



Crowdsourced Geographic Information in Government

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Research team



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Outline



- The growth of crowdsourcing and citizen science
- Background to the study
- Study methodology
- Main findings
- Where next?

Location sensing mobile devices

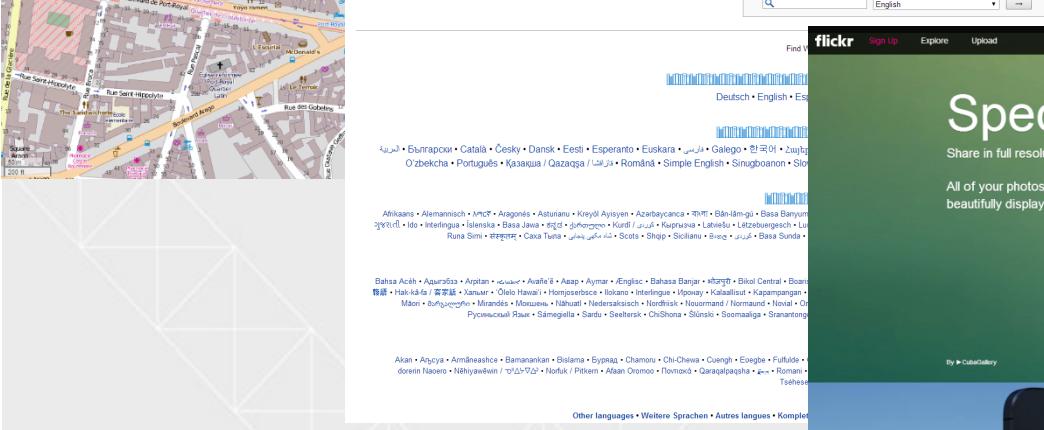
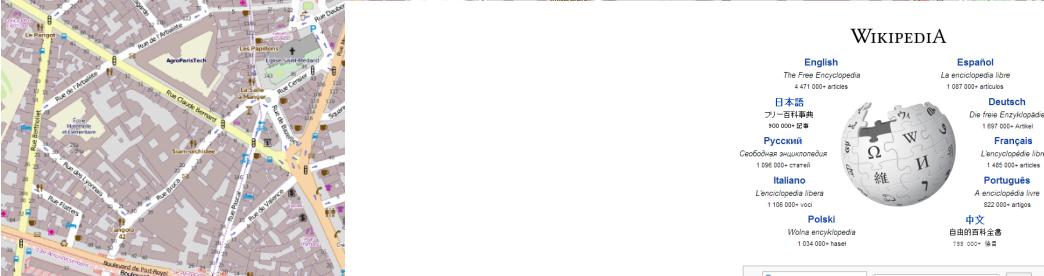


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Collaborative, socially-based knowledge creation systems



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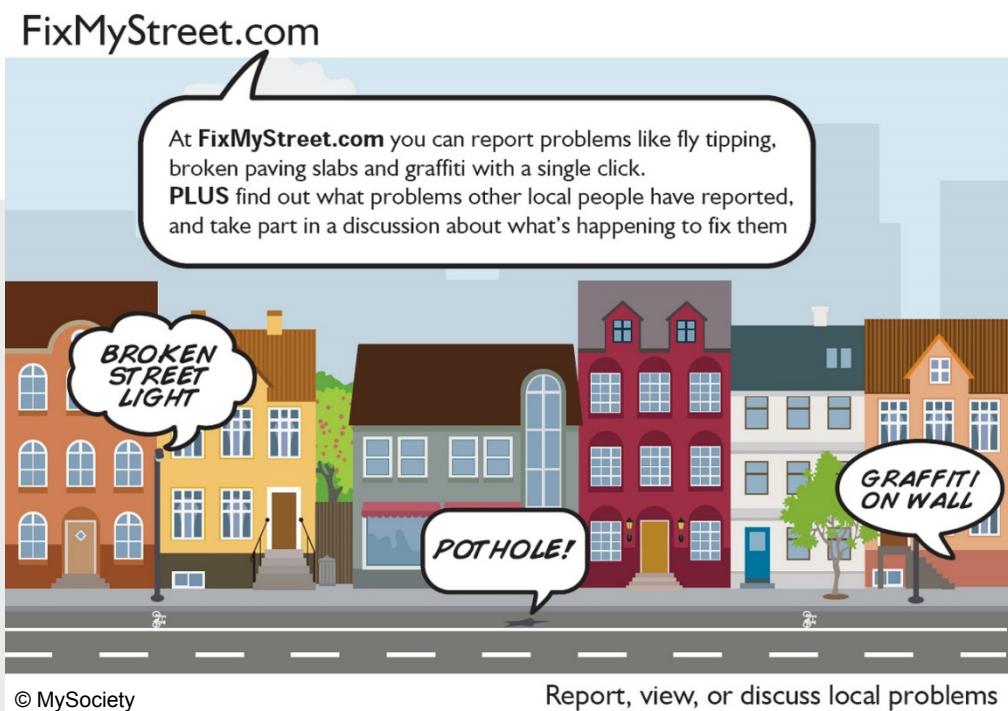
Wherevr

