

The Digital User/ee: Consumer, Actor or Participant?

Roger Clarke

Xamax Consultancy Pty Ltd, Canberra
Visiting Professor in Computer Science, ANU
and in Cyberspace Law & Policy, UNSW

ITeG – Universität Kassel
6 May 2015

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Current Disruptions / Transformations

Digital Society

Mass Customisation

Industry 4.0

Context-Sensitivity

Service-Led Economy

Use of Personal(ised) Devices
in all Roles / BYOD

Co-Creation

Sensor / Actuator Tech

IoT

The Business Perception of People

- "Ever-increasing demand for customised services exactly providing the desired value in the desired quality at the right time can be observed"
(Leimeister et al. December 2014)
- "The goal of [data-oriented] business models is to gather and analyze data generated by the digital user and then offer matching services"
(Brenner et al. 2014, citing Mayer & Schaper 2010)

The Business Perception of People

- "Companies hope to be able to predict the likelihood of purchase and positively influence it through **targeted recommendations**"
(Brenner et al. 2014, citing Meckel 2011)
- "It is necessary ... to recognise **the digital user as an actor ...**"
- "User, use and utility research puts **the digital user and their data, usage behaviour, and perceived utility at the centre of study**"
(Brenner et al. 2014)

Alternative Business Perceptions of People

- Individuals are human resources, consumer prey, to be exploited
- Individuals are 'actors'
- Individuals are 'participants'



One Longstanding Phenomenon

Exercise of Power

- Inflexible Terms of Service
- Presumptive Consents
- Non-Negotiable Privacy 'Policy Statements'
- Choice of Jurisdiction convenient to the organisation (i.e. distant from the individual, with low consumer rights, privacy protections)



Another Longstanding Phenomenon

Behaviour Manipulation

- **Cost Transfer**
e.g. data capture, at ATMs, using web-forms
- **Switch to Preferred Comms Channels**
From counters, to telephones, to IVR, to organisational FAQs, to community FAQs

Another Longstanding Phenomenon



Behaviour Manipulation



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- **Switch to Preferred Comms Channels**
From counters, to telephones, to IVR, to organisational FAQs, to community FAQs
- **'Offers that you (psychologically) can't refuse'**
Exploit individuals' psych characteristics to ensure that the individual wants the offer

One Current Phenomenon

Datafication

- The 2013 iteration is from Cukier & Mayer-Schoenberger: **'quantifying things that we didn't previously think to quantify'**
- "Correlation is enough ... When you are **stuffed silly with data**, you can tap that instead of experience, expertise and knowledge ..."
- "Knowing why might be pleasant, but it's unimportant ... [L]et the data speak"

Data Categories for Big Data Analytics

- Geo-Physical Data
- Geo-Spatial Data
- ...
- Personal Data
acquired by
Govt Agencies
- Social Media Content
- Biochemical Data
- Epidemiological Data
- ...
- Pharmaceutical and
Medical Services Data
- Personal Health Care Data
- Personal 'Wellness Data'

One Current Phenomenon

Datafication

Personal-Data-Donation

- Highly permissive Terms
- Enveiglement of individuals into providing streams of personal data
incl. chatter, images, locations, vital signs
- Association of identity with the data streams
- Pseudo-anonymisation of the data streams
- The (possibly-emergent) Internet of Things as a source of voluminous data for monetisation

'Privacy' For Sale \$20m



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Another Current Phenomenon

Servification

- **Personal Appliances Instead of Computers**
From general-purpose 'PCs', to 'thin clients',
to constrained and controlled 'appliances'
- **Services Instead of Applications**
From applications on the individual's own device to
services on remote hosts operated by service-providers
- **Remote Data Instead of Local Data**
Mirroring of data on individuals' devices is uncommon,
and often actually infeasible
- **Enforced 'Loyalty'**
Artificially high switching costs
e.g. no inter-operability, non-portability

Business Process NOT People Process



- The interests of individuals are constraints on design, not design objectives
- People factors are 'barriers' or 'impediments' to adoption, not design features
- People are not participants, nor stakeholders
- Focus groups are for the benefit of the designer
- Representatives and advocates are permitted involvement in analysis, design and implementation only if they have power

Case Study – Social Media Privacy Concerns

- 1 Privacy-Abusive **Data Collection**
- 2 Privacy-Abusive **Service-Provider Rights**
- 3 Privacy-Abusive **Functionality and User Interfaces**
- 4 Privacy-Abusive **Data Exploitation**

Source: Reviews of Media Reports 2005-11

3. Privacy-Abusive Functionality, User Interfaces

Privacy-Related Settings

- Non-conservative default settings
- Inadequate granularity
- Failure to group into Profiles
- Complex and unhelpful user interfaces
- Changes to the effects of settings, without advance notice, without any notice and / or without consent

'Real Names' Policies

- Denial of multiple identities
- Denial of anonymity
- Denial of pseudonymity
- Enforced publication of 'real name', profile data

Consumer-Oriented Social Media

- **Distributed Architecture**
Probably P2P, possibly Client-Server with Obfuscation
- **Interoperability**
Content and messages can be exchanged between services
- **Portability**
Content and messages can be extracted from one service and loaded into another
- **Consumer-Friendliness**
In Features, and in Terms of Service
- **Privacy-Protectiveness**
In Features, and in Terms of Service

