

Geographies of crowdsourced information and their implications

Andrea Ballatore*

Department of Geography
Birkbeck, University of London

Stefano De Sabbata

School of Geography, Geology and the Env.,
University of Leicester



aballatore.space



[@a_ballatore](https://twitter.com/a_ballatore)

VGI-Alive, AGILE
June 2018, Lund, Sweden

Outline



1. Where are we?
2. Core research questions
3. Paradigm limitations
4. Beyond the usual suspects
5. Case studies: Search behaviour
6. **[Stefano will do the rest]**

Where are we?



The success of crowdsourcing



<https://ideascale.com>

"85% of the top global brands have used crowdsourcing in the last ten years. [...] According to Gartner, 75% of the world's high performing enterprises will be using crowdsourcing by 2018."

(Deloitte, 2016)

It is when new, successful technologies withdraw into the "woodwork of everyday banality" that their effects become real and profound.

(Vincent Mosco, 2004)

The success of crowdsourcing



<https://ideascale.com>

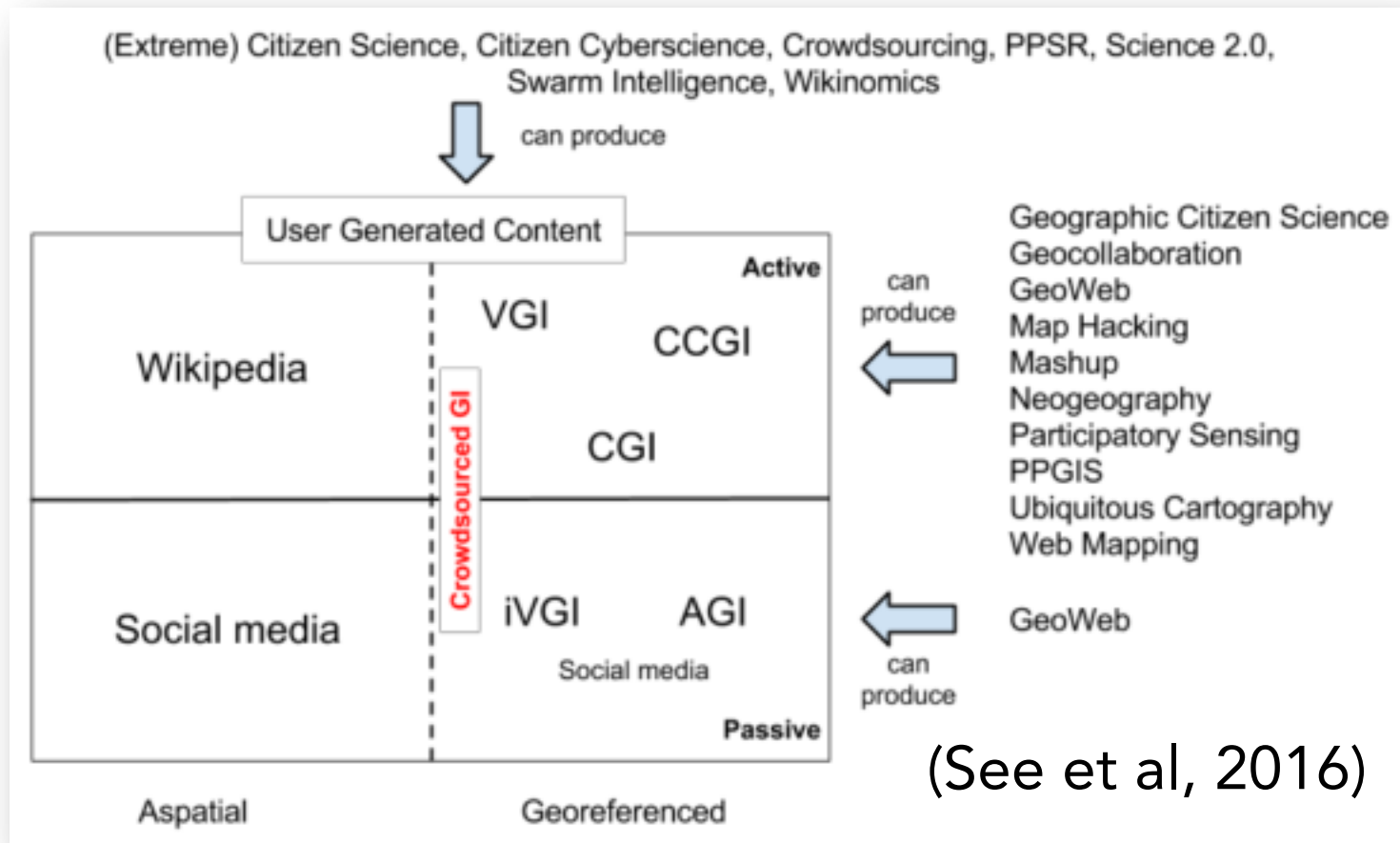
"85% of the top global brands have used crowdsourcing in the last ten years. [...] According to Gartner, 75% of the world's high performing enterprises will be using crowdsourcing by 2018."

(Deloitte, 2016)

It is when new, successful technologies withdraw into the "woodwork of everyday banality" that their effects become real and profound.

