

CONTEXTUAL INTEGRITY AS COMMONS GOVERNANCE IN ONLINE POLITICAL ORGANIZING

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CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND

Commons

“The basic characteristic that distinguishes commons from noncommons is *institutionalized sharing of resources* among members of a community” (Madison, Frischmann, & Strandburg, 2009)

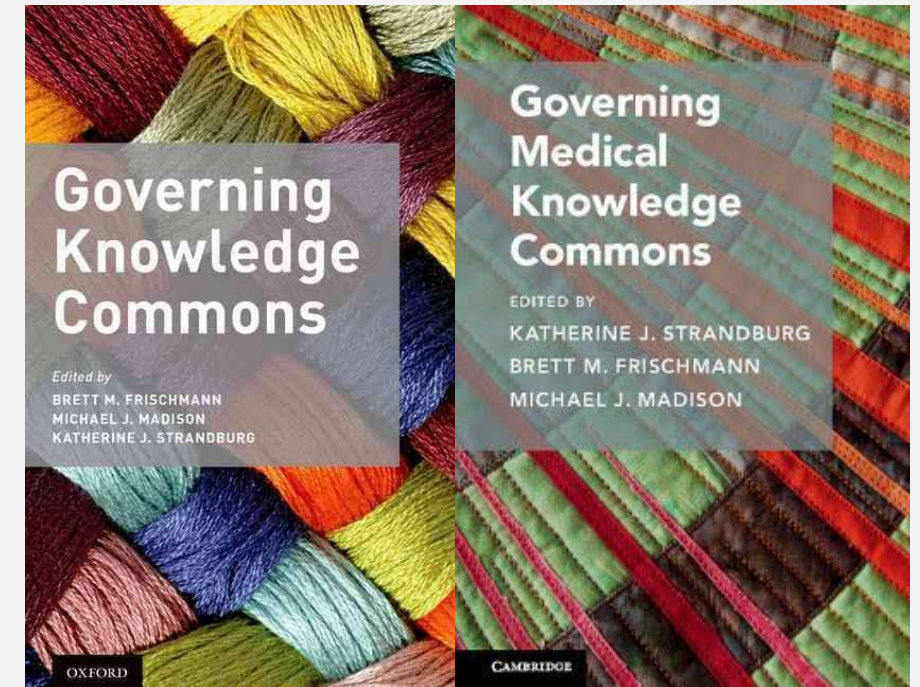
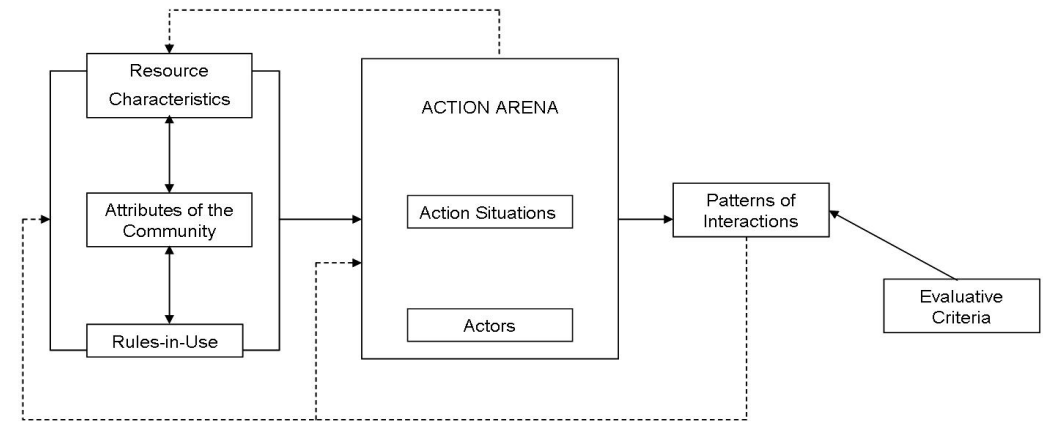
Knowledge

“Knowledge refers to a broad set of intellectual and cultural resources. ... We emphasize that we cast a wide net and that we group information, science, knowledge, creative works, data, and so on together.” (Frischmann, Madison, & Strandburg, 2014)

Knowledge Commons

“...sharing of knowledge often is sustained by commons governance.” (Hess & Ostrom, 2007)

Commons Governance



Contextual Integrity

Contextual Integrity

Actors situated in context

Transmission principles

Appropriateness

Governing Knowledge Commons

Actors as community members

Rules-in-use

Legitimacy

Governing Knowledge Commons Framework

Knowledge Commons Framework and Representative Research Questions

Background Environment

- What is the background context (legal, cultural, etc.) of this particular commons?
- What normative values are relevant for this community?
- What is the “default” status of the resources involved in the commons (patented, copyrighted, open, or other)?
- How does this community fit into a larger context? What relevant domains overlap in this context?

