User Experience Research & Design for NDN mHealth & Identity Manager App



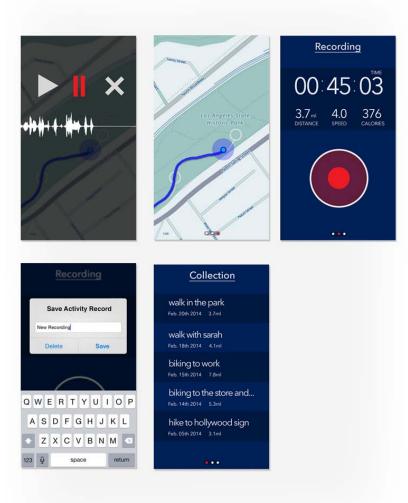


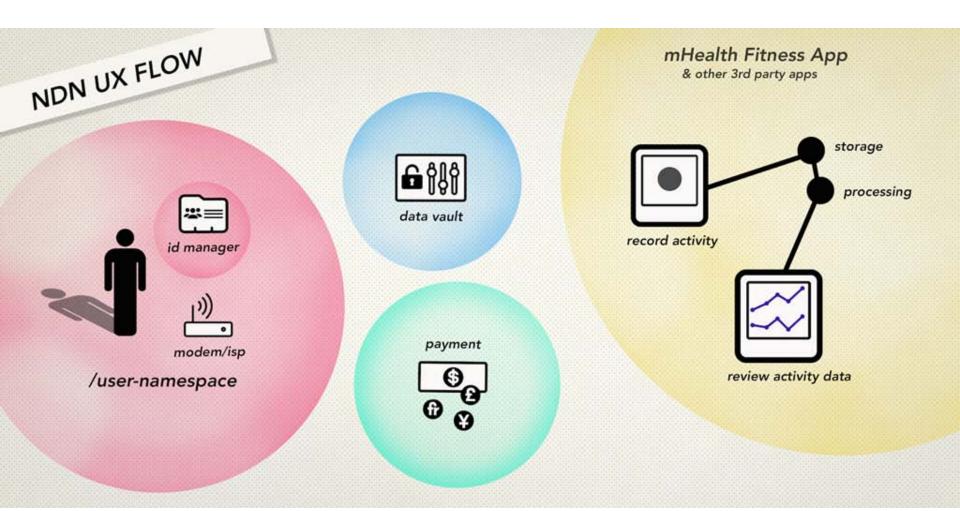


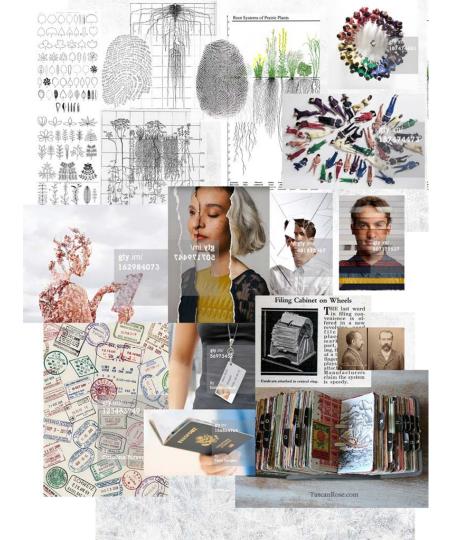
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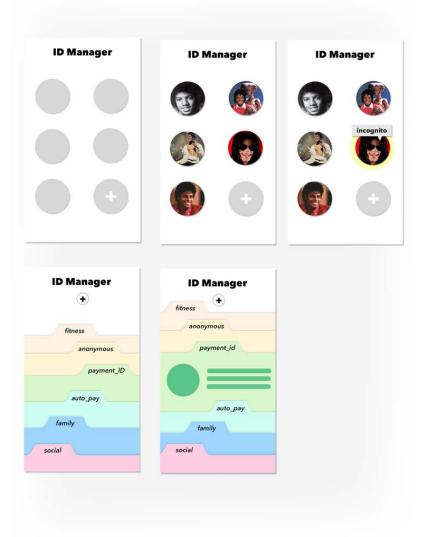
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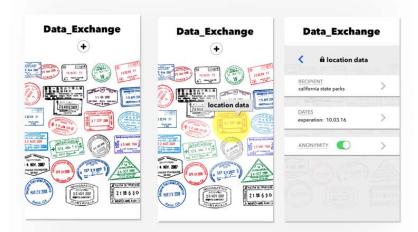
















