

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN
Public Management and Policy Analysis Program
Graduate School of International Relations

ADC 5032 (2 Credits)
Information Policy and Management
Winter 2022

Classroom: C-202 or Zoom	Instructor: Hun Myoung Park
Time: 10:30-14:30 Friday	Office: 311
Web Page: https://www.sonsoo.org/itis/info/	Office Hour: 14:40-15:40 (Friday)
E-mail: kucc625 at iuj.ac.jp	Telephone: (025) 779-1464

Prerequisites: This course does not require any prerequisite.

INTRODUCTION

This course discusses political, social, economic, and legal issues of using information technologies in the public sector. Information systems consist of not only technologies (i.e., hardware, software, and telecommunication) but also people and organizations (procedures and rules). At the heart of information systems lie *data* that must be collected, processed, and delivered properly to the right person at the right time. The key question here is how effectively public organizations use data and information using their information systems.

This course discusses such topics as digital inequality (digital divide), intellectual property rights (copyright), information ownership, universal service and access, social media in the public sector, information freedom and privacy, free speech and censorship, and civic engagement.

An iron rule of the game here is that you will be able to understand and obtain knowledge as much as you read materials carefully. If you are just sitting in the classroom without reading materials and simply listening to what the instructor and other students are saying, you will NEVER get clear understandings of key concepts.

ORGANIZATION

This course relies on class lecture and discussion. Students may either sit in the classroom (face-to-face) or participate in Zoom sessions. The instructor WILL NOT address entire contents of required readings (book, chapters, and papers) page by page but focus on main themes. Since the online communication channel (zoom) involves, both instructor and students need to cooperate and be considerate of each other.

ASSESSMENT (COURSE REQUIREMENT)

Attendance: Students should attend ALL classes although attendance is not counted as score. However, students who miss (unexcused absence) more than 50 percent (> 8 classes) of class may not pass this course. If you are staying out of Japan or are concerning much about COVID-19 transmission, you may attend Zoom sessions (<https://zoom.us/j/91608381334>); classroom attendance is NOT MANDATORY but optional.

“Classes are compulsory and prolonged unexplained absence from a course may result in the award of an F grade for the course in question” (GSIR Guideline for Attendance Policy)

Participation in Class (10%): Students are required to actively participate in class. The instructor will ask questions and opinions in class and evaluate students’ responses time to time.

Reading Assignment (30%): Students must read required readings before the class. There will be about four homework assignments, each of which asks students to explain key terminologies in email. Twenty points are assigned to a correct answer; 17 for answer with minor mistake or misunderstanding; 14 for a partial answer; 10 for an incorrect answer with misunderstanding; and 0 for no answer.

Book Chapter Review (20%): Students are also asked to read the chapter 6 of Chang's (2007) *Bad Samaritans* carefully and then write a review paper with special focus on computer software copyright. Students should, at least, (1) explain the core arguments of the Neo-liberalism and (2) summarize Chang’s counter-arguments (why the Neo-liberalism does not make sense). Students must use the exam template (downloadable from the course Web page) and may not exceed four pages. This assignment is due Saturday, February 12th (Week 6).

Final Exam (40%): The final exam asks 3-4 essay questions in week 11. This exam is a take-home, open-book, and open-textbook exam that cover all topics from week 1 through week 8. Students need to send their answers to the instructor by email within 3-4 hours. Students should be aware of plagiarism and cheating issues.

Late Penalties: Late assignments and exam answers will be accepted with a penalty of 20 percent deduction if submitted within a day (1 hour for the exam) after the time due. Under no circumstances will late assignments be accepted after one day (1 hours for the exam) of the due date without prior authorization from the instructor.

Format and Styles: All assignments and exam answers should be written in electronic forms (Microsoft Word, LibreOffice Writer, ...). Use the default format and styles (A4, default margin, Time and Roman font, 12 point, single-spaced, etc.). If you are not sure, please download the exam template file from the course Web page.

GRADING

The final grade is based on a composite of course requirements mentioned above. Individual weights are:

- (1) Participation 10%
- (2) Reading assignment 30%
- (3) Book chapter review 20%
- (4) Final exam 40%
- (5) Extra credits up to 10. Extra credits will be awarded to students who show excellent performance in reading assignments, book chapter review, and/or exams.

That is, your final score is $(1) \times .10 + (2) \times .30 + (3) \times .20 + (4) \times .40 + (5)$.

Your letter grade is basically determined as follows. However, the final grade will be adjusted, depending on students' performance, so that the course GPA approaches 3.50.

96 - 100: A (4.0)	66 - 69: B- (2.5)
90 - 95: A- (3.75)	60 - 65: C (2.0)
80 - 89: B+ (3.5)	< 60 : F
70 - 79: B (3.0)	Incomplete (I), withdrawal (W)

* Students who missed more than 50 percent (>5 classes) of class may not pass this course.