Governing Knowledge Commons Framework

Knowledge Commons Framework and Representative Research Questions	
Attributes	
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What resources are pooled and how are they created or obtained? • What are the characteristics of the resources? Are they rival or nonrival, tangible or intangible? Is there shared infrastructure? • What is personal information relative to resources in this action arena? • What technologies and skills are needed to create, obtain, maintain, and use the resources? • What are considered to be appropriate resource flows? How is appropriateness of resource use structured or protected?
Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the community members and what are their roles? • What are the degree and nature of openness with respect to each type of community member and the general public? • What non-community members are impacted?
Goals and Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the goals and objectives of the commons and its members, including obstacles or dilemmas to be overcome? • Who determines goals and objectives? • What values are reflected in goals and objectives? • What are the history and narrative of the commons? • What is the value of knowledge production in this context?

Governing Knowledge Commons Framework

Knowledge Commons Framework and Representative Research Questions

Governance

Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What are the relevant action arenas and how do they relate to the goals and objective of the commons and the relationships among various types of participants and with the general public? •Are action arenas perceived to be legitimate?
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What legal structures (e.g., intellectual property, subsidies, contract, licensing, tax, antitrust) apply? •What are the governance mechanisms (e.g., membership rules, resource contribution or extraction standards and requirements, conflict resolution mechanisms, sanctions for rule violation)? •What are the institutions and technological infrastructures that structure and govern decision making? •What informal norms govern the commons? •What institutions are perceived to be legitimate? Illegitimate? How are institutional illegitimacies addressed?
Actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Who are the decision makers and how are they selected? Are decision-makers perceived to be legitimate? •How do nonmembers interact with the commons? What institutions govern those interactions? •Are there impacted groups that have no say in governance?