Upload once, send to any device, any screen, any friend, and any follower.

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App Store Get it on
Google play

Volunteered GI

- Harnessing of Web and mobile tools to create, assemble, and disseminate geographic data provided voluntarily by individuals
- AKA Crowdsourced GI



© MySociety

Report, view, or discuss local problems



Mapping in Kathmandu

Citizen science

- Scientific activities in which non-professional scientists volunteer to participate in data collection, analysis and dissemination of a scientific project.

Participating in Christmas Bird Count



Jennifer Jewett / USFWS

Volunteer rainfall observer Rick Grocke checks the rain gauge at Tanami Downs cattle station in the Northern Territory of Australia



© WMO-No. 919

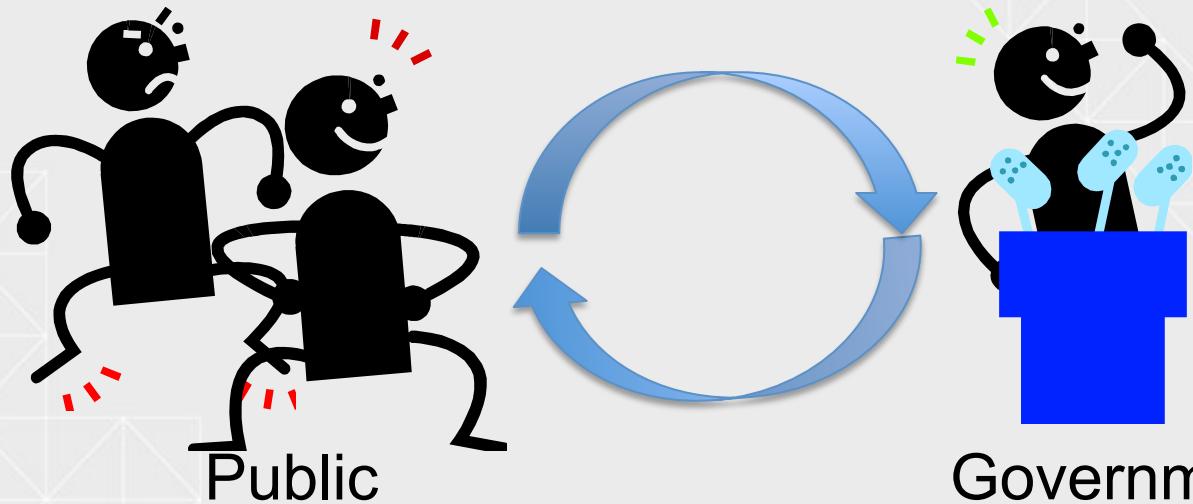
Project background



- Crowdsourcing GI maturing (OpenStreetMap 2004, TomTom Map Share 2007, Google Map Maker 2008, Waze 2008)
- Quality demonstrated to be ‘good enough’ and ‘fit for purpose’
- GFDRR (and other funders) sponsor VGI

**How to ensure that projects are successful?
What are the barriers? Opportunities?**

Scope



- **public → government**
- **government → public → government**
- **public → government → public**