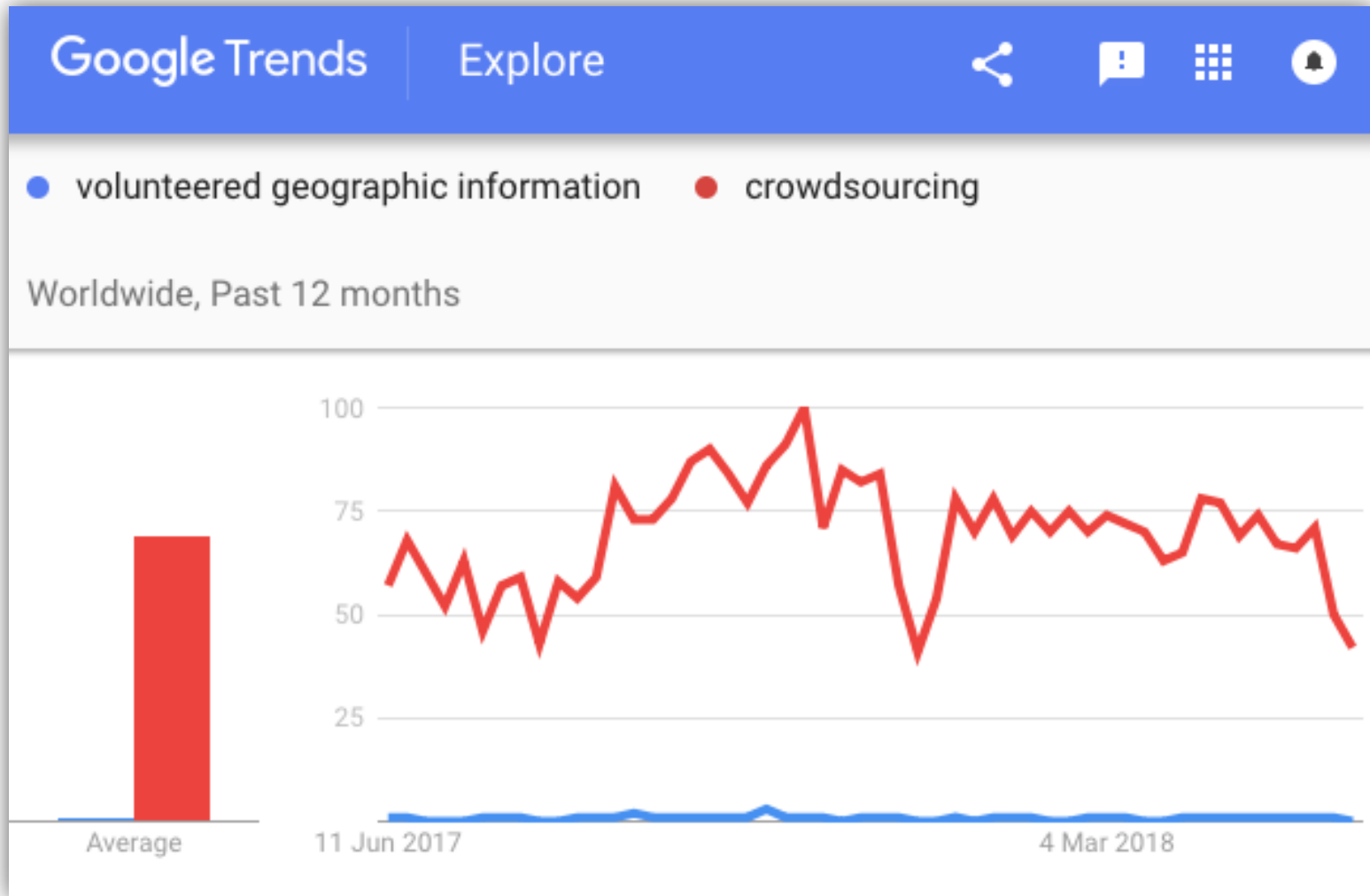
(Vincent Mosco, 2004)

Crowdsourcing + geolocation: A mature field



(See et al, 2016)

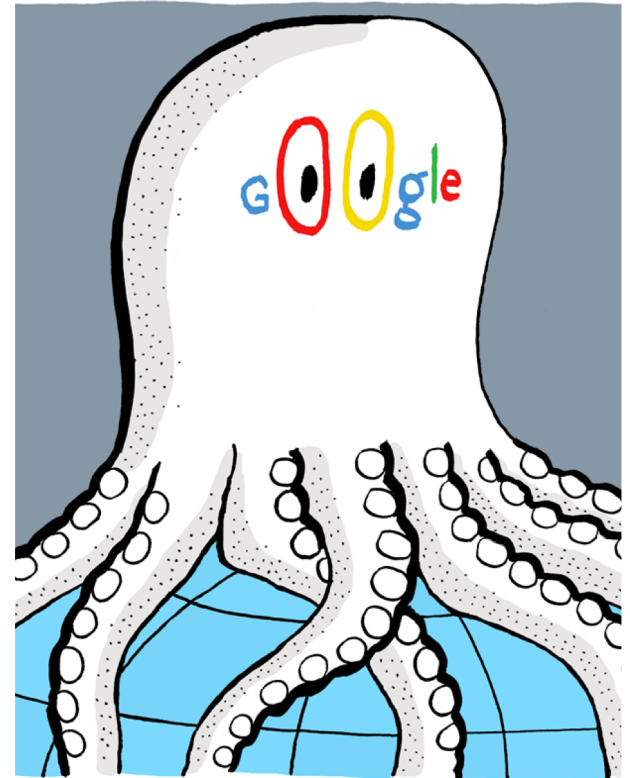
Volunteered or Crowdsourced GI?



Placing the crowds



- Crowdsourced geographic information (CGI)
- From experimental phase to **oligopoly** (e.g., Google, Facebook)
- From cybersoptimism to cyberpessimism



<https://www.cagle.com>

Placing the crowds



- Crowdsourced geographic information (CGI)
- From experimental phase to **oligopoly** (e.g., Google, Facebook)
- From **cyberoptimism** to **cyberpessimism**





**Researching CGI
as domain**

**Using CGI for
other domains**

Core CGI research



1. **Who** are the contributors and **why** do they engage in spatial information production, and what **incentives** work or do not work? How do they **collaborate** and **organise**? How do we include **marginalised** communities?

(Budhathoki and Haythornthwaite 2013)

2. How can we calculate the **quality** and fitness for purpose of crowdsourced data in a reliable, preferably intrinsic way? (Goodchild and Li 2012)

3. What are the **limitations** of such models and what are their spatial, epistemic and cultural biases?

(Dodge and Kitchin 2013)

Core CGI research



1. **Who** are the contributors and **why** do they engage in spatial information production, and what **incentives** work or do not work? How do they **collaborate** and **organise**? How do we include **marginalised** communities?

(Budhathoki and Haythornthwaite 2013)

2. How can we calculate the **quality** and fitness for purpose of crowdsourced data in a reliable, preferably intrinsic way? (Goodchild and Li 2012)

3. What are the **limitations** of such models and what are their spatial, epistemic and cultural biases?

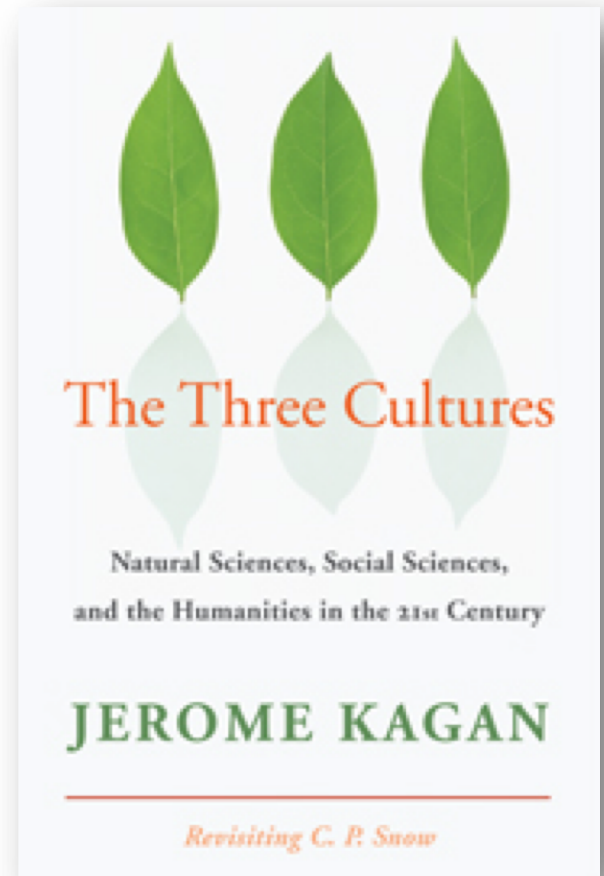
(Dodge and Kitchin 2013)

CGI for other domains

Natural sciences: biology,
climate science, Earth
sensing

Social sciences: urban planning,
transportation,
public health, economics,
human geography

Humanities: digital humanities,
history, cultural analytics

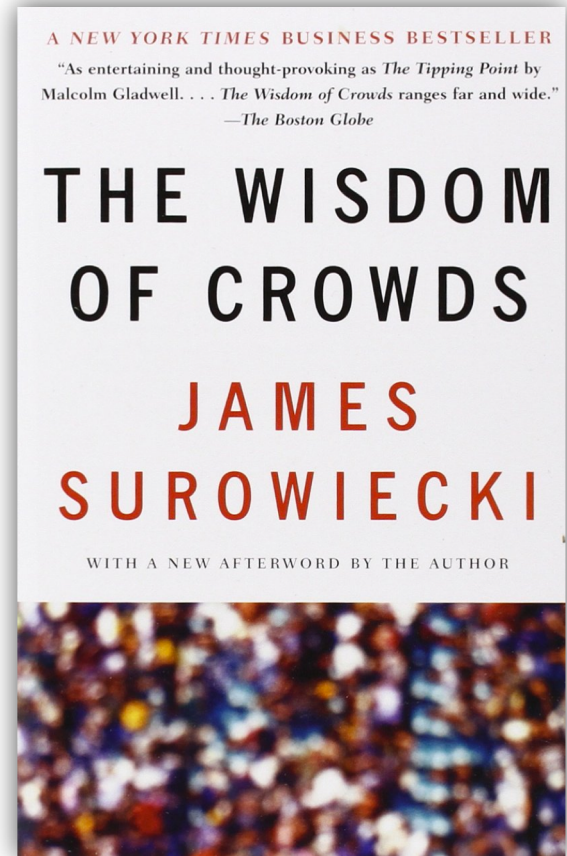


Limitations of crowdsourcing



Limitations of the paradigm

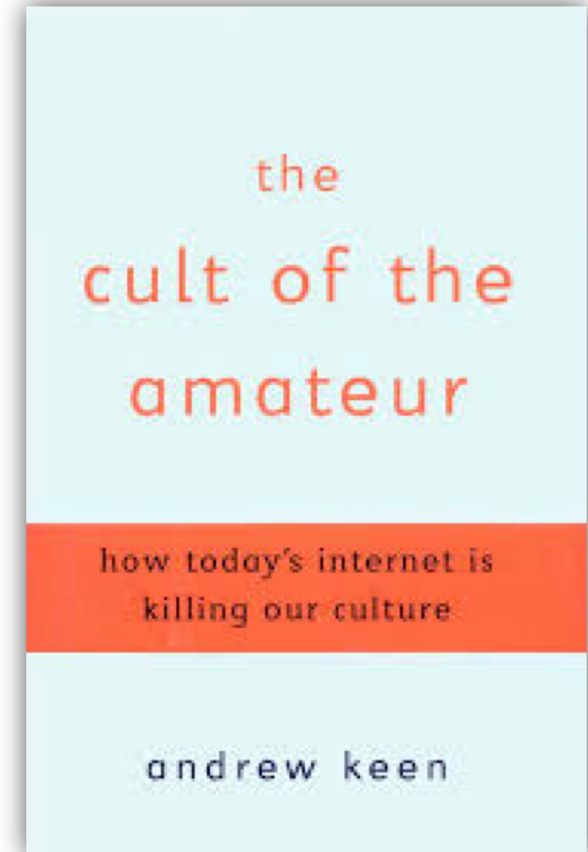
- "Ignorance of crowds"
(Carr, 2007)
- Conditions for wisdom
- Menial work, no real innovation/creativity
- Undermining paid work
- Variable quality



2004

Limitations of the paradigm

- "Ignorance of crowds"
(Carr, 2007)
- Conditions for wisdom
- Menial work, no real innovation/creativity
- Undermining paid work
- Variable quality

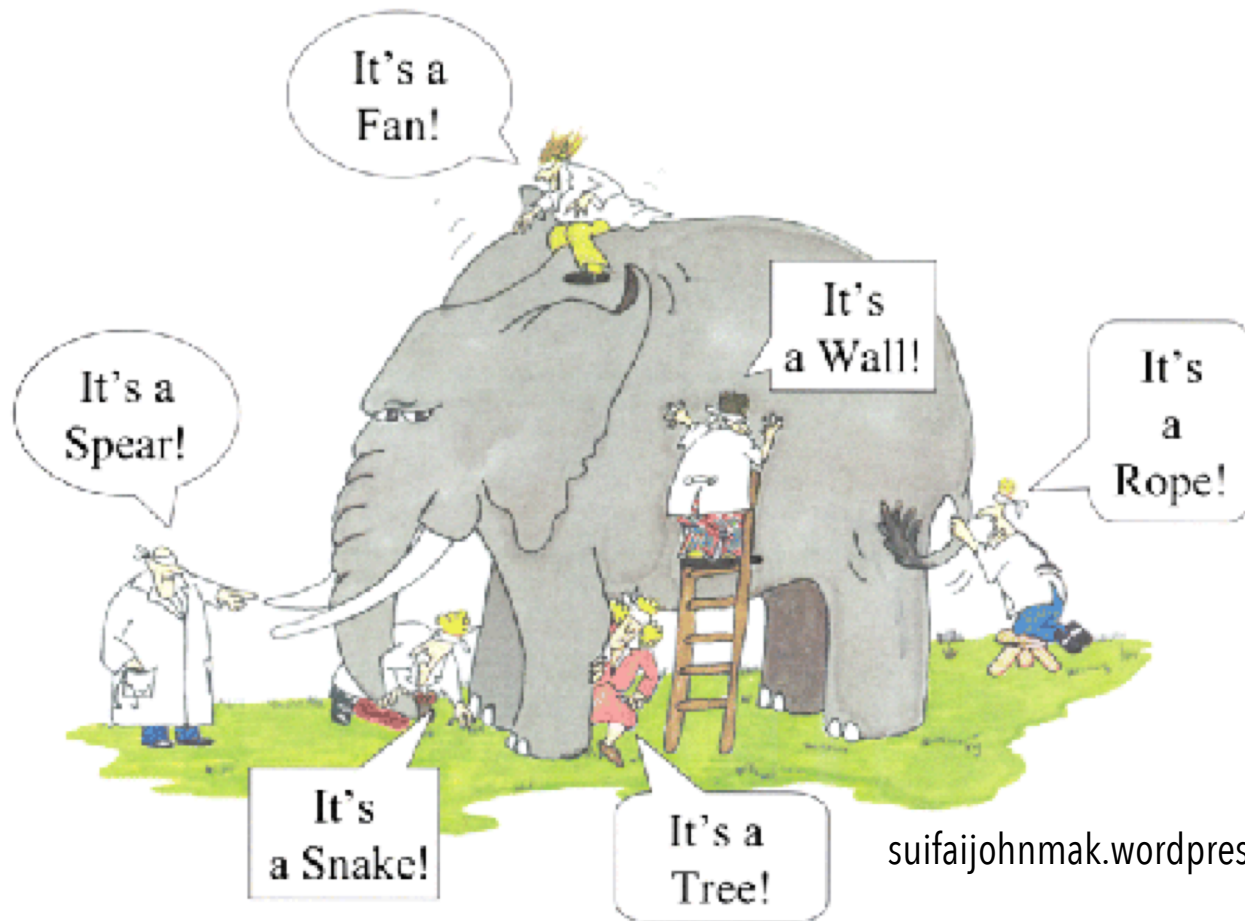


2007

Limitations of the paradigm

- Large volumes of information do **not** imply usefulness or fitness for purpose
- We need **representative samples**, not large samples (e.g., random sample of 1,000 > 1M non-random)





suifaijohnmak.wordpress.com

Each CGI source is a **particular viewpoint** and will return a different image of the social and natural world.

Diversity/biases of CGI

- **Thematic:** e.g., tourism, outdoors, typical/atypical behaviour, sharing bias
- **Demographic:** Western Educated Industrialised Rich Democratic (WEIRD) (not always!)
- **Social:** 90%-9%-1%, hyperactive minorities of contributors
- **Geographic:** urban/rural, developed/developing, central/peripheral, human/natural

Diversity/biases of CGI

- **Thematic:** e.g., tourism, outdoors, typical/atypical behaviour, sharing bias
- **Demographic:** Western Educated Industrialised Rich Democratic (WEIRD) (not always!)
- **Social:** 90%-9%-1%, hyperactive minorities of contributors
- **Geographic:** urban/rural, developed/developing, central/peripheral, human/natural

CGI strictures



- Without centralised planning and protocols, data **quality** remains uneven (coverage!)
- **Wikipedia** replaced **Britannica**, but OpenStreetMap is not replacing Google Maps
- CGI **cannot** replace established data collection protocols and sources, but can provide useful **ancillary data**

CGI strictures



- Without centralised planning and protocols, data **quality** remains uneven (coverage!)
- **Wikipedia** replaced **Britannica**, but OpenStreetMap is not replacing Google Maps
- CGI **cannot** replace established data collection protocols and sources, but can provide useful **ancillary data**

Reinventing wheels

- Some CGI **replicates** work that has been done better by professionals
- More useful to focus on "missing" data:



Humanitarian
OpenStreetMap
Team



**MISSING
MAPS**



bookscrounger.com

Open data **vs** CGI

Authoritative datasets
are becoming
cheaper/free



DATA.GOV.UK^{Beta}
Opening up Government



Log in  



OS Open Roads

Get a high-level view of the road network, from motorways to country lanes. [Free download](#) ›

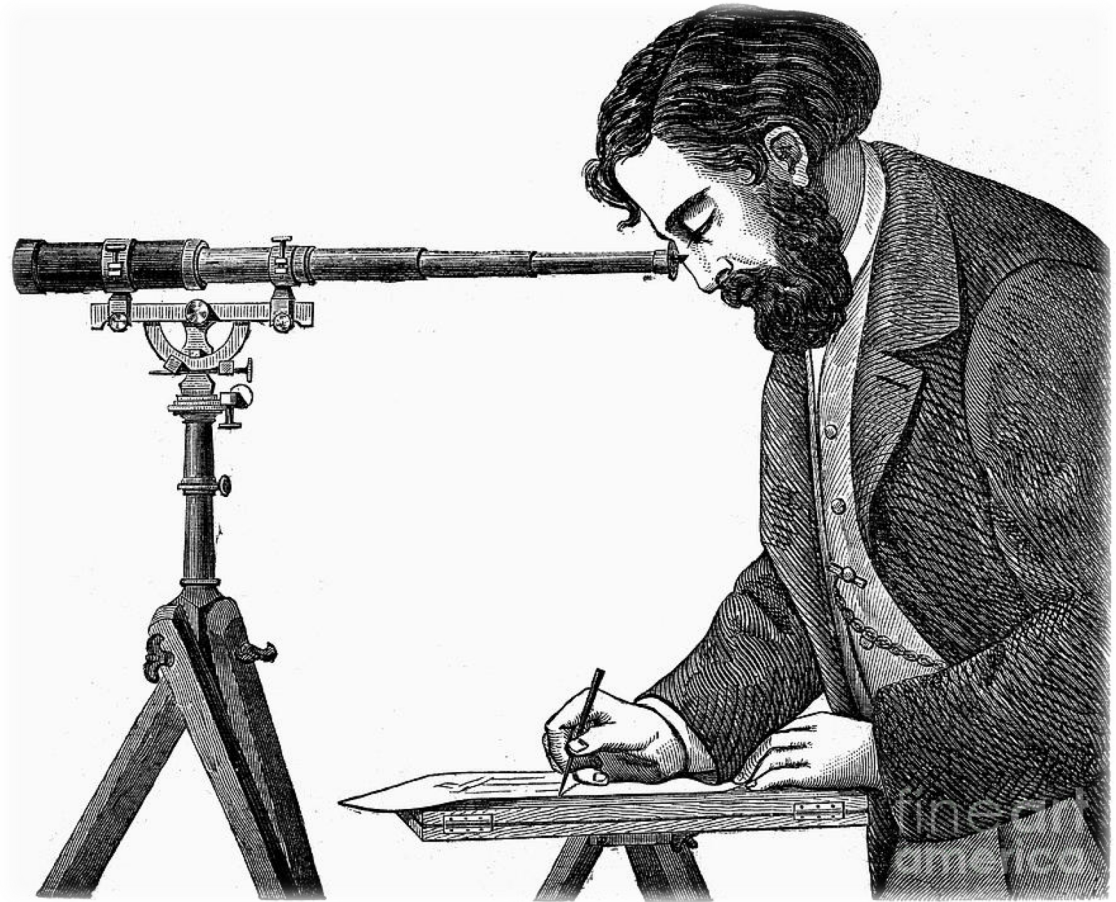
Broadening our horizons



The usual suspects

Most studies
on **OSM**,
Wikipedia,
Twitter, **Flickr**.

There's
more out
there!



<https://fineartamerica.com>

 **Commonplace**

 **geograph**
photograph every grid square!



 **GeoNames**

 **MISSING
MAPS**

wikimapia

foursquareTM

 **craigslist**



 **DBpedia**

yelp 

 **reddit**

 **tripadvisor**[®]


WIKIDATA



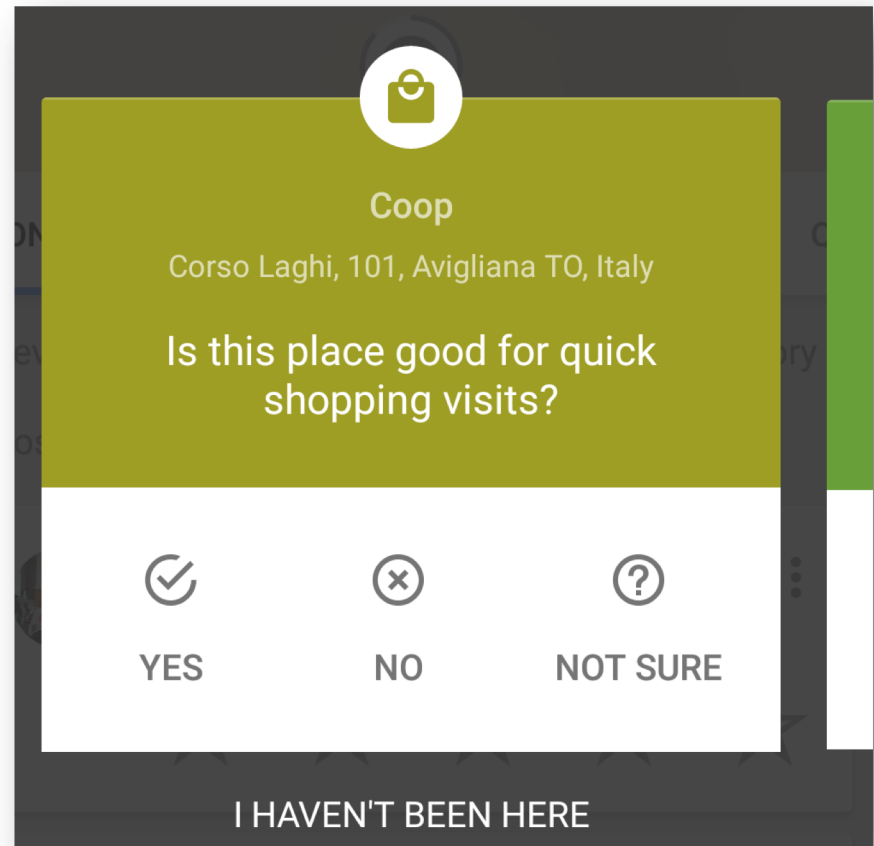
You Tube

 **Spotify**[®]



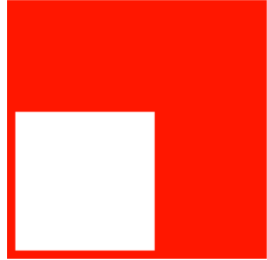
Local Guides

- Google Maps
- From 5M to 50M contributors in 2017
- 700K new places monthly
- Gamification





- Hundreds of millions of users, billions of reviews
- Measurable effects on spatial and economic behaviour
- Sentiment about points of interest, cities, and neighbourhoods



PREMISE

- Micro-economic data (e.g. price of onions in India, new shops in Ghana)
- For profit, contributors are paid
- Applications: International Development, Government, Global Security, and Business

Case studies





crowdsourcing |

examples of crowdfunding and crowdsourcing include

appen crowdsourcing

define crowdsourcing

benefits of crowdsourcing

amazon crowdsourcing

types of crowdsourcing

advantages of crowdsourcing

lego crowdsourcing

logo crowdsourcing

jeff howe crowdsourcing

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

Online visibility of CGI projects

- **Search engines** are the key entry point to discover new information
- Feedback loop between Wikipedia and Google Search to attract **new contributors**
- Making CGI **findable** and **consumable** for search engines and social media
- Study on **CGI on Google Search** (2018)

Online visibility of CGI projects

- Search engines are the key entry point to discover new information
- Feedback loop between Wikipedia and Google Search to attract new contributors
- Making CGI findable and consumable for search engines and social media
- Study on CGI on Google Search (2018)

Interest in CGI projects

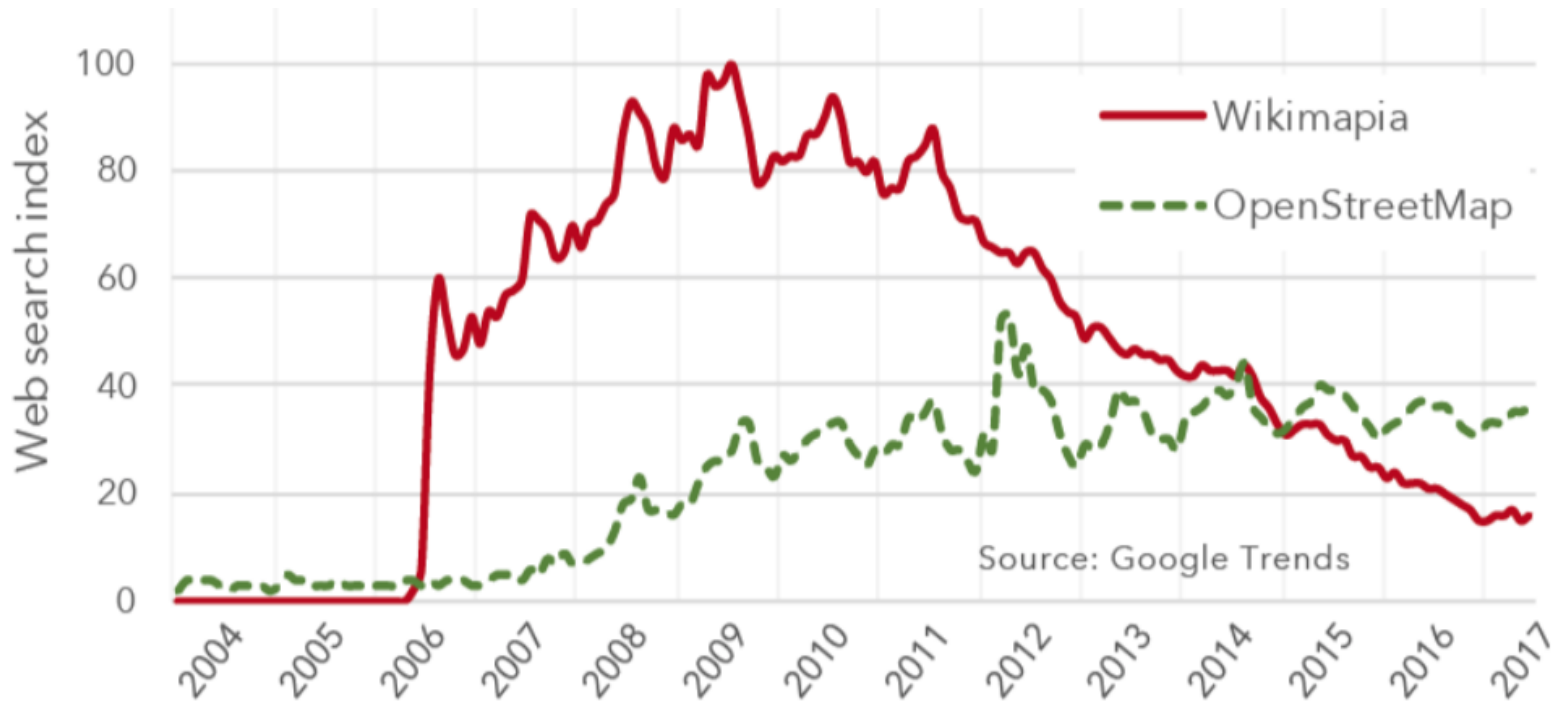
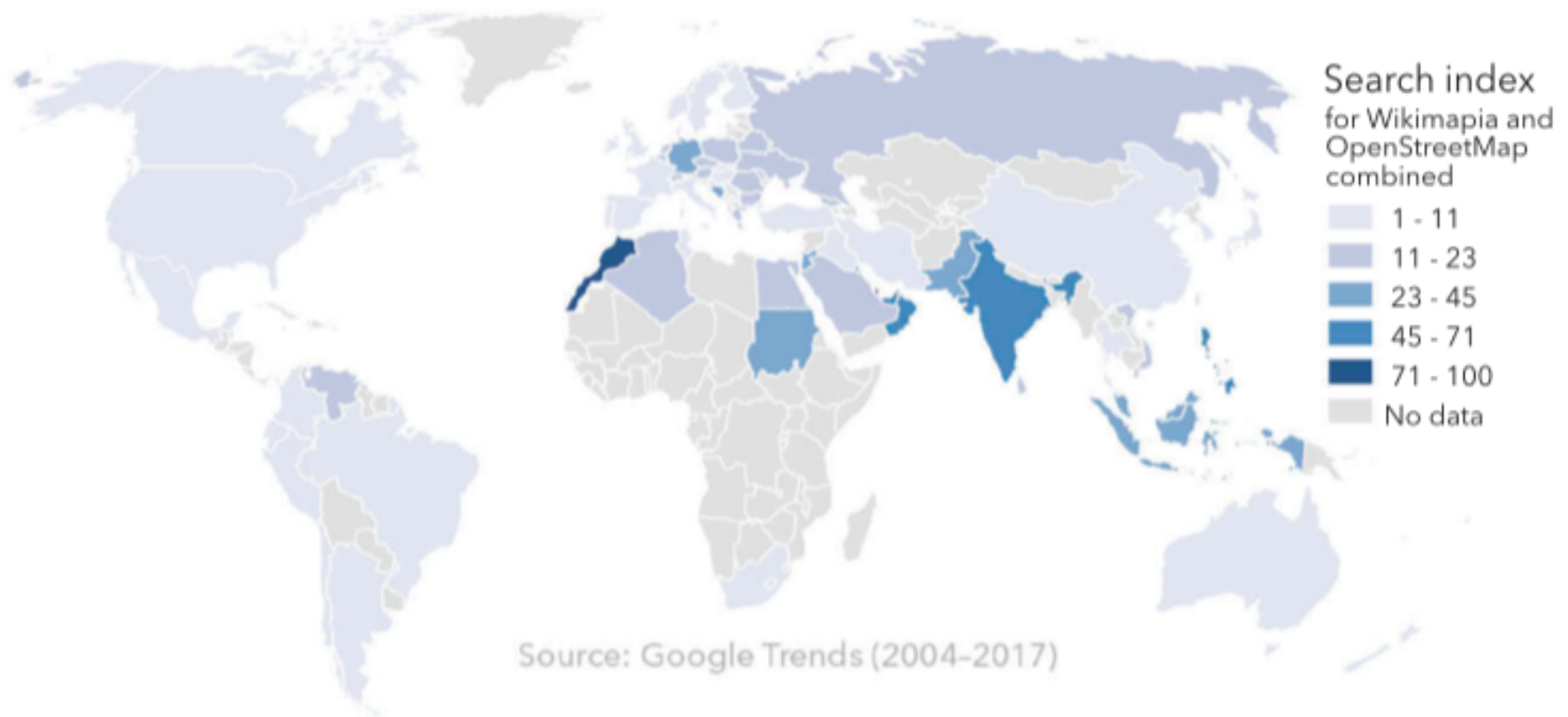


Figure 4: Google searches for Wikimapia and OpenStreetMap on a monthly basis (source: Google Trends worldwide from 2004 to 2017, accessed on 15 April 2017).

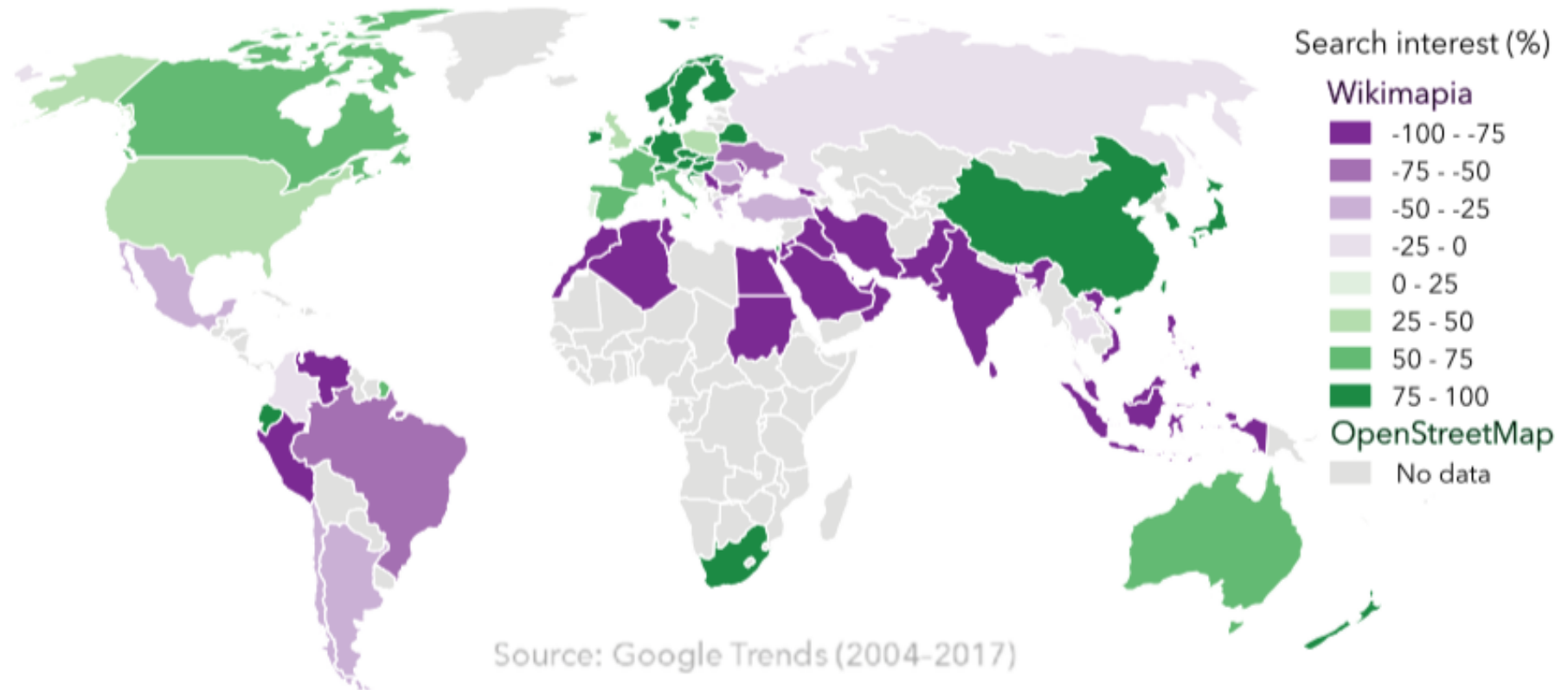
(Ballatore & Jokar Arsanjani, 2018)

