

Perspectives on the Complex Social Ecosystem of Public Participation in Digital Earth

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Manual of Digital Earth



International Society for
Digital Earth

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Chapter 18

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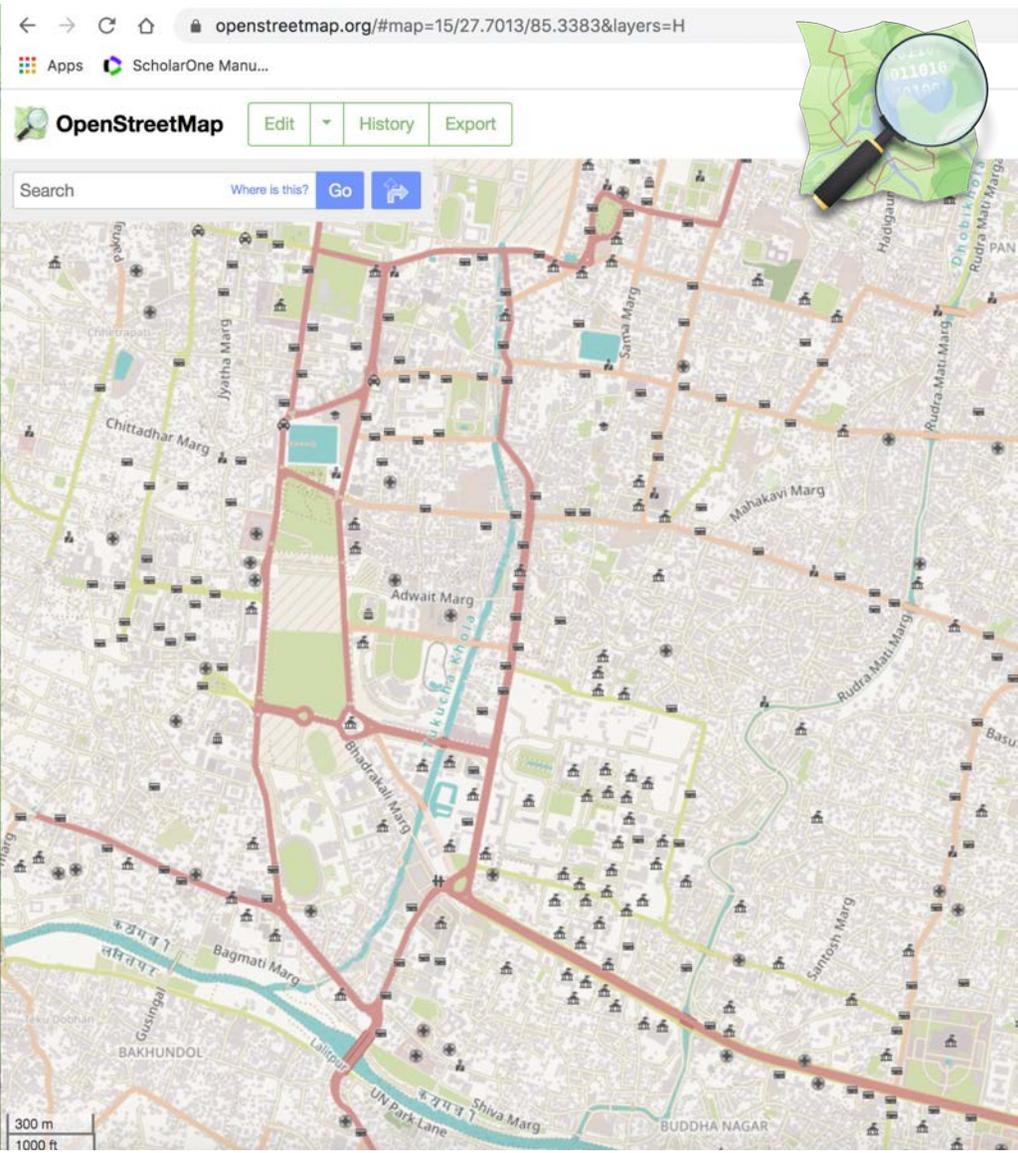
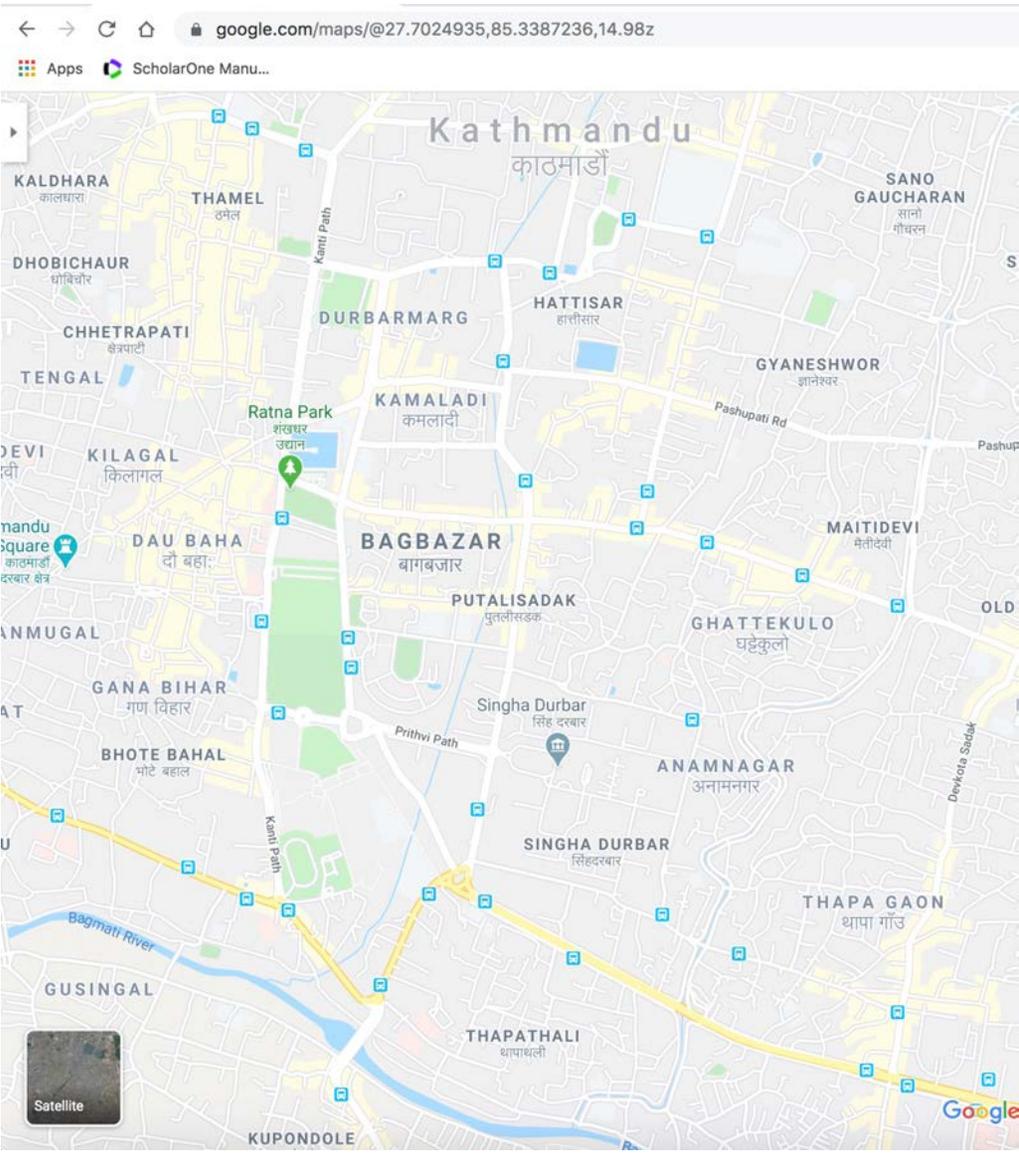
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Citizen Science in Support of Digital Earth

