation of "a democratic, commons-based digital ecosystem directly owned and controlled by the people."

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Souza dos Santos, Eraldo



**Resource Citation:** Lehner, F., & Dzepina, A. (2018). Information Privacy in a Digitalized World: Private Issue or Public Matter?. In *The Impact of Digitalization in the Workplace* (pp. 183-195). Springer, Cham.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** As the world continues to be digitized, it becomes important to regulate the transfer and use of personal data by businesses to prevent misuse. At the beginning, This was more a legal issue than a technical or social challenge since the use of computers was more or less restricted to firms and governmental institutions. In addition, computing capacities were much lower than today and were rather restricted. The general goal was then to define the field of operation and clarify from a legal perspective what is allowed.

However, with the increasing use and importance of the Internet, the situation has changed – slowly in the beginning, but becoming increasingly more radical. In the digital era, individuals are not just consuming information but also producing highly sensitive personal data of economic value. As a consequence, the original goal has turned into an abstract idea of little practical relevance.

This paper aims to critically reflect on the current situation and its demands from an individual perspective.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Mbaye, Derguene

**Book Citation:** Lepore, J. (2020). *IF THEN: How the Simulmatics Corporation Invented the Future*. New York: Liveright.

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**Summary:** This work uncovers the history of the Simulmatics Corporation, which is believed to be one of the first companies to implement predictive analytics and profiling on the mass scale. This story shows the dawn of behavioral marketing and dataveillance which has dominated the world several decades later. It outlines the urge of take decisive actions in defense of democracy, civic integrity and human dignity, and persuades to take a critical look at the consequences of functioning in a tech-saturated world where digital corporations are powerful enough to undermine democratic institutions and the social fabric forming the basis of the human existence to this day.

**Optional Commentary:** this work is a strong, yet legible material presenting the massive impact of digital technologies and digital media on our everyday existence, and the grave risks associated with its predatory and manipulative nature.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Article Citation:** Lin, Y., Tai L., Wang, W., Zhang T. (2014). Understanding user motivation for evaluating online content: a self-determination theory perspective, *Behaviour and Information Technology*, 2014, Vol (34) , p. 479-491

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The paper investigates psychological motivations and the satisfaction of needs behind the online content evaluation. It discusses the interactions between users'

autonomy, relatedness and competence in terms of self-determination theory (SDT) and presents the layers of digitally constructed identities and online involvement of digitally represented group/community members.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Kula, Idil

**Article Citation:** Manokha. I.(2019). "Facial Analysis AI is being used in job interviews - it will reinforce inequality." *The Conversation*. DOI:

<https://theconversation.com/facial-analysis-ai-is-being-used-in-job-interviews-it-will-probably-reinforce-inequality-124790>

**Type of Source:** Tertiary (Unsure)

**Summary:** As emotion recognition systems gain popularity, companies like Cognito, Afectiva and HireVue have introduced emotional AI systems to make decisions on hiring practices. Emotion is an ambiguous and highly feminized concept. Should emotion (that cannot be controlled) be used by facial recognition technologies, and should we allow companies to collect information using emotion algorithms to make decisions that directly or indirectly impact marginalized communities?

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Nanditha Narayanamoorthy

**Article Citation:** Mateescu. A, & Nguyen. A. (2019). "Algorithmic Management in the Workplace." *Data & Society*. DOI:

[https://datasociety.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/DS\\_Algorithmic\\_Management\\_Explainer.pdf](https://datasociety.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/DS_Algorithmic_Management_Explainer.pdf)

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**Summary:** This article indirectly discusses the concept of self-determination through the discussion of algorithmic management of workforces. AI systems determine how companies manage their employees through quantifiable algorithmic metrics and performance evaluations to rate, rank and monitor employees, and manage and surveil workforces. Companies such as Uber, Lyft and Amazon surveil and control their employees using algorithmic systems by assigning, optimizing, evaluating and tracking worker data. This article can start a discussion on the right to self-determination of workers in the digital industry.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Nanditha Narayanamoorthy

**Article Citation:** V. Mayer-Schonberger – K. Cukier, *Big Data*, Houghton Mifflin Hartcourt Publishing Company, 2013.

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**3-5 sentence summary that particularly focuses on how the article advances the**

**discussion of Digital Self-Determination:** The book addresses big data, by explaining how they are used to make data-driven decision; namely, it addresses the techniques of

data mining, highlighting the advantages and risks of such predictive analysis. It advances the discussion because it provides a clear explanation of a technically difficult phenomenon.