Appealing the Grade: If you object to any grading decision, you may appeal the grade to the instructor. The appeal must be given along with original assignments and/or exams to the instructor no later than 24 hours after the grade is released.

CLASS POLICY

Attendance and Lateness: Students should attend each class and be present when each class begins. Being 15 minutes late is considered absent from the class (zoom). Excused absences for special circumstances (e.g., sickness and travel) need to be arranged in advance. There is no formal seating chart.

Academic Misconduct: Students should not only gain knowledge and skills, but also build their character. Particularly, public managers should equip themselves with high and strict professional standards and ethics. All students should complete their own work and be evaluated based upon that work. Students should avoid academic dishonesty and misconduct including *plagiarism*, *fabrication* (falsification), and *cheating* (collaboration). The penalty for violation ranges from sanctions of 0 score for particular assignment/paper/exam and immediate F for final grade, and up to expulsion from the university.

- A student must not reproduce ideas, phrases, or sentences of another person without appropriate acknowledgment (**plagiarism**). GSIR defines plagiarism as “*the act of using the ideas or work of another person as if they were one’s own, without given credit to the source.*” Students must give credit to the originality of others and acknowledge an indebtedness whenever they quotes/paraphrases another person’s actual words, either oral or written; employs another person’s idea, opinion, or theory; or borrows facts, statistics, or other illustrative materials. Copying and pasting some parts of textbooks, journal articles, and/or Internet resources without citation involves both plagiarism and fabrication. Be honest with yourself and the instructor by clearly distinguishing your ideas from others’ ideas.
- **Cheating** is an attempt to use or provide unauthorized assistance, materials, information, or others. GSIR defines cheating as “*the act of obtaining or attempting to obtain or aiding another to obtain academic credit for work by the use of any dishonest, deceptive or fraudulent means.*” Most common examples include discussing problem solving, looking at (stealing) other’ work, showing your work to other students, sharing electronic files (Excel and wordprocessor) with other students, and using unauthorized external assistance such as tutors, commercial companies, and electronic devices (e.g., smartphone).
- All aspects of IUJ’ student code of conduct (see students’ curriculum handbook) apply to this class. It is students’ responsibility to be aware of IUJ’s policy on academic dishonesty and misconduct including harassments (<http://www.iuj.ac.jp/oss/seeking-assistance/>) and plagiarism (<http://www.iuj.ac.jp/ir->

info/cheating-policy/). Misunderstanding (“I thought copying only one sentence is O.K.”) or ignorance (“I didn’t know that”) of dishonesty and misconduct are not acceptable in any circumstance. If you need clarification regarding this issue, contact the instructor or OAA (ofcgsir@iuj.ac.jp) immediately.

Course Feedback: Given diversity in their backgrounds, students are always encouraged to make comments and suggestions on this class (e.g., reading load, lecturing, and class discussion) in order to improve this course. If you don’t feel comfortable studying in the class, do not hesitate to talk to the instructor. Any form of communication (e.g., walk-in, phone, email, facebook, etc.) will do. A good feedback may be awarded extra credits. No feedback will influence your grade negatively in any circumstance.

Zoom and Use of Electronic Devices: If you are using Zoom, turn on video as much as you can during the class and turn on audio only when you want to talk. If your Internet connection is slow and unstable, you may turn off video to reduce the traffic burden. Before each class begins, students MUST turn off their cellular phone (smart phone), iPad, Galaxy tablet, and/or CD/MP3/DMB players. Also you may not use other electronic devices that may distract the instructor and their classmates. However, laptops or netbooks (mini laptops) are allowed for use in class unless they disturb others.

Computer Literacy: Students should be familiar with zoom, wordprocessors (e.g, Microsoft Word and WordPerfect), and Web browsers (e.g., Firefox and Google Chrome).

IUJ Electronic mail: All students must use the university electronic mail to communicate with the instructor and other classmates. Students SHOULD peruse emails that the instructor sends in order for additional explanation and comments. You may not misuse email (e.g., a message without a title of email and sender’s identity, a message containing irrelevant expressions and infringement of privacy, and a message sent to receivers who are not related to the subject).

Google Classroom & Course Web Page: This course will not use Google Classroom but rely on the course Web page, <https://www.sonsoo.org/itis/info/>, which provides the latest course schedule and various course materials including lecture notes. Students MUST visit this Web page time to time to check announcements and materials available.

READING MATERIALS

This course has the following required textbook.

Aspray William, ed. 2004. *Chasing Moore’s Law: Information Technology Policy in the Unites States*. Raleigh, NC: Scitech Publishing. ISBN-10: 1891121332.

Students should read all required readings (book chapters and journal articles) before class. Following recommended readings are available at the MLIC Library reserve.

