



**SCHWEIZ