**Optional commentary:** The book does not aim to provide very original thesis, but gives a very helpful and simple overview

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter, but not with my name.

**Student Name:** Maria Francesca De Tullio

**Resource Citation:** McMahon, R. (2013). *Digital self-determination: Aboriginal peoples and the network society in Canada and the US* (Doctoral dissertation, Communication, Art & Technology: School of Communication Simon Fraser University).

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** Indigenous communities in the US and Canada are more likely to lack proper access to broadband internet service. The central governments of both Canada and the US have policies in place to extend access to broadband in rural and indigenous areas. However, only the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in the US has recognized tribal sovereignty and established a framework for “government to government” relations with indigenous nations in the context of broadband expansion. While imperfect, the American system is ahead of its Canadian counterpart which does not yet formally define a “government to government” relationship with First Nations peoples in the extension of broadband.

**Optional commentary:** This paper provides useful context for understanding the progress of digital self determination within indigenous societies in settler-colonial states such as Canada and the United States. Broadband access is itself extremely important for digital self determination since it determines whether or not a community can actually access the internet.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Marcone, Zachary

**Article Citation:** Mertz, M., Jannes, M., Schlomann, A., Manderscheid, E., Rietz, C., Woopen, C. (2016). *Digitale Selbstbestimmung*. Cologne Center for Ethics, Rights, Economics, and Social Sciences of Health (CERES). Cologne.

<https://ceres.uni-koeln.de/en/research/projects/digital-self-determination/>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the concept of digital self-determination. The presented study was funded by the Deutsche Telekom AG and aimed at examining the underpinnings of the notion of digital self-determination through the use of normative and empirical methods. The authors have undertaken an explorative literature search in the aim of devising this normative concept, followed by a survey questionnaire applied to a representative sample of the German population. This analysis proposes the basic components and determinants of the digital self-determination which should be further examined in the more in-depth research.

**Optional commentary:** This is the most comprehensive paper directly referring to and examining the concept of informational self-determination I've managed to find to date.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Resource Citation:** Mittelstadt, Brett. (2017). From Individual to Group Privacy in Big Data Analytics. *Philos. Technol.* (2017) 30:475–494. DOI 10.1007/s13347-017-0253-7

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Brief summary:** In this article, Mittelstadt explores how new forms of predictive analytics challenge us to rethink our approach to privacy. In referencing, Floridi's concept of *inviolable group personalities*, he makes first steps towards a more collective approach to privacy and informational self-determination.

**Personal commentary:** While very fascinating, the article also addresses some of the very significant hurdles to a robust concept of group privacy, namely the instability of algorithmically created group identities. I would be very curious whether and how these challenges can be overcome.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Thönnies, Christian

**Article Citation:** Neslihan A., Pekin3ce S.(2018), Children's Perspective on the Right of Self-determination, *International Electronic Journal of Elementary Education(IEJEE)*, 2018, Vol 10(4), p 431-439.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The paper inspects the intersecting of the decision making processes between parent & the children and the children's right to self-determination. Collecting data from participants varies on age and using snowball sampling, the research draws a conclusion that children are not fully in control of decisions which are not 'so trivial' and that are important for their lives. Not having a say in the decision processes poses risks on children's identities and the sense of self that are being under construction. Potential consequences of this absence of autonomy and agency will appear online and offline realms of life. (*my take*)