Knowledge Commons Framework and Representative Research Questions

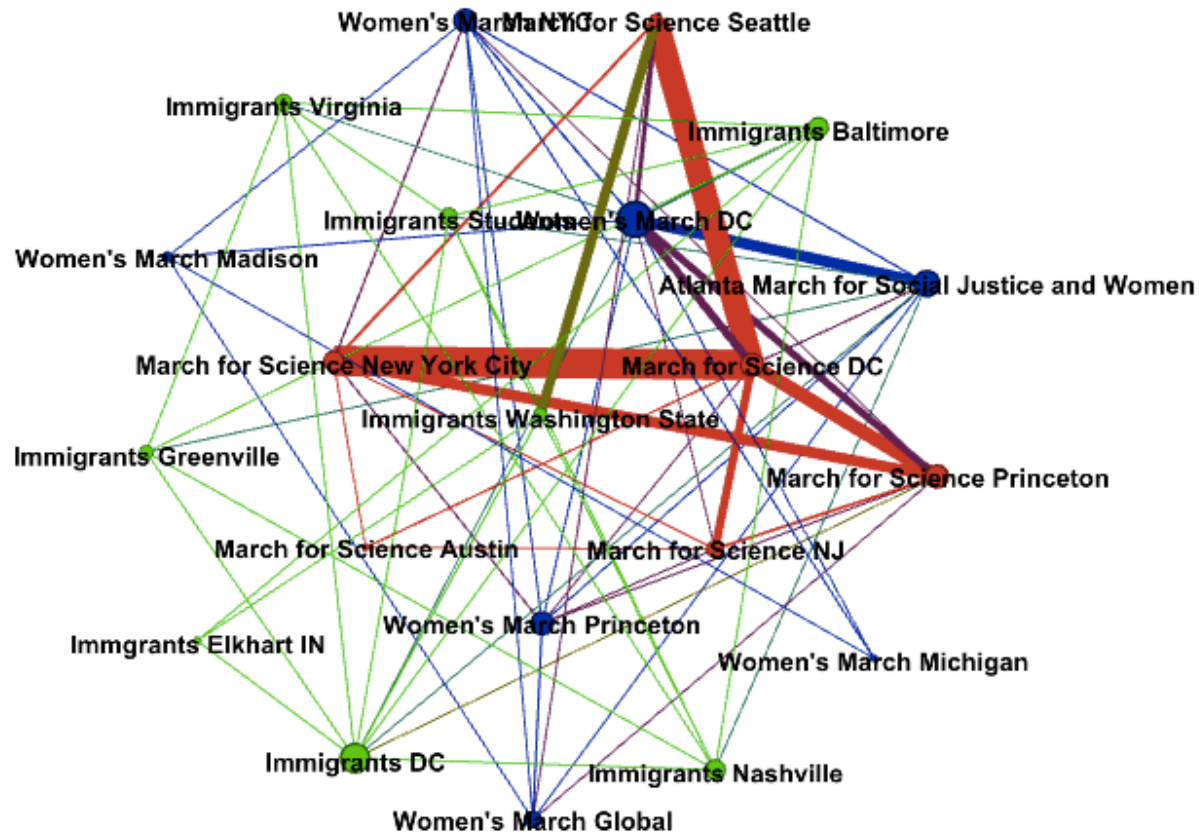
Patterns and Outcomes

- What benefits are delivered to members and to others (e.g., innovations and creative output, production, sharing, and dissemination to a broader audience, and social interactions that emerge from the commons)?
- What costs and risks are associated with the commons, including any negative externalities?
- Are outcomes perceived to be legitimate by members? By decision-makers? By impacted outsiders?

EMPIRICAL CASE



CO-CREATION OF COMMUNITIES AND RESOURCES



PRIVACY AND SOCIAL MEDIA BASED POLITICAL ORGANIZING



A screenshot of the Facebook event page for the Women's March on Washington. The header features a dark blue background with the text "JANUARY 21, 2017" and "WOMEN'S MARCH - ON WASHINGTON -". Below this, a calendar icon shows "JAN 21" and the text "Women's March on Washington". The event is listed as "Public - Hosted by Bob Bland and 14 others". It includes buttons for "Interested", "Going", and "Invite". The event details specify "Saturday, January 21 at 10:00 AM - 5:00 PM EST" and the location "Independence Ave & Third St SW". A "Details" section at the bottom provides links to the event's website, Facebook page, Twitter, and Instagram, as well as an RSVP link.

JAN 21 Women's March on Washington

Public - Hosted by Bob Bland and 14 others

Interested Going Invite

Saturday, January 21 at 10:00 AM - 5:00 PM EST
2 days from now - 0-8° Cloudy

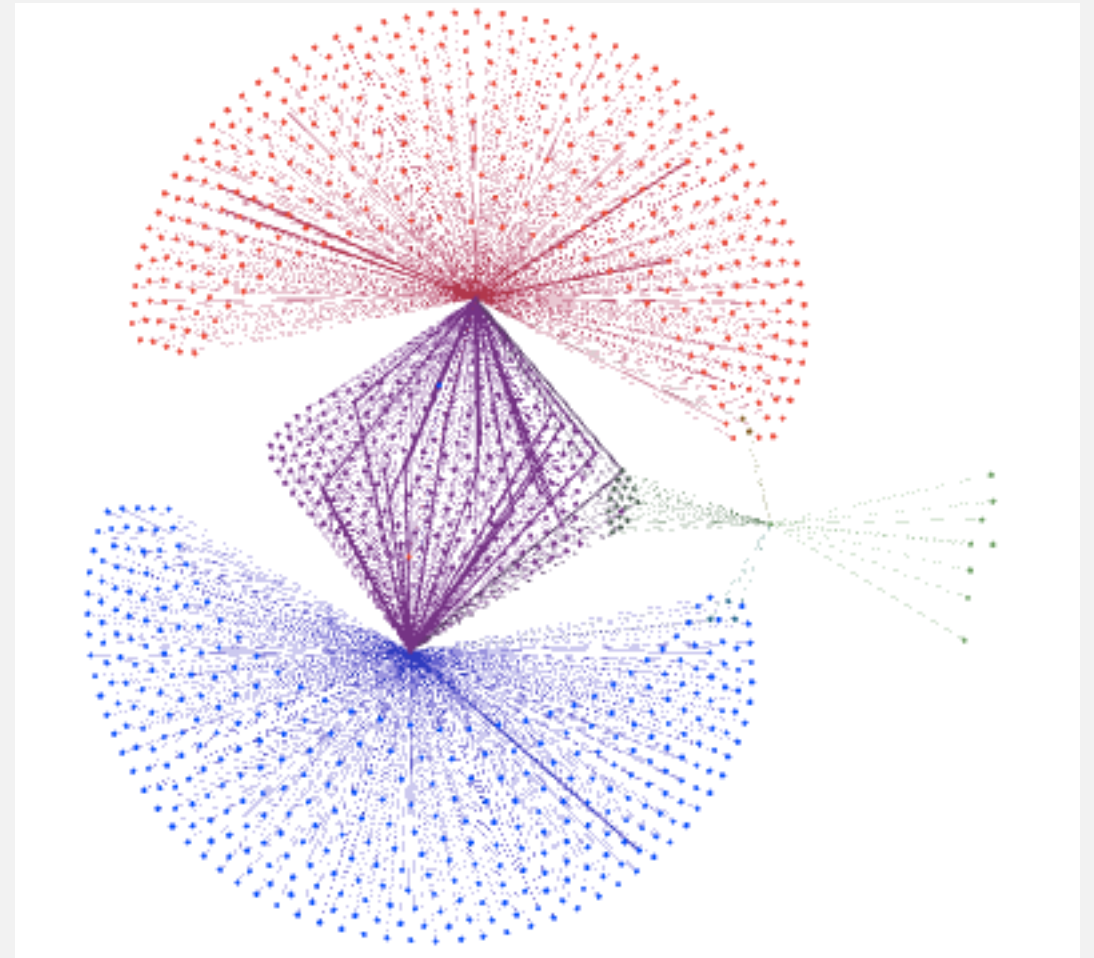
Independence Ave & Third St SW Show Map

About Discussion

Details

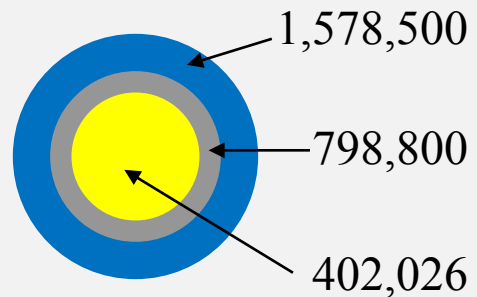
WEBSITE: <https://www.womensmarch.com/>
FACEBOOK PAGE: <https://www.facebook.com/Womens-March-on-Washington-1338822066131069/>
TWITTER: <https://twitter.com/womensmarch>
INSTAGRAM: <http://www.instagram.com/womensmarch>

RSVP on our OFFICIAL EVENTBRITE: bit.ly/womensmarchsvp (not

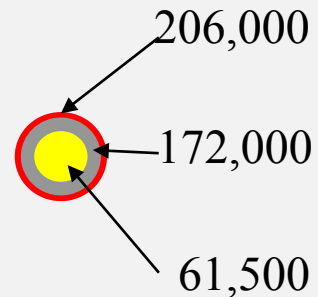


CONTEXTUAL INTEGRITY AND PARTICIPATION

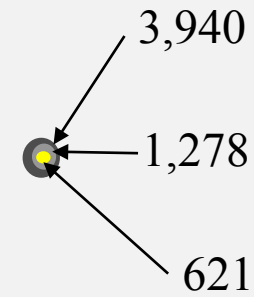
	Facebook (high PI disclosure)	EventBrite (low PI disclosure)
March for Science	30%	83%
Women's March	25%	51%
Day Without Immigrants	16%	32%



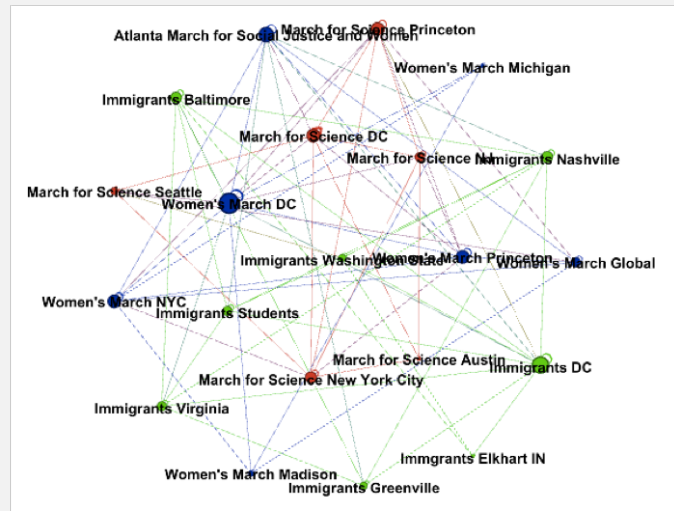
Women's March



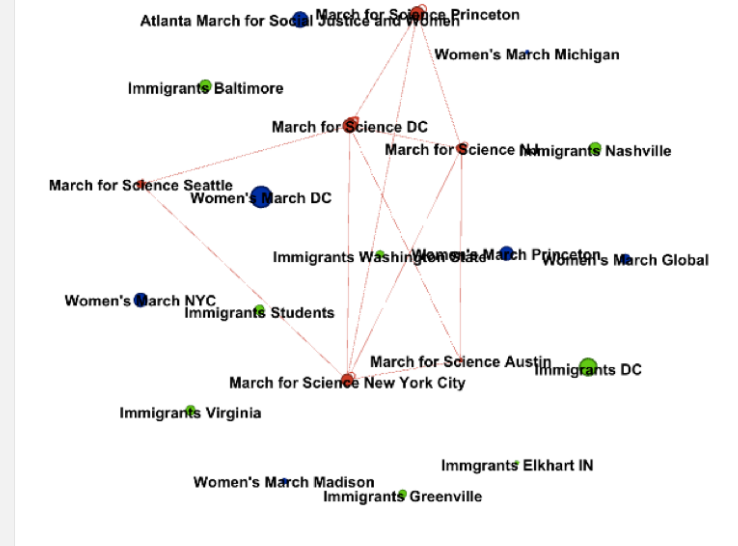
March for Science



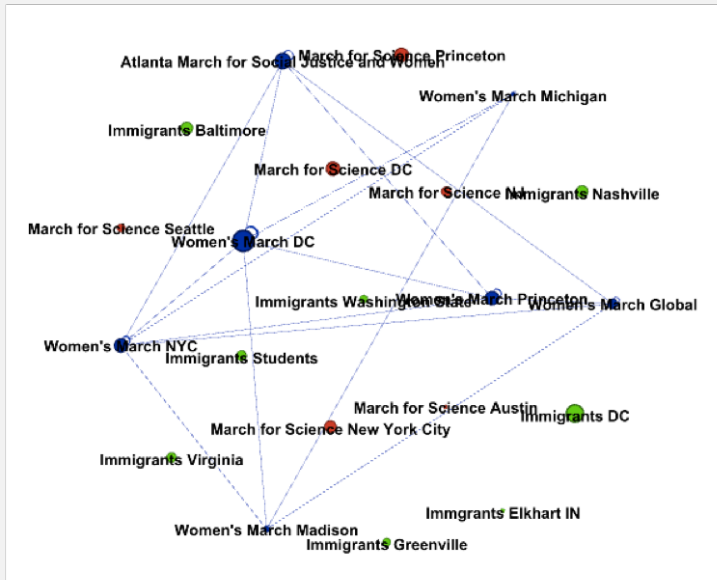
Day Without Immigrants



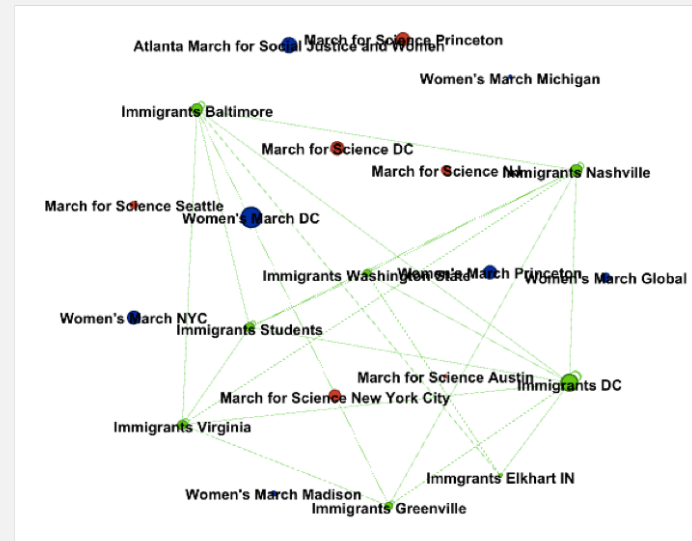
A. This figure illustrates shared membership between Facebook groups included in this study. Node size is scaled to the number of members within each group, while weighted ties represent the number of shared members.



