# Introduction to Crowdsourcing in Research

DLab Presentation, April 16, 2019

Kate Beck, MCP+MPH Program Lead, SafeTREC

Tracy McMillan PhD
Senior Policy & Program Analyst, SafeTREC



#### Agenda

- Introduction to crowdsourcing
- Crowdsourcing uses
- Benefits and concerns
- Case study: crowdsourcing in transportation safety
- Discussion and crowdsourcing activities

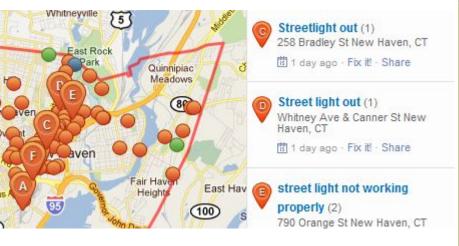


#### Crowdsourcing

- uses collective knowledge to meet organizational or research-oriented goals
- is a bottom-up approach to meet top-down goals
- involves mutually beneficial outcomes
- is used to gather information, solve problems, generate and prioritize ideas, and complete tasks

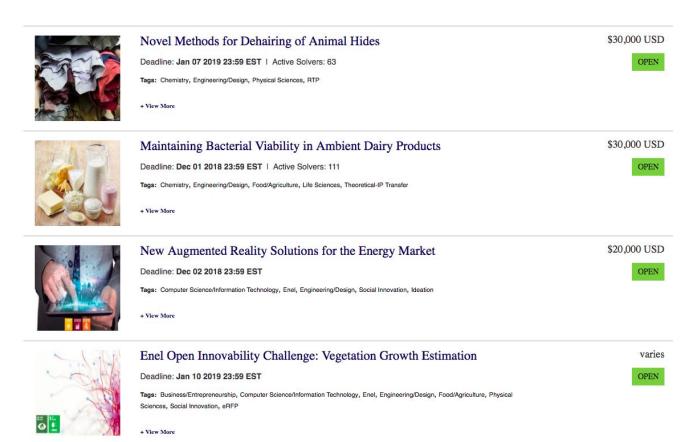


- 1) Information Gathering
  - SeeClickFix
  - Ushahidi
  - online survey platforms





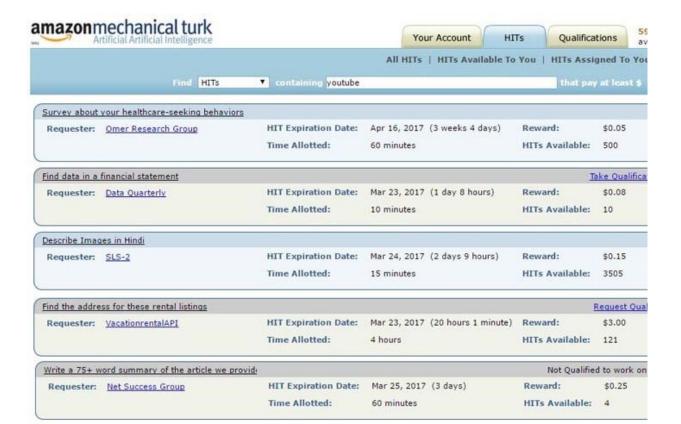
- 2) Empirical Problem Solving
  - Innocentive
  - GitHub



- 3) Idea generation, prioritization and decision-making
  - MTC's Transformational Projects



- 4) Tasking
  - Amazon's Mechanical Turk
  - Zooniverse



#### Crowdsourcing Issues

- Motivation
- Representativeness of participants
- Privacy and legality
- Misuse of the platform
- Critical mass
- Ethical issues, "crowdsploitation"



#### Planning out a Crowdsourcing Project

- What issue are you trying to address?
- Who can help you solve this problem? How will this group benefit from helping?
- What are the best ways for this group to be involved?
- How can you reach this group?