**Optional commentary:** As seen in the paper, children are restricted on their choices by adults. It is contrary to the CRC (Article 12 on obtaining their view on the decision making processes). What relates this perspective to the issue of digital self-determination is the concern of diminished and manipulated autonomy. It is obvious to detect adult surveillance - yet it is quite hard to balance the interest for both sides, namely the child and the parents. But when shifting into digital space, it is comparatively subtle to detect the impediments before the 'developing identity and the self' of children. Likewise, parents' role of restricting or/and denying the children's own choices (might) falls upon the algorithms roaming in the digital sphere to some degree. AI algorithms embedded in the use of digital applications and devices might have a significant effect on children's current lives and future trajectory. It is also possible to train those algorithms and obtain not-well-supervised software products to impact children's autonomy and agency in the progress of time.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Kula, Idil

**Resource Citation:** Nyabola, N. "Politics, Predators and Profit: Ethnicity, Hate Speech and the Threat of Digital Colonialism" in *Digital Democracy, Analogue Politics How the Internet Era is Transforming Politics in Kenya*. Zed Books. 2018.

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**Summary:** In this article Nanjala shows how external fingers can use the internet to pull the strings of African politics from the outside through the manipulation of political messaging. She also draws attention to the significance of platform governance, especially during elections.

**Personal Commentary:** Through her survey of the African political landscape at the time the book was written, she shows how elections are evolving even as she raises alarm on the re-emergence of a new form of colonialism

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Temitayo Olofinlua

**Resource Citation:** O'Shea, L. (2019). We Need Digital Self-Determination, Not Just Privacy. In *Future histories: What Ada Lovelace, Tom Paine, and the Paris Commune can teach us about digital technology*. Verso.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** An essay that argues that digital privacy is limited as it just concerns secrecy and anonymity, but this does little to transform the power structures underlying technology. While privacy is valuable, it is not sufficient because our social interactions require to cede privacy and we constantly engage in that tradeoff. The author argues that decentralization is an effective mechanism to achieve digital self-determination. It also engages with platform governance, arguing platforms need to be designed to avoid trolling and harassment against women. It suggests that "perhaps it's time for public ownership" of digital platforms.

**Optional commentary:** Engages productively with Franz Fanon's theories.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Guarna, Tomás

**Resource Citation:** Pohle, J & Thiel, T. 2020. Digital Sovereignty. *Internet Policy Review*. 9(4): 1-19.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** A review article that traces the development of political discourses surrounding the concept of digital sovereignty. The concept has now evolved to a multi-faceted concept that incorporates the digital self-determination for states, corporations and individuals. Digital self-determination for states revolves around the debate on whether states should control and regulate their own digital infrastructure. Digital self-determination for corporations involves the discussion of "digital colonialism", where Western technology corporations dominate the digital economy in

the Global South. Digital self-determination for individuals revolves around the question of the protection of consumer and individual rights in the use of digital tools.

**Optional commentary:** While there is a brief discussion of digital self-determination for individuals, it is rather limited to the discussion on consumer rights. The authors cited the current German policy on the fostering of individual digital self-determination, but it is limited to the promotion of digital literacy. Digital self-determination could also entail the use of digital means to build communities, construct identities and encourage human cooperation. There is still a large gap (and potential) for policymakers to use digital means to achieve community development.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Chan, Kyle

**Resource Citation:** Rainie, S., Schultz, J., Briggs, E., Riggs, P., & Palmanteer-Holder, N. (2017). Data as a Strategic Resource: Self-determination, Governance, and the Data Challenge for Indigenous Nations in the United States. *The International Indigenous Policy Journal*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.18584/iipj.2017.8.2.1>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** Two case studies of Indigenous communities (the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe) conducted strategic engagement with data (create locally and culturally relevant data for decision making) to enhance self-determination, thereby benefiting tribal sovereignty and governance. Argues that data about Indigenous populations in the United States are inconsistent and irrelevant. Indigenous Peoples' mistrust the government's collection of data but depend on it to inform decision making. Reliance on data that do not reflect tribal needs, priorities, and self-conceptions threatens tribal self-determination.

