

Mass participation during emergency response:

Event-centric crowdsourcing in humanitarian mapping

Martin Dittus · ICRI Cities, UCL · @dekstop 28th February 2017 · CSCW 2017, Portland, OR





Aid teams need maps when responding to crises https://www.flickr.com/photos/69583224@N05/15851428547/

However: much of the world has never been mapped!

"Anyone who says the world is mapped, ask them to show you where the population of Congo is living. Ask them where the villages are. If they can do it, please let me know."

Ivan Gayton, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)

https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/feb/07/faultlines-black-holes-glaciers-mapping-uncharted-territories







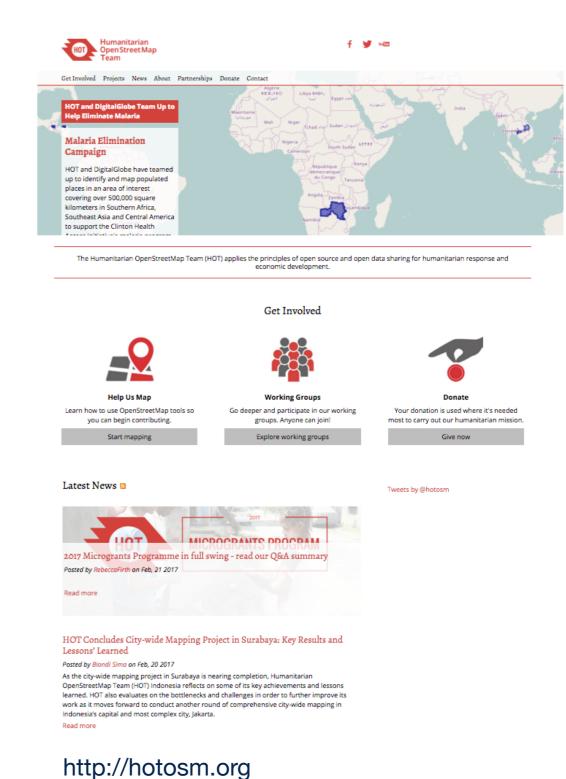
The Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT)

Making maps to support field logistics by aid orgs.

Online **crowdsourcing** with thousands of volunteers.

Activities across dozens of larger campaigns.

Haiti earthquake, typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, Nepal earthquake, Ebola epidemic, ... many others.

