"You don't want to be the next meme": College Students' Workarounds to Manage Privacy in the Era of Pervasive Photography

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## Pervasiveness of digital photography in everyday life

77% of Americans own **smartphones** [The Pew Research Center]

Instagram, has **doubled its user base**, to 800 million monthly active users in **two years** [Statista]

In Snapchat, users **create 3.5 million snaps** everyday\* that include, for example, funny situations, selfies, and sexting\*\*

\*[Statista] \*\*(Roesner et al., 2014)



## Pervasiveness of digital photography in everyday life

In 2009, a published photo of the Olympian swimmer Michael Phelps smoking marijuana went viral



## Pervasiveness of digital photography in everyday life

In 2011, New England Patriots cheerleader, Caitlin Davis, was fired after photos surfaced on Facebook of her defacing a person's face with sexual and racist drawings





#### Cheating

Level: expert

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#### Cheating

Level: expert

This is Mario after doing 2 joints of marijuana. Still think doing drugs is cool?



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Cheating

Level: expert

Maybe she's born with it, maybe it's methamphetamine



fter doing 2 joints of think doing drugs is



EMOTIVATIONAL com



Maybe she's born with it, maybe it's fter doing 2 joints of methamphetamine 3111455 I'M A RCAR (But this is an old shirt) VEY WEST HRAN MemaCenter memecenter.cor

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Constant state of surveillance by one's peers, friends, family and strangers

What does it mean to be a **young adult** living in such an environment?

What does this mean for an **individual's privacy**, and for the challenges of trying to control the **impression** others have of one, now and in the future?





RQ1: What are the everyday privacy **concerns** of undergraduates with regard to photography and social media?

RQ2: How are undergraduates **responding** to these concerns?

RQ3: What privacy **enhanced designs** are inspired by this understanding?



#### Holistic perspective on digital photography and privacy, is needed...

Wearable camera and Lifeloggers (Hoyle et al., 2014-15)

#### Public and private spaces

(Denning et al., 2014) (Choe et al., 2011) (Singhal et al., 2016)

Social media networks (e.g., Facebook, Snapchat and Twitter) (Such et al., 2017)

## Semi-structured interviews with undergraduate students (N=23)



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### Structure of the interview

### Stories about privacy and technology related events

4–5 stories about different living (e.g., dorm) and public places (e.g., bar)

### Attitudes and behaviors around digital photography

Sample questions from interview protocol

Q: I want you to recall an instance within the last 6 months in a living space where you or someone else felt uncomfortable because there were concerns that someone may record, post, or possess certain information about you or them.

Q: I'd like you to think about when you take a photo. How would you describe the conventions you personally follow when using social media apps, like Snapchat or Facebook, to take/share a photo?

### Analytic Procedure: Identifying key concepts

**Recorded and transcribed audio** 

#### **Coding procedure**

Iterative process using open and axial coding Reached theoretical saturation with the first 18 interviews



What are the everyday privacy concerns of undergraduates?

# Photos as threats to privacy

#### **Personal Privacy**

Judgments and misinterpretations Captured by strangers to create memes

#### **Group Privacy**

Group privacy as "an extension" to personal privacy



#### Ppl think I'm drinking but it's just soup



#### Personal Privacy: Judgments and misinterpretations

[My friend] came home and was drunk. Somebody was taking a video of her ... She asked the person to delete it ... [but] she found out the video wasn't completely deleted ... She didn't want a video leaked on Twitter ... I don't think it's the general reputation she wants to have is this silly sloppy drunk girl. (P14)



## Personal Privacy: Captured by strangers to create memes

[I saw a] person **taking a picture** and ... **laughing** around 'cause he was a **heavier-set guy**. I didn't think anything of it at that time but there was a **trend** going around **social media** of people taking pictures of each other and **giving rude comments** about it (P4)

## SOMEWHERE IN AMERICA.

### ... THERE'S ABOUT TO BE AN E.R. NURSE WITH A GREAT STORY TO TELL<sup>@rn\_mfkrs\_</sup>

#### Group privacy as "an extension" to personal privacy

We have people that watch all our accounts so if you're ever drinking in your letters [in clothes with the sorority's name on them], that's a big no-no because our nationals can see it, and our chapter will be in trouble. So if you ever post a Snapchat at a bar or a party and you have your letters on ... you'll be asked to remove it.(P11)



How are undergraduates **responding** to their everyday privacy **concerns** with regard to **photography and social media**?