**Optional commentary:** Table in p. 17 is especially useful. Does not engage theoretically with self-determination (used as a synonym of autonomy).

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Guarna, Tomás

**Resource Citation:** Ranking Digital Rights. (2020, June). [2020 Ranking Digital Rights Corporate Accountability Index Research Indicators](#).

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** The Ranking Digital Rights Corporate Accountability Index evaluates the world's most powerful digital platforms and telecommunications companies on how they perform on commitments about international human rights standards, freedom of expression and privacy. The [2020 RDR Index](#) evaluated 26 firms using 58 indicators.

**Optional commentary:** There can be no self-determination without the protection of human rights. What's interesting is that the RDR Index advocates for digital rights as the enabling condition of human rights by focusing on private companies, instead of countries or individuals. Its philosophy was further elaborated by an affiliated [commentary](#) which details how the struggles between powers and counter-powers today are mediated online by ICT companies, and ranking digital companies with human rights indicators can be a powerful tool in sparking practical changes, which could

eventually affect Internet freedom as a condition of protecting human rights and many dimensions of digital self-determination, e.g. the expression of dissent, unfiltered access to information, etc.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Ng, Carmen

**Article Citation:** Rouvroy, A., Poullet, Y. (2009). The right to informational self-determination and the value of self-development: reassessing the importance of privacy for democracy. In *Reinventing Data Protection: Proceedings of the International Conference (Brussels, 12-13 October 2007)* (pp. 45-76). Springer.

<http://www.crid.be/pdf/public/6233.pdf>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This paper provides an analysis of the decision of the German Federal Constitutional Court of 1983 regarding the popular census act, and its importance for the establishment and understanding of the right to informational self-determination. The authors focus on the importance of re-anchoring the rights to privacy and data protection in the fundamental ethical and political values, as well as fundamental constitutional rights, and embrace the potential of the concept of informational self-determination to address the progressing objectification of the individuals. They also underline the importance of noticing the collective aspects of the issues associated with privacy and data protection seen as social-structural tools for preserving democratic societies from exploitation and enslavement. This paper refers to the most fundamental concepts of dignity and autonomy and postulates the vision of privacy as a bidirectional principle fostering the autonomic capabilities of the data subjects which are essential both on the individual and societal level.

**Optional commentary:** It is an important voice adding up to the understanding of the value of informational self-determination, autonomy and dignity which enriches the analysis of the notion of digital self-determination and emphasizes its relevance for the challenges of the digital age.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Resource Citation:** Schreurs, K., A. Quan-Haase, & Martin, K (2017). [Problematizing the Digital Literacy Paradox in the Context of Older Adults' ICT Use](#): Aging, Media Discourse, and Self-Determination. *Canadian Journal of Communication*, 42(2): 359-377.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The article centers on the digital literacy skills of older adults (60-plus) and provides a framework illustrating how their digital literacy depends on experience, all of which is influenced by media discourse. The interviews and surveys are conducted with older adults illustrating the importance of support in increasing their digital literacy skills. Self-determination is read in terms of adults' technology use.

**Optional commentary:** Potentially goes beyond the boundaries of Wikipedia entry, but for our further discussion it could be useful to include the inputs from digital divides literature. The divisiveness or exclusivity of digital self-determination has already been

brought up in the discussions. Digital divides is another field offering means to analyse the limitations of access, skills, use and/or outcomes of the use of digital technologies. So the broader literature of digital divides can be used to explore self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and the Sprint Newsletter.

**Student Name:** Kalvaityte, Martyna

**Resource Citation:** Singleton, G., Rola-Rubzen, M. F., Muir, K., Muir, D., & McGregor, M. (2009). Youth empowerment and information and communication technologies: A case study of a remote Australian Aboriginal community. *GeoJournal*, 74(5), 403-413.