Search Interest in Wikimapia/OSM combined



(Ballatore & Jokar Arsanjani, 2018)

Search Interest in Wikimapia vs OSM



(Ballatore & Jokar Arsanjani, 2018)



Thanks!

a.ballatore@bbk.ac.uk 

aballatore.space 

@a_ballatore 



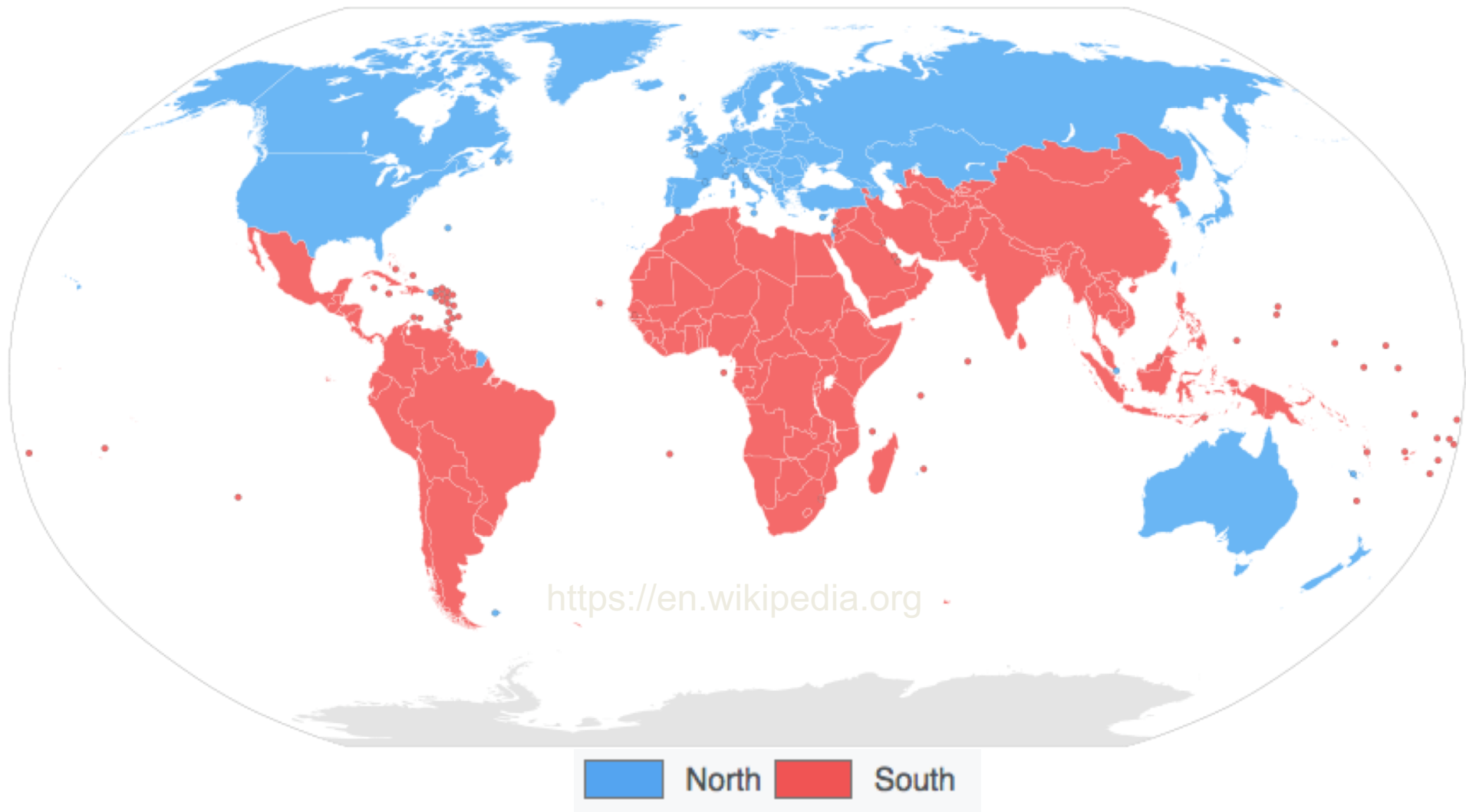
Diversity in CGI

- **Theme:** every project has its own scope
- **Demography:** specific populations, non-representative
- **Geography:** project activities are concentrated according to diverse geographies

(Ballatore & De Sabbata, 2018)



North/South divide





Genius loci (the spirit of place)

Bacchus and Serpent
Agathodaimon,
Pompeii (15 AD ca)



- 50M active users, 20B views per month
- Broad topics (housing, jobs, sales)
- City-specific lists

community

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| activities | local news |
| artists | lost+found |
| car pools | missed |
| childcare | connections |
| classes | musicians |
| events | pets |
| general | politics |
| groups | rants & raves |
| | volunteers |

services

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| beauty | housing/real |
| cars/automotive | estate |
| cell/mobile | labour/move |
| computer | legal |
| creative | lessons |
| cycle | marine |
| event | pet |
| farm+garden | skilled trade |
| financial | sm biz ads |
| household | travel/hol |

housing

| |
|------------------------------|
| flats/housing |
| holiday rentals |
| housing/real estate for sale |
| housing swap |
| housing wanted |
| office / commercial |
| parking / storage |
| rooms/shared |
| rooms wanted |
| sub-lets / temporary |

for sale

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| antiques | farm+garden |
| appliances | free |
| arts+crafts | furniture |
| atv/utv/sno | garage sale |
| auto parts | general |
| aviation | heavy equip |
| baby+kid | household |
| barter | jewellery |
| beauty+hlth | materials |