Case Study – NFC-Chip Payment



- Presence of chip in card is not human-visible (but Logo / Brand may be visible)
- Pseudo-consent to install and activate
- No choice whether it's activated
- No choice about the threshold
- Operation of chip in card is not human-apparent
- No action required in 5cm range, i.e. auto-payment
- No receipt becomes the norm?
- Unauthenticated auto-lending, if Credit-Card
- PIN-less charge to bank account, if Debit-Card

Case Study – Smart Meters

- Collection of fine-grained data that reveals appliance usage, hence household behaviour
- Pseudo-consensual transmission of that data
- Pseudo-consensual use, disclosure of that data
- Imposed, high Time-of-Use rates that consumers cannot avoid because the use is not discretionary
- Associated threat of service interruptions
- Scope for remote disablement of appliances
- ‘Requirements Elicitation’ omitted consumers

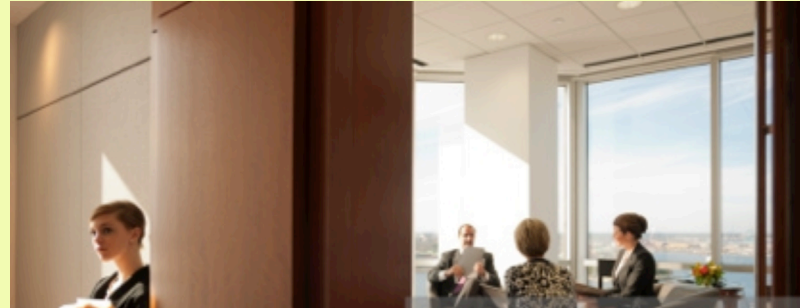
Conventional Empirical Research Elements of Design

- Research Question(s)
- Unit of Study
- Population
- Sampling Frame
- Survey Design
- Data Collection Design
- Data Analysis Design

A Missing Element of Research Design 'Entity Perspective'

The viewpoint of
a human or organisational entity
that is involved in,
or affected by, a phenomenon

The Dominant Perspective



In a consultancy assignment, 'the client'

In MIS / WI research, **'the system sponsor'**

Corollaries:

- The system-sponsor's interests are objectives
- Interests of other entities are, at best, constraints
- Entities with institutional or market power are stakeholders, and their interests are constraints
- Entities without power are ignored
- Their interests surface later as 'impediments' and 'barriers to adoption'

Alternative Perspectives and Units of Study

- An Org'l Sub-Unit
- **An Organisation**
- An Industry Sector
or Value-Chain
- A Regional Economy
- A Nation-State
- A Supra-National
Region (EU, NAFTA)

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- A Person
- A Community
- A Society
- Humanity

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- A Person
- A Community
- A Society
- Humanity
- The Biosphere
- The Troposphere
- The Planet

A Test of the Perspective Notion

1. Consider the legitimacy for an IS research project of the following research question:

What are the impacts on an organisation of the withdrawal of the customer option of receiving printed invoices sent through the post?

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What are the impacts on an organisation of the withdrawal of the customer option of receiving printed invoices sent through the post?

2. For "an organisation", substitute in turn each of the other 12 entity definitions
3. **Consider the legitimacy of each of the 12 alternative research questions**
4. Consider the legitimacy of each of the 12 alternative research questions **for an IS research project**

A Test of the Perspective Notion

1. Consider the legitimacy for an IS research project of the following research questions:

What are the impacts on a value-chain of the withdrawal of the customer option of receiving printed invoices sent through the post?

What are the impacts on a person of the withdrawal of the customer option of receiving printed invoices sent through the post?

What are the impacts on climate change of the withdrawal of the customer option of receiving printed invoices sent through the post?

The Person Perspective – Users

- **Organisation-Internal Users**
Since admin computing began
- **Partner-Internal Users**
Since IOS began
- **External Users**
Since EOS began (ATMs, EFTPOS, ...)
- **Prosumers**
A 'proactive producer-consumer'
with expectations of professionalism,
since Toffler identified the category in 1970/80

The Person Perspective – Users

Practical Approaches to Segmentation

- Age-Based or 'Generation'-Based Groupings
- Education / Income / Wealth-Based Groupings
- The Physically Challenged
(sight-impaired, hand / arm-impaired, etc.)
- The Socio-Economically Challenged
- The Infrastructurally Challenged
- The Lingually Challenged
- ...

The Person Perspective – Usees

- A person not directly involved in 'using' an information system, but affected by it
 - Job-Applicants
 - Credit-Applicants
 - Tenants
 - Surveillance Subjects

The Digital User/ee: Consumer, Actor or Participant?

Agenda

- Longstanding and Current Phenomena
Exercise of Power, Behaviour Manipulation
Datafication, Servification
- Business Process not People Process
- The Notion of 'Perspective' in IS Research
- Recognition of Categories of Perspective:
 - Economic, Social, Environmental
- Recognition of Users and Uses in Particular

What {MIS? WI? IS/IM?} Needs to Do

- Acknowledge the existence of perspectives other than that of the client / system sponsor
- Acknowledge in particular the perspectives of users, prosumers and usees
- Recognise them not merely as 'actors'
- Embrace participative analysis and design ('co-modelling' if you wish to rename it)
- Embody explicit recognition of human diversity, i.e. a rich set of segmentation models
- Include individuals' representatives and advocates within 'business / people processes'

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35