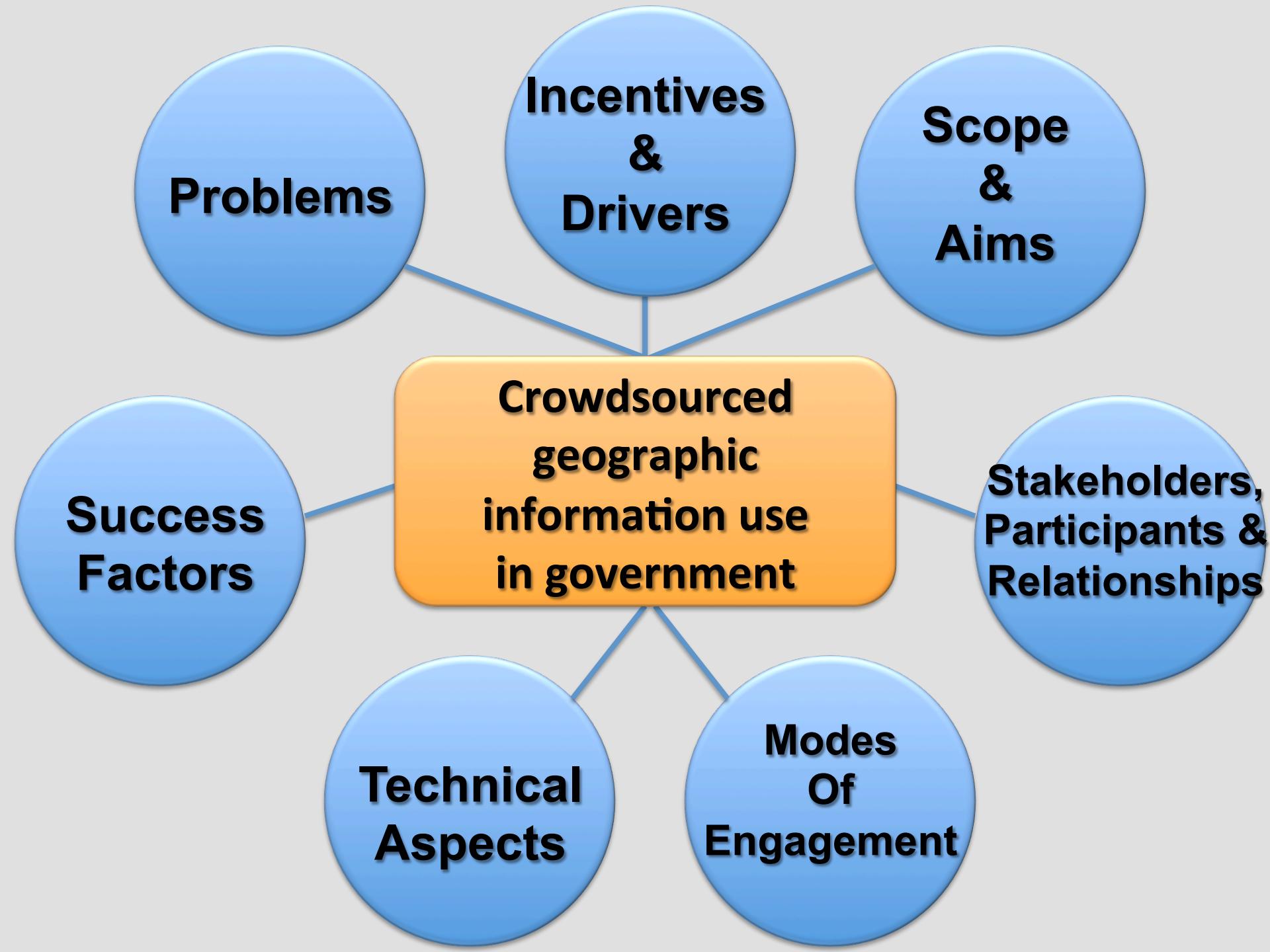
Methodology

- Workshop at SOTM '13
- 7 seed-cases, website, survey
- Further 4 cases through experts
- Jan – May 2014: Continued effort to identify cases, response to submissions
- May 2014 – Skype workshop and write up
- Total 29 cases, over 35 identified

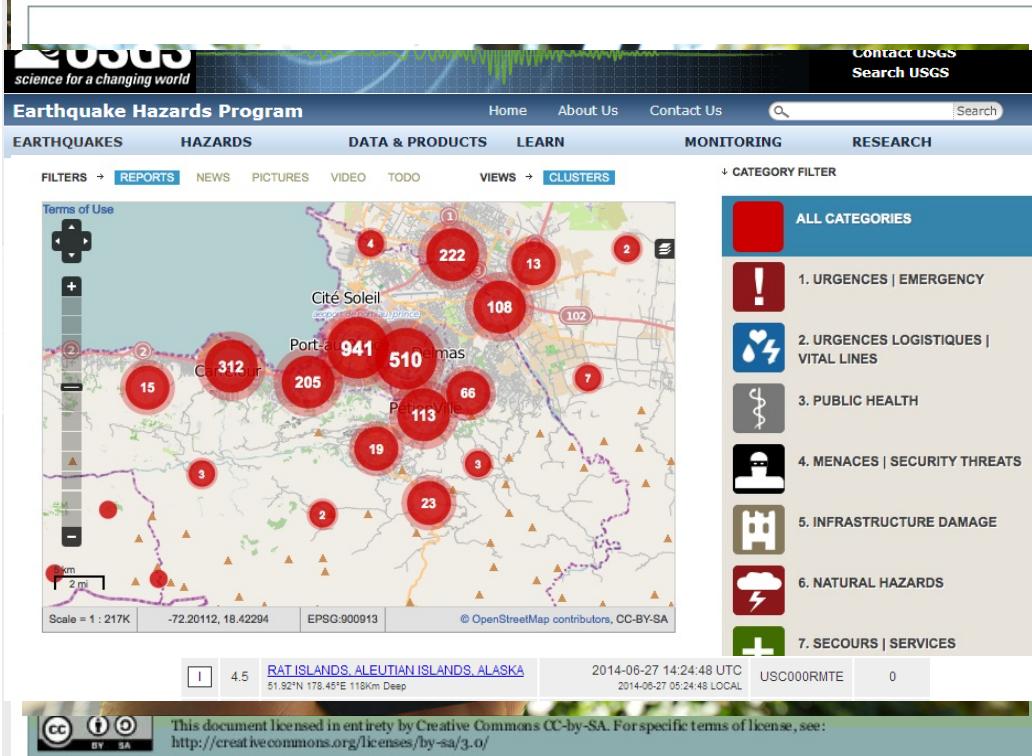
The screenshot shows a website titled "Crowdsourcing and Government" with a sub-header "about governmental projects that incorporate crowdsourced data." The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Case Studies, The Report – Analysis of case studies, The Research Team, and GFDRR & UCL collaboration. Below the header is a large map of the world with various case study examples overlaid. A specific case study for "FixMyStreet" is detailed below:

Interaction type	Public → Government
Trigger Event	-
Domain	Local authority/municipality maintenance
Organisation	MySociety (originally developed with central government funding)
Data sets in use	Originally, the website used government datasets: postcodes, basemap, local authorities boundaries, contact details and email addresses of relevant personnel in local authorities.
Process	An indication of a problem on a website, through the use of a postcode where the problem occur, create an email that alerts the local authority to the problem. The authority can respond to the complaint on the website.

On the right side of the page, there is a "Table of Content" sidebar with links to various case studies and research team members.



