Citizen Science: What is it exactly and what are the challenges?

2. Dezember 2020

ZHAW DataLab Seminar





Let me introduce myself

- Originally a biotechnologist
- 12 years of experience in **science communication** (PR Agency, NPO, science events, science writing, dialogue between science an public)
- 2014: Analysis about citizen science in Switzerland
- -> foundation Swiss Citizen Science network "schweizforscht"
- 2019: Start-up catta to actively promote citizen science in Switzerland

Bürgerwissenschaft

Participatory science

Crowdsourcing

Citizen
Science?

Science 2.0

DIY Science

Lay scientists

wikipedia

Citizen science

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Citizen science (CS; also known as community science, crowd science, crowd-sourced science, civic science, volunteer monitoring, or online citizen science) is scientific research conducted, in whole or in part, by amateur (or nonprofessional) scientists. [1] Citizen science is sometimes described as "public participation in scientific research," participatory monitoring, and participatory action research whose outcomes are often advancements in scientific research by improving the scientific communities capacity, as well as an increasing the public's understanding of science. [2][3][4] Based on Alexa rankings[5] iNaturalist is currently the most popular citizen science website [6] followed by eBird[7] and then Zooniverse [8] in second and third place respectively. [needs update]

Range of citizen science



Rick Bonney (2009)

Contributory projects

- Designed by scientists
- Members of the public primarily contribute data

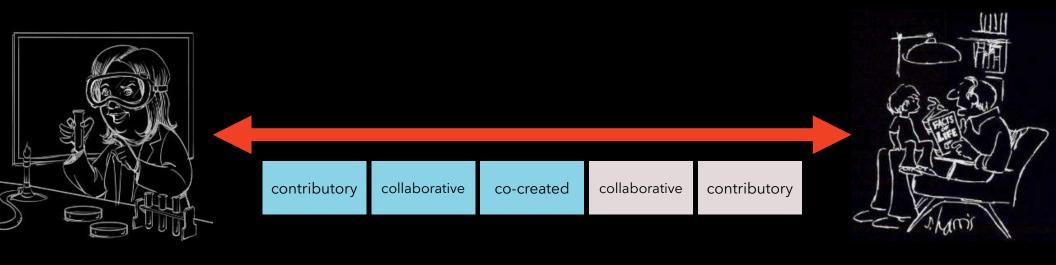
Collaborative projects

- Designed by scientists
- Members of the public primarily contribute data, but also help to refine project design, analyze data, or disseminate findings

Co-created projects

- Designed by scientists and memebers of the public working together
- At least some of the public participants are actively involved in most or all steps of the scientific process

Range of citizen science



Snapshot Serengeti



TASK			TUTORIAL		
Like	Pattern	Color	Horns	Tail	
		Build			
Aardvark/Ant	bear	zelle omson's)	Monkey	Monkey (Vervet)	
Aardwolf	Ger	net	Ostrich	Ostrich	
Baboon	Gir	affe	Pangolin	Pangolin	
Bat	Gui	nea Fowl	Porcupi	Porcupine	
Bird (Other)	Hai	re	Reedbud	Reedbuck	
Buffalo	Hai	rtebeest	Reptiles	Reptiles/Amphibians	
Bushbuck	Hip	popotamus	Rhinoce	Rhinoceros	
Bustard (Kori) Hor	ney Badger	Rodents	Rodents	
Caracal	Hu	man	Secreta	Secretary Bird	
Cat (African V	vild) Hye	ena (Spotted)	Serval	Serval	
Cattle	Нує	ena (Striped)	Steenbo	Steenbok	
Cheetah	lmį	pala	Topi	Торі	
Civet	Ins	ect/Spider	Vulture	Vulture	
Dik-dik	Jac	kal	Warthog	Warthog	
Duiker	Leo	pard	Waterbuck		
Eland	Lio	n (cub)	Wildebe	Wildebeest	