Anderson, David M., and Michael Cornfield, eds. 2003. *The Civic Web: Online Politics and Democratic Values*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers. ISBN 978-0742501942.

Bellamy, Christine, and John A. Taylor. 1998. *Governing in the Information Age*. Philadelphia, PA: Open University Press. ISBN: 978-0335194506.

- Benkler, Yochai. 2006. *The Wealth of Networks: How Social Production Transforms Markets and Freedom*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0300125771.
- Bimber, Bruce, and Richard Davis. 2003. *Campaigning Online: The Internet in U.S. Elections*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0195151565.
- Bimber, Bruce. 2003. *Information and American Democracy: Technology in the Evolution of Political Power*. New York: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0521804929.
- Boyle, James. 1996. *Shamans, Software, and Spleens: Law and the Construction of the Information Society*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0674805231.
- Chadwick, Andrew, and Philip N. Howard, eds. 2009. *Routledge Handbook of Internet Politics*. Routledge. ISBN 978-0415780582.
- Chadwick, Andrew. 2006. *Internet Politics: States, Citizens, and New Communication Technologies*. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0195177732.
- Chang, Ha-joon. 2007. *Bad Samaritans: The Myth of Free Trade and the Secret History of Capitalism*. Bloomsbury Press. ISBN: 978-1596915985.
- Chen, Hsinchun, Lawrence Brandt, Valerie Gregg, Roland Traunmuller, Sharon Dawes, Eduard Hovy, Ann Macintosh, and Catherine A. Larson, eds. 2008. *Digital Government: E-Government Research, Case Studies and Implementation*. New York: Springer. ISBN 978-0387716107.
- Davis, Richard. 1999. *The Web of Politics: The Internet's Impact on the American Political System*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0195114850.
- Deibert, Ronald, John Palfrey, Rafal Rohozinski, and Jonathan Zittrain, eds. 2008. *Access Denied: The Practice and Policy of Global Internet Filtering*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. ISBN 978-0262541961.
- Eggers, William D. 2005. *Government 2.0: Using Technology to Improve Education, Cut Red Tape, Reduce Gridlock, and Enhance Democracy*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. ISBN 978-0742541764.
- Hindman, Matthew. 2009. *The Myth of Digital Democracy*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0691138688.
- Kamarck, Elaine Ciulla, and Joseph S. Nye Jr., eds. 2002. *Governance.com: Democracy in the Information Age*. Washington D.C.: Visions of Governance in the 21st Century and Brookings Institution Press. ISBN 978-0815702177.
- Katz, James E., and Ronald E. Rice. 2002. *Social Consequences of Internet Use: Access, Involvement, and Interaction*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Lessig, Lawrence. 2006. *Code: Version 2.0*, 2nd ed. New York: Basic Books. ISBN 978-0465039142.
- Levmore, Saul, and Martha C. Nussbaum, eds. 2010. *The Offensive Internet: Speech, Privacy, and Reputation*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0674064317.
- May, Christopher. 2007. *Digital Rights Management: The Problem of Expanding Ownership Rights*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Chandos Publishing. ISBN 978-1843341246.
- Mergel, Ines. 2013. *Social Media in the Public Sector a Guide to Participation, Collaboration, and Transparency in the Networked World*, 1st ed. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. ISBN 978-1118109946.
- Milakovich, Michael E. 2012. *Digital Governance: New Technologies for Improving Public Service and Participation*. New York: Routledge. ISBN 978-0415891448.
- Nissenbaum, Helen. 2010. *Privacy in Context: Technology, Policy, and the Integrity of Social Life*. Stanford, CA: Stanford Law Books. ISBN 978-0804752374.
- Norris, Pippa. 2001. *Digital Divide: Civic Engagement, Information Poverty and the Internet World-Wide*. Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0521002233.

