

Personalization of Digital Information Services

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Outline

- Industrial Society vs. Information Society
- Collection management
- Disintermediation
- Personalization of digital information services
- Issues
- Conclusion



Production Factors

- Labor
- Capital
- Knowledge
- Labor + material = economic success
- Material and service management is most important in the Industrial Society

Industrial Society

Mass production

- Standardized goods and services
- "Any customer can have a car painted any color that he wants, as long as it's black" (Henry Ford)

Mass distribution

Newspapers, radio-TV, etc.

Competition

- In US: 260 different brands of cars, 87 colas, 3000 beers, 340 cereals, 50 bottled water, etc.
- "Make, store, sell" (Mitchell M. Tsang)
- "The Age of the Terrific Deal": "as you want them", "from anywhere", "at the best price and highest quality" (Robert R. Reich)



Organization in Industrial Society

- Based on mass production and mass distribution
- "Mechanistical organization"
- "Continuous development"
- Traditional education and training
- Rigid / hierarchical adminsitration
- Economic models based on centralization



Knowledge . . .

- * "None of the sources that are used to create wealth is as important as knowledge."
- ♦ Knowledge → "lifeblood of development"
- ♦ Knowledge → the sine qua non of competition



Information Society

- "... pre-automation technology yields standardization, while advanced technology permits diversity."
- "Unstandardized" goods and services (Toffler, 1970s)
- Cheaper to produce personalized goods and services using advanced IT: "... as technology becomes more sophisticated, the costs of introducing variations declines" (Toffler 1970, p. 236)
- "Sell, make, deliver" (Mitchell M. Tsang)



Organization in Information Society

- Based on mass customization and personalization
- Mass customization is an indication of a rich and complex society.
- "Dynamic organization"
- Customer focused education / continuous education
- Loose / horizontal administration
- Economic models based on customization



Customization / Personalization

- Customization
 - Changing or customizing goods and services according to customers' needs
- Personalization
 - "...selecting and filtering information objects or products for an individual by using information about the individual." (Koch, Möslein, Schubert, 2002):



Information Services & Internet

- Removal of temporal and spatial barriers
- Provision of information services to remote users (24X7)
- "Instant gratification"



Collection Management

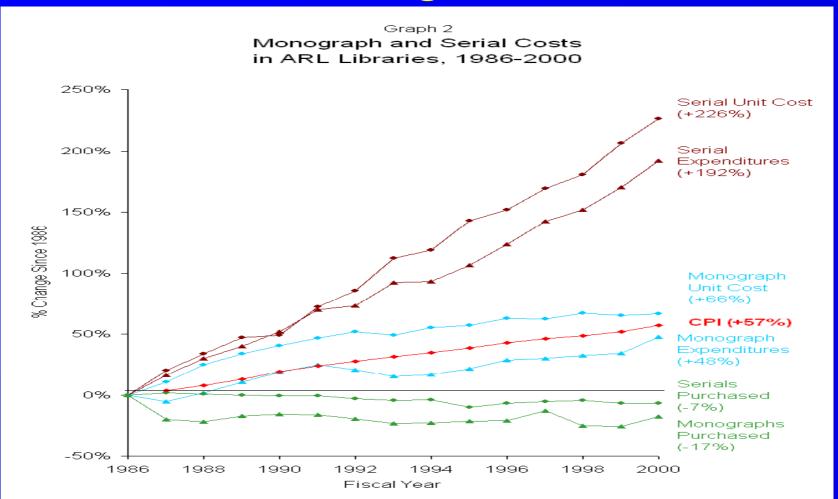
Increasing costs of information sources



- One source one user → One source multiple users
- "Ownership vs. access"
- Ownership dictates use of centralized information management models
- Budgets devoted to electronic information resources increasing (%15-%20)
- Cooperative/consortial collection management practices



Increasing Costs







Collection Manager's Responsibilities

- Separate policies of licensing, processing, maintenance, storage and usage
- "Interdependence" on other information centers, library consortia, information producers/providers and aggregators

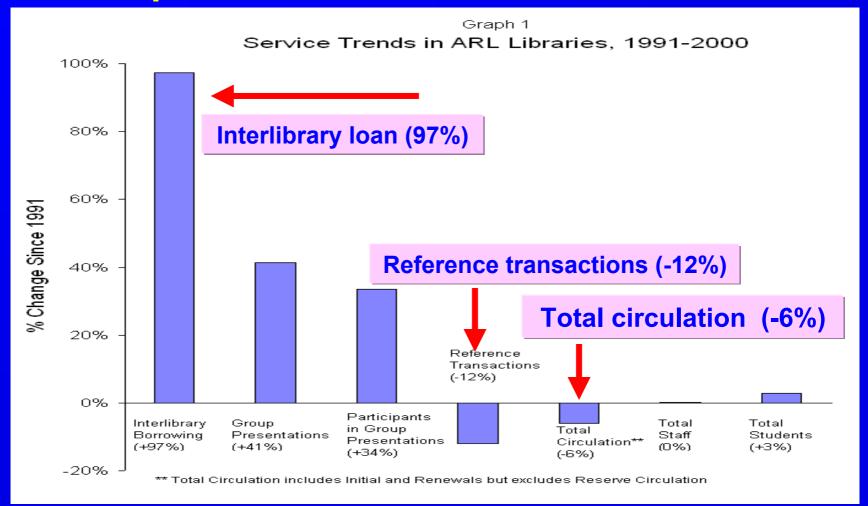


Disintermediation

- Intermediation
 - requires centralization
 - is expensive
 - usually means long lines
 - doesn't serve remote users
- IT makes information management less centralized, more distributed
- Disintermediation
- Increase in interlibrary borrowing transactions
- Decrease in reference and circulation transactions



Impact of Remote Access





Personalization of Information Services

- Explicit / implicit personalization
- Active / passive personalization
- Personalization of display environment



Personalization of collections / content



Personalization of services





Start :

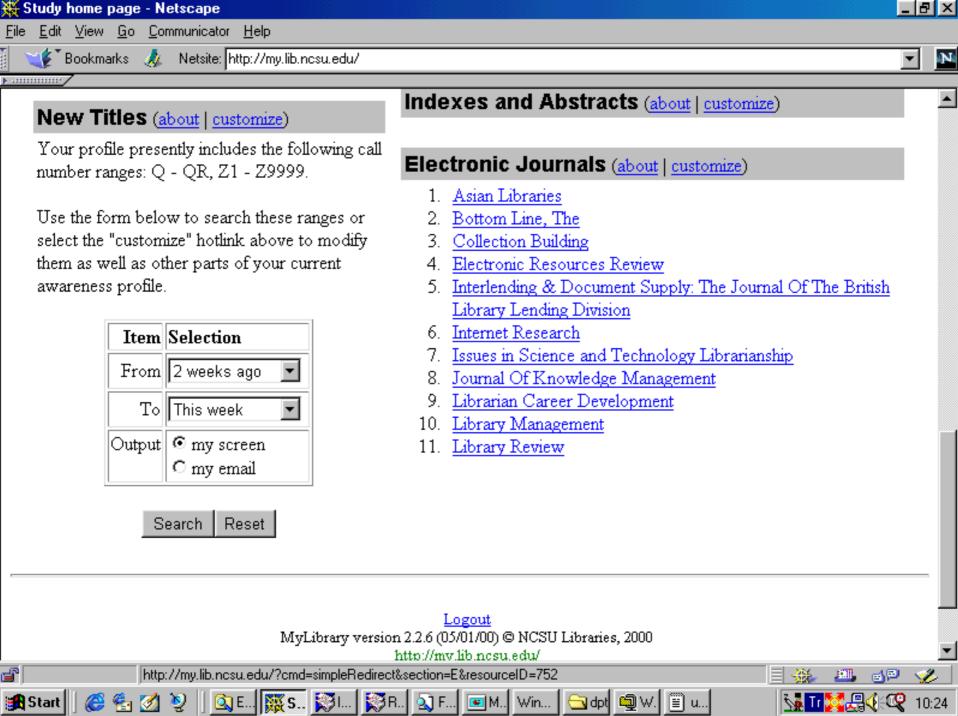
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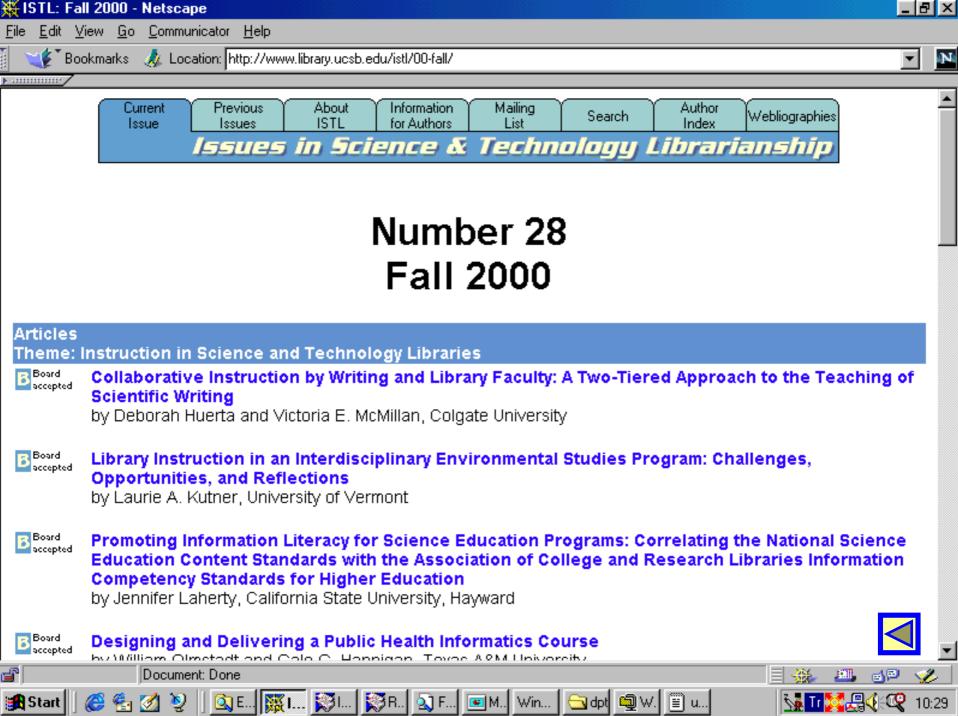


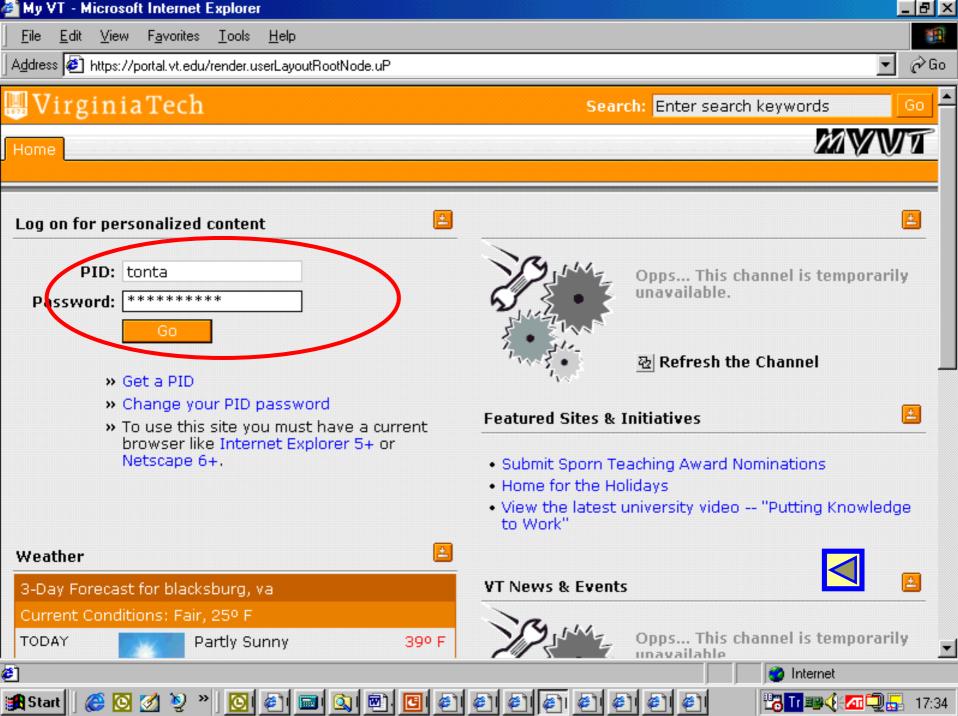
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Personalized Information Services

Portals

- Personal banking services
- On-demand publishing, on-demand video
- Automatic current awareness, ToC services



- Electronic document delivery
- "desktop librarian" (www.liveperson.com)
- Recommender systems (e.g., amazon.com)
- Information agents





