NetHood: The Neighbourhood Game

from behavioural economics to urban planning

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1st ICIS conference, April 10-11th, Brussels







A neighbourhood at Liverpool, UK

I don't know them!

Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life.





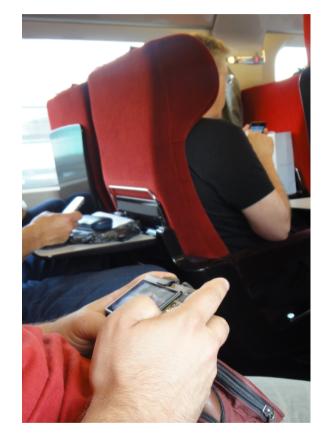
NetHood helps you connect and share with the people in physical proximity

Apostol, Antoniadis, and Banerjee, "From Face-block to Facebook or the other way around?", Sustatinable City and Creativity, Naples, 2008

High-speed neighbourhoods too

No need for immediate physical contact





Attention and device availability

Plenty of free time

Why care about our neighbours anyway?



Photo by bekathwia@flickr

Why care about our neighbours anyway?

John Dewey: Democracy must begin at home, and its home is the neighborly community

- Social reasons
 - Face-to-face contact is important
 - Psychological support and service exchange
 - Location-based social interactions
 - Dealing with diversity!
- Political reasons
 - Information
 - Deliberation
 - Civic engagement
 - Dealing with diversity!

ICT can help!

But also damage!

(e.g., selective exposure)

Socialization and common interest









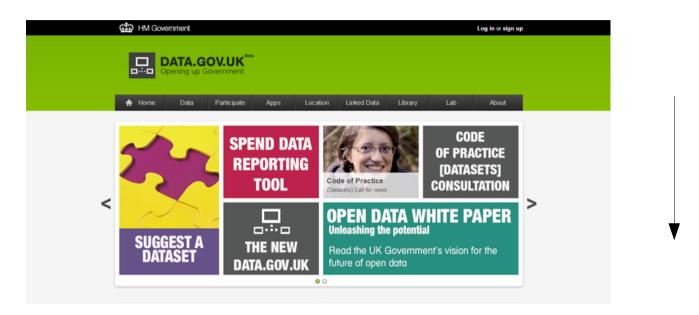
Whatever your interest. Wherever you are. Welcome

Home

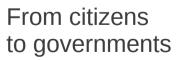
Meetups by City

Start a Meetup

Political life: information flows



From governments to citizens







Can facebook do the job?



Photo by Tridib Banerjee

Can facebook do the job? NO!

- Why facebook is a bad idea
 - Ownership (privacy, the right to forget)
 - Control (filtering, social software rules)
 - Strong identities (excludes anonymous interactions)

One size does not fit all!



Assumption 1:

Hybrid communities need informed design

- Challenges
 - Expensive for local authorities to build and maintain customized solutions
 - Threats for the anonymity enjoyed in the city
 - People might trust more Google than their government!
 - Highly interdisciplinary problem
- Important requirements
 - Open source software
 - Concentrated efforts
 - Usability
 - Marketing
 - A killer application :-)

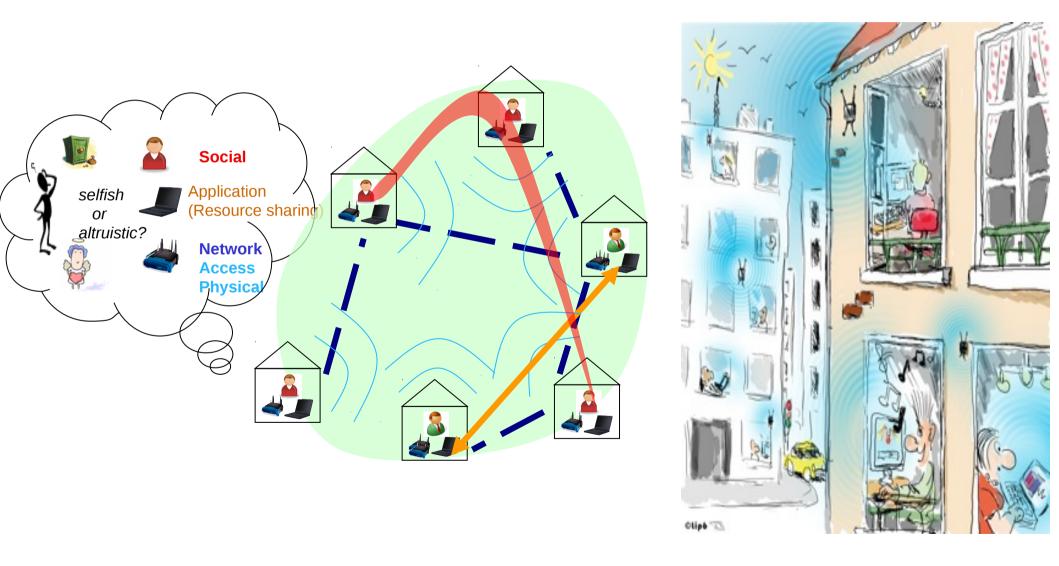
The details matter!

And they are case specific!

Different levels of ownership and control

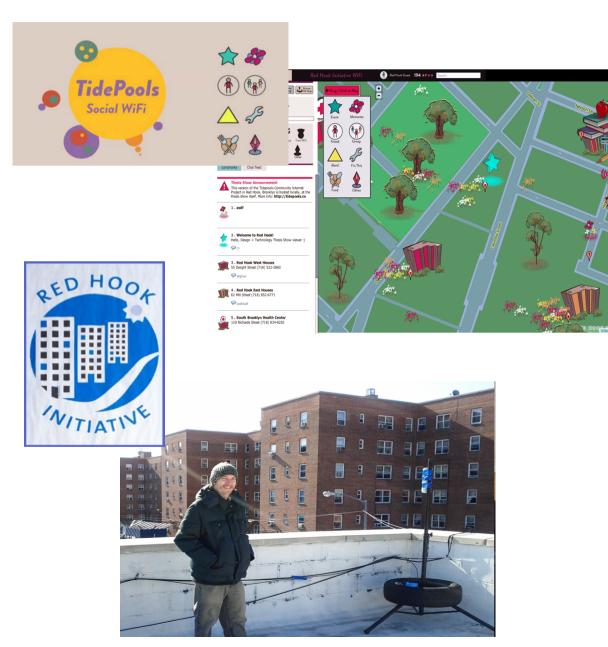
- No ownership and no control
 - Facebook, other private generic frameworks
- Predefined customization options
 - Ning, and other "build your own social network" providers
- Custom solutions on web hosting providers
 - Costly to produce and maintain
- P2P online social networks over the public Internet
 - Performance issues, complexity
- Custom solutions over user-owned networks
 - Wireless mesh
 - Ad hoc networks
 - Captive portals (your laptop as a local web server)

Neighbourhood wireless mesh networks



Antoniadis, LeGrand, Satsiou, Tassiulas, Aguiar, Barraca, Sargento (2008) Community building over neighborhood wireless mesh networks, IEEE Internet and Society.

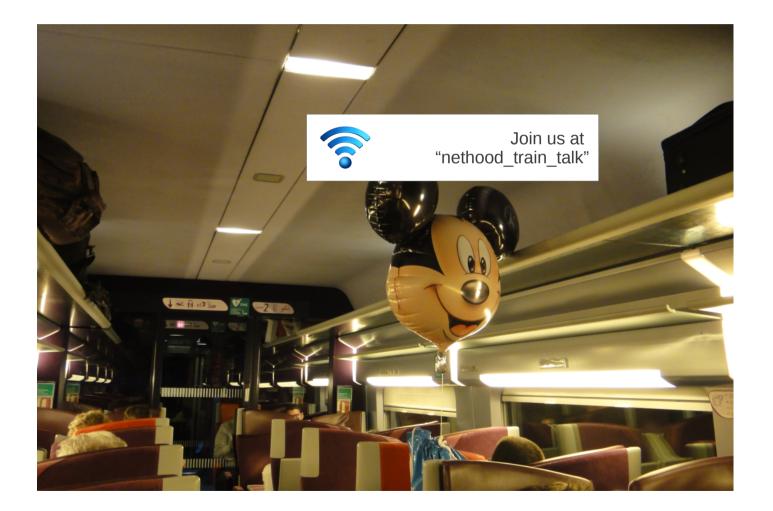
It works!



Home About Internet
Red Hook Radio
Welcome to the Red Hook Initiative & Red Hook Radio WiFi project
Community Announcements
RHI Health LGBTQ Meeting: Thursday Jan. 19th 7:30pm- 9:00pm @Red Hook Initiative
Shoutbox
Your Name (or nickname) What do you think of the project? Shout!
June want to know more about the actual initiative
deadmule interesting
jordan You need to fix the problem cuz it keeps kicking everyone off gmr
victoria Listen,thanks for the internet and all, but this site fucking sucks! Im constantly losing work im doing online because of this project and its really fucking annoying. Fix it please!!

http://www.jrbaldwin.com/tidepoolswifi/

Captive portal



Assumption 2:

User-owned networks can make a difference

- De facto physical proximity
- Low cost
- Feelings of ownership and independence
- Anonymity (if desirable)
- Ubiquitous access (no credentials needed)
- Opportunities for hybrid space design

But what can we do with our neighbours?

Get to know them!



- Application: information sharing in the neighbourhood
 - Formulated as a game
 - Open source social software
 - Configure it, played it in real life, and share the data
 - Involve the scientific community + institutional support
 - Build better theories, better tools, and better neighbourhoods

NetHood

An interdisciplinary **social learning** approach for

bridging the **virtual** with the **physical**

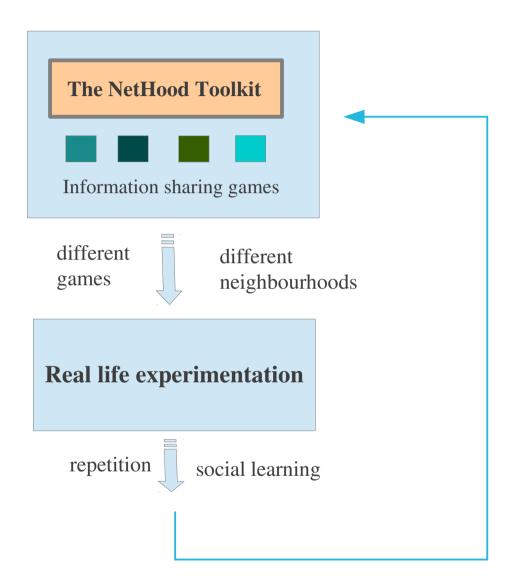
combining

theory and practice

scientific and social objectives

Key idea

- Build an ICT framework for local information sharing that is
 - Customizable
 - Allow a rich set of configuration variables and functionality
 - User-owned
 - From infrastructure to software
 - Open source
 - Enable transparency, low cost, social learning process
 - Hybrid
 - Exploit the fact that the users are in physical proximity
- Design different **information sharing games**
 - Either framed as scientific experiments or social applications
- Trial and error ...







Bring in some more disciplines

- Behavioural economics
 - Neighbourhoods are an ideal real life experimentation environment
 - Scientific perspective offers a rigorous framework for informed design
 - Triangulation
- Urban planning
 - More information, more conviviality, more participation
 - Institutional support, public legitimacy
- ... and in the middle computer science
 - Networking and P2P systems
 - Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)
 - Data mining and analysis

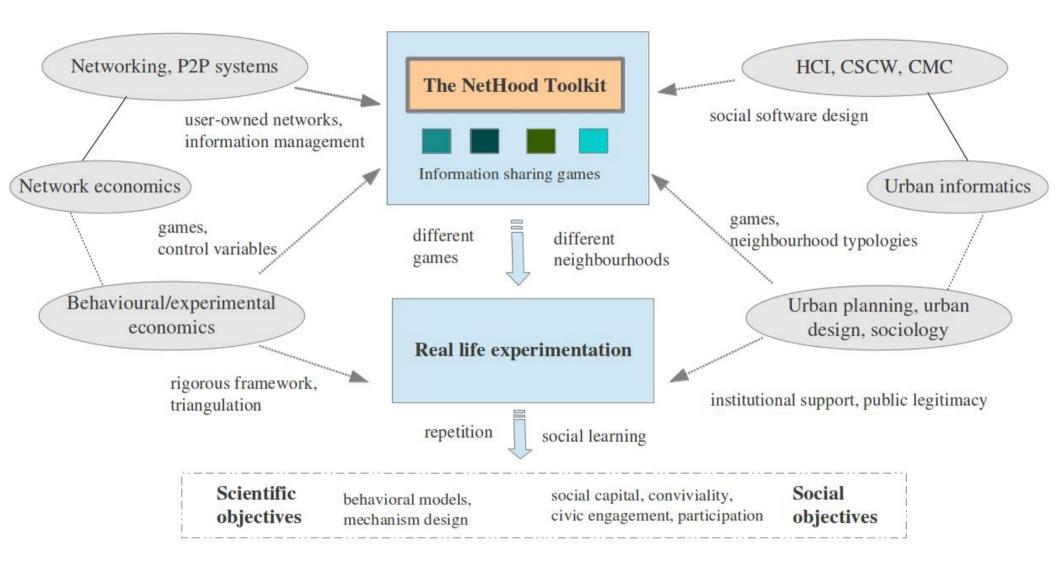


Figure 1. The NetHood interdisciplinary research framework (simplified view)





Novel elements of our approach

- Combination of scientific and social objectives
 - Behavioural economics + urban planning
- Empowerment of users: from subjects to experimenters
 - Start your own neighbourhood game
 - Share the results to an open database
- Start simple
 - Just get to know your neighbours
 - Anonymity + physical contact = independence + trust

Internet science without the Internet ... and without scientists :-)

Many valid questions

- Why should we care about our neighbours?
- Why not just use facebook?
- How about other existing alternatives?
- Why should scientists get involved?
- In any case it will not work, because they will not come

The answer is that it is indeed very difficult.

But the stakes are high and we should give it a try!

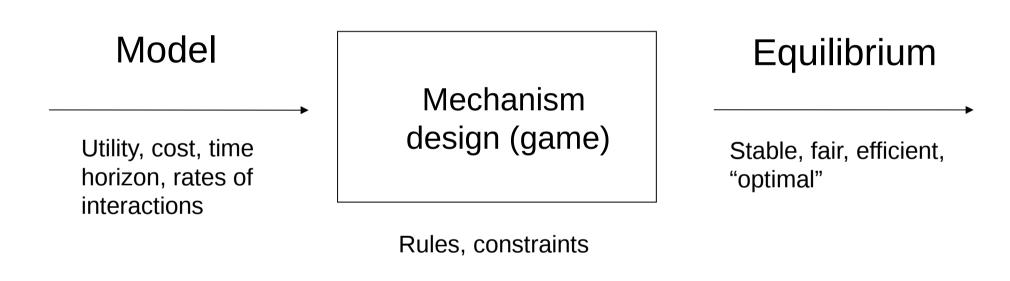
The interdisciplinarity game

Basic concepts in behavioural economics and urban planning

(they are already both highly interdisciplinary fields)

Getting to know each other :-)

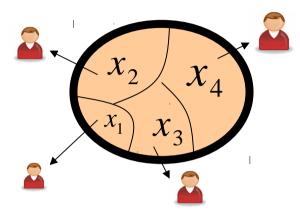
A simplified view of (micro)economics



Sometimes we can just predict the equilibrium, others we can perhaps design the "best" game