[Maria Antonia Brovelli](#) , [Marisa Ponti](#), [Sven Schade](#) & [Patricia Solís](#)

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OpenStreetMap

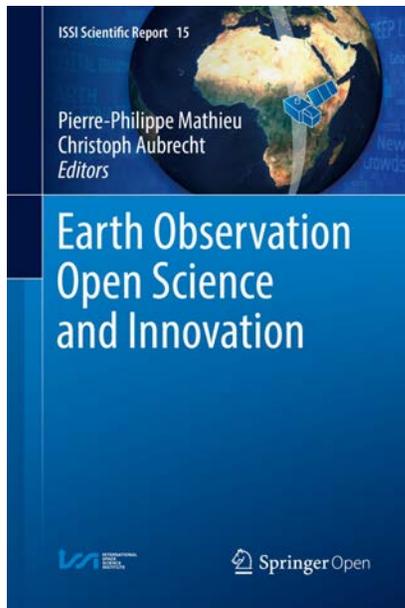




Shirk J, et al. (2012) Public participation in scientific research: a framework for deliberate design. **Ecol Soc** 17(2):29–48

ic

Aspects of scientific research/monitoring process:	Contractual Projects	Contributory Projects:	Collaborative Projects:	Co-Created Projects:	Collegial Projects
Choose or define question(s) for study	X			X	X
Gather information and resources	(X)			X	X
Develop explanations (hypotheses)				X	X
Design data collection methodologies			(X)	X	X
Collect samples and/or record data		X	X	X	X
Analyze samples			X	X	X
Archive data					



Haklay M, Mazumdar S, Wardlaw J (2018) Citizen science for observing and understanding the earth. In: Mathieu P-P, Aubrecht C (eds) Earth observation open science and innovation. **Springer** International Publishing, Cham, p 69–88

Citizen Science

Long-running
Citizen Science

Citizen
Cyberscience

Community
Science

Ecology &
biodiv.

Weather
obs.

Archaeo-
logy

Volunteer
computing

Volunteer
thinking

Passive
sensing

Particip.
sensing

DIY
science

Civic
science



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OpenStreetMap Community

“community of communities”



Table 18.1 Dimensions of characterizing OpenStreetMap as a community of communities

From: [Citizen Science in Support of Digital Earth](#)

Sector-based categories	Modality of engagement	Social-based categories
Nonprofit/civil society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian Sector (e.g., International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent) • Local nonprofit entities Education/Academic Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K-12 teachers • University students/faculty Government/Public Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local municipalities (e.g., World Bank’s Open Cities) • State /Regional governance (e.g., Transport planning entities) • National agencies • Multinational (e.g., World Bank’s Open Cities) Private Industry/For-Profit or Commercial Sector ^a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Technology and Services • Computer/GIS Software (e.g., MapBox, • Internet Companies (including Social Media) • Use-Driven (e.g., Restaurants, Construction, Retail, Health Care) 	Data contributors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local mapping (e.g., Craftmappers) • Local and remote (e.g., YouthMappers) • Remote mapping • Dataset uploading (e.g., road networks) Providers of Map-based Services or Value Added to OSM ^b <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General (e.g., Geofabrik, OpenTopoMap) • Functional Providers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Edit/Compare</i> (e.g., <i>OSMCompare</i>) – <i>Live/real-time edits</i> (e.g., <i>Show me the way</i>) – <i>Quality Assurance</i> (e.g., <i>Keep Right, Osmose</i>) – <i>Export</i> (e.g., <i>Walking Papers, Field Papers</i>) – <i>3D Rendering</i> (e.g., <i>OSM Buildings</i>) – <i>Routing</i> (e.g., <i>OpenTripPlanner</i>) – <i>Interaction</i> (e.g., <i>Wikipedia overlay</i>) – <i>Services</i> (e.g., <i>OSMNames, OSM Landuse, OpenFireMap</i>) • Thematic Providers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Biking, geocaching, hiking, sport</i> – <i>Art, history, archaeology, monuments</i> – <i>Public Transport</i> – <i>Other</i> • Educational (e.g., TeachOSM, LearnOSM) Consumers ^c <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Base Maps (e.g., Facebook, Wikipedia, Weather.com, Snapchat) • As Data (e.g., Pokémon Go) • As Media (e.g., films and TV) ^d • Internal systems (e.g., Uber) 	Purpose-driven (e.g., Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team) Identity-focused (e.g., GeoChicas) Place-based (e.g., Tanzania Development Trust)