- Nuechterlein, Jonathan E., and Philip J. Weiser. 2007. *Digital Crossroads: American Telecommunications Policy in the Internet Age*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. ISBN 978-0262640664.
- Panagopoulos, Costas, ed. 2009. *Politicking Online: The Transformation of Election campaign Communications*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press. ISBN 978-0813544892.
- Putnam, Robert D. 2000. *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. New York: Simon and Schuster. ISBN 978-0743203043.
- Rainie, Harrison, and Barry Wellman. 2012. *Networked: The New Social Operating System*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. ISBN 978-0262526166.
- Rheingold, Howard. 2002. *Smart Mobs: The Next Social Revolution*. Basic Book. ISBN 978-0738208619.
- Rheingold, Howard. 2012. *Net Smart: How To Thrive Online*. MIT Press. ISBN 978-0262017459.
- Shea, Christopher M., and G. David Garson. 2010. *Handbook of Public Information Systems*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. ISBN 978-1439807569.
- Solove, Daniel J. 2007. *The Future of Reputation: Gossip, Rumor, and Privacy on the Internet*. New Haven: Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0300144222.
- Solove, Daniel. 2004. *The Digital Person: Technology and Privacy in the Information Age*. New York University Press. ISBN 978-0814740378.
- Solove, Daniel. 2011. *Nothing to Hide: The False Tradeoff Between Privacy and Security*. New Haven, NJ: Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0300172317.
- Stair, Ralph M., and George W. Reynolds. 2016. *Principles of Information Systems*. 12th ed. Course Technology & Cengage Learning. ISBN 978-1285867168.
- Travis, Hannibal, ed. 2013. *Cyberspace Law: Censorship and Regulation of the Internet*. Routledge.
- Vaidhyanathan, Siva. 2001. *Copyrights and Copywrongs: The Rise of Intellectual Property and How It Threatens Creativity*. New York: New York University Press. ISBN 978-0814788073.
- West, Darrell M. 2005. *Digital Government: Technology and Public Sector Performance*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0691121826.
- Yang Kaifeng, and Erik Bergrud, eds. 2008. *Civic Engagement in a Network Society*. Charlotte, NC: IAP Information Age Publishing. ISBN 978-1593115579.

Students may find reserved books at the library and get online journals downloaded from the IUJ Journal Portal. In order to get the electronic copy of a journal article, 1) visit IUJ's E-journal portal, 2) provide a journal name (e.g., *Public Administration Review*), 3) choose a source (e.g., JSTOR and EBSCO) of the journal, and then 4) find out the paper using its title, author name, year of publication, volume, and/or number.

WEEKLY SCHEDULE

This schedule is tentative and subject to change. Not all readings are required. Students should check the latest schedule on the course Web site time to time.

1st Week: Introduction (01/07)

The first week introduces this course and discusses digital inequality or digital divide that refers to difference in access to and use of online information and services among groups at different socioeconomic levels.

Required:

- DiMaggio, P., E. Hargittai, W.R. Neuman, and J.P. Robinson. 2001. Social implications of the Internet. *Annual Review of Sociology* 27(1): 307-336.
- DiMaggio, Paul, Eszter Hargittai, Coral Celeste, and Steven Shafer. 2004. Digital Inequality: From Unequal Access to Differentiated Use. In *Social Inequality*, ed. Kathryn M. Neckerman, 355-400. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

Optional:

- Aspray (2004) Chapter 9 (The digital divide: Policy myth or political reality? pp. 247-272).
- Bellamy and Taylor (1998) Chapter 1 (Context for governing in the information age, pp. 1-32).
- Brown, Heath. 2015. The Institutional Digital Divide: Immigrant-Serving Nonprofit Organization Adoption of Social Media. *Social Science Computer Review* 33(6): 680-695.
- Campos-Castillo, Celeste. 2015. Revisiting the First-Level Digital Divide in the United States: Gender and Race/Ethnicity Patterns, 2007-2012. *Social Science Computer Review* 33(4): 423-439.
- Kuk, George. 2003. The Digital Divide and the Quality of Electronic Service Delivery in Local Government in the United Kingdom. *Government Information Quarterly* 20(4): 353-363.
- Kvasny, Lynette, and Mark Keil. 2006. The Challenges of Redressing the Digital Divide: A Tale of Two US Cities. *Information Systems Journal* 16(1): 23-53.
- Mossey, Sean, Daniel Bromberg, and Aroon P. Manoharan. 2019. Harnessing the Power of Mobile Technology to Bridge the Digital Divide: A Look at U.S. Cities' Mobile Government Capability. *Journal of Information Technology & Politics* 16(1): 52-65. doi: 10.1080/19331681.2018.1552224.
- Norris (2001) Chapter 1 (Digital divide, pp. 3-25), Chapter 2 (Understanding the digital divide, pp. 26-38), or Chapter 4 (Social inequalities, pp. 68-92).

2nd Week: Intellectual Property Rights (01/14)

This week discusses main issues in intellectual property rights with focus on (software) copyright and license.

Required:

- Aspray (2004) Chapter 7 (Intellectual property, pp. 201-230).

Optional:

- Boyle (1996) Chapter 5 (Intellectual property and the liberal state, pp. 47-50) and Chapter 6 (Copyright and the invention of authorship, pp. 51-60).
- Chang (2007) Chapter 6 (Windows 98 in 1997, pp. 109-133).
- Haggart, Blayne, and Michael Jablonski. 2017. Internet Freedom and Copyright Maximalism: Contradictory Hypocrisy or Complementary Policies? *Information Society* 33(3):103-118. doi: 10.1080/01972243.2017.1294128.
- Lessig, Lawrence. 2006. Chapter 10. Intellectual Property. In *Code: Version 2.0*, 2nd ed., 169-199. New York: Basic Books.

3rd Week: Information Ownership (01/21)

This week discusses information ownership and digital rights management (DRM) and their impacts on the use of information systems.