Resource allocation

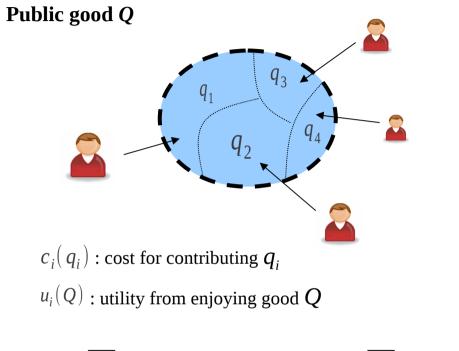
Fixed capacity *C*



 $u_i(x_i)$: utility from consuming x_i

$$\max_{x} \sum_{i} u_{i}(x_{i}) \quad \text{s.t.} \sum_{i} x_{i} \le C$$

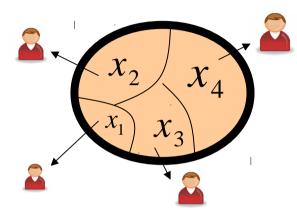
Resource provision



$$\max_{Q,q} \sum_{i} [u_i(Q) - c_i(q_i)] \quad \text{s.t. } \sum_{i} q_i = Q$$

Resource allocation

Fixed capacity *C*



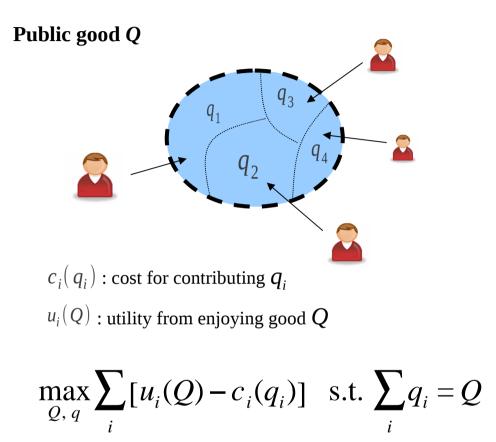
 $u_i(x_i)$: utility from consuming x_i

$$\max_{x} \sum_{i} u_i(x_i) \quad \text{s.t.} \ \sum_{i} x_i \le C$$

Mechanism: auctions



Resource provision



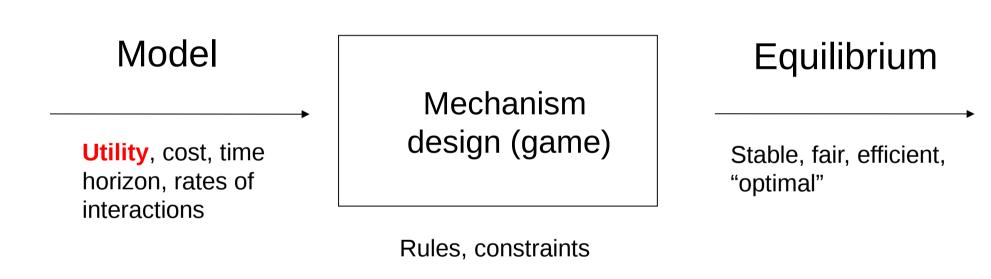
Mechanism: fixed entry fee



Network economics

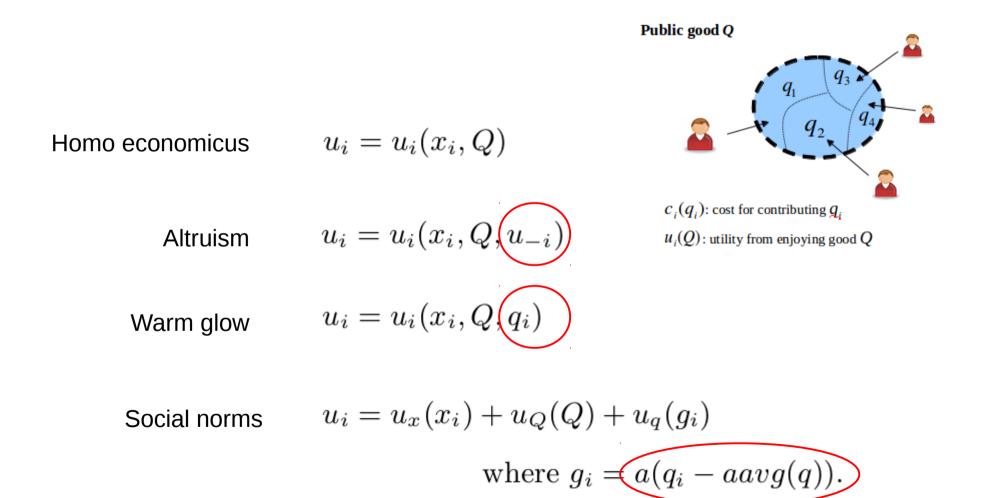
- Resource allocation
 - Bandwidth
 - Spectrum
- Resource provision
 - P2P file sharing
 - Ad hoc networking

Behavioural/experimental economics



Behavioral economics aim to identify **more realistic** utility functions **through experimentation** ... beyond self-interest

Beyond self-interest



Other non-standard utility functions

- Inequity aversion
 - Fehr and Schmidt 1999
- Loss aversion
 - Tversky and Kahneman 1991
 - Camerer 2000
- Crowding-out
 - Benabu and Tirole 1999 (economics)
 - Deci and Ryan 1985 (psychology)





Not all people are the same!

And each individual can change over time and based on context!

Extrinsic vs. intrinsic motivations

- Direct benefits
 - Payments, resource exchange
- Long-term benefits
 - Feedback, expected reciprocity, socializing
- Self-image