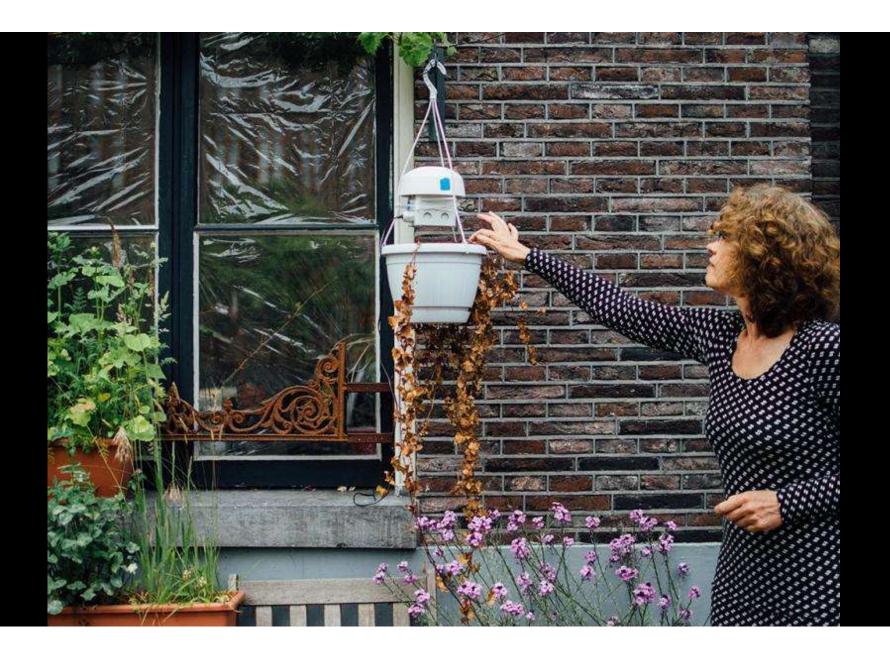
Tail

Waterbuck

https://www.zooniverse.org

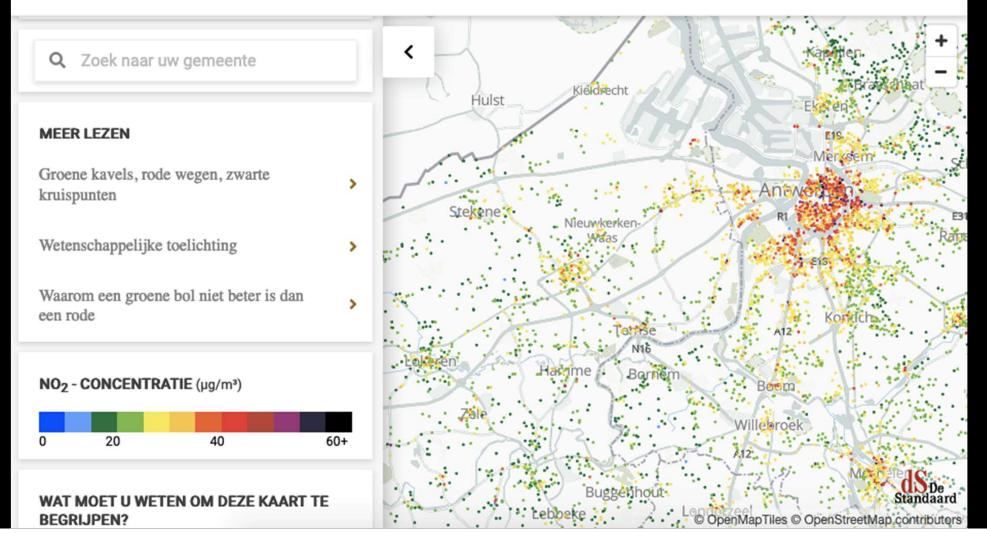
Beweisstück Unterhose



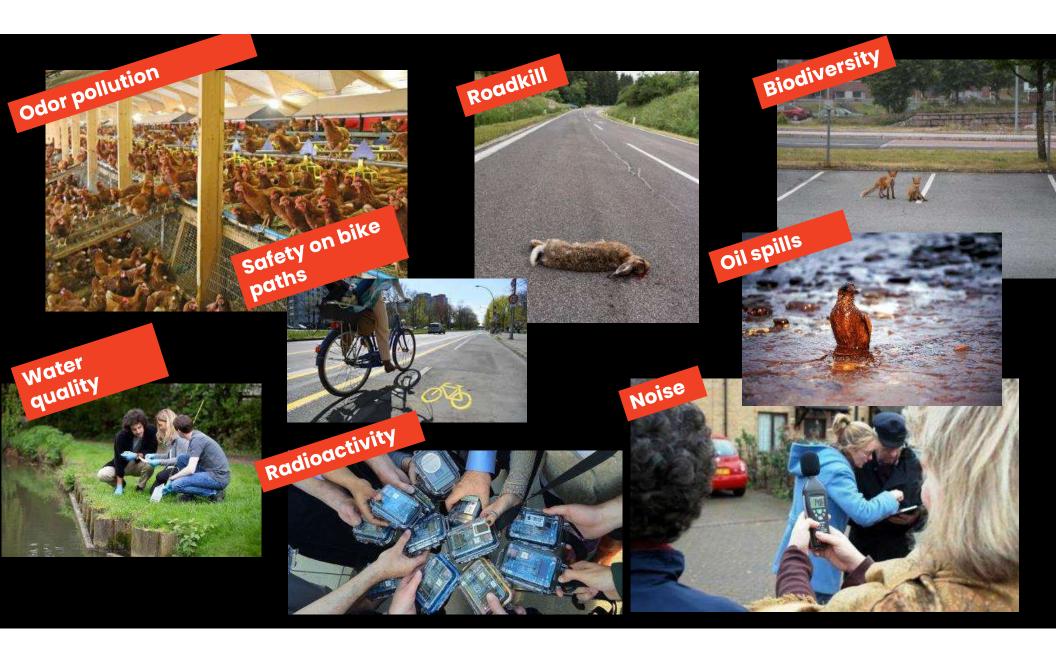




Meest recent Binnenland Buitenland Opinies Economie Cultuur







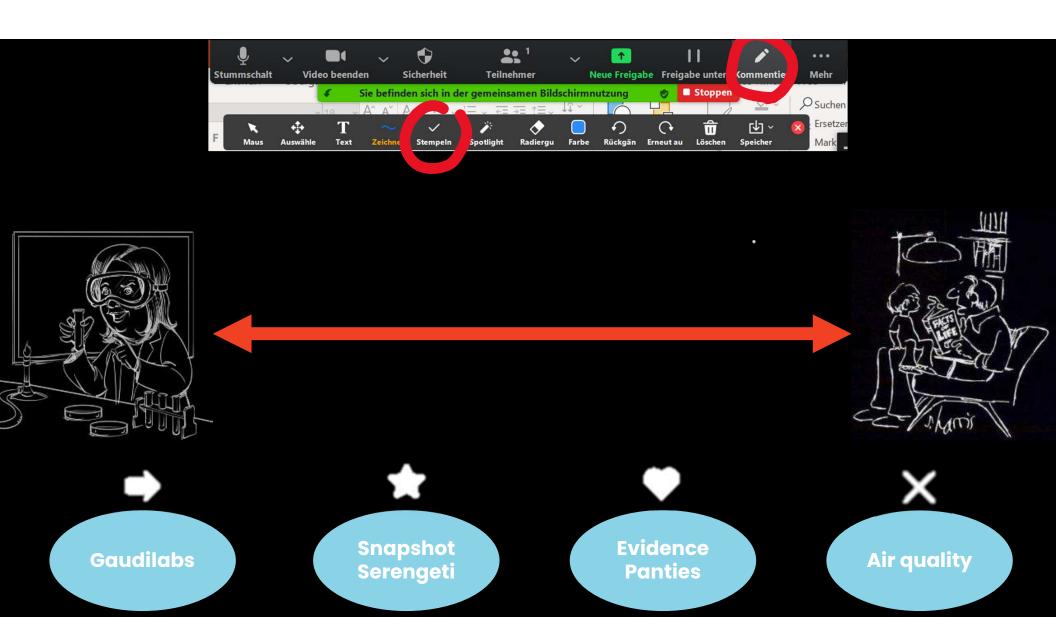


BLOG THE LAB PROJECTS TRANSFORMATIONS SHOP CONTACT

Generic Lab Equipement



To start up an independent and open lab it is crucial to get affordable lab equipment. Most of the tools we use are do it your self (DIY) and open source and are built from widely available and recycled parts found in consumer products such as DVD drives,



Roles in citizen science

- Who is affected by our research question?
- What kind of knowledge do they have?
- What are their interests?
- -> What role are they playing in our project?