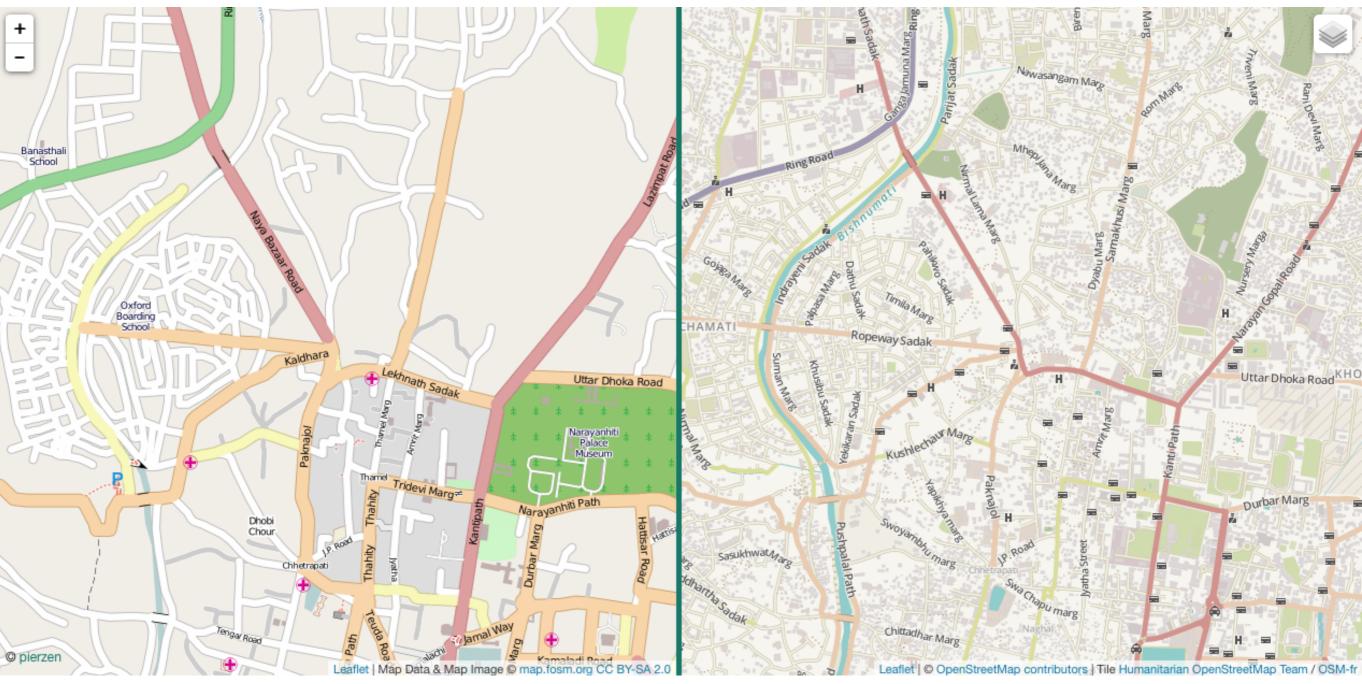








Before and after: mapping in Nepal



http://pierzen.dev.openstreetmap.org/hot/leaflet/OSM-Compare-before-after.html#15/27.7193/85.3098

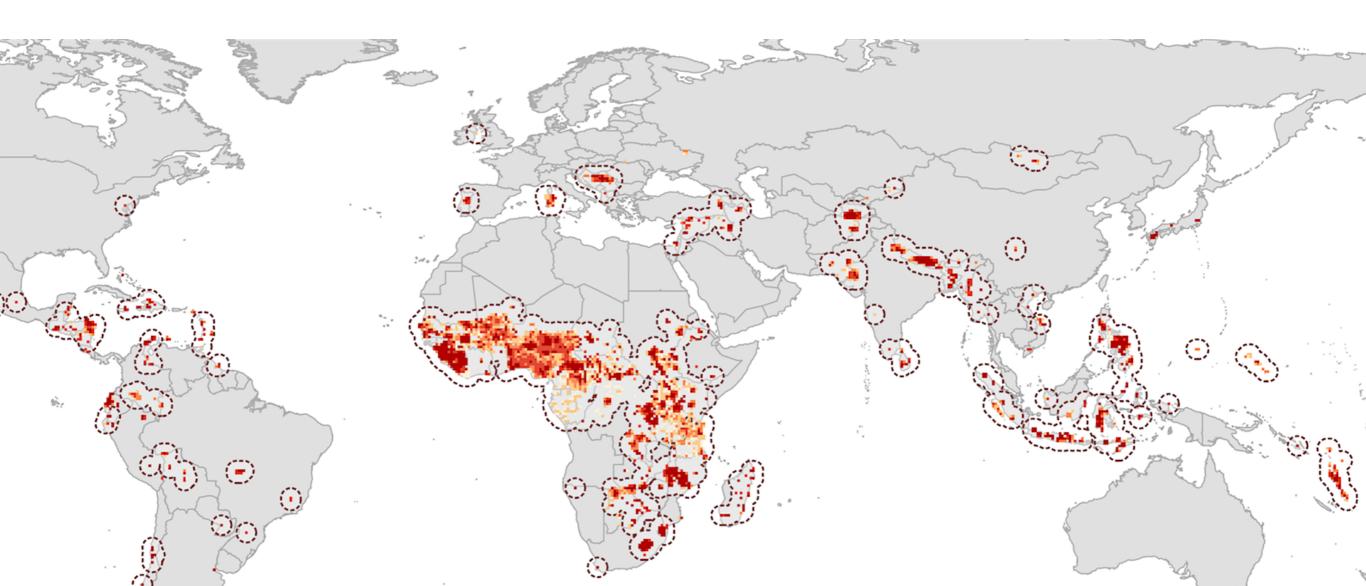






HOT contributor activity (Sept 2016)

- Across more than 2000 projects,
- with 32,000 contributors to date,
- involving 180M changes made to the map,
- an estimated total of 240,000 hours of volunteer work.



Arguably characteristic for HOT is the coexistence of two kinds of campaigns:

Event-centric campaigns and Mission-centric campaigns







Event-centric campaigns: urgent responses after a humanitarian event



Mission-centric campaigns: all other mapping in absence of an emergency

Proactive mapping in anticipation of needs.

Preparing basemaps for field work.

Thematic mapping: water supplies, hospitals, ...

Ongoing mapping activities with **volunteering groups**.

British and American Red Cross, Médecins Sans Frontières, Peace Corps, ...









How is contributor engagement constituted across these campaigns?

Is HOT an on-demand task force that springs to action when urgent needs arise?

- Are disaster events also recruiting moments?
- Are there dormancy-reactivation cycles?