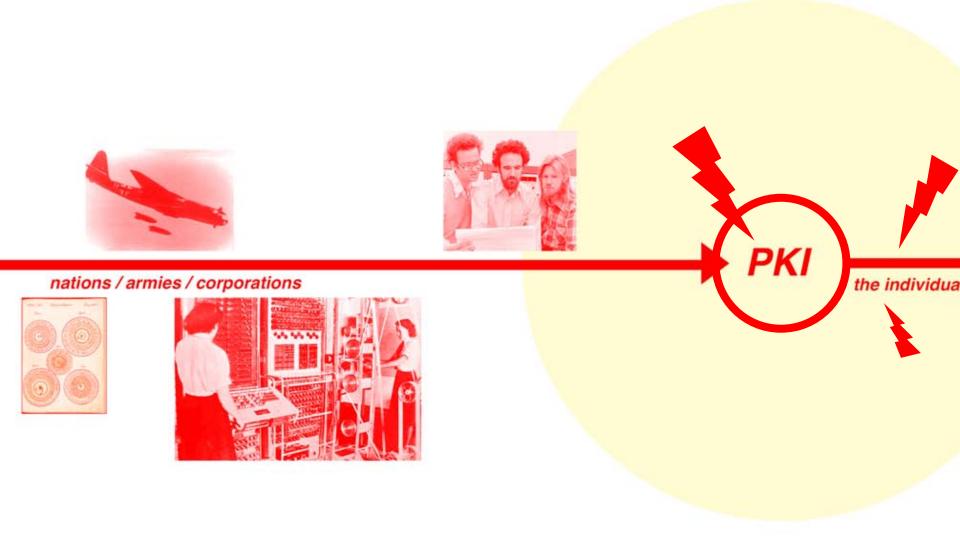
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Why Doesn't Jane Protect Her Privacy?

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Abstract. End-to-end encryption has been heralded by privacy and security researchers as an effective defence against dragnet surveillance, but there is no evidence of widespread end-user uptake. We argue that the non-adoption of end-to-end encryption might not be entirely due to usability issues identified by Whitten and Tygar in their seminal paper "Why Johnny Can't Encrypt". Our investigation revealed a number of fundamental issues such as incomplete threat models, misaligned incentives, and a general absence of understanding of the email architecture. From our data and related research literature we found evidence of a number of potential explanations for the low uptake of end-to-end encryption. This suggests that merely increasing the availability and usability of encryption functionality in email clients will not automatically encourage increased deployment by email users. We shall have to focus, first, on building comprehensive end-user mental models related to email, and email security. We conclude by suggesting directions for future research.

Keywords: email, end-to-end encryption, privacy, security, mental model.

1 Introduction

Email was introduced in MIT's CTSS MALL around 1965 [46]. At this point privacy was not a primary concern. Subsequently, STARTTLS [36,25] led to the deployment of opportunistic transport layer encryption for email transmission. Recently, more email providers have started applying it by default, effectively protecting email privacy in transit. However, email providers themselves, and those who might be able to hack into the email servers, have full access to our email communication. *End-to-end* (E2E) encryption by end-users would protect emails from access by email providers and hackers too. Facilitating tools are readily available, including PGP/OpenPGP [4,10,9], PEM [30,31,32,33], MOSS [13], PKCS#7 [26], and S/MIME [39,40,41] according to Davis [14]. However, they generally have minimal real-world application outside of specific use cases.