^aThe OSM Wiki lists 80 entities in this category

Sector-based categories

Nonprofit/civil society

- Humanitarian Sector (e.g., International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent)

- Local nonprofit entities

Education/Academic Sector

- K-12 teachers

- University students/faculty

Government/Public Sector

- Local municipalities (e.g., World Bank's Open Cities)

- State /Regional governance (e.g., Transport planning entities)

- National agencies

- Multinational (e.g., World Bank's Open Cities)

Private Industry/For-Profit or Commercial Sector^a

- Information Technology and Services

- Computer/GIS Software (e.g., MapBox,

- Internet Companies (including Social Media)

- Use-Driven (e.g., Restaurants, Construction, Retail, Health Care)

Modality of engagement

Data contributors

- Local mapping (e.g., Craftmappers)
- Local and remote (e.g., YouthMappers)
- Remote mapping
- Dataset uploading (e.g., road networks)

Providers of Map-based Services or Value Added to OSM^b

- General (e.g., Geofabrik, OpenTopoMap)
- Functional Providers
 - *Edit/Compare* (e.g., *OSMCompare*)
 - *Live/real-time edits* (e.g., *Show me the way*)
 - *Quality Assurance* (e.g., *Keep Right*, *Osmose*)
 - *Export* (e.g., *Walking Papers*, *Field Papers*)
 - *3D Rendering* (e.g., *OSM Buildings*)
 - *Routing* (e.g., *OpenTripPlanner*)
 - *Interaction* (e.g., *Wikipedia overlay*)
 - *Services* (e.g., *OSMNames*, *OSM Landuse*, *OpenFireMap*)
- Thematic Providers
 - *Biking, geocaching, hiking, sport*
 - *Art, history, archaeology, monuments*
 - *Public Transport*
 - *Other*
- Educational (e.g., TeachOSM, LearnOSM)

Consumers^c

- As Base Maps (e.g., Facebook, Wikipedia, Weather.com, Snapchat)
- As Data (e.g., Pokémon Go)
- As Media (e.g., films and TV) ^d
- Internal systems (e.g., Uber)

Data Contributors

Providers of Map-based
Services or Value Added

Consumers

Social-based categories

Purpose-driven

(e.g., Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team)

Identity-focused

(e.g., GeoChicas)

Place-based

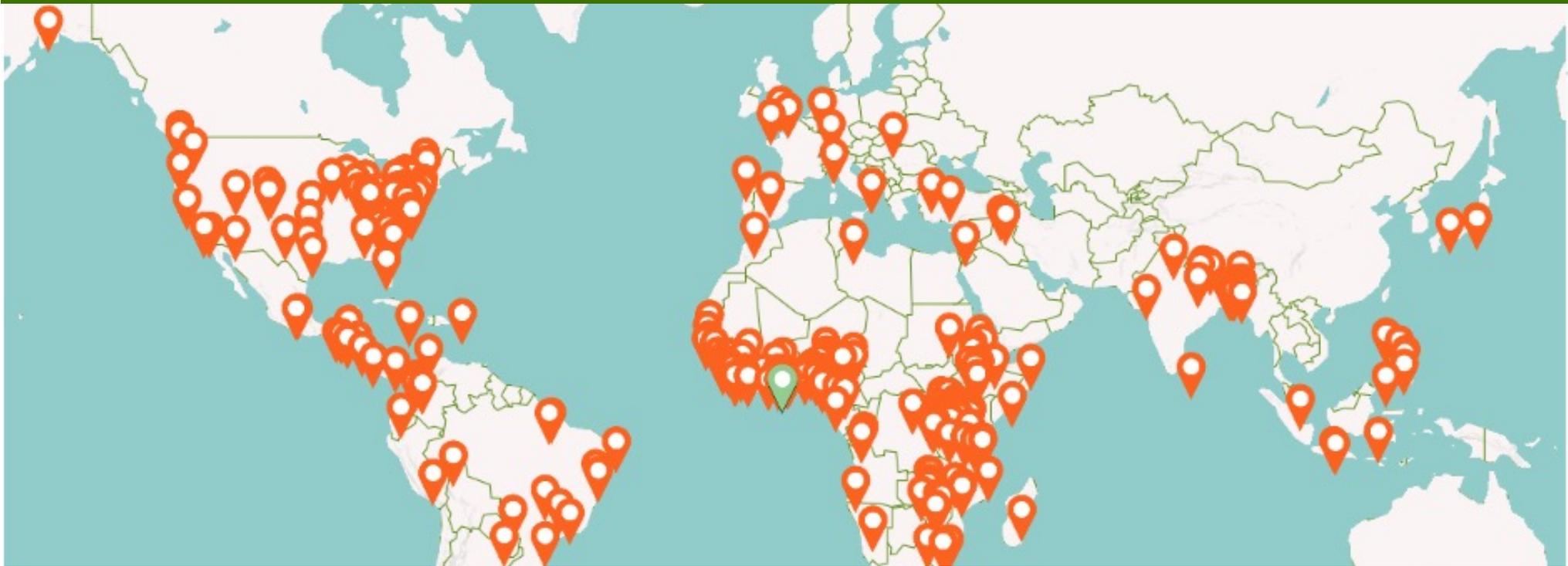
(e.g., Tanzania Development Trust)