### Workarounds to manage privacy



"Work patterns an individual or a group of individuals create to accomplish a crucial work goal within a system of dysfunctional work processes that prohibits the accomplishment of that goal or makes it difficult"

(Morath and Turnbull, 2005)

# Experience Model: Privacy Workarounds (WA) for Surveillance from Everyday Photography





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# Experience Model: Privacy Workarounds (WA) for Surveillance from Everyday Photography





# First Stage: The potential to be captured in a photo



## First Stage: The potential to be captured in a photo

#### **First Stage**



WA #1 Maintain One's Physical Appearance I know if I'm going to a social gathering, a lot of people are gonna take pictures so I make sure to do my makeup ... my hair and I'll wear a new top (P6).



# Second Stage: Imminent photography and altering the scene



WR #1 Maintain one's physical appearance

WR #2 Self-discipline

WA #3 Explicit or Implicit Denial by the Subject

WA #4 Altering the Scene

The brief period from when someone is about to take a photo until the photo is actually taken

> WA # 8 Negotiate Directly



# Second Stage: Imminent photography and altering the scene



WA # 8 Negotiate Directly



# Second Stage: Imminent photography and altering the scene



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### Third Stage: The taken photo

The photo has been taken for a subject, but is not yet shared on social media





### Third Stage: The taken photo



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### Fourth Stage: Photo as shared object



### Fourth Stage: Photo as shared object



It was **snowing** and [my friend] was wearing openback moccasins. One of her friends saw on a guy friend's Snapstory ... like, "Who is this girl **wearing** moccasins?" and she was like, "I **know** who that girl is." She took a **screenshot** and **sent** it to [my friend] ... It was a **random guy** who made fun of her. (P10)



WA #7 Watching out for Others

## What privacy **enhanced designs** might help to support participants goals?



# DESIGN

Designs for Individual Stages

Photo Trajectories: It Takes a Village...

A design opportunity map for photo surveillance

### Designs for Individual Stages



### Designs for Individual Stages





Designs that support socially unobtrusive rejection of capture

Designs that evaluate how "safe" a photo is

### Designs for Individual Stages

First Stage

Should I be Ready for a Photo to be Taken Today? Designs that support vigilance (i.e., "neighborhood watch")

Designing for potential capture

Designs that ease concern about consequences of context collapse



Designing to Shield from Consequences



The Power of the Photographer: Empowering the Subject and Bystanders, too

Making Past Workarounds Visible



The Power of the Photographer: Empowering the Subject and Bystanders, too

Making Past Workarounds Visible

**Dilute** the concentrated **power** of photography that resides with the **photographer** 

Spread that power across all interested actors

Solutions need to answer questions on how to work around conflicts

The Power of the Photographer: Empowering the Subject and Bystanders, too

Making Past Workarounds Visible

Did all **co-owners** (photographer and the subjects) of a particular photo **approve** it to be **shared** online? With **whom**?

Could past **workarounds** of a photo be **visualized**? Can we see to what **degree** different actors' decisions allowed the photo to reach its **current state**?

The Power of the Photographer: Empowering the Subject and Bystanders, too

**Making Past Workarounds Visible** 



Provide a **holistic model** that highlights how undergraduate students use **workarounds** and live in constant state of **watchfulness** to **manage** their **privacy** in the face of **surveillance** from pervasiveness **photography** and social media

Build a **design opportunity map** that highlights how **designs** can address users' **privacy** concerns over a digital **photo's lifespan**, both on **individual stages** and **across stages**. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF) under grant CNS-1252697. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation



$\bigcirc$	First Stage	Second Stage	Third Stage	Fourth Stage
	Should I be Ready for a Photo to be Taken Today?			yes, hen Should the Sharing of the Photo be Mitigated?
Work- arounds	Maintain One's Physical Appearance Self-discipline	Explicit or Implicit Denial by the Subject Altering the Scene	Seeking and Demanding Explicit Consent	Accept and Adapt Watching out for Others Negotiate Directly
Design for Individual Stages	Designing for Potential Captures	Designing for In-the- moment Maneuvers and Scene Alteration	Designing for Photo Negotiation	Designing to Shield from Consequences
Design Across Stages	The Power of the Photographer: Empowering the Subject and Bystanders, too Making Past Workarounds Visible			
	Making Future Trajectories Visible			

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