The "Summer of Snowden" [23] has put digital security back in the limelight, and there has been a slew of new proposals for facilitating E2E encrypted secure messaging (e.g. DarkMail, LEAP, Pond, Mailpile, Brair), but there is, as yet, little evidence of mass uptake of E2E email encryption. The question that remains is "Why is the use of end-toend email security so limited?" Previously, the poor usability of E2E encryption tools was advanced as the most likely explanation [50,44]. However, usability has improved 246 K. Renaud, M. Volkamer, and A. Renkema-Padmos

- They are aware of the possibility of privacy violation of their emails but do not take any action for a variety of different reasons, perhaps because it does not *concern* them.
- 3. They know that the privacy of their emails can be violated but are not aware that this can happen in transit or at the mail server side. They may subsequently attempt to protect themselves against client-based threats, but do not use E2E encryption.
- 4. They know that the privacy of their emails can be violated in transit or at the mail server side but they do not take any action because they fail to see the need to act.
- 5. They know that the privacy of their emails can be violated (transit/server) and they want to prevent this but they do not know how to protect their emails against these types of threats, i.e. that they should use E2E encryption. They lack the knowledge, or have only partial knowledge.
- 6. They are concerned that the privacy of their emails can be violated (transit/server) and they understand that they can use E2E encryption to prevent this, but they can't do it.
- They are concerned that the privacy of their emails can be violated and they understand that they can use E2E encryption to prevent this, and they are able to do it, but still they have reasons not to — they get side-tracked for some or other reason.



Fig. 1. Progression Towards E2E Encryption Deployment

For each of these explanations we will examine the relevant research literature and statements made by the participants in our study to see whether each is supported or challenged.

3 The Study

We performed an exploratory study consisting of semi-structured interviews, and subsequent qualitative analysis in order to identify users' mental models of email security

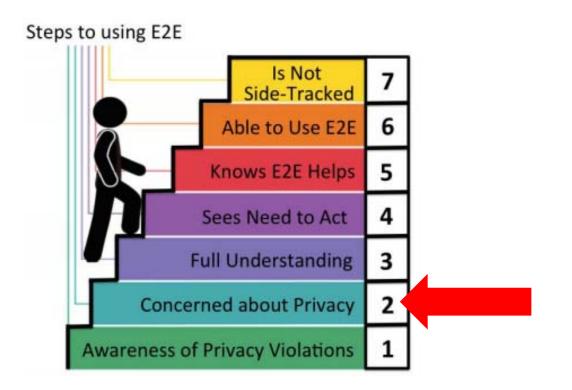
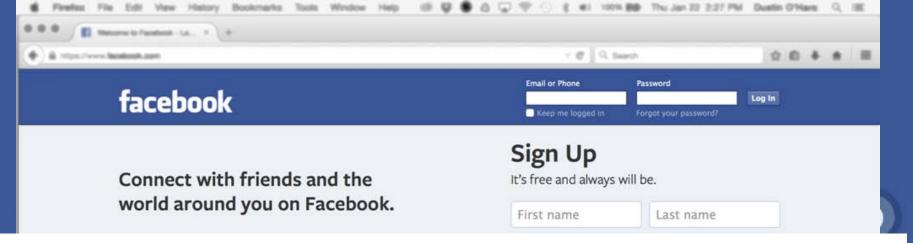


Fig. 1. Progression Towards E2E Encryption Deployment

"People want privacy, but they don't want to practice privacy..." - Jean-François Blanchette