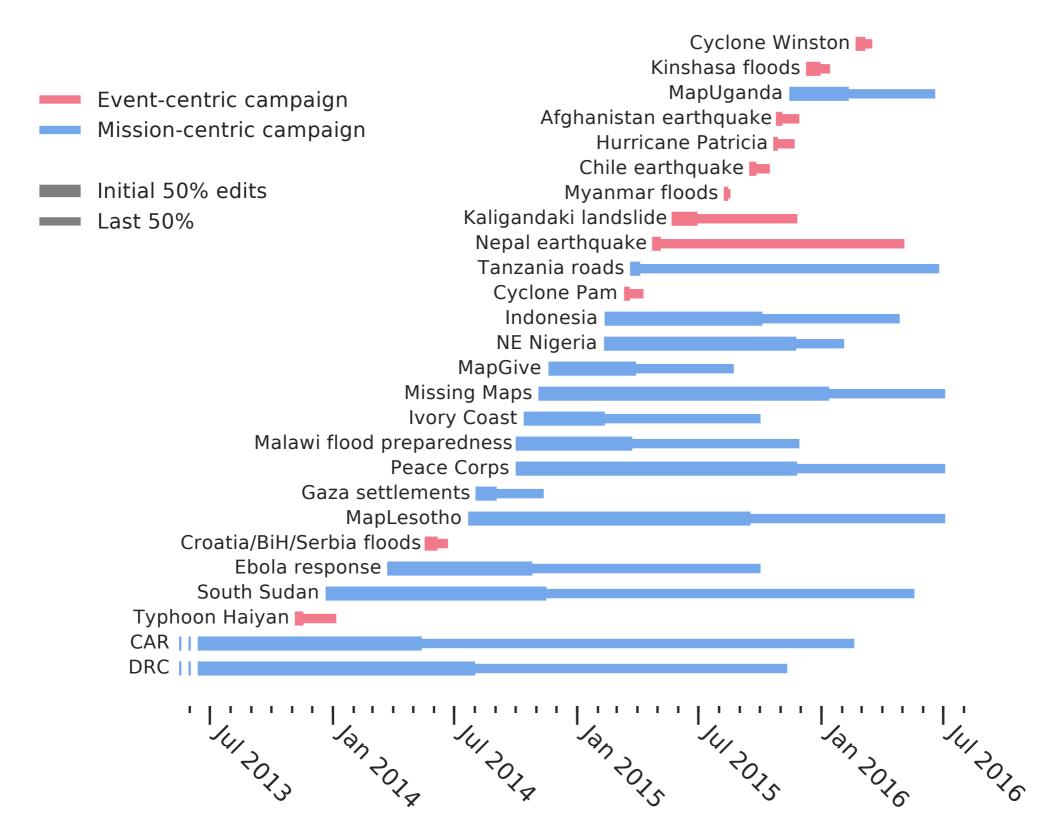
How does this affect outcomes?