Global consortium of student-led
faculty-mentored campus-based
chapters creating and using open
maps for humanitarian and
development action

~5,000 students on **345** university campuses in **72** countries





Remote (explicit) and Local (implicit) mapping





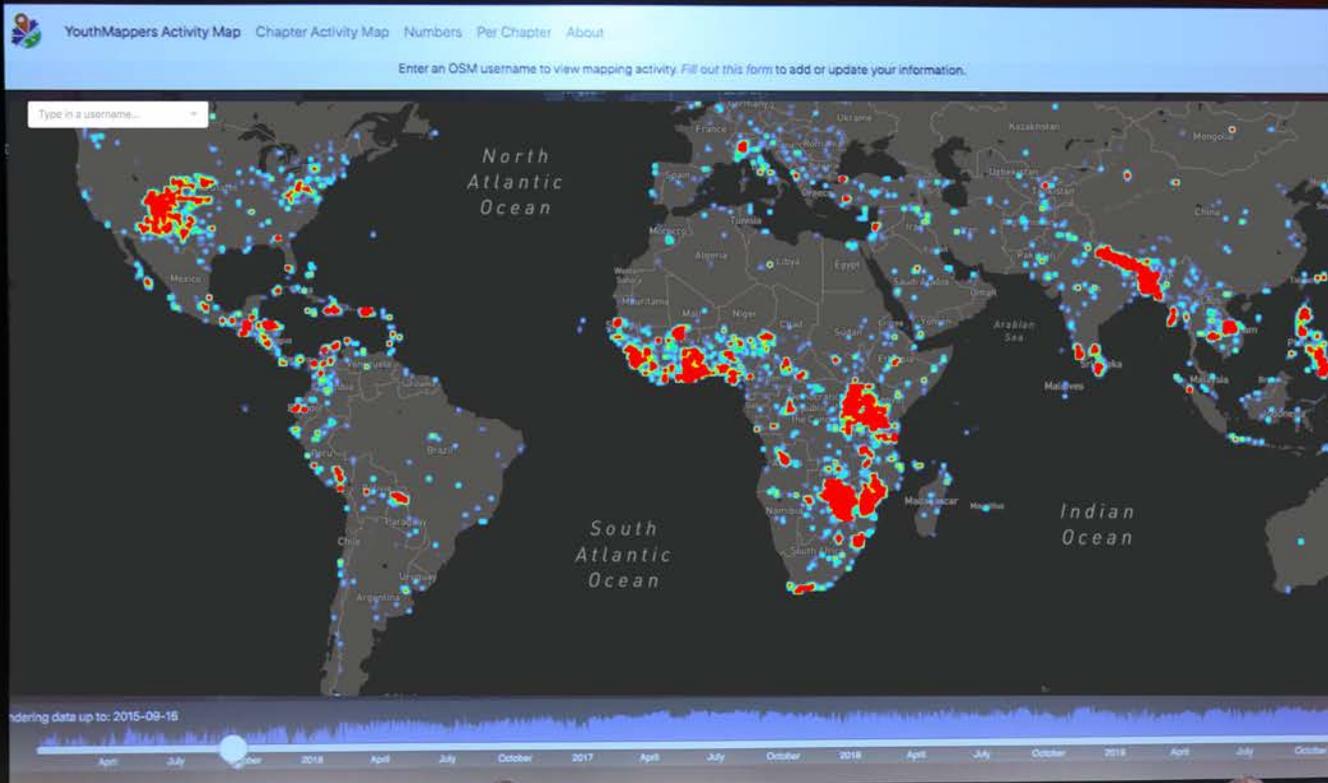
Mapping with our communities





Mapping with each other