**Type of Resource:** Journal Article

**Summary:** The article discusses a case of using technologies within an Australian Aboriginal community as an empowering tool. Such usage shifts discussion from “digital gap” discourse to identify the creative ways Aboriginal young people share about their culture. The article uses a participatory methodological approach in doing these activities as a way of engaging young people in the process.

**Permissions:** No, prefer you did not use.

**Student Name:** Mawasi, Areej

**Resource Citation:** Skosyрева, N., Kolesnik, M. (2020). Digital self-determination in the context of economy digitalization. *Revista Inclusiones Vol: 7 num Especial (2020):* 321-327.

**Type of Resource:** Not sure

**Summary:** A modern person is a changing person in the changing world, who should rapidly and continuously adapt to a new reality, impregnated with digital communications and relations. Under such conditions, it is possible to raise the issue about transformation of human capital into digital capital. This article analyzes the concept of digital capital used for substantiation of necessity of new consideration of personality, which assumes market-related and intellectual approach, where personality and profession become both a brand, a product and an instrument, which allows talking about close connection between personal and professional self-determination.

**Optional commentary:**

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Coelho, Ana Margarida

**Article Citation:** Solove D.J., Privacy Self-Management and the Consent Dilemma, in *Harvard Law Review*, vol. 126, 2013, <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2171018>.

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**3-5 sentence summary that particularly focuses on how the article advances the discussion of Digital Self-Determination:** The current regulatory approach for protecting privacy involves a “privacy self-management”, allowing everyone to decide over their data by evaluating the costs and benefits of the collection, use, or disclosure of their information. People’s consent legitimizes nearly any form of collection, use, and disclosure of personal data. The author considers this self-management essential, but also thinks that



this is not enough to guarantee self-determination, since this system has multiple points of failure (e.g. quantity of data processors, unawareness, disempowerment...).

**Optional commentary:** The article is important because it goes beyond a sanctification of consensus and considers structural factors of inequality beyond the legal assumption that we are all equal in negotiations.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter without mentioning me as the author.

**Student Name:** Maria Francesca De Tullio

**Resource Citation:** Suja, J V. (2015). [‘e-Colonialism’ \(Impact on Local Cultures\)](#). *International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology*, 3(28), 1-3.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** Theories such as 'e-Colonialism' and 'Electronic Colonialism' have addressed how whiteness permeates technologies such as the Internet, focussing on how 'mass media are leading to a new concept of empire' as well as investigate the 'impact and control of the mind' (Suja 2015, p. 1). The paper, as well as the concept of digital colonialism, offers counterpoints to studying and considering the emancipatory nature of the Internet as an arena for digital self determination. By understanding digital technologies as ones that *can* block self determination, we can further understand the strength of online communities to co-opt digital tools and techniques to champion liberation.

**Optional commentary:** While this discusses empire and colonialism, the paper does not consider theorisations for settler colonialism, concentrating on the loss of cultural items and white normativity across mass media. Though it remains a reference point for electronic colonialism [through Wikipedia](#), this term itself is largely under studied though some make reference to it. It is also a short paper.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter.

**Student name:** Ali, Kawsar

**Resource Citation:** Suter, V. (2020). [Algorithmic Panopticon: State Surveillance and Transparency in China’s Social Credit System](#). *Communications in Computer and Information Science*, 1349, 42–59.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The paper assesses how China’s social credit system (SCS), a connected network of systems held together by a common ideology and state oversight, condition the connection between the government and citizens. Based on Foucault’s model of the panopticon, the study examines the directional features of transparency, transparency as a social norm and transparency as social control in the case of SCS, altogether generating implications on the ‘practices of the self’ as a concept raised by Foucault.

**Optional commentary:** The paper adds to the research of digital self-determination by exploring the use of big data and AI technologies for governing purposes, or ‘algorithmic governance’ over a population. While it focuses only on the case of SCS, it poses questions of potential relevance for other contexts, e.g. how data transparency can

paradoxically link to the notion of trust (by potentially reducing information asymmetries) as well as the notion of control (by institutionalizing self-regulation and restricting the range of possible actions for individuals).