Beweisstück Unterhose

Farmers (organic and nonorganic)

Private gardeners

Federal and regional administration

Celebrities

catta



Agroscope and University of Zurich

Foundations

Bewe:

Scientists:

- Learn more about the condition of Swiss soils
- Provide farmers & gardeners with a method to easily measure soil biodiversity
- Awareness for soil life the importance of soil

Communication department:

• Media presence and more sympathy for Agroscope

Grao

Federal and regional administration



Agroscope and University of Zurich

Foundations

https://www.catta.ch/unterhose

Beweisstü

- As much yield as possible
- As little effort as possible
- Know how to improve in a simple way
- Not to disclose too much data

Farmers
(organic and nonorganic)

Private gardeners

Federal and regional administration



Agroscope and University of Zurich

Foundations

https://www.catta.ch/unterhose

- Fun
- Learn something new about their garden
- Tips on how to improve the soil
- Completely different language and terminology than farmers

terhose

ities

catta

Private gardeners

Federal and regional administration



Agroscope and University of Zurich

Foundations

- Do interesting projects
- Earn some money

se

catta

Farmers
(organic and nonorganic)

Private gardeners

Federal and regional administration



University of Zurich

Foundations

Media

https://www.catta.ch/unterhose

Beweisstück Unterhose

Farmers (organic and non-organic)

Private gardeners

Federal and regional administration

Celebrities

catta



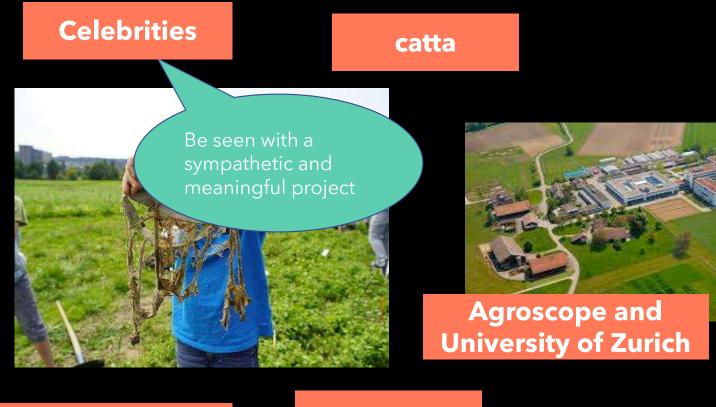
Agroscope and University of Zurich

Foundations

Farmers
(organic and nonorganic)

Private gardeners

Federal and regional administration



Foundations

Celebrities

catta

(organic and organic and summarized as briefly as possible Recommendations for action garde)

Agroscope and University of Zurich

Federal and regional administration

https://www.catta.ch/unterhose

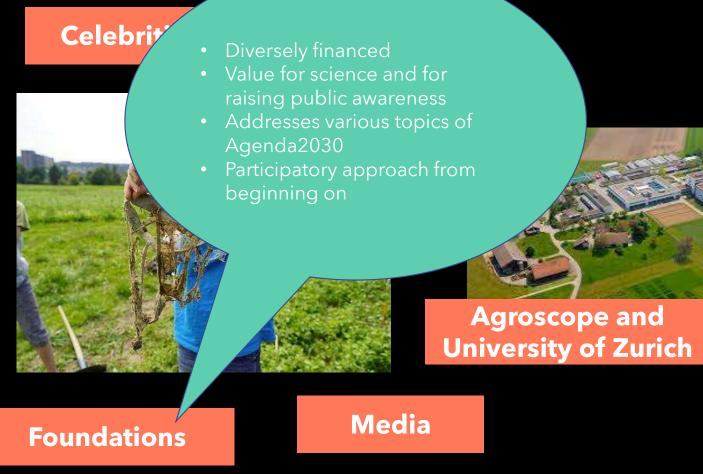
Foundations

Beweisstück Unterho

Farmers
(organic and nonorganic)

Private gardeners

Federal and regional administration



Citizen science is not only a method but also a culture.

Chances for citizen science?

Which are the 3 main chances in you opinion?

