

# D9 - Cellulographics<sup>©</sup>: A novel smartphone user classification metrics

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## Copyright

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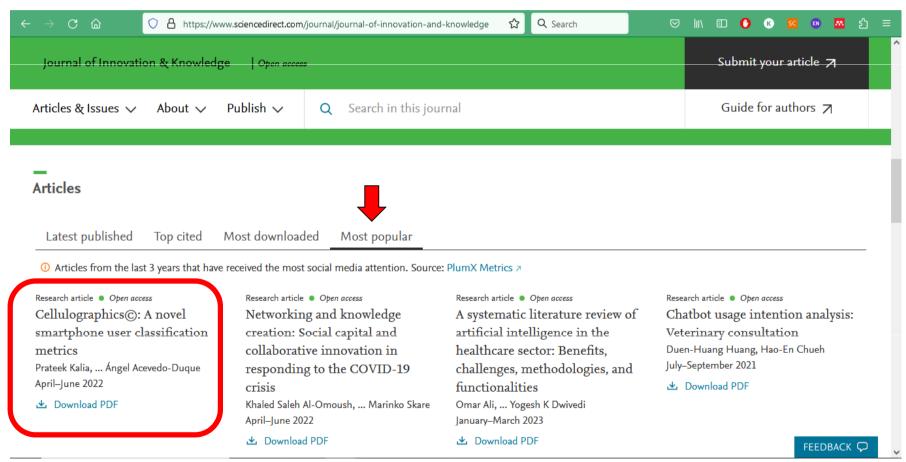


#### **Publication**

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## Trending as a most popular article since its publication in JIK (WOS Q1, IF=18.1)



ECON

#### In news

 https://www.econ.muni.cz/en/news/cellulographics-is-a-great-newtool-to-measure-smartphone-use



## Minute-to-minute program

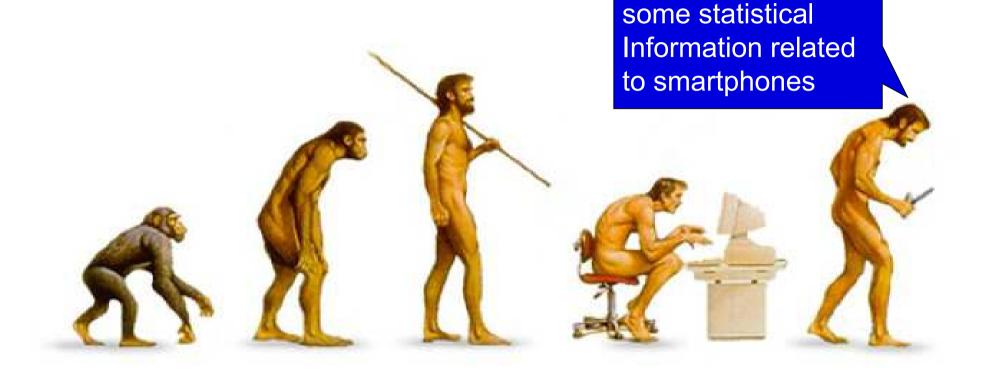
<ul> <li>Basic introduction (10 mins)</li> </ul>	9.00-9.10
<ul> <li>Theoretical elaboration (60 mins)</li> </ul>	9.10-10.10
<ul> <li>Instruction for practical task (20 mins)</li> </ul>	10.10-10.30
- Break (30 mins)	10.30-11.00
<ul> <li>Creating conceptual models (60 mins)</li> </ul>	11.00-12.00
<ul> <li>Presentation of conceptual models (60 mins)</li> </ul>	12.00-13.00



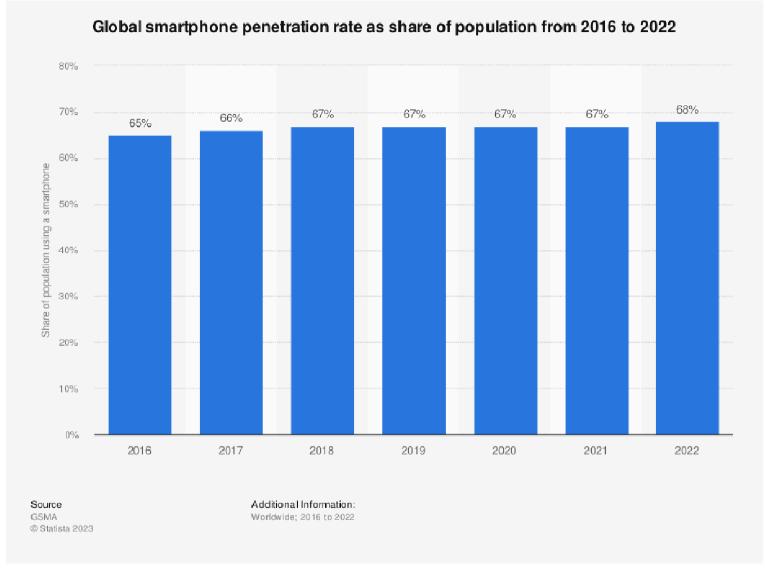
When did you meet a person without a smartphone

recently?