Scope & Aims



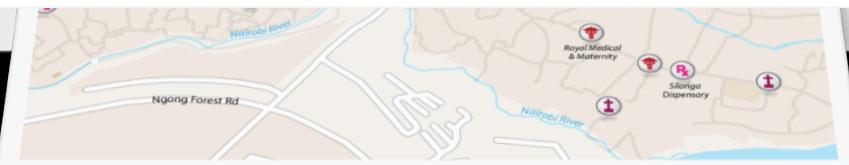
Basic mapping coverage

Update authoritative spatial data sets

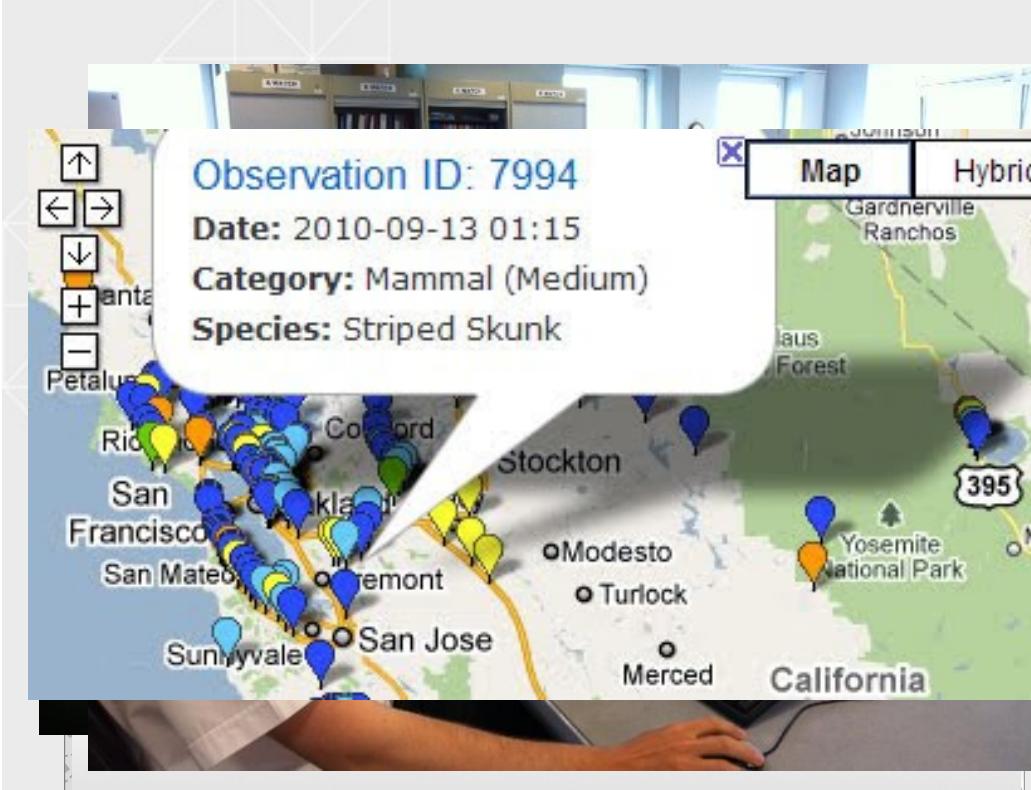
Upgrade public sector services

Policy development or reporting

Natural disaster preparedness (proactive) and crisis management (reactive)



Incentives & Drivers



Lack of institutional data in time sensitive situations

Policy change around governmental data

Low resources and need for infrastructure support

Research and development efforts

Environmental monitoring through citizen science

Success Factors



Identification of appropriate cooperation between the public and government

The screenshot shows the HOT website's homepage. It features the HOT logo and name, a map of the Central African Republic, and a "FEATURED PROJECT" section for the Central African Republic.



OpenStreetMap Training of Trainers in the Philippines

Posted by emir on Jun, 18 2014

OpenStreetMap (OSM) trainers or facilitators are one of the essential thing to help make OSM communities and programs sustainable. People or communities would like to find trainer around their area that is capable to teach OSM for their needs. Basically everyone can teach OSM, but, it will be better if trainer has mastered all the basics including additional knowledge about OSM. Non-technical skills like adult learning and communication also necessary since most of OSM training participants are adults, and the way adults learn is quite different compared to children.

[Read more...](#)



Guinea Ebola epidemic



Central African Republic Activation



EUROSCHA

Partnership of scientific organizations

Workshops

Recruitment of volunteers

Innovative techniques

Problems



One-off event versus on-going initiative

Accuracy and reliability

Maintaining public interest

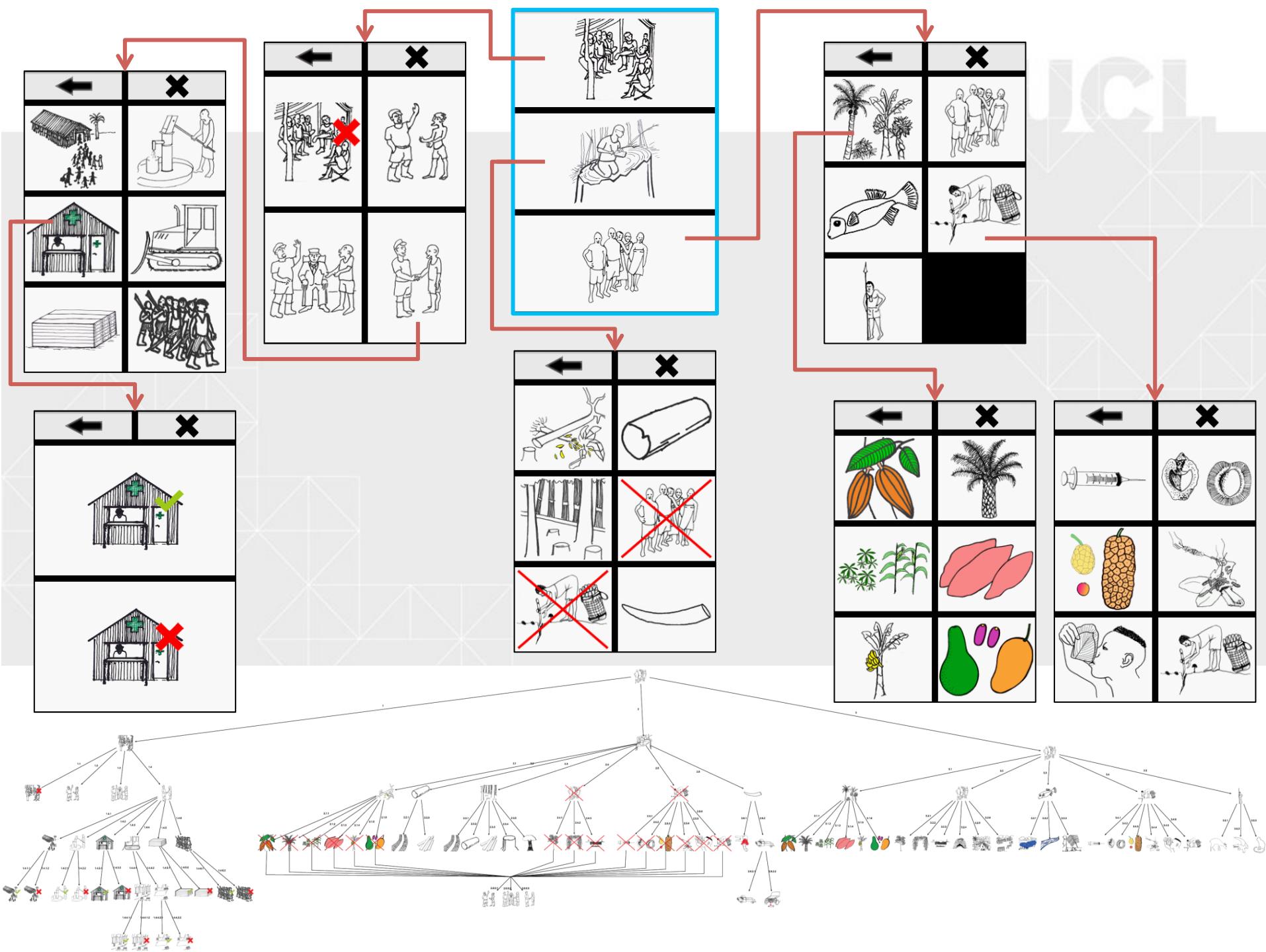
Where next?