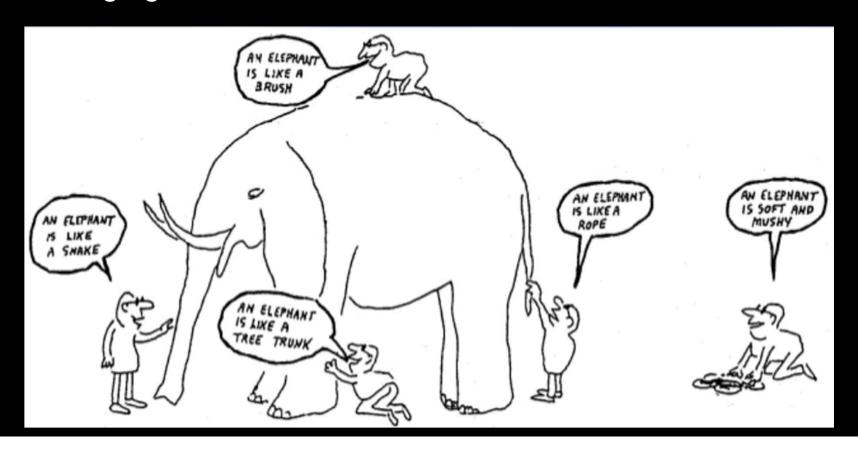
Mark with any stamp

- 1. More acceptance and understanding of a problem
- 2. Bringing innovative ideas to science
- 3. Forms of knowledge from society
- 4. Science stepping down from the ivory tower
- 5. Critical questioning of scientific results
- 6. Better transfer of research results into practice
- 7. More transparency in research and development
- 8. Contribute local and practical knowledge
- 9. Change of perspective

1. More acceptance and understanding of a problem



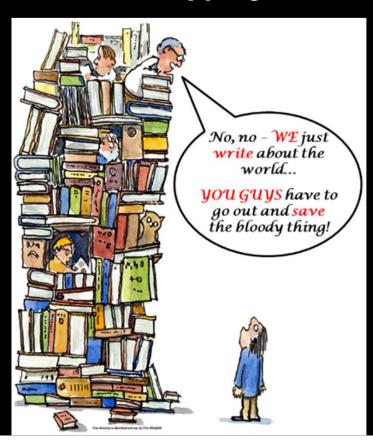
2. Bringing innovative ideas to science



3. Forms of knowledge from society



4. Science stepping down from the ivory tower



5. Critical questioning of scientific or other official results





6. Better transfer of research results into practice



Datensammlung

Erhoben werden die Daten unter anderem zu Altagsthemen, Lebensqualität, Therapieformen und Behandlungen direkt durch die Betroffenen oder Angehörigen selbst. Sie tragen ihre Daten mittels der halbjährlichen Fragebögen selber ein und ermöglichen dem MS Register so eine reiche Datengrundlage und ein enormes Forschungspotenzial.



Geschützte Daten

Die Daten werden verschlüsselt und in einer gesicherten Informatikumgebung der Universität Zürich gespeichert. Indentifizierbare Informationen werden aus den Daten entfernt, so dass keine Rückschlüsse auf die Person möglich sind.



Wissensgemeinschaft

MS-Betroffene sind MS-Experten. Ihr grosses Wissen ist von enormen Wert und durch die Vernetzung von Betroffenen und Fachpersonen entsteht so eine wichtige Wissensgemeinschaft. Ärzte und Therapeuten sind mit ihrem Wissen gefragt, doch insbesodere Betroffene sollen sich als Teil der Forschungsgemeinschaft versteben.



Sensibilisierung

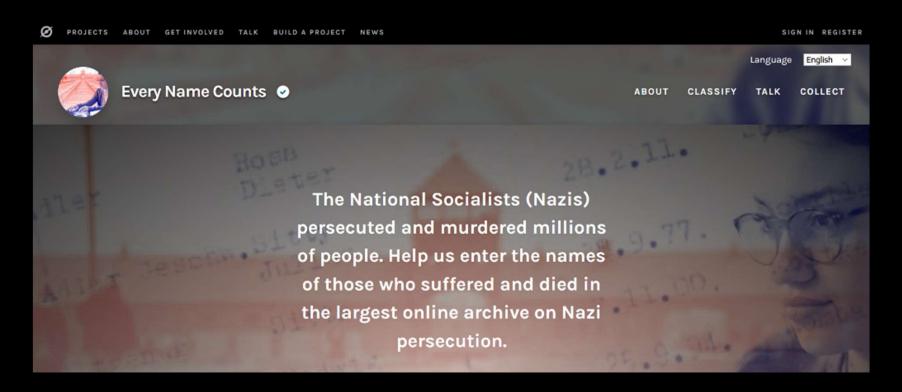
Mit den so gewonnen Daten lassen sich typische Verläufe erkennen, vergleichen und bestenfalls neue Erkenntnisse gewinnen. All diese Informationen helfen, das Verständnis für MS-Betroffene und ihre Situation in der Gesellschaft und bei Entscheidungsträgern zu fördern



Nutzen für Betroffene

Alle Teilnehmenden erhalten Informationen über die von ihnen bereitgestellten Daten, die ihnen helfen können, mehr über ihre Gesundheit zu erfahren.