Let us start with





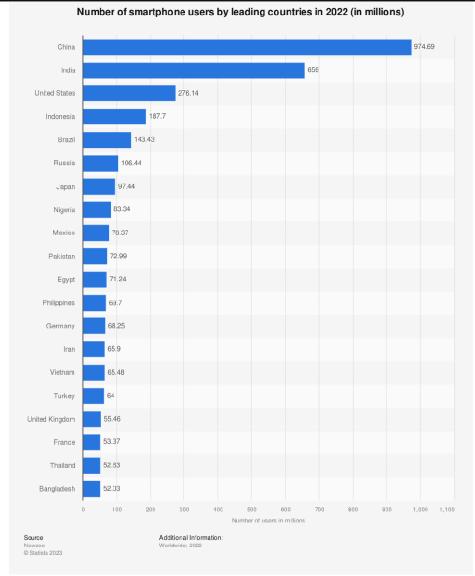




#### **BRICS**

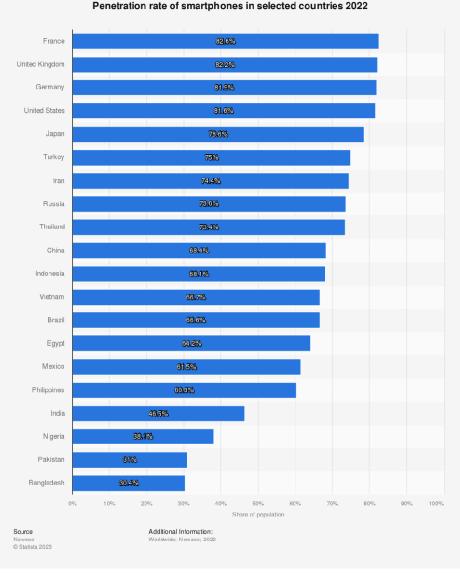
Brazil ✓
Russia ✓
India ✓
China ✓

South Africa x





## Do you notice BRICS here?





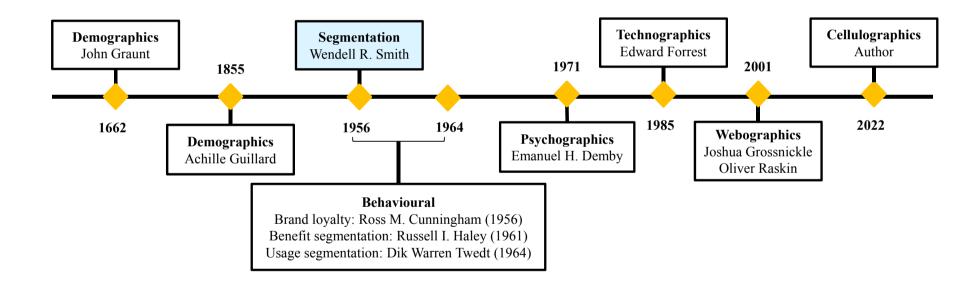
## Agenda. Understanding Cellulographics©

- Major seminal works on segmentation/classification.
- Cellulographics<sup>©</sup> conceptual model
- Creating a research model incorporating cellulographics





## Major seminal works on segmentation/classification.





#### Geographic

- Region Pacific, Mountain, West North Central...
- City or metro size Under 4,999; 5,000–19,999; 20,000–49,999...
- Density Urban, suburban, rural
- Climate Northern, southern

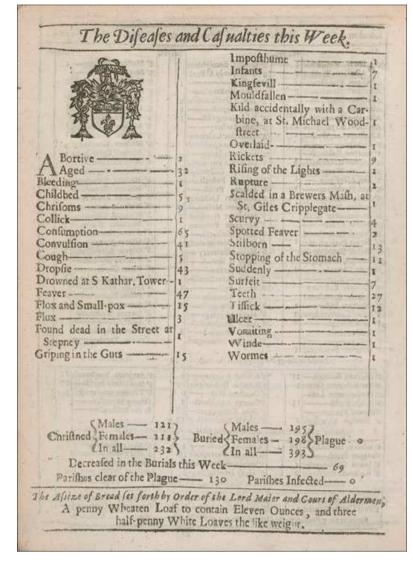




#### John Graunt (1620-1674): The **Father of Demography**



Natural and Political Observations Upon the Bills of Mortality, 1662

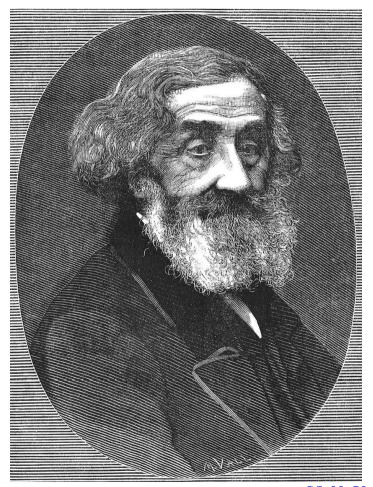


(1975). John Graunt 1620-1674 The Father Source: Wynder, E. L. (1975). John Graunt 1620 Demography. Preventive Medicine, 4(1), 85–88.



#### **Achille Guillard (1799-1876)**

In 1855, a Belgian scholar Achille Guillard defined demography as the natural and social history of human species or the mathematical knowledge of populations, of their general changes, and of their physical, civil, intellectual, and moral condition.





#### Wendell R. Smith

Smith, W. R. (1956). Product Differentiation and Market Segmentation as Alternative Marketing Strategies. Journal of Marketing, 21(1), 3-8.





#### **Demographic**

- Age Under 6, 6–11, 12–19, 20–34, 35–49, 50–64, 65
- Family Size 1–2, 3–4, 5
- Family life cycle Young, single; young, married, no children..
- Gender Male, female
- Income Under \$9,999; \$10,000—\$14,999; \$15,000—\$19,999...
- Occupation farmers; retired; students; homemakers; unemployed
- Education high school graduate; some college; college graduate
- Religion Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, other
- Race White, Black, Asian, Hispanic



#### **Demographic (Contd..)**

- Generation Baby boomers, Generation Xers
- Nationality British, French, German, Italian, Japanese
- Social class Lower, working, middle, upper



#### **Psychographic**

- Lifestyle Straights, swingers, longhairs
- Personality Compulsive, gregarious, authoritarian, ambitious
- Values and attitude

Demby, E. H. (1971). Psychographics: Who, What, Why, When, Where and How. In C. W. King & D. Tigert (Eds.), Attitude Research Reaches New Heights, Proceedings of the Attitude Research Conference.

Arnold Mitchell (February 18, 1918 – July 17, 1985) was a social scientist and consumer futurist who worked for SRI International and created a noted psychographic methodology, Values, Attitudes and Lifestyles (VALS).





#### **Behavioral**

- Occasions Regular occasion, special occasion
- Benefits Quality, service, economy, speed
- User status Nonuser, ex-user, potential user, first-time user, regular user
- Usage rate Light user, medium user, heavy user
- Loyalty status None, medium, strong, absolute
- Readiness stage Unaware, aware, informed, interested, desirous, intending to buy
- Attitude toward product Enthusiastic, positive, indifferent, negative, hostile



#### **Behavioural**

Cunningham, R. M. (1956). Brand loyalty, what, where, how much? Harvard Business Review, 34(1), 116–128.

> Haley, R. I. (1968). Benefit Segmentation: A Decision-oriented Research Tool, Journal of Marketing, 32(3), 30–35.





Twedt, D. W. (1964). How Important to Marketing Strategy Is the "Heavy User"? Journal of Marketing, 28(1), 71–72.



#### Other segmentations

Webographics: Joshua Grossnickle and Oliver Raskin





Grossnickle, J., & Raskin, O. (2001). Handbook of Online Marketing Research. New York: McGraw-Hill.



Technographics: **Edward Forrest** 



#### Cellulographics: The new metrics

 The traditional segmentations are getting dated because consumers are migrating to smartphones for their daily online activities. Smartphones are versatile, portable, and 24/7 accessible. Worldwide, smartphone subscription is expected to grow to 7216 million users by 2026 (Statista, 2021), but there is no classification metrics based on smartphone use to date. To fill this gap 'Cellulographics' has been proposed and defined as below.

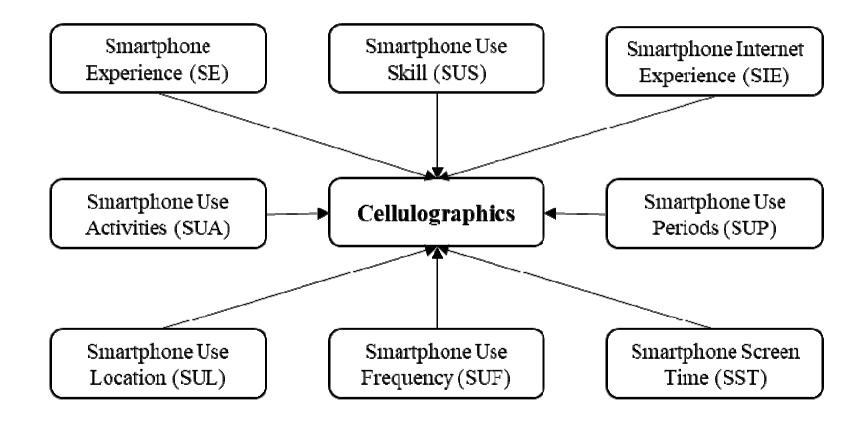


#### **Definition**

 Cellulographics is a term developed for behavioral classification of smartphone users based on smartphone experience (SE), smartphone use skill (SUS), smartphone internet experience (SIE), smartphone use periods (SUP), smartphone screen time (SST), smartphone use frequency (SUF), smartphone use activities (SUA), and smartphone use location (SUL). These terms are explained below.



## Cellulographics<sup>©</sup> conceptual model





## **Smartphone experience (SE)**

- It is the number of years an individual is using a smartphone. This criterion is important because the length of usage, familiarity, compatibility of the innovation with past experiences, existing values, needs, expertise, background, and prior knowledge can inhibit or motivate technology use.



## Smartphone use skill (SUS)

 It is an individual's self-assessment of the ability proficiency to use the smartphone. Due to differences in culture, social environment, personal characteristics, technological context, etc., information communication and technology (ICT) skills may vary in individuals.



## Smartphone internet experience (SIE)

It is an individual's internet experience through a smartphone. Marketers are trying to provide a seamless mobile internet experience to the users (Asunmaa et al., 2002). Advantages like, mobility, lightweight, long battery life, instant-on capability, high-definition touch screen, and interactivity are leading to higher smartphone dependency and gratifications.



#### **Smartphone use periods (SUP)**

- It is the time when the user indulges in smartphone use in a day, like morning (6:01 to 12:00), afternoon (12:01 to 18:00), evening (18:01 to 0:00), and night (01:00 to 6:00) (MAEN). Researchers believe that differences may exist in total daily duration, number of uses, and use length at different times of the day.



#### **Smartphone screen time (SST)**

- It is the time measured in the number of hours or minutes per day, spent by an individual on smartphone use. Researchers believe that screen time is one of the effective methods for determining technology usage.



#### Smartphone use frequency (SUF)

It is the number of use sessions in a specific time period or the number of times an individual checks his or her smartphone. SUF is also one of the important criteria to access technology usage.



#### Smartphone use location (SUL)

- It is the location from where an individual uses the smartphone or access the internet through it, such as home, office, leisure place, etc. Locational categories (shopping, movie and shows, work and education, recreation and amusement, food and drink, and sports and exercise) proposed by Exler et al. (2016) are quite balanced.



## Smartphone use activities (SUA)

 A smartphone is a versatile device, it can be used for a variety of work or leisure activities. Elhai et al. (2016) proposed an extensive list that includes 11 activities which are, voice/video calls, email, texting/instant messaging, internet/websites, social networking sites, games, music/podcasts/radio, watching video/tv/movies, taking pictures or videos, maps/navigation and reading books/magazines.



#### **Future**

This concept can be applied to any field of study without limitations, where smartphone use is involved. For example, medicine (sleep and health issues due to smartphone use), psychology (smartphone addiction), business management (mobile commerce), computers (humancomputer interactions), etc.







## **Any questions?**

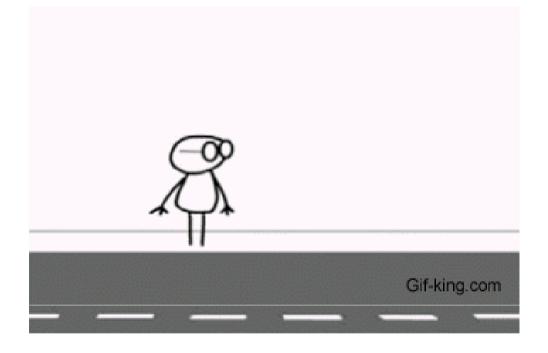




#### Some real practice now!

#### Task

- To create a research model incorporating cellulographics and your field of interest.
  - Be original and creative, don't copy.





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