 - Sense of efficacy, pride, status, popularity
- Community
 - Community spirit, belonging, norms
- Intrinsic
 - Interest, **fun**, inherent satisfaction







Related disciplines: Social psychology, organizational behavior

Important contextual factors

- Framing (the wall-street game vs. the cooperation game)
- Social norms
- Stakes
- Communication
- Eye contact
- ... even just the eyes!
 - Haley and Fessler 2005



But the experimental methodology has limitations

- Mainly students
- Laboratory feeling
- Low stakes
- Artificial games



You can try it: https://www.uast.uzh.ch/enroll

The Internet is changing the game

- Amazon's Mechanical Turk
 - More "subjects", less control
- Custom web sites built to study behavior
 - E.g., MovieLens
 - Need critical mass
- Facebook, Google, Twitter
 - Invaluable sources of information
 - ... but knowledge stays private!
 - ... and power too!





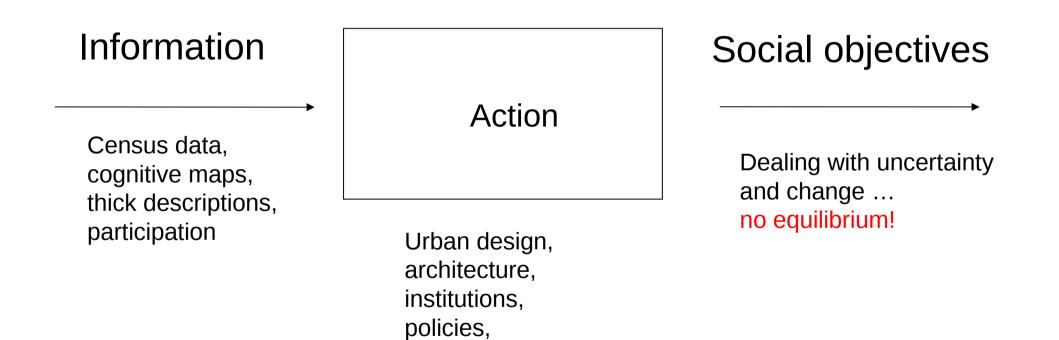


The Neighbourhood Game

- Start simple: information sharing as a public good
 - Not strategic information revelation
 - No network effects
 - Utility: available information
 - **Cost:** effort + exposure
- Real life experimentation!
 - Numerous "small data" = "big data"
- Concentrate efforts
 - open source development
 - scientific and institutional support



A simplified view of urban planning



decision-making

Example: Kevin Lynch 1960 Taxonomy of Images



landmarks, nodes, edges, paths, districts

And provide the Name of Managore and Parameters and a state of the later.

Landmarks



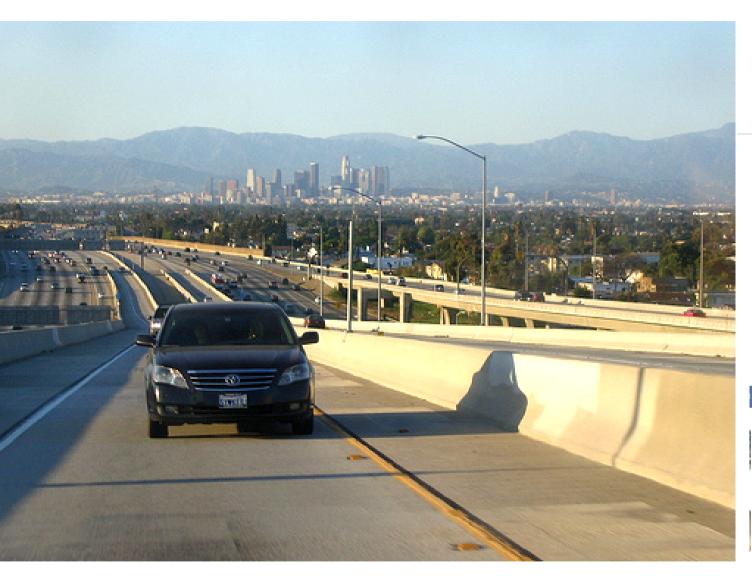


Recherche Google (J'ai de la chance) Rechercher dans :
 Web
 Pages francophones
 Pages : F

Interesting analogies with cyberspace:

I. Apostol, P. Antoniadis, and T. Banerjee, "Cyberspace design: A new challenge for planners", ICE Journal of Urban Design and Planning, in print

Paths and edges



Sign in to Yahoo!



Are you protected? Create your sign-in seal. (Why?)

Yahoo! ID:	_
(e.g. free2rhyme@yahoo.com)	
Password:	_
Keep me signed in for 2 weeks unless I sign out.	ıfo
[Uncheck if on a shared compu	
(Sign In
Friends Inbox 1	
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Nodes and districts





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Group	Pool (1,602 it	ems Add photos or	video Open this grou	p in Organizr)				
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	01 Sep 08 - Fl flânerie beca streets of Par metropolis ge	me part of the French	language in the ninete generated by the Hau lânerie	at means to stroll, to tak eenth century. Initially th ssmannian reconstruct	e term flâneur referre	d to the reflective stro	ller in the	
	Read more	e in the discussions be	elow.					

Title	Author	Replies	Latest Post
Being a flaneur	Sibad	13	3 months ago
photo flanerie experiment	youvarlaki	2	4 months ago

Example2: William H. Whyte 1980

The social life of small urban spaces

- Key design choices
 - Access and linkages
 - Image and comfort
 - Uses and activities
 - Sociability

What makes a successful place?



