

Danmark

Awad, Sarah H.: *The Social Life Of Urban Images*. Aalborg University, Faculty of Humanities, 2018, 188 p.

This thesis looks at visual images as psychological and political tools for social action. Social actors produce images to represent and propagate particular versions of social reality. These images are in turn interpreted, transformed, reconstructed, and destroyed by other social actors in a continuous process of negotiating social reality and the power of representing it in the public space.

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Castro, Maria Dolores Rojas: *Using Information and Communication Technologies to Facilitate Cognitive Activity and Social Interaction Among Older Costa Ricans*. Aalborg University, Faculty of Humanities, 2018, 147 p.

This thesis aims to identify and understand key elements that might be included in designing suitable learning interventions for enabling older adults using information and communication technologies (ICT) (i.e. computers, mobile devices and applications) for enhancing cognitive activity, increasing social interaction, and promoting successful and active aging. The study followed a design-based research (DBR) approach (Coto, 2010). This allowed incorporation of older adults' and their educators' opinions and suggestions into the design of a learning intervention using ICT. Primary goals were to: 1) stimulate autobiographical memory; 2) facilitate cognitive training; and 3) generate social interaction around such cognitive activities.

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Kunst, Katrine: *Electronic Word of Behavior*. Copenhagen Business School, Department of Digitalization, 2018, 245 p.

The widespread digitization of consumers' daily lives creates a plethora of digital traces of consumers' product-related behaviors. These traces have the potential to be turned into meaningful communicative and observable content by the services that possess them. For example, Spotify displays what users' friends are listening to; Hotels.com shows how many other users are currently viewing a particular hotel; and crowdfunding platform Gofundme.com exhibits the names of recent backers for a given cause. As such, digitization has profoundly increased the potential observability of consumers' product-related behaviors. Researchers from both the Information Systems and the Marketing disciplines have taken an interest in investigating the impact of such digitally observable behaviors, and nascent research has found them to have a significant impact on the choices of those exposed to it. However, this dissertation demonstrates that the phenomenon is undertheorized and lacks empirical insights to inform the future design of digital products and services with behavior-based information.

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Lassen, Julie Mejse Mønter: *DRs tv-virksomhed i forandring*. University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Humanities, 2018, 263 p.

Through the 1980s, '90s, and '00s, there was a remarkable increase in the number of television channels in Denmark and internationally. Numerous new channels were launched because cable, satellite, and the digitization technology increased broadcast capacity. But other aspects such as competition, economy, politics, and user behaviour were also important factors in this development. The Danish public service media institution DR utilized the digitization process to launch new television channels. Thus the institution, in less than two decades, went from running one single television channel to running a channel portfolio consisting of six linear television channels as well as a catch-up and streaming service.

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Mukkamala, Alivelu Manga: *Social Media Analytics for Disaster Management*. IT University of Copenhagen, 2018, 154 p.

In times of crisis involving disasters or other extreme events, victims of these events use social media to share information about their situation. The user-generated content contains vast amounts of valuable information, albeit mostly hidden, regarding the victims' needs, the urgency of supplies, and their situation following the disaster. Especially when drawn from adversely affected areas, these insights are useful for coordinating relief and rescue activities among communities and organizations devoted to improving conditions and saving lives. The insights are quite valuable for humanitarian operations to develop a real time understanding of the situation even before they arrive at the ground. Hence, it is imperative that we develop innovative methods for harnessing the potential of the user-generated content, in order to make disaster relief efforts more effective.

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Shehata, Mostafa: *Newspapers and Social Network Sites in Egypt After the 2011 Revolution: Connective Action, Communication Power and Mediatization of Politics*. Roskilde University, Department of Communication and Arts, 2018, 230 p.

The political use of media in Egypt post-2011 revolution brought about drastic transformations in political activism and power structures. In the context of communication power theory, this article investigates the effects of newspapers and social network sites on political participation and political power relations. The research employed a mixed methodology, comprised of a survey of 527 Egyptian youth and semi-structured interviews of 12 political activists and journalists. The results showed a significant relationship between reading newspapers and youth's political participation, but not between using social network sites and political participation. In addition, newspapers and social network sites were platforms for a series of conflicts and coalitions that emerged between pro-and anti-revolution actors. Despite the importance of social network sites as key tools for informing and mobilizing the public, they eventually failed to empower new political actors, and this was because old actors, supported by newspapers and other mainstream media, managed to obstruct the new actors' progress.

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