Required:

- May (2007) Chapter 1 (Introduction: Setting the scene, pp. 1-33) and 4 (Digital rights management: two cases for consideration, pp. 95-125)

Optional:

- May (2007) Chapter 2 (Intellectual property and social norms, pp. 35-65).
- Shaikh, Maha. 2016. Negotiating Open Source Software Adoption in the UK Public Sector. *Government Information Quarterly* 33(1): 115-132.
- Vaidhyanathan (2001) Introduction (pp. 1-16) and Chapter 1 (Copyright and American Culture: Ideas, Expression, and Democracy, pp. 17-34).

4th Week: Universal Service and Universal Access (01/28)

Universal service has been an important doctrine in telecommunication and nowadays universal access (to various information and technologies) becomes a popular issue.

Required:

- Prasad, Rohit. 2013. Universal Service Obligation in the Age of Broadband. *Information Society* 29 (4): 227-233.
- Varian, Hal. 2005. Universal Access to Information. *Communications of the ACM* 48 (10): 65-66.

Optional:

- Holt, Lynne, and Mary Galligan. 2013. Mapping the Field: Retrospective of the Federal Universal Service Programs. *Telecommunications Policy* 37 (9): 773-793.
- Katz and Rice (2002) Chapter 2 (Access: Basic issues and prior evidence, pp. 17-34) or Chapter 3 (Access and digital divide: results, pp. 35-65).
- Mosier, Steve. 2004. Telecommunications and Computers: A Tale of Convergence, In *Chasing Moore's law: Information Technology Policy in the United States*, ed. William Aspray, 29-54. Raleigh, NC: SciTech Publishing.
- Nuechterlein and Weiser (2007) Chapter 10 (Universal service in the age of competition, pp. 333-355).
- Shamaileh, Ammar. 2016. Am I Equal? Internet Access and Perceptions of Female Political Leadership Ability in the Arab World. *Journal of Information Technology and Politics* 13(3): 257-271.
- Whitacre, Brian, Sharon Stover, and Roberto Gallardo. 2015. How Much Does Broadband Infrastructure Matter? Decomposing the Metro-Non-Metro Adoption Gap with the Help of the National Broadband Map. *Government Information Quarterly* 32(3): 261-269.

5th Week: Use of Social Media (02/04)

This week examines how social media (e.g., Blogs, Facebook, Twitter, and Youtube) are effectively used to deliver public information and services online.

Required:

- Hindman (2009) Chapter 6 (Blogs: The new elite media, pp. 102-128).

- Reddick, Christopher G. and Donald F. Norris. 2013. Social Media Adoption at the American Grass Roots: Web 2.0 or 1.5? *Government Information Quarterly* 30(4): 498-507.

Optional:

- Barbera, Pablo, and Gonzalo Rivero. 2015. Understanding the Political Representativeness of Twitter Users. *Social Science Computer Review* 33(6): 712-729.
- Bertot, J. C., P. T. Jaeger, and D. Hansen. 2012. The Impact of Polices on Government Social Media Usage: Issues, Challenges, and Recommendations. *Government Information Quarterly* 29(1): 30-40. doi: 10.1016/j.giq.2011.04.004.
- Demircioglu, Mehmet Akif, and Chung-An Chen. 2019. Public Employees' Use of Social Media: Its Impact on Need Satisfaction and Intrinsic Work Motivation. *Government Information Quarterly* 36 (1): 51-60. doi: 10.1016/j.giq.2018.11.008.
- Edgerly, Stephanie, Kjerstin Thorson, Leila Bighash, and Mark Hannah. 2016. Posting About Politics: Media as Resources for Political Expression on Facebook. *Journal of Information Technology and Politics* 13(2): 108-125.
- Eom, Seok-Jin, Hanchan Hwang, and Jun Hounng Kim. 2018. Can Social Media Increase Government Responsiveness? A Case Study of Seoul, Korea. *Government Information Quarterly* 35 (1): 109-122. doi: 10.1016/j.giq.2017.10.002.
- Feeney, Mary K., and Eric W. Welch. 2016. Technology–Task Coupling: Exploring Social Media Use and Managerial Perceptions of E-Government. *American Review of Public Administration* 46(2): 162-179.
- Gao, Xian, and Jooho Lee. 2017. E-Government Services and Social Media Adoption: Experience of Small Local Governments in Nebraska State. *Government Information Quarterly* 34(4): 627-634.
- Greuling, Kathrin, and Thomas Kilian. 2014. Motives for Active Participation in Political Blogs: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Eight German Blogs. *Social Science Computer Review* 32(2): 221-237.
- Guillamon, Maria-Dolores, Ana-Maria Rios, Benedetta Gesuele, and Conceta Metallo. 2016. Factors Influencing Social Media Use in Local Governments: The Case of Italy and Spain. *Government Information Quarterly* 33(3): 460-471.
- Gunawong, Panom. 2015. Open Government and Social Media: A Focus on Transparency. *Social Science Computer Review* 33(5): 587-598.
- Khan, Gohar Feroz, Bobby Swar, and Sang Kon Lee. 2014. Social Media Risks and Benefits: A Public Sector Perspective. *Social Science Computer Review* 32(5): 606-627.
- Lei, Zheng, and Zheng Tuo. 2014. Innovation Through Social Media in the Public Sector: Information and Interactions. *Government Information Quarterly* 31(1): S106-S117.
- Medaglia, Rony, and Demi Zhu. 2017. Public Deliberation on Government-Managed Social Media: A Study on Weibo Users in China. *Government Information Quarterly* 34(3): 533-544.
- Meng, Amanda, Carl DiSalvo, Lokman Tsui, and Michael Best. 2019. The Social Impact of Open Government Data in Hong Kong: Umbrella Movement Protests and Adversarial Politics. *Information Society* 35(4): 216-228. doi: 10.1080/01972243.2019.1613464.
- Mergel, Ines, and Stuart I. Bretschneider. 2013. A Three-Stage Adoption Process for Social Media Use in Government. *Public Administration Review* 73 (3): 390-400.
- Obar, Jonathan A., and Steve Wildman. 2015. Social Media Definition and Governance Challenge: An Introduction to the Special Issue. *Telecommunication Policy* 39(9): 745-750.

