CALL FOR EXTENDED ABSTRACTS FOR AN EDITED COLLECTION

"BIG DATA, SURVEILLANCE AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT: the dark side of big data"

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In this edited volume, we would like to combine both theoretically and empirically, three different fields of study, namely big data, surveillance and crisis management. While the academic literature on these topics is rich (*inter alia*, Sakaki, Okzaki and Matsuo 2010; boyd and Crawfors 2012; Hartzog and Selinger 2013;), the interplay among the three domains is rarely addressed.

In this context, crisis management is considered as an "umbrella term" which covers a number of crisis (i.e. from pandemics to earthquakes) and a number of ways of managing and/or dealing with crisis.

Crisis – like man-made and natural disasters and incidents but also 'planned' disruptions such as urban mega-events – upset society, and challenge our critical infrastructures. Organizations both public and private are supposed to 'fight' the crisis, be(come) prepared for the unknown, and form collations with other agencies and local communities. Public-private collaboration is key, for instance, for building resilience. Increasingly crisis management presupposes the collection of (big) data by (governmental) crisis organizations in order to 'stay in control'. Despite reliance on big data does not always entail effective crisis management or effective predictive analysis[1], the use of data can assist crisis.

For example, a big challenge at times of crisis is to create a 'common operational picture' of the crisis-situation and of the actions and interactions of others involved in the crisis management. It is a widespread belief that more information will lead to a better understanding of the situation and eventually to a more adequate and robust crisis management. This is why governmental administrations, private organizations and NGOs invest a lot in crisis management *Information Systems*. And at the same time, crisis, disasters and other social disruptions form the legitimation for those organizations to collect citizens' data on a large scale and/or use existing data (including social media data). This data is made 'actionable' – at least that is the promise – to increase the quality of common operational pictures.

Another example is the use of social media data by crisis management organizations for various reasons (e.g. as early warning systems, crowd control etc.). It is well recognized that at times of crisis citizens help themselves and inform each other through social media platforms, generating a bottom-up information network[2]. This provides important additional information resources, but at the same time it creates complex information ecology of layered

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[1] Why big data missed the early warning signs of ebola, K. Leetaru (26th September 2014): http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2014/09/26/why_big_data_missed_the_early_warning_signs_of_ebola

[2] http://www.ushahidi.com

information streams[3]. At the one hand the activities of citizens on social media at times of crisis make an authoritarian structure on a disaster virtually impossible, at the other hand (governmental) crisis organizations still want to stay in control by integrating social media data in their information systems.

Whereas the creation of common operational pictures, the use of social media and other crisis management issues are problematic in itself for all sorts of reasons, in this edited volume we are interested in the ***surveillance aspect*** of crisis management and possible long -term effects of data gathering. We believe that crisis management has become an integral part of what we call the "surveillance society". A surveillance society is characterized by increased investments in bureaucracies and techniques to systematically - and over longer time-periods - collect, store and use information for the purpose of controlling behaviours and situations. Current crisis management and governance almost 'cries' for big data. In this process crisis managers tend to overlook the dark side of big data collection, storage and analysis. However, big data in crisis management also needs to be examined as a political process involving questions of power, transparency and surveillance. With this book we would like to contribute to that debate.

Contributions are welcome from any discipline or combination of disciplines; in particular we invite research from social science, criminology, surveillance studies, information systems research etc.

Topics of interest include (but are not limited to):

- data driven crisis management
- big data management
- big data opportunities for dealing with crisis
- big data, data mining and crisis management
- big data, surveillance and resilience
- big data impact on privacy and civil liberties
- surveillance technologies and early warning systems: success or failure?
- big data and social media for crisis management
- legal and ethical implications of big data in crisis management
- surveillance dynamics in crisis management trends
- case studies focused on big data, crisis management & surveillance
- theoretical contributions from all disciplines
- empirically driven analysis

Submission of Structured Abstracts:

Please submit structured abstracts for chapter proposals, short author biography, and your contact details (in a word document) no later than Monday **December 15th 2014** to the editors (Kees Boersma: f.k.boersma@vu.nl; Chiara Fonio: chiara.fonio@unicatt.it) The editors are interested in abstracts for original, unpublished contributions that have not been submitted for consideration in journals or other publications.

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[3] Social media use during disasters, START 2012:
http://www.start.umd.edu/sites/default/files/files/publications/START_SocialMediaUseduringDisasters_LitReview.pdf

We intend to submit a full proposal to Routledge, who have expressed an interest in this collection.

The abstracts should adhere to the following structured format and should be about 600 words.

(1) Purpose
What are the reasons for writing this chapter? Why is the topic important? What are the main aims of the research? What are the research questions?

(2) Approach/Theoretical framework/Design/Methodology
How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?

(3) Findings
What was found in the course of the work? What are the main results presented in the chapter? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.

(4) Research limitations/implications (if applicable)
Suggestions for future research and any identified limitations in the research process. Implications for academic fields, disciplines, state of the art.

(5) Practical and societal implications (if applicable)
What outcomes and implications for policy, practice, applications and consequences are identified? How will the research impact upon society? How will it influence public attitudes? How could it inform civil society or public or industry policy? What changes to human practices should be made as a result of this research? How might it affect quality of life? Not all chapters must necessarily have practical and societal implications.

(6) Originality/value
What is new in the paper? How does it differ from and go beyond the state of the art in respective research fields? State the value of the paper and for whom it is relevant.

Author short biographies should be approximately 200-300 words and contain information on academic position, institutional affiliation, research interests and topics, major publications, projects, networks, affiliations, roles, etc.