#### Crowdsourcing Tips

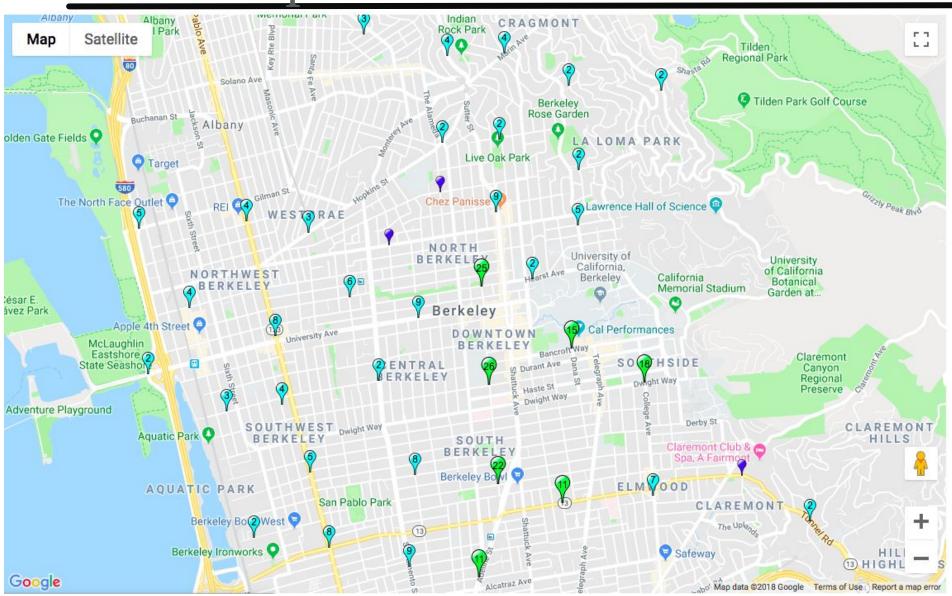
- Use a crowdsourced platform or dataset that already exists
- understand your crowd's motivations to (and not to) participate
- Recognize and reduce barriers to participation
- Communicate mutual benefits



# Case Study: Crowdsourcing in Transportation



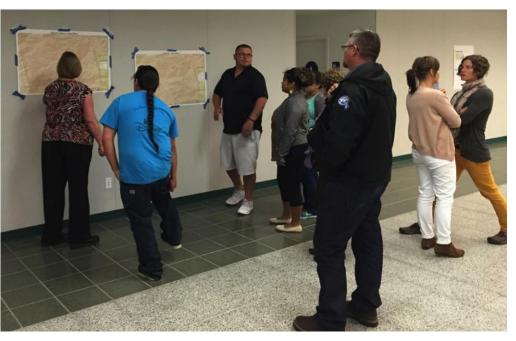
#### Police Reported Collisions

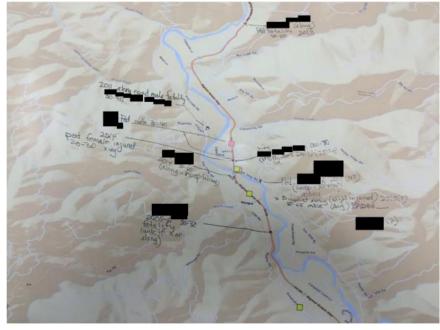


## Local Knowledge



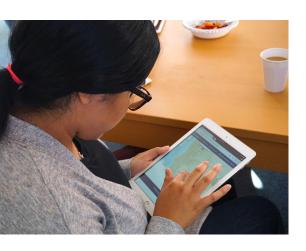
#### Collection of Local Knowledge





#### Street Story

 Street Story helps community groups and agencies collect and understand information that is important for transportation safety but is difficult to gather







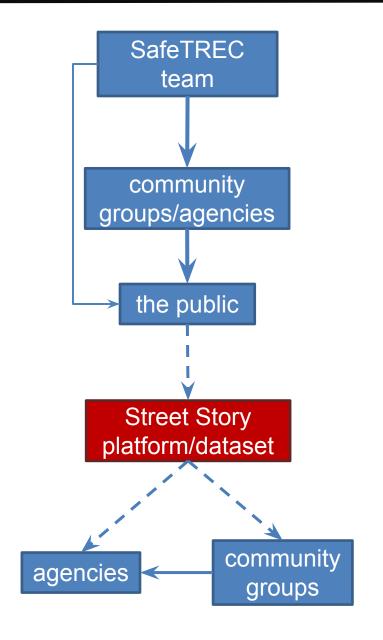


#### Designing the Street Story Program

Interviews, focus groups, pilot testing

Key Partners	Key Activities  Key Resources	Value Partic	ipants	Participant Relationships	Participant Segments
Cost			Revenue Stream	ms	

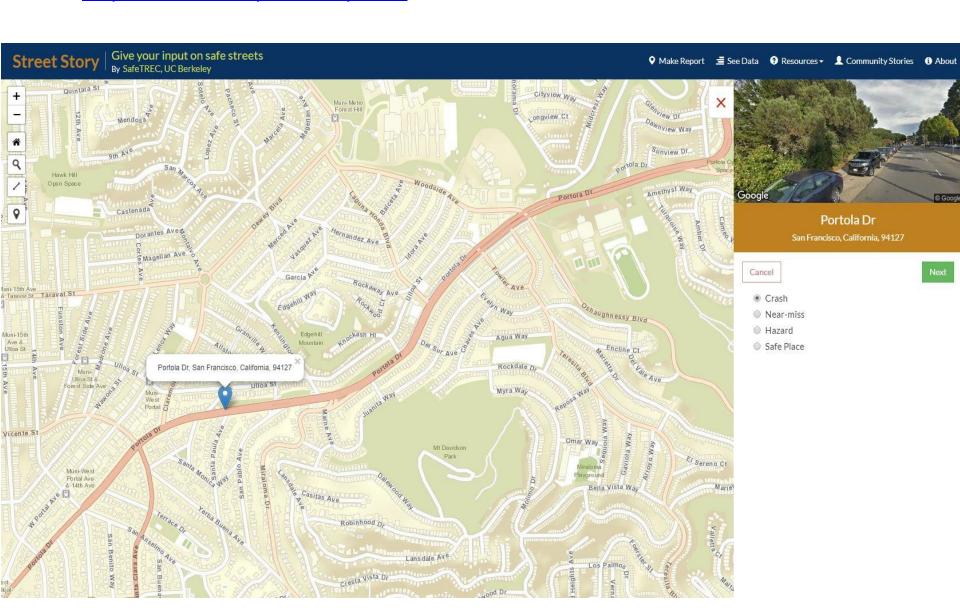
#### Street Story Program Model



OutreachData input/output

#### How to Report

https://streetstory.berkeley.edu/



#### Street Story Data

#### Report Map





Near-miss

Riding in a vehicle

Walking

Crash

Using a mobility device

Biking

Other

Report Type	Count	Percent	
Crash	61	13 %	
Near-miss	131	29 %	
Hazard	213	47 %	
Safe	49	11 %	
Total	454		

Hazard

Scootering

Multiple Modes

Safe

#### Street Story Data

 $\equiv$ 

 $\equiv$ 

≡

#### Demographic Information

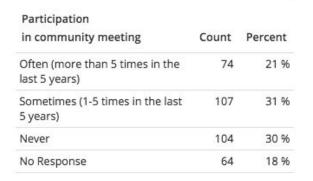
Gender	Count	Percent	
Female	113	32 %	
Male	171	49 %	
Non Binary	2	1 %	
No Response	63	18 %	
No Response	63		

Age	Count	Percent	
18-25	21	6 %	
26-64	237	68 %	
65 years or older	14	4 %	
No Response	77	22 %	

≡

≡

Resident in area	Count	Percent
Yes	222	64 %
No	60	17 %
No Response	67	19 %



Have disability	Count	Percent	
Yes	5	1	96
No	149	43	96
No Response	195	56	96

First time respondent	Count	Percent
Yes	265	76 %
No	84	24 %
No Response	0	0 %

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	2 %
Asian	33	9 %
Black/African American	6	2 %
Latino/Hispanic	29	8 %
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	3	1 %
White	211	56 %
Other	27	7 %
No Response	62	16 %

#### **Street Story Narratives**

"This intersection experiences regular collisions. On several occasions a car has run up onto the sidewalk. There have been numerous close calls with pedestrians. Cars frequently run the red light at this intersection."



#### Addressing Crowdsourcing Issues

- Motivation and mutual benefits
- Participant representativeness
- Privacy issues
- Misuse of the platform



#### Lessons Learned

- Recognize when to collect data, and when to use existing sources
- 2. Understand participants' motivation and speak in a language that participants understand
- 3. Recognize the time it takes to build and maintain relationships



#### Resources

- UC Berkeley <u>Coalition for Education & Outreach</u>
- FieldScope platform for hosting citizen science project data <u>http://www.fieldscope.org</u>
- SciStarter Where to find the citizen science projects and audiences <a href="https://scistarter.org">https://scistarter.org</a>
- <u>Citizen science: crowdsourcing for research</u>, Catherine Lichten et al., University of Cambridge (2018)
   <u>A Methodological Framework for Crowdsourcing in Research</u>, Michael Keatinga and Robert D. Furberg, RTI International (2013)



## Activity - Crowdsourcing Planning

Key Partners	Key Resources	Value t	Povenue Streem	Participant Relationships	Participant Segments
Cost			Revenue Streams	5	

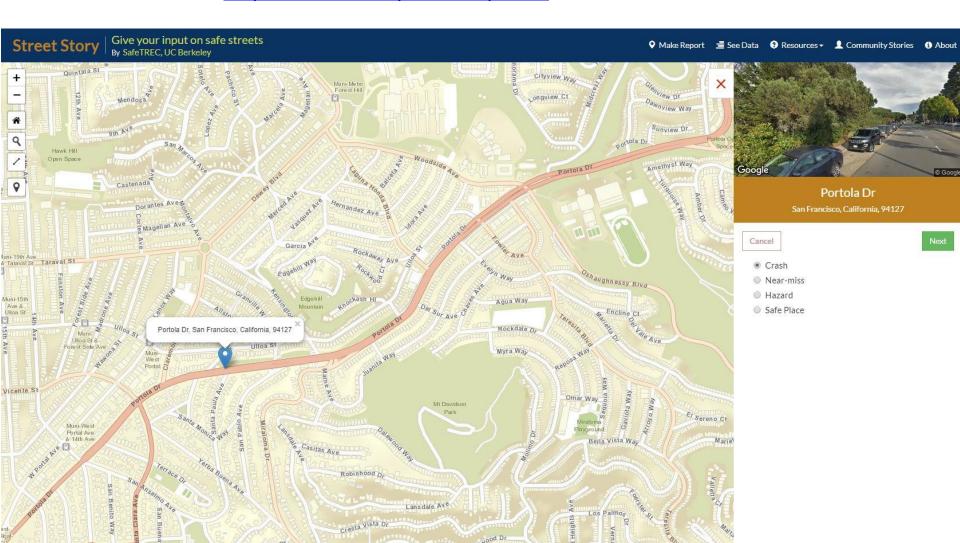
#### **Key Partners Key Activities Value to Participants Participant Relationships Participant Segments** Acquisition Retention **Production:** produce a Community grps/agencies: **Primary:** Community groups Current -California Walks survey, database, -Free technical assistance working on transportation Community grps/agencies: -CPBST program graphs/tables/maps for community engagement safety a) -CPBSTs **Problem-solving:** technical for transportation safety -focus cities network -TIMS and SafeTREC media assistance for community (through survey tool, data **Secondary**: local gov't -OTS analysis and reporting outreach agencies -conferences/workshops/webi **Potential** Platform: updates, based on survey tool) nars -Active Transportation -public information on -word of mouth **Tertiary:** the general public management -direct outreach **Relationships:** relationship community safety needs Resource Center b) -SS newsletter -transportation consultants building and maintenance -direct outreach, personal -public health community with community groups and The public: assistance -MPOS, local agencies agencies -convenient, anonymous -webinars, group assistance -bike/ped advisory way to provide information -co-creation (important part **Key Resources** commissions about safety issues of building and sustaining database) -website -Existing relationships with The public: community groups and a)Through CS2, individually agencies through media b) None -human resources: tech team, program Channels (how to reach management team participant segments) -Awareness: CPBSTs, newsletter, TIMS, other SafeTREC programs -Evaluate whether to use SS: About explanation on website, SS updates -Purchase: online -Delivery: online, customer support **Revenue Streams** Cost -website maintenance, database management, staff salary, travel, -grant funding

materials

# Activity - Street Story Reporting and

Data

https://streetstory.berkeley.edu/



#### Sources

- 1) Crowdsourcing, by Daren C. Brabham (2013)
- 2) <u>Crashes on and Near College Campuses: A Comparative</u>
  <u>Analysis of Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety</u>. Loukaitou-Sideris,
  Medury, et al. Journal of the American Planning Association
  Vol. 80, Iss. 3, 2014.
- 3) <u>Investigating the underreporting of pedestrian and bicycle safety crashes in and around university campuses-a crowdsourcing approach</u>. Medury, Grembek, et al. Accident Analysis and Prevention, 2017.



## **Contact Information**

Kate Beck <a href="mailto:katembeck@berkeley.edu">katembeck@berkeley.edu</a>

Jill Cooper <a href="mailto:cooperi@berkeley.edu">cooperi@berkeley.edu</a>