- Panagiotopoulos, Panagiotis, Alinaghi Ziaee Bigdeli, and Steven Sams. 2014. Citizen-Government Collaboration on Social Media: The Case of Twitter in the 2011 Riots in England. *Government Information Quarterly* 31(3): 349-357.
- Panagopoulos (2009) Chapter 12 (Bloggers at the gates, pp.217-232), Chapter 13 (Voters, MySpace, and YouTube, pp. 233-248), or Chapter 15 (The political impact of Facebook, pp. 272-291).
- Porumbescu, Gregory A. 2016. Linking Public Sector Social Media and E-Government Website Use to Trust in Government. *Government Information Quarterly* 33(2): 291-304.
- Robertson, Craig T., William H. Dutton, Robert Ackland, and Tai-Quan Peng. 2019. The Democratic Role of Social Media in Political Debates: The Use of Twitter in the First Televised US Presidential Debate of 2016. *Journal of Information Technology & Politics* 16 (2): 105-118. doi: 10.1080/19331681.2019.1590283.
- Sivarajah, Uthayasankar, Zahir Irani, and Vishanth Weerakkody. 2015. Evaluating the Use and Impact of Web 2.0 Technologies in Local Government. *Government Information Quarterly* 32(4): 473-487.
- Sounman, Hong. 2013. Who Benefits from Twitter? Social Media and Political Competition in the U.S. House of Representatives. *Government Information Quarterly* 30(4): 464-472.
- Yi, Myongho, Sam Gyun Oh, and Sunghun Kim. 2013. Comparison of Social Media Use for the U.S. and the Korean Governments. *Government Information Quarterly* 30(3): 310-317.

6th Week: Freedom of Information and Privacy (02/11)

The freedom of information is the right to public and consume information. Government should allow citizens to access public information. Privacy is not simply the freedom from government intrusion but rights to control how (private) information is collected, processed, manipulated, stored, disseminated, used, and destroyed.

Required:

- Narayanan, Arvind, and Vitaly Shmatikov. 2010. Privacy and Security: Myths and Fallacies of “Personally Identifiable Information.” *Communications of the ACM* 53(6): 24-26.
- Solove (2011) Chapter 1-5 (pp.1-46).

Optional:

- Aspray (2004) Chapter 6 (Privacy: Erosion or evolution? pp.161-200).
- Chang, Younghoon, Siew Fan Wong, Christian Fernando Libaque-Saenz, and Hwansoo Lee. 2018. The Role of Privacy Policy on Consumers’ Perceived Privacy. *Government Information Quarterly* 35 (3):445-459. doi: 10.1016/j.giq.2018.04.002.
- Chen et al. (2008) Chapter 7 (Privacy in an electronic government context, pp. 127-140).
- Conger, Sue, Joanne H. Pratt, and Karen D. Loch. 2013. Personal Information Privacy and Emerging Technologies. *Information Systems Journal* 23(5): 401-417.
- Eggers (2007) Chapter 9 (Solving the privacy and security riddle, pp. 183-209).
- Hong, Weiyin, and James Y. L. Thong. 2013. Internet Privacy Concerns: An Integrated Conceptualization and Four Empirical Studies. *MIS Quarterly* 37(1): 275-298.
- Lathrop and Ruma (2010) Chapter 29 (Open government: The privacy imperative, pp. 315-325).
- Levmore and Nussbaum (2010) Chapter 12 (Collective Privacy, pp. 217-236) or Chapter 13 (Privacy on social networks, pp. 237-256).