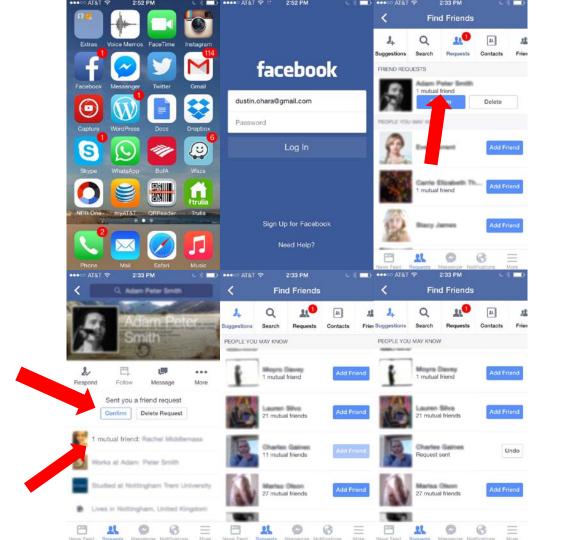


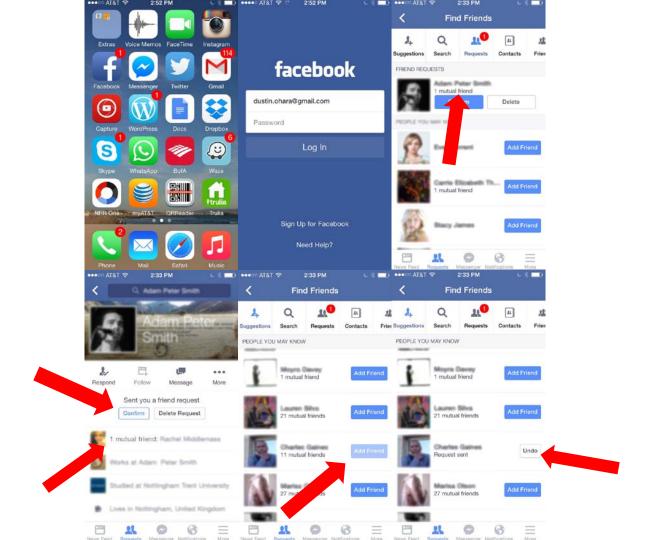
according to Google

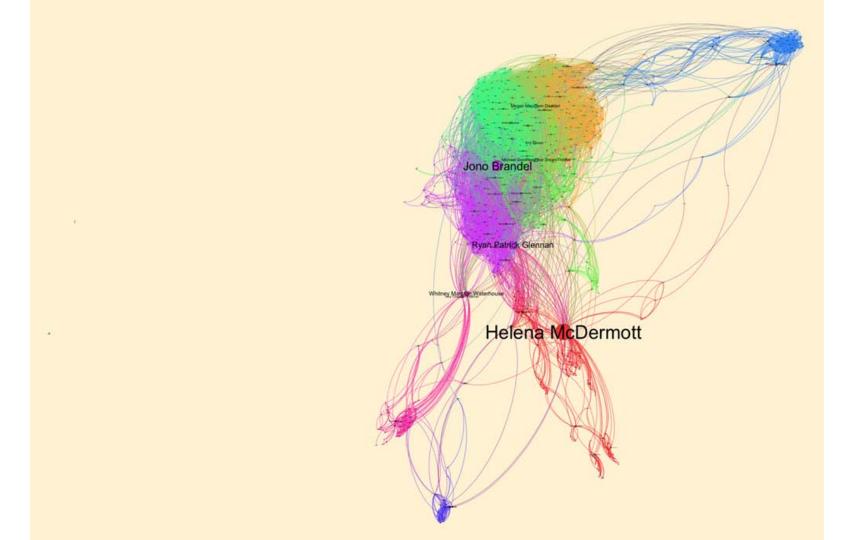
Out of the 2.92 billion internet users, roughly 42% of them are on facebook











Articulating one's place within the network is often foundational to social practices involving trust.





The ID Manager is about the management of context & trust (which then informs who gets access to public keys)

Trust & context are first established by situating and understanding one-another's place within the network, which is mirrored by the nature of the exchange.

ID Manager UX Ontology

- numerous self defined identities
 - users
 - apps
 - data types

<u>Identities:</u> enable to the user to quickly cluster their tasks, into self described categories or identitieis, (i.e. home & utilities, family, work, social, media, etc) that are each defined by the particular networking of users, apps, and data types. <u>Data Types:</u> allow the user to quickly understand what data, or public keys, the various apps and users have access to. Rather that managing specific public keys, the user authorized clusters of public keys, for present and future exchanges.

<u>Users:</u> are understood as other individuals or groups that the user is actively, or potentially, exchanging data with. When authorizing a connection with a user, or reviewing existing connections, users are understood by their "mutual apps," their "mutual users," and the "data types" associated with their mutual apps.

<u>Apps:</u> function as form of trusted context for a given exchange, and are understood by their necessary "data types" and "mutual users." Apps are identify and associate with a wider range of institutions and groups.