UCL









Jerome Lewis, ExCiteS

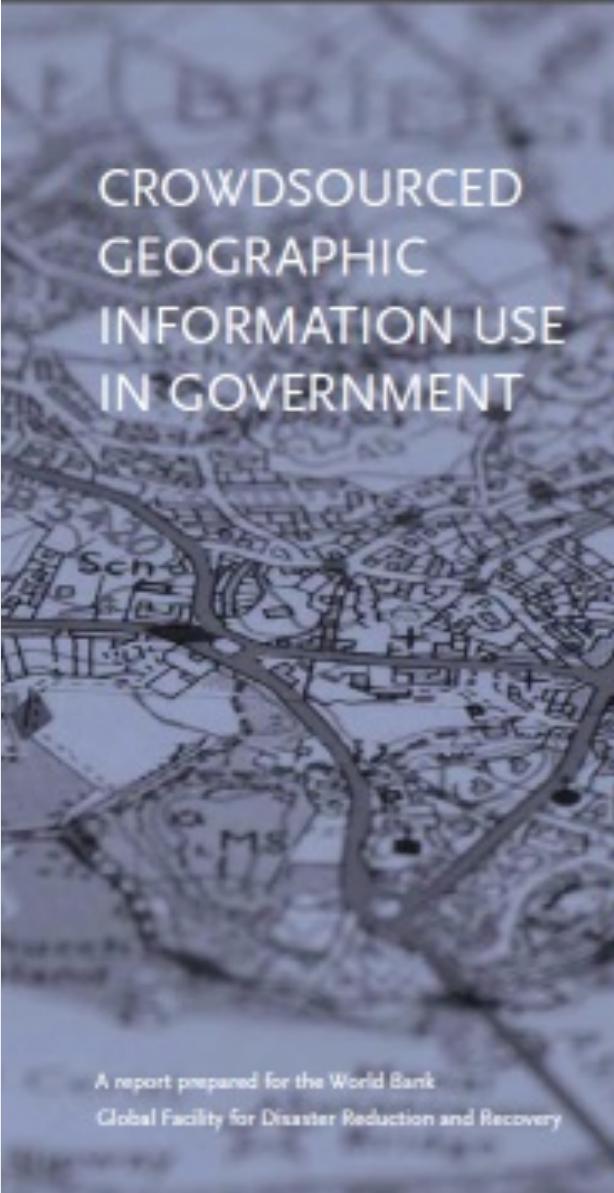


Summary



Factors that can be identified include:

- Individual level influence
- Organizational level influence
- Business models
- Technical problems
- Conceptual issues



- **Get the report:**
 - <http://crowdgov.wordpress.com/report>