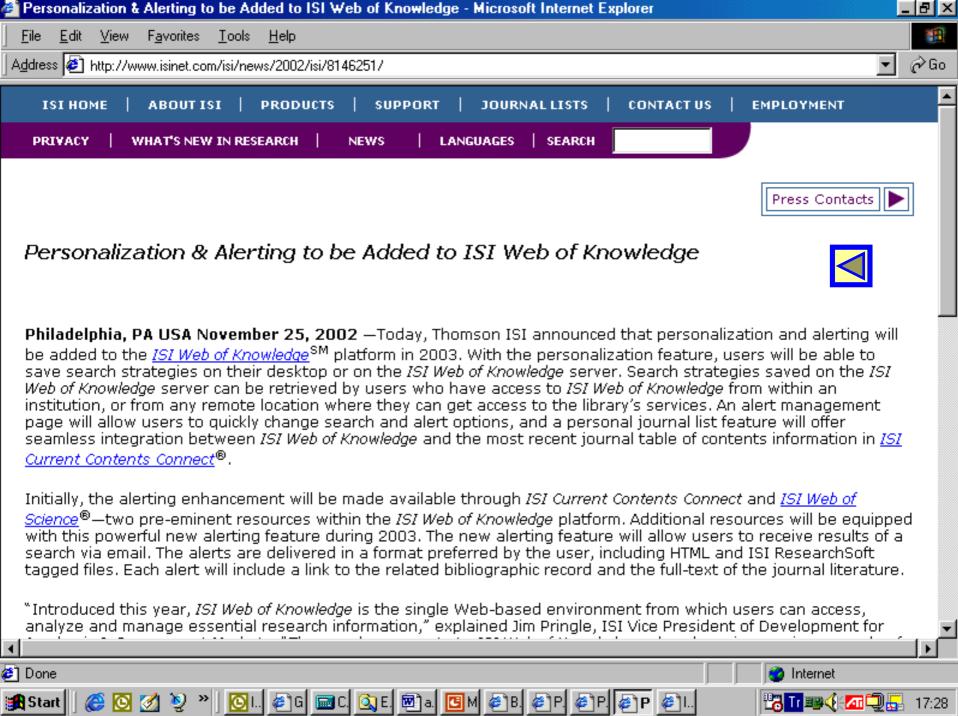




Start |

My Yahoo!





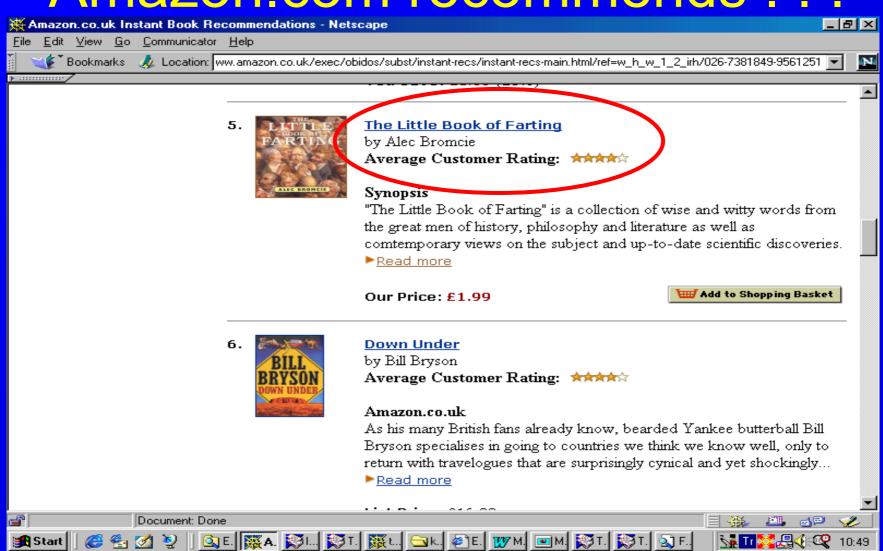


Amazon.com





Amazon.com recommends . .







Personalization Issues I

- Standard content is offered to all users
- Recognize users when they log on and personalize the content based on their rights and privileges
- Providing information services using "pull" and "push" technologies
- Personalized electronic books
- Need to move from "resource-centric" approach to "relationship-centric" approach



Personalization Issues II

- Difficult to implement in a distributed environment
- Network infrastructure
- Security & privacy concerns
- Interoperability
 - with library automation systems, student information systems, financial systems, etc.
 - With e-banking, e-commerce, e-health, e-government, e-(I)earning systems
- More sophisticated budgeting, pricing, use and training models



Conclusion

- Transform information services and make them available through distributed networks
- Abandon "one-size-fits-all" approach and emphasize "relationship-centric" approach
- Instant gratification is only possible with instant access to personalized information sources and services
- If not satisfied with remote and personalized information services, users may ignore information centers altogether and "take their business elsewhere"



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