7. More transparency in research and development



8. Contribute local and practical knowledge



Aufgabe 3

Verorten

100%

Verorten Sie die Bilder auf einer Landkarte. Diese wird auf der Startseite laufend aktualisiert.

9. Change of perspective



- 1. More acceptance and understanding of a problem
- 2. Bringing innovative ideas to science
- 3. Forms of knowledge from society
- 4. Science stepping down from the ivory tower
- 5. Critical questioning of scientific results
- 6. Better transfer of research results into practice
- 7. More transparency in research and development
- 8. Contribute local and practical knowledge
- 9. Change of perspective

Where do you see the biggest challenges?
Write in the chat

Challenges for citizen science?

- 1. Quality requirements
- 2. Data protection and ethical aspects
- 3. Finding enough volunteers and keeping them in line
- 4. Recognition for amateur researchers
- 5. Time
- 6. Financing

1. Quality requirements



1. Quality requirements

- Plan well: What exactly is the citizen scientists task?
- Training and testing volunteers
- Using standardized equipment
- Having experts validate the data produced by volunteers
- Having multiple volunteers make independent measurements of the same thing
- Producing a large amount of data, to use statistics to increase data quality

2. Data protection and ethical aspects







3. Finding enough volunteers and keeping them in line





4. Recognition for amateur researchers

Authorship Protocols Must Change to Credit Citizen Scientists

Georgia Ward-Fear,^{1,3,*} Gregory B. Pauly,^{2,3,*} Jann E. Vendetti,² and Richard Shine¹

The sociopolitical nature of research is changing and so must our protocols for authorship. Citizen scientists are often excluded from authorship because they cannot meet rigid journal criteria. To address this, we propose a new concept: allowing nonprofessional scientists to be credited as authors under a collective identity ('group coauthorship').

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337693475_Authorship_Protocols_Must_Change_to_Credit_Citizen_Scientists

5. Time



STIFTUNG MERCATOR **SCHWEIZ**

PROJEKTE FÖRDERUNG STIFTUNG AKTUELLES

Covid-19 Publi

Mitwirkung

Engagement

Partizipation

Partizipative Wissenschaft

PARTIZIPATIVE WISSENSCHAFT

Wir fördern die verstärkte Beteiligung der breiten Bevölkerung an der Wissenschaft und eine Wissenschaft, die sich um gesellschaftliche Fragen kümmert.

Die Wissenschaft beeinflusst nahezu all unsere Lebensbereiche. Und die Erwartungen an die Wissenschaft steigen: Sie soll neues Wissen schaffen, zur Lösung aktueller Herausforderungen beitragen und einen Nutzen für unsere Gesellschaft haben. In vielen gesellschaftlichen Bereichen gibt es heute Partizipationsmöglichkeiten für interessierte Bürgerinnen und Bürger. Doch in der Wissenschaft, die einen grossen Einfluss auf die Entwicklung der Gesellschaft hat, bestehen diese noch kaum: Wie kann die Bevölkerung ihre Fragen und Anliegen in die Wissenschaft tragen? Wie lässt sich nicht-wissenschaftliches Wissen in wissenschaftliche





Participatory Science Academy

About Us . News and current events . For citizens . For researchers at UZH and ETH . Seed Grants . Seed Grant Projects

Frequently asked questions

Seed Grants



Before you start, ask yourself:

- Is your project suited for citizen science at all?
- Are you open to other views/opinions?
- Who are the citizens you want to work with? Can you contact them? How many are there?
- Who to collabrate with?
- What roles/tasks does everyone have?
- Do you have time enough to set up your project in a participatory way?

Resources

Open source tool for analyzing data sets online with volunteers: https://lab.citizenscie nce.ch/ Participatory
science
academy:
https://www.pwa.uzh.
ch/en.html

10 principles of citizen science: https://osf.io/ugy 4t/

Citizen science project platforms:

Switzerland:

www.schweiz-forscht.ch

Germany:

www.buergerschaffenwissen.de

Austria:

www.citizen-science.at

EU:

eu-citizen.science

zooniverse:

www.zooniverse.org

USA nature:

www.inaturalist.org

Questions?