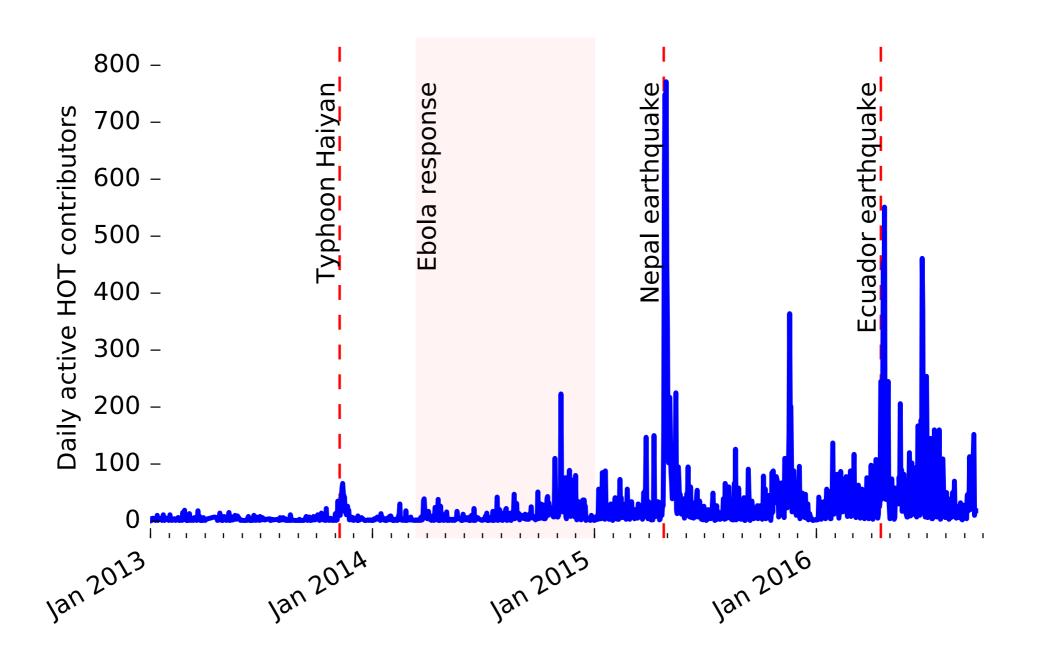




We observe **26 campaigns** across a 4-year period, with 22,000 participants



HOT community is always active, with event-related **bursts of activity**

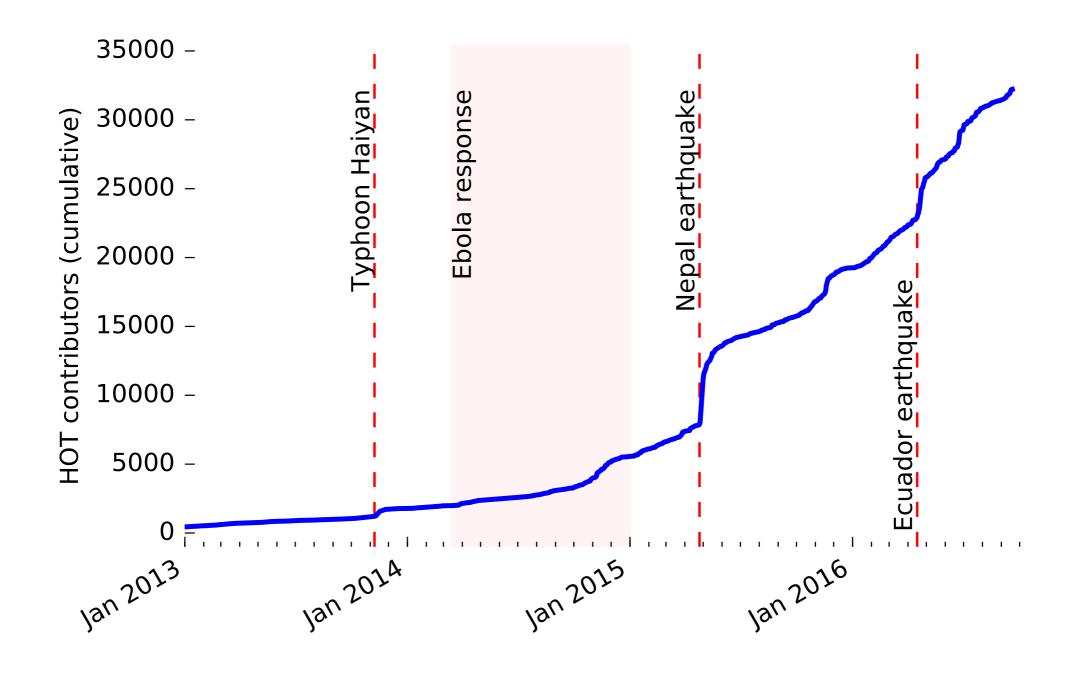








Recruitment: event-centric campaigns can be important growth moments



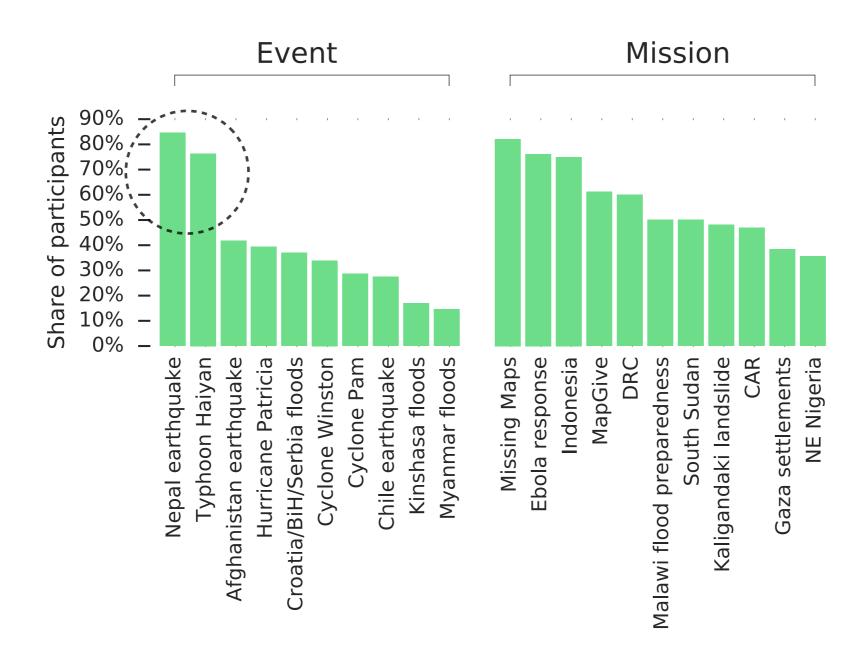






Recruitment: event-centric campaigns can be important growth moments

Share of newcomers (% contributors)

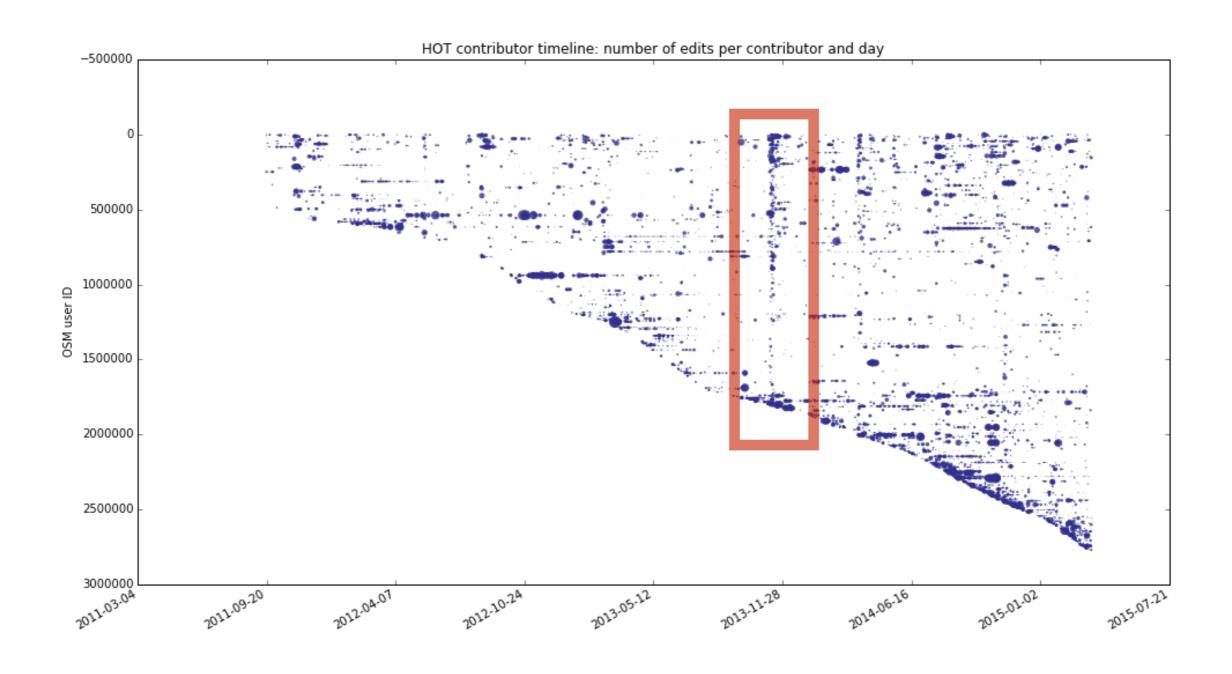








Reactivation: event-centric campaigns can reactivate dormant contributors



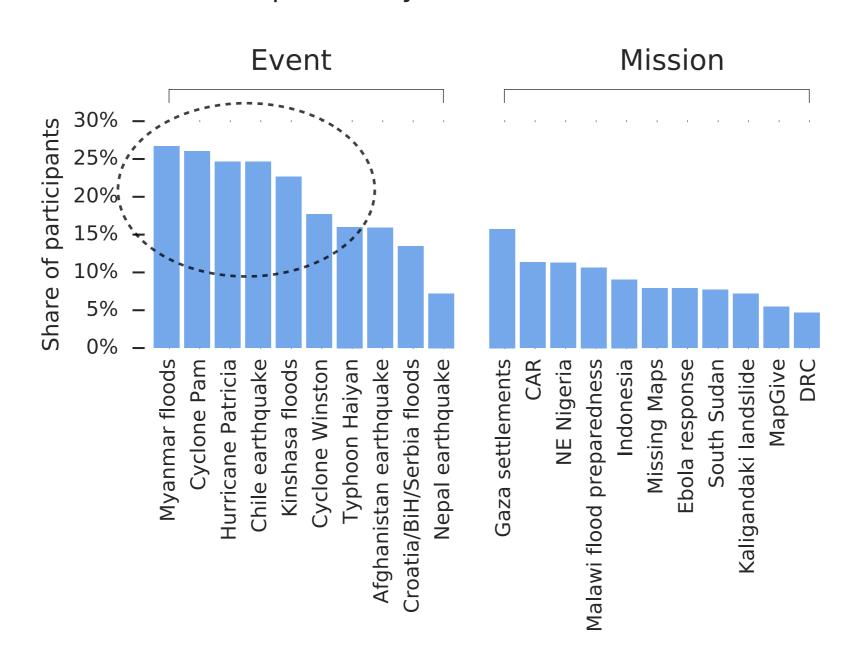






Reactivation: event-centric campaigns can reactivate dormant contributors

Share of previously dormants (% contributors)

