CONDUCTING A USABILITY EVALUATION OF DECENTRALIZED IDENTITY MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

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Agenda

- The Challenges of Decentralized Identity Management
- Our approach: End User Study of DIdM solutions
- Discussion and Conclusions





Selbstbestimmte Identitäten dank Blockchain 21.05.19 | Autor / Redakteur: Thomas Maurer / Peter Schmitz forces with others to build the internet's long missing, decentralized identity layer.

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Decentralized Identity Management

- New approaches to identity management based on technologies such as blockchain and distributed ledgers are promoted as a chance to allow users to fully own and manage their identity without having to rely on a third party.
- Despite being often called the future of digital identity management, Decentralized Identity
 Management (DIdM) is still facing a number of challenges, especially usability

Research questions:

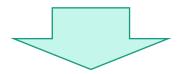
- How well do users understand the new technology?
- What usability hurdles can be found in DIdM solutions?
- How important is a high level of privacy in identity management for users?



Our Study

Approach

Critically assess the current promises, intentions and practices of DIdM solutions with the focus
on the usability aspects



- Analyze available DIdM solutions in regard to user mental models and overall usability of the systems
- Carry
- Mental model: how a user thinks a system works
- users
- Does not have to be how the system actually works
- System has to meet the mental models of users to be intuitive
- **Not matching** user mental models: errors in use, low acceptance rate, frustration
 - → Prevents adoption of innovations

ility for end



Market Overview of Decentralized Identity Solutions

Large number of projects, initiatives, start-ups













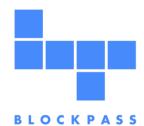






















Market Overview of Decentralized Identity Solutions

Requirements

- Requirements for digital wallets to be suitable for user testing
 - Blockchain / DIdM as the core technology
 - Minimal level of technology readiness (at least TRL 7) that includes wide functionality (to be able to carry out at least 3 scenarios for user testing)
 - Availability of the wallet for both iOS and Android platforms
 - Availability of demo
 - Interface in English and/or German



- According to the requirements, only three options were available:
 - Connect.Me by Evernym
 - SmartWallet by Jolocom
 - uPort ID by uPort







End-user Tests

Methodology

- Moderated individual remote user tests that combined direct observations and structured interviewing of end-users
- Usability and user experience evaluation methods
- Documentation and testing process:
 - Pre-questionnaire (demographics and the experience with similar technologies)
 - 8 tasks completed in the app
 - User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ, to get the impression of users)
 - Post-questionnaire (whether the users liked the app, what the users think of the concept)
- Demographics:
 - **18 participants** (6 per digital wallet, 9 male and 9 female end users, mostly under 30 years old, mostly tech-savvy)





Analysis of End User Tests

User Mental Models

- The existing identity solutions are not as intuitive and easy to use as they claim to be.
- Test subjects had a trouble understanding the necessity and importance of backing up their keys ("seed/recovery phrase").
- It was unclear to most of the test subjects how and where their data is saved.
- The ability of users to 'learn as you go' in completing similar tasks was an issue.

Analysis of End User Tests

Usability Problems

- The backup and restoration functionality
 - not fully implemented (Jolocom for credentials),
 - not very convenient (manually saving a .zip-file, writing down the mnemonic key phrase)
 - relied on a server(s) under control of a single entity ("Evernym Cloud") and thus contradicting the whole decentralized and user-controlled aspect of the DIdM approach.



Discussion

According to its advocates, the main benefit of DIdM is to put the users in full control of their identities.

However

- With more control comes more responsibility to manage and use these identities and credentials.
- Our results show that the mental models of the users do not align with those of the developers.
- Users quite often form a different understanding that is shaped by the traditional solutions they are currently using.
- Another problem is the immature development of the available solutions (unlike advertised).

Does the perceived benefit of more user control and privacy **outweigh the drawbacks**?

It is essential for developers of DIdM to address the current usability problems.



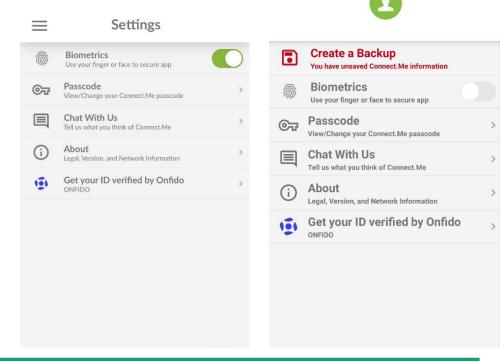
Limitations

User study:

- Limited user sample (18 participants, mostly younger than 30, tech-savvy, speak a high level of English)
- Testing set up (at home, no distractions, good internet connection)

Limited Maturity of DIdM products:

- Evaluated April to June 2020
- Only three wallets were mature enough for user tests
- Products were constantly changing their functionality
- Defined demo scenarios provided by solutions





Conclusion

- The new concept of decentralized identity is not explained well enough to the end users.
- The importance of the functionalities to backup and recover the account as fundamental step in the identity lifecycle does not seem to be understood by the developers.
- The usability of DIdM solutions and current state of the technology might deprive end users of experiencing the entire range of claimed privacy and security benefits.



To our knowledge the existing market does not yet offer Blockchain-based DIdM solutions with usability mature enough to be accepted and securely used by end users.



■ The **results** will be used to build a **user-friendly prototype** and to give **design guidelines** to DIdM solution developers aiming to increase the adoption potential of their products

Contact information



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