http://www.pps.org/reference/grplacefeat/

Design example 1: triangulation

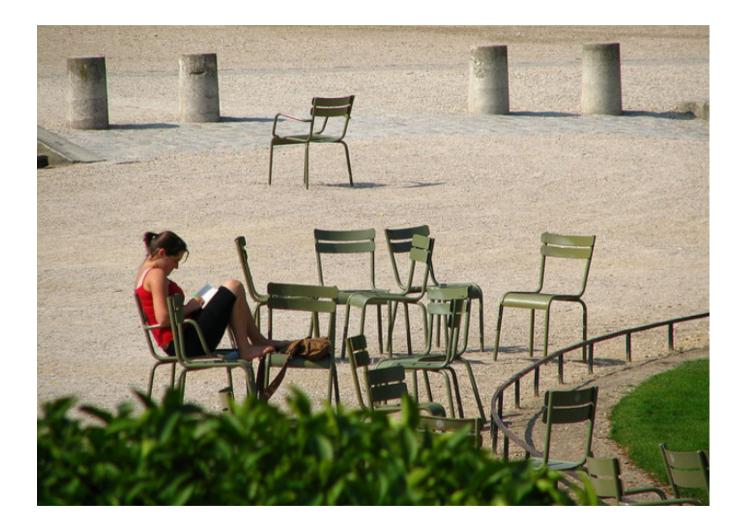




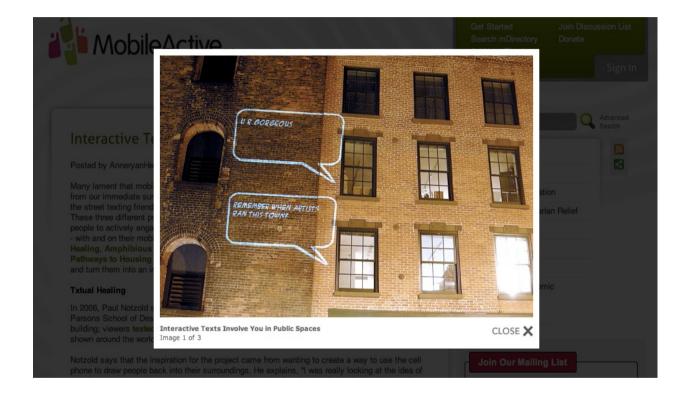
Source: http://www.pps.org

Scientific experiments on information sharing as triangulation elements?

Design example 2: appropriation



Designing the hybrid space



- Urban informatics (Foth et al. 2012)
- Ubiquitous computing (Dourish and Bell 2011)

We need more disciplines ...

Future work (1): Interdiciplinarity

- NetHood: A social learning approach for hybrid space design (with I. Apostol)
 - The urban planning perspective
 - To be presented at the joint AESOP/ASCP planning congress
- The Neighbourhood Game: an information sharing experiment in real life
 - The behavioral economics perspective
 - To be presented at the 15th International Conference on Social Dilemmas (ICSP)
- ICT ownership and the right to the hybrid city
 - The role of open source software and user-owned networks for reaching the vision of civic engagement and e-participation
 - To be presented at the Using ICT, Social Media and Mobile Technologies... conference
- ICT-mediated information sharing in public spaces: dealing with privacy, diversity, and time (with S. Trifunovic)
 - The **social perspective**: using the ICT Toolkit in real life
 - Submitted to the World Social Science Forum 2013

Future work (2): Experimentation

Different places

- Random neighbourhoods
- In the train (with or without collaboration with train operator)
- In the city (with or without collaboration with local authorities)

Different framing

- Vanilla version
 - "Know your neighbour" (no promises, no expectations)
- Scientific framing
 - Ask communities to voluntary participate in a scientific experiment on information sharing between strangers
- Participation framing
 - Make such a game part of a participatory planning process with a concrete incentive
- Service exchange
 - Information sharing as incentive (e.g., PAWS)

Let's start simple



- From Personal Computer to Personal Network
 - your laptop as a captive portal!
- We are building a plug&play and customizable social software
 - Where you are? What type of application do you want to host?
 - Choose the rules, data collection and aggregation options
 - Press "start my personal network"



Join http://nethood.local WAP

Joint work with Sascha Trifunovic (ETH Zurich)

Thank you for your attention!

- We are searching for
 - Collaborators
 - For research, development, experimentation
 - Volunteers
 - For running local nethoods in their free time
 - Critics
 - For good questions :-)