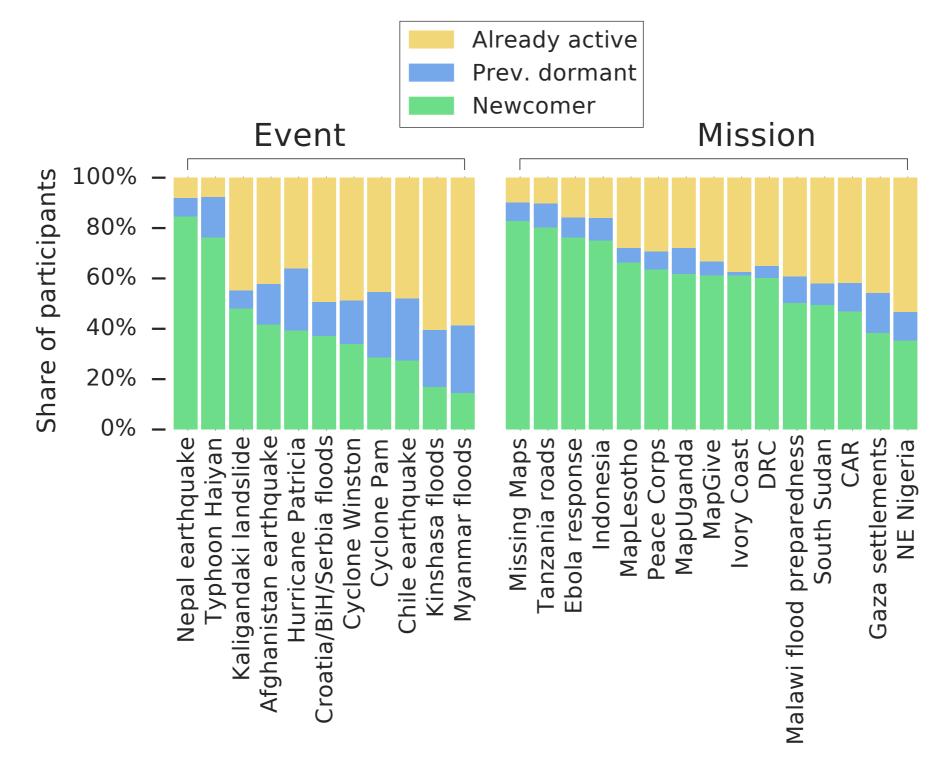








Overall distribution of participants





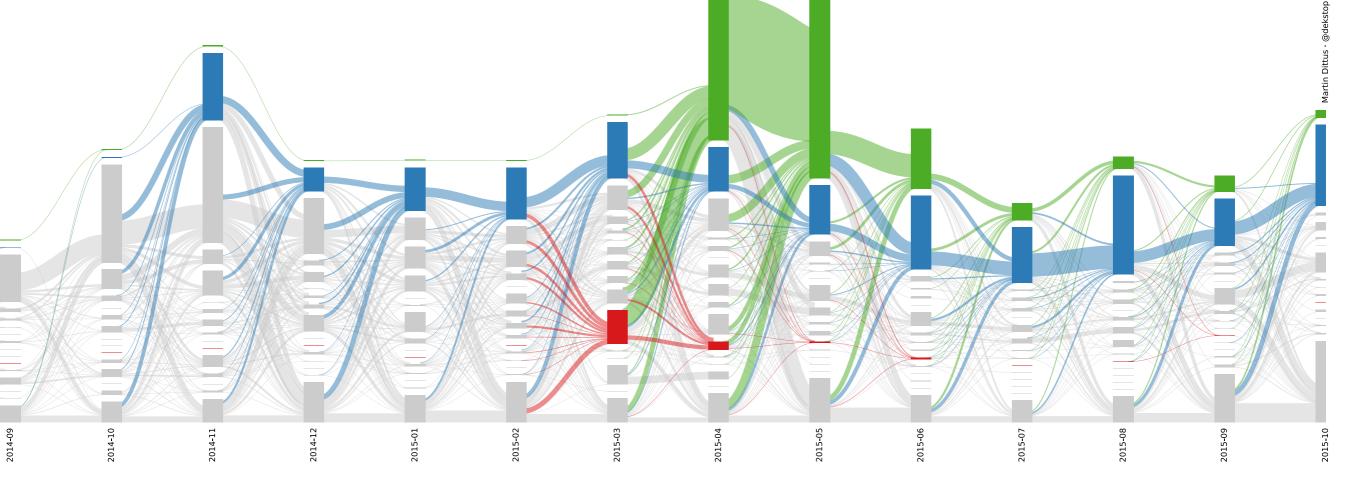




A handover pattern

New initiatives can benefit from contributors who were already active on other projects.

Here: Cyclone Pam -> Nepal -> Missing Maps

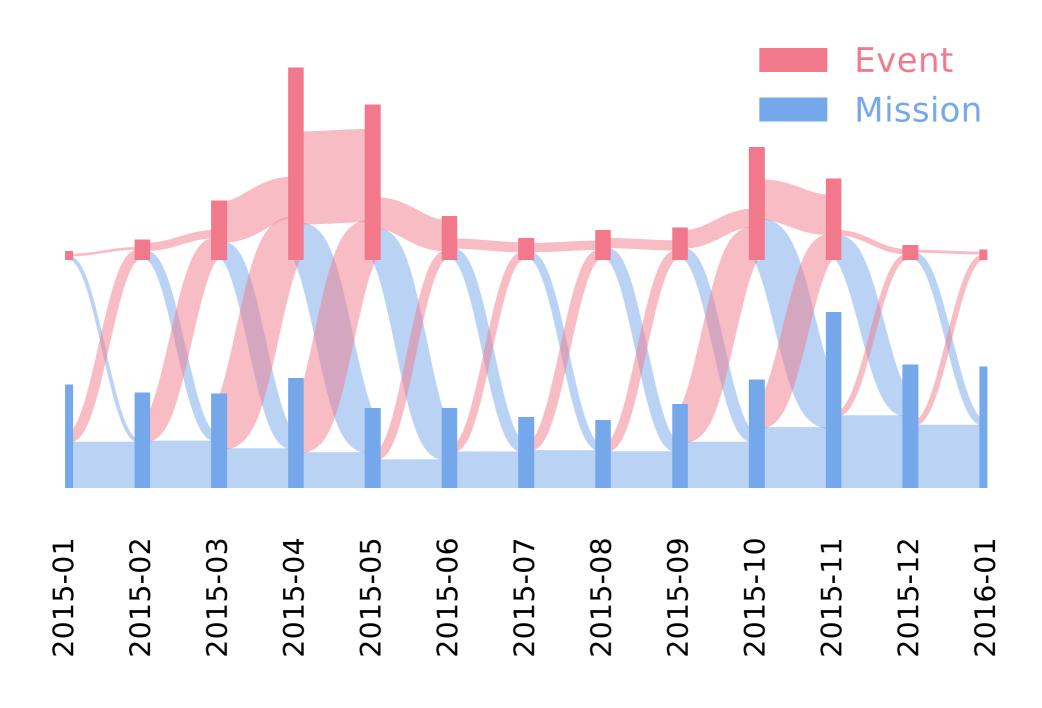








Redirection: event campaigns can pull contributors from other projects









Less an "on-demand task force"...

... instead a steady stream of activity that is redirected.

Few reactivations: dormant capacity is not necessarily released!

These observations may suggest a lack of effective notification mechanisms.





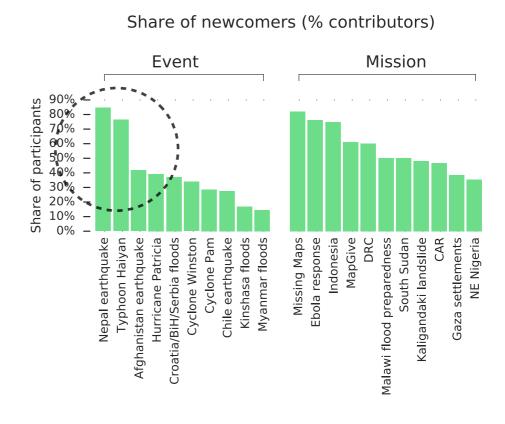


Not all events are equal!

Only two events drew significant crowds: Nepal earthquake & Typhoon Haiyan.