- Luscombe, Alex, and Kevin Walby. 2017. Theorizing Freedom of Information: The Live Archive, Obfuscation, and Actor-Network Theory. *Government Information Quarterly* 34(3): 379-387.
- Nelson, Lisa. 2004. Privacy and Technology: Reconsidering a Crucial Public Policy Debate in the Post-September 11 Era. *Public Administration Review* 64(3): 259-269.
- Pavlou, Paul A. 2011. State of the Information Privacy Literature: Where Are We Now and Where Should We Go? *MIS Quarterly* 35(4): 977-988.
- Solove (2004) Chapter 2 (The rise of the digital dossier, pp. 13-26) or Chapter 3 (Kafka and Orwell: Reconceptualizing information privacy, pp. 27-55).
- Solove (2011) Chapter 16 (Will repealing the Patriot Act restore our privacy? pp.155-163) or Chapter 18 (Video surveillance and the no-privacy-in-public argument, pp. 174-181).
- Steijn, Wouter M. P., and Anton Vedder. 2015. Privacy Concerns, Dead or Misunderstood? The Perceptions of Privacy Amongst the Young and Old. *Information Polity* 20(4): 299-311.
- Sutanto, Juliana, Elia Palme, Chuan-Hoo Tan, and Chee Wei Phang. 2013. Addressing the Personalization-Privacy Paradox: An Empirical Assessment from a Field Experiment on Smartphone Users. *MIS Quarterly* 37(4): 1141-A5.
- Wasike, Ben. 2016. FoIA in the Age of “Open.Gov”: An Analysis of the Performance of the Freedom of Information Act Under the Obama and Bush Administrations. *Government Information Quarterly* 33(3): 417-426.
- Yuehua, Wu. 2014. Protecting Personal Data in E-government: A Cross-Country Study. *Government Information Quarterly* 31(1): 150-159. doi: 10.1016/j.giq.2013.07.003.

7th Week: Freedom of Speech and Censorship (02/18)

The freedom of speech is necessary to discover the truth, enhance individual autonomy, and/or allow open debate for democratic deliberation. There is a tension between free speech and censorship.

Required:

- Levmore and Nussbaum (2010) Chapter 1 (Speech, privacy, and reputation on the Internet, pp. 15-30) and Chapter 9 (Cleaning cyber-cesspools, pp. 155-173).
- Solove (2007) Chapter 1 (Introduction: When poop goes primetime, pp. 1-13) and 6 (Free speech, anonymity, and accountability, pp. 125-160).

Optional:

- Berg, Janne. 2016. The Impact of Anonymity and Issue Controversiality on the Quality of Online Discussion. *Journal of Information Technology and Politics* 13(1): 37-51.
- Chadwick and Howard (2009). Chapter 23 (The geopolitics of Internet control: Censorship, sovereignty, and cyberspace, pp. 323-336)
- Deibert, Ronald, and Rafal Rohozinski. 2008. Good for Liberty, Bad for Security? Global Civil Society and the Securitization of the Internet. In *Access Denied: The Practice and Policy of Global Internet Filtering*, eds. Ronald Deibert, John Palfrey, Rafal Rohozinski, and Jonathan Zittrain, 123-149. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Lessig, Lawrence. 2006. Chapter 12. Free Speech. In *Code: Version 2.0*, 2nd ed., 233-275. New York: Basic Books.
- Levmore and Nussbaum (2010) Chapter 3 (The Internet’s anonymity problem, pp. 50-67) or Chapter 7 (Youthful indiscretion in an Internet age, pp. 124-139).
- Levmore and Nussbaum (2010) Chapter 5 (Believing false rumors, pp. 91-106), or 6 (Reputation regulation, pp. 107-123).

- Newell, Bryce Clayton. 2014. Technopolicing, Surveillance, and Citizen Oversight: A Neorepublican Theory of Liberty and Information Control. *Government Information Quarterly* 31(3): 421-431.
- Smith, Peter Jay. 2013. Speaking for Freedom, Normalizing the Net? *Journal of Information Technology and Politics* 10(4): 423-443.
- Solove (2011) Chapter 18 (Video surveillance and the no-privacy-in-public argument, pp. 174-181).
- Sopinka, John. 1997. Freedom of Speech and Privacy in the Information Age. *Information Society* 13(2): 171-184.

8th Week: Civic Engagement (Not 02/25, but Saturday, February 26th)

There are various forms of civic engagement that require different level of willingness, ability (knowledge and skills), and cost and time. The information technology itself does not necessarily enhance civic engagement.