B. This figure illustrate ties between the six March for Science groups included in this study, depicted in red.



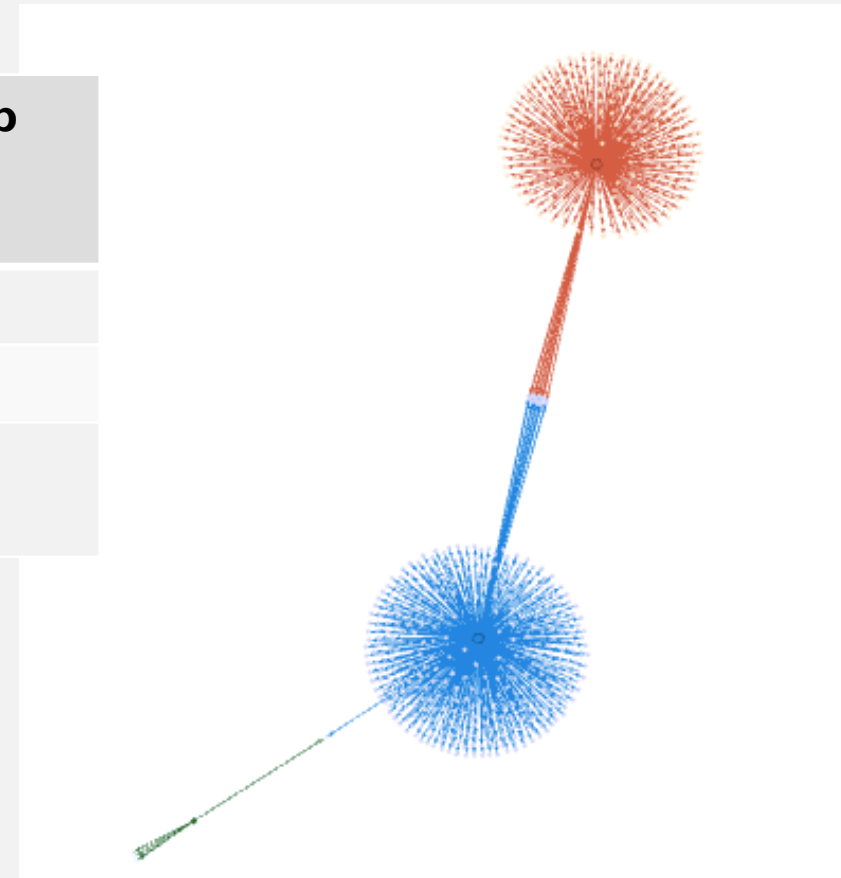
C. Blue nodes represent 7 Women's March groups. Ties illustrate how these groups interact with each other through shared members. Some blue nodes are tied to one another, but not to the central hub in the movement, the Washington D.C. Women's March, indicating decentralization.



D. Green nodes represent 8 Day Without Immigrants groups, with ties linking them to other nodes within the movement representing shared members. This figure represents one of three major partitions within this network, with panels B and C representing alternates.

CONTEXTUAL INTEGRITY AND KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES

	Affiliations to outside groups	Sharing membership information with outside groups
March for Science	High	High
Women's March	High	Low*
Day Without Immigrants	Low	None



About Women's March Alliance

Rising out of the local Women's March on NYC, Women's March Alliance is a nonprofit whose focus is on building strategic alliances with grassroots organizations in order to provide our community with a wide range of opportunities that empower them to demand and defend their rights. The Women's March Alliance mission is to raise women's voices through education and activism. We will equip our communities with the tools necessary to demand change and defend our rights.

[Learn More ...](#)

QUESTIONS?

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