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Ng, Carmen

**Resource Citation:** [Tallinn Manual on the International Law Applicable to Cyber Warfare](#) (2013). NATO Cyber Defense Center of Excellence

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** An outstanding work of Legal and Technology expert team on norms, regulation and standards in cyberspace.

**Optional commentary:** An important view on the state level of digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Demidov, Leonid

**Resource Citation:** [Tallinn Manual 2.0 on the International Law Applicable to Cyber Operations](#) (2017). NATO Cyber Defense Center of Excellence

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** An outstanding work of the Legal and Technology expert team on norms, regulation and standards in cyberspace. It is worth noticing that the focus of the Tallinn manual expert team has shifted from the Law Applicable to Cyber Warfare to Law Applicable to Cyber Operations between the two editions. That indicates the shift in trends of cyber activities as the authors applied their collective experience in an attempt to clarify some of the issues, with the strong emphasis on non-state actors.

**Optional commentary:** An important view on the state level of digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Demidov, Leonid

**Resource Citation:** Tischbirek, Alexander. (2019). Artificial Intelligence and Discrimination: Discriminating Against Discriminatory Systems. In: Wischmeyer, Thomas; Rademacher, Timo, Regulating Artificial Intelligence, p.103-121

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** Alexander Tischbirek eloquently highlights the intersections and interdependencies of antidiscrimination and data protection law. In so doing, he traces what can cause algorithms to be discriminatory and even shows that in some constellations, data protection can be a hindrance to antidiscrimination law.

**Optional commentary:** As a lawyer, I am not only interested in cultural intersections but I would also like to explore how different legal regimes (here: antidiscrimination and data protection law) interact. A legally comprehensive concept of digital self-determination, I believe, has to address the question how the relationship between these different regimes could and should be re-adjusted. Tischbirek's text offers some first insights.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Thönnies Christian

**Resource Citation:** [UNGA Resolution A/68/98\\*](#) (2013)

**Type of Resource:** Primary

**Summary:** The third GGE (2012/2013) had achieved a huge breakthrough when it agreed that the international law is applicable to cyberspace. This was the first time Russia and China had publicly shared this position.

**Optional commentary:** An important view on digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Demidov, Leonid

**Resource Citation:** West, S. M. (2017). [Data Capitalism: Redefining the Logics of Surveillance and Privacy](#). *Business & Society*, 58(1), 20–41.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0007650317718185>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** The article examines the historical evolution of data commoditization. West argues the commercial development of surveillance technologies truly took off after the dotcom bubble burst in the 2000s, which triggered Silicon Valley to 'think beyond ecommerce' and focus on acting quickly on data, accelerating data tracking technologies such as the cookie and industry-scale data commoditization. In West's core argument, data capitalism enables asymmetries of information and power that are masked behind narratives of transparency, democratization and personalization.

**Optional commentary:** West's article complements the contemporary discourse well by examining the early commoditization of consumer data as a business model, using Google as a prime example. The relevance to digital self-determination is best exemplified in West's juxtaposition of empowerment versus disempowerment of the consumers: the techno-utopian narrative through personalization of the web against the reality of asymmetrical power distribution between consumers and the few (who actually can access and make sense of the information).

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Ng, Carmen

**Article Citation:** Westin, A. (1970). *Privacy and Freedom*, New York: Atheneum.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** this is one of the Westin's pioneering works on privacy in the United States, which had a wide impact on the formation of privacy regulations globally. The author proposes a novel definition of the right to privacy as "The right of the individual to decide what information about himself should be communicated to others and under what circumstances", which represents a different understanding to the traditional interpretation originating from Warren and Brandeis article "The Right to Privacy", presenting it as "the right to be left alone". This work is a cornerstone of one of the two main approaches to privacy, namely the theory of control, as opposed to the theory of access.

**Optional commentary:** This distinctive approach was later reflected in the doctrine and jurisprudence on both sides of the Atlantic, including the landmark decision of the German Federal Constitutional Court in 1983 (known as the "popular census case")

establishing the right to informational self-determination, which is, in my opinion, the essential component of the concept of digital self-determination.

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Alama-Maruta, Karolina

**Article Citation:** Whitman J.Q., The Two Western Cultures of Privacy: Dignity versus Liberty, Faculty Scholarship Series, Paper 649, 2004, in [http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/fss\\_papers/649](http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/fss_papers/649)

**Type of Source:** Secondary

**3-5 sentence summary that particularly focuses on how the article advances the discussion of Digital Self-Determination** Privacy is considered as an essential

human rights, but this term has a complex definition, varying across countries. The article gives a short and clear account of different approaches to privacy, and especially with regard to the difference between the US approach, based on liberty, and the EU approach, based rather on dignity. This is interesting for self-determination because it demonstrates the need to embrace relativism and complexity, while speaking of human rights.

**Optional commentary:** I believe such an article to be an important point of departure, since – as highlighted in session 2 – the first step, while discussing at international level, should be understanding, rather than judging.

**Permissions:** Yes, you can use my summary for both the finished output (if relevant) and also as an artifact for the Sprint Newsletter, but not with my name.

**Student Name:** Maria Francesca De Tullio

**Resource Citation:** Williams, James. The Age of Distraction: Reclaiming our attention from technology's hands (2018).

<https://medium.com/rsa-journal/democracy-distracted-cf3272ceb3c4>

**Type of Resource:** Secondary; Article on The RSA Journal's Medium page.

**Summary:** Williams takes a philosophical approach to discuss the evils of the digital attention economy, where “winning means getting as many people as possible to spend as much time and attention as possible using your product or service”, and where individuals’ cognitive and emotional resources are hijacked to the point where the user becomes the product. While Williams does not use the term “digital self-determination” per se, he alludes to similar concepts by pointing out that the attention economy (or “attentional serfdom”) fundamentally undermines human will: “This militates against the possibility of all forms of self-determination at both individual and collective levels, including all forms of politics worth having.”

**Optional commentary:** Williams argues for the need to develop a clear definition for “freedom of attention”, both for the individual and the collective, that parallels our efforts to define digital self-determination: “Asserting our freedom of attention means developing its conceptual and linguistic foundations”, “We currently lack a language for talking about, and thereby recognising, the full depth of these problems. At individual levels, these challenges threaten to frustrate one’s authorship of one’s own life. At collective levels, they threaten to frustrate the authorship of the story of a people and

obscure the common interests and goals that bind them together, whether that group is a family, a community, a country or humankind.”

**Permissions:** Yes, both the finished output and Sprint Newsletter

**Student Name:** Vidal Bustamante, Constanza

**Resource Citation:** Zhao, Q., Chen, C., Cheng, H., & Wang, J. (2018). Determinants of Live Streamers' Continuance Broadcasting Intentions on Twitch: A Self-Determination Theory Perspective. *Telematics and Informatics*, 35(2), 406-420.

**Type of Resource:** Secondary

**Summary:** This article applies self-determination theory (SDT) to understanding the motivations underlying users' decision to live stream on the content-creation platform Twitch. Drawing from literature on intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, the authors test the impact of live streamers' performance expectations and perceived attractiveness of Twitch on their desire to broadcast their video gaming. Analyzing survey data from streamers in Taiwan, the authors conclude that most SDT factors contribute to content creation on Twitch with a majority of creators heavily influenced by extrinsic motivation.

**Optional commentary:** Zhao et.al illustrate how viewing self-determination from a cognitive behavioral lens provides a compelling framework for better understanding the relationship between individual autonomy and online content creation with insights for platform design. The authors also outline useful elements of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation (such as self-esteem, reward, self-presentation etc.) that may be useful when defining “digital self-determination.” This article also highlights the potential of experimental methods for studying digital self-determination.

**Student Name:** McLauchlin, Hillary