- Both had highest participant count and highest newcomer share.
- HOT project wiki suggests: both also received significant media coverage (40+ articles listed per campaign. Other campaigns listed few, if any.)

Did media promotion affect participation?

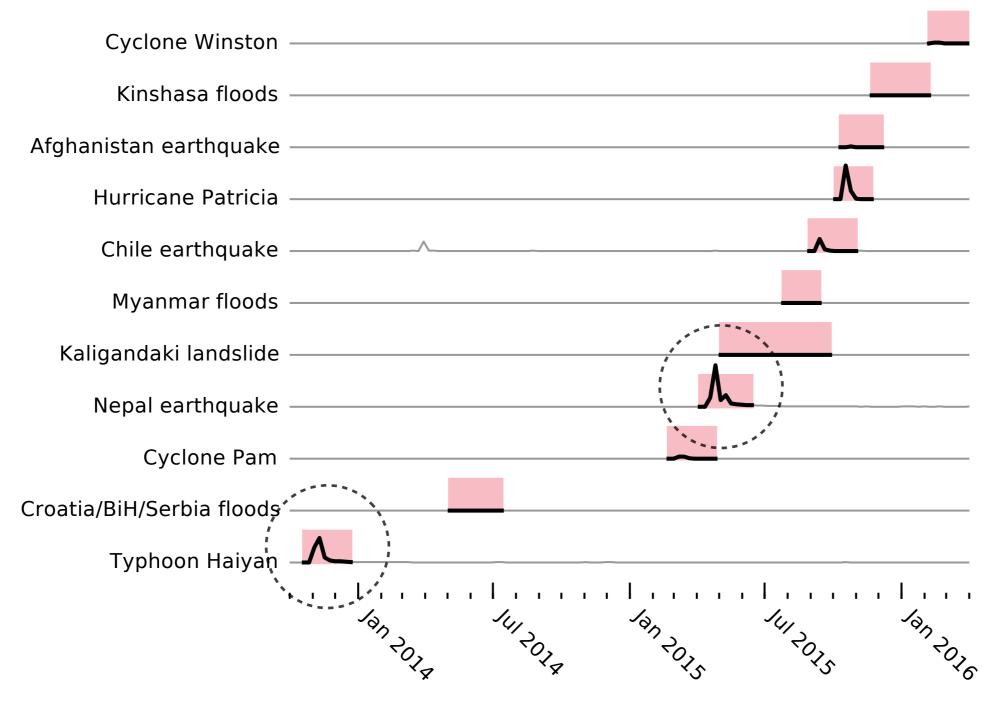








Google Trends as a relative measure of public interest in event campaigns







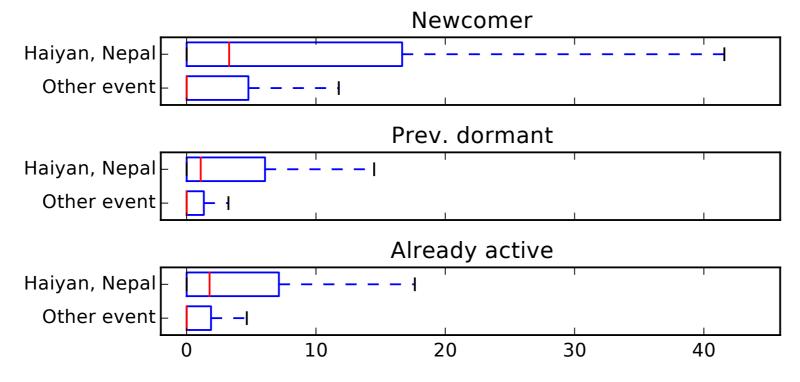


This may negatively affect outcomes!

When relying on newcomers for peak capacity...

- Nepal, Haiyan: lowest newcomer retention
- And: likely also lower contribution quality

New objects deleted within 90 days (%)









Lessons for organisers of crowd platforms with event-centric dynamics

Emergency response, breaking news, forums for public discourse, opinion-gathering platforms, ...

Consider **media effects** around public-interest topics! They may strongly **bias your responses**.

Develop means to release dormant capacity: inform experts when they are most needed.







Research opportunities...

How can we best **conceptualise the size** and growth **of such a community**?

 Not just limit to actives; also need to consider passive capacity, recruitment potential. "Potential capacity"?

More rigorous understanding of "media effects".

- Increased recruiting, reduced contribution quality/retention.
 An inevitable result of broader targeting?
- Can organisers manage recruitment effects outside of the platform?
 (By the time people arrive at the platform it's already too late.)







Thank you.

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Research diary: openstreetmap.org/user/dekstop/diary