Required:

- Bimber and Davis (2003) Chapter 1 (The question, pp. 3-11).
- Putnam (2000) Chapter 9 (Against the tide? pp. 148-180).
- Stromer-Galley, Jennifer. 2000. On-Line Interaction and Why Candidates Avoid It. *Journal of Communication* 50(4): 111-132.

Optional:

- Bekkers, Victor, and Vincent Homburg. 2007. The Myths of E-Government: Looking Beyond the Assumptions of a New and Better Government. *Information Society* 23(5): 373-382.
- Bernhard, Uli, and Marco Dohle. 2015. Corrective or Confirmative Actions? Political Online Participation as a Consequence of Presumed Media Influences in Election Campaigns. *Journal of Information Technology and Politics* 12(3): 285-302.
- Bimber, Bruce, Marta Cantijoch Cunill, Lauren Copelland, and Rachel Gibson. 2015. Digital Media and Political Participation: The Moderating Role of Political Interest Access Acts and Over Time. *Social Science Computer Review* 33(1): 21-42.
- Bimber, Bruce. 1998. The Internet and Political Transformation: Populism, Community, and Accelerated Pluralism. *Polity* 31(1): 133-160. doi: 10.2307/3235370.
- Cassell, M. K., and J. Hoornbeek. 2010. Engaging Citizens on the Internet: An Assessment of Local Governments in Ohio. In *Citizens and E-Government*, ed. C. G. Reddick, 298-316. Hershey, PA: Information Science Reference.
- Chadwick and Howard (2009). Chapter 11 (Political engagement online: Do the information rich get richer and the like-minded more similar? pp. 144-156).
- Feezell, Jessica T., Meredith Conroy, and Mario Guerrero. 2016. Internet Use and Political Participation: Engaging Citizenship Norms Through Online Activities. *Journal of Information Technology & Politics* 13(2): 95-107. doi: 10.1080/19331681.2016.1166994.
- Freelon, Deen, Chris Wells, and W. Lance Bennett. 2013. Participation in the Youth Civic Web: Assessing User Activity Levels in Web Sites Presenting Two Civic Styles. *Journal of Information Technology and Politics* 10(3): 293-309.
- Gainous, Jason, Kevin M. Wagner, and Jason P. Abbott. 2015. Civic Disobedience: Does Internet Use Stimulate Political Unrest in East Asia? *Journal of Information Technology and Politics* 12(2): 219-236.
- Gibson, Rachel K. and Ian McAllister. 2012. Online Social Ties and Political

- Engagement. *Journal of Information Technology and Politics* 10(1): 21-34.
- Gulati, Girish J., Christine B. Williams, and David J. Yates. 2015. Predictors of On-Line Services and E-Participation: A Cross-National Comparison. *Government Information Quarterly* 31(4): 526-533.
 - Kraemer, K., and J. L. King. 2006. Information Technology and Administrative Reform: Will E-Government Be Different? *International Journal of Electronic Government Research* 2(1): 1-20.
 - Kropczynski, Jess, Guoray Cai, John M. Carroll, Jing, Zhang, Gabriel Puron-Cid, and J. Ramon Gil-Garcia. 2015. Characterizing Democratic Deliberation in and Online Forum. *Information Polity* 20(2/3):151-165.
 - Lee, Shin Haeng. 2017. Digital Democracy in Asia: The Impact of the Asian Internet on Political Participation. *Journal of Information Technology & Politics* 14(1): 62-82. doi: 10.1080/19331681.2016.1214095.
 - Nam, Taewoo. 2012. Dual Effects of the Internet on Political activism: Reinforcing and Mobilizing. *Government Information Quarterly* 29: S90-S97.
 - Park, Hun Myoung, and James L. Perry. 2008. Do Campaign Websites Really Matter in Electoral Civic Engagement? Empirical Evidence from the 2004 Post-Election Internet Tracking Survey. *Social Science Computer Review* 26(2): 190-212.
 - Park, Hun Myoung, and James L. Perry. 2008. Does Internet Use Really Facilitate Civic Engagement? Empirical Evidences from the American National Election Studies. In *Civic Engagement in a Networked Society*, eds. Erik Bergrud and Kaifeng Yang, 237-270. Charlotte, NC: Information Age Publishing.
 - Song, Felicia Wu. 2009. *Virtual Communities: Bowling Alone, Online Together*. New York: Peter Lang.
 - Van der Meer, T. G.L.A., D. Gelders, and S. Rotthier. 2014. E-Democracy: Exploring the Current Stage of E-Government. *Journal of Information Policy* 4: 489-506. doi: 10.5325/jinfopoli.4.2014.0489.
 - Vicente, Maria Rosalia, and Amparo Novo. 2014. An Empirical Analysis of E-Participation. The Role of Social Networks and E-Government over Citizens' Online Engagement. *Government Information Quarterly* 31(3): 379-387.

Final Exam in week 11.