activity.youthmappers.org

2050
Borders and a Borderless World
GEOGRAPHY 2050
2019 FALL SYMPOSIUM
American Geographical Society

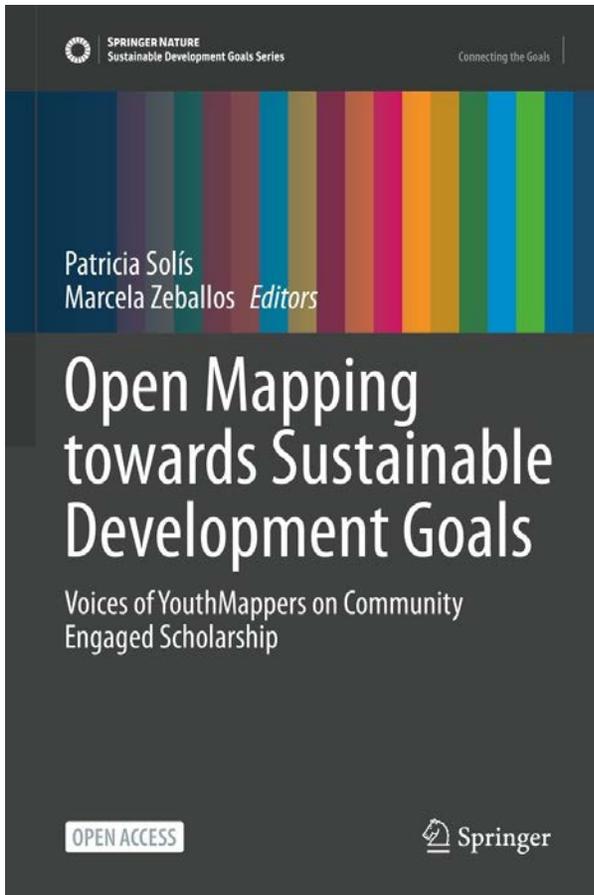


we don't
just build
maps.

we build
mappers.

youth mappers

SPRINGER NATURE



Open Mapping towards SDGs:
**Voices of YouthMappers on
Community Engaged Scholarship**



Edited by Patricia Solis and Marcela Zeballos

68
co-authors

25
countries

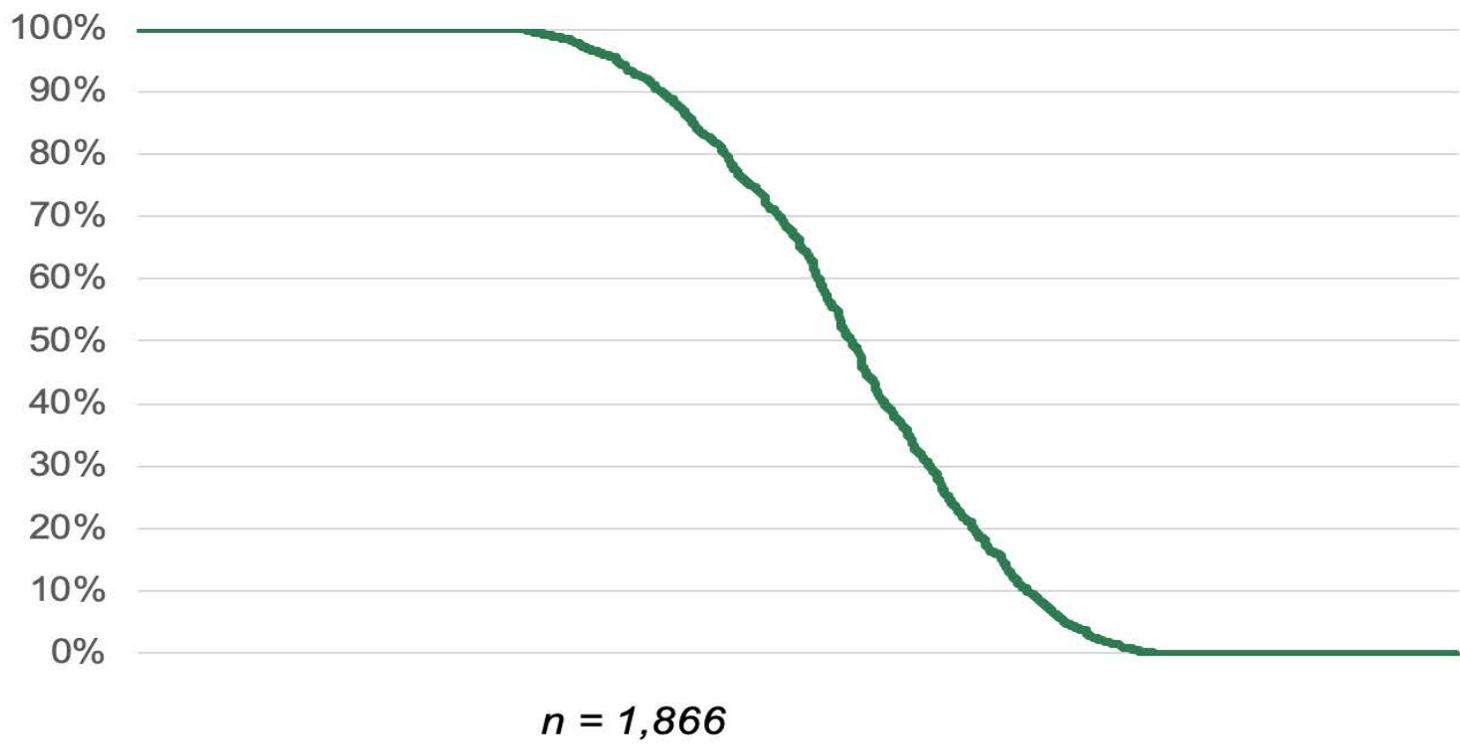


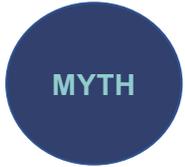


Participating youth only map remotely



Percentage of In Country to All Edits

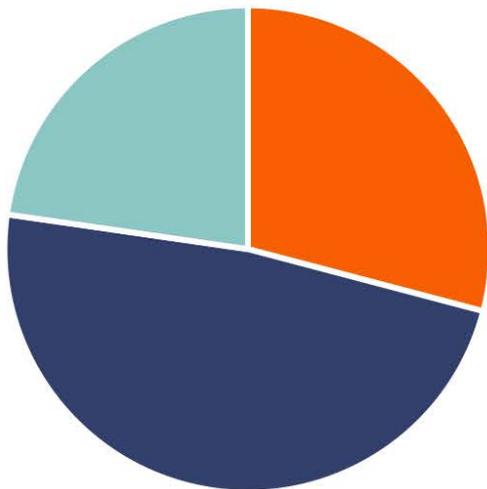




Everyone in a community maps the same way



Number of Mappers by Tendency to Edit



■ All Local ■ Mix ■ All Remote

Edit Output of Mappers by Tendency

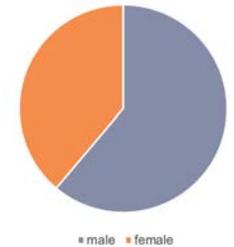




Participants in a community map the same features



Estimated Participation, by Gender



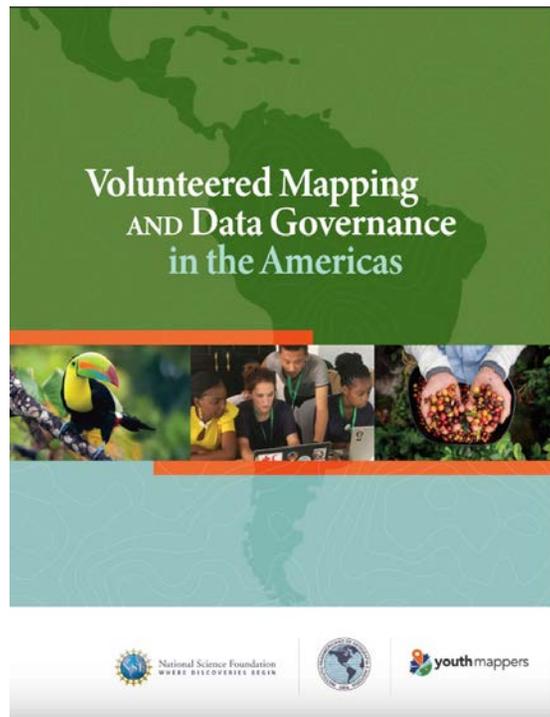
Percent of Edits that are In-Country relative to total Edits, by gender category, by feature

N	Female	Male	Outliers*	All Gender Known	Difference (M-F)	Total YouthMappers OSM Username Dataset
	<i>n=200</i>	<i>n=297</i>	<i>n=8</i>	<i>n=505</i>		<i>n=766</i>
Buildings	65.64%	52.55%	67.18%	55.13%	-13.09%	60.40%
Highways	44.90%	58.05%	61.26%	54.76%	13.15%	56.60%
Amenities	92.00%	91.06%	92.64%	91.23%	-0.94%	94.90%
All Features	69.62%	54.03%	67.95%	57.56%	-15.59%	61.90%

* z-score above 3.0, effectively edits >250K

MYTH

Student mapping is not good for anything beyond the classroom





Students are a fleeting community



Association for
Computing Machinery

Revisiting Engagement in Humanitarian Mapping: An Updated Analysis of Contributor Retention in OpenStreetMap

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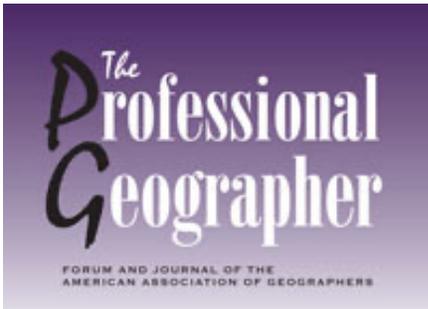
ABSTRACT

This study revisits findings of the 2016 paper by Dittus et al. that considered trends in contributor retention in humanitarian mapping projects organized using the OpenStreetMap (OSM) platform. In addition to revisiting many of the same metrics used for the 2017-2020 time period, our research takes on a broader scope by evaluating a wider cohort of recruits, as opposed to specific projects evaluated by the original paper. As a result, our findings offer an

contributed to by people around the world. Its goals and scope are similar to Wikipedia, in that it seeks to create a decentralized method to update a body of knowledge, that can then be used freely by anyone else in the world. It was founded in 2004 in the UK, but has grown into a massive worldwide project with over 1 million unique user accounts who have collectively contributed billions of changes and updates to the global map. These changes can range from marking existing roads and houses, to updating

MYTH

It doesn't matter why people map



Exploring the Impact of Contextual Information on Student Performance and Interest in Open Humanitarian Mapping

Patricia Solís & Patricia R. DeLucia

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Some Take-aways

- More study needed on cultural and organizational aspects of spatial data production and use in OSM specifically and Digital Earth more broadly
- Example of OpenStreetMap and YouthMappers as a community of communities (Solís 2016; Brovelli et al. 2019) helps us to recognize the diversity and complexity of social ecosystems in a people-centered approach
- Citizen Science generates a public good in many ways enabling an invested community as integral part of Digital Earth



Life is a team sport.

...and so is open mapping.

Thank You!



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ASU Knowledge Exchange
for Resilience
Arizona State University

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 **youth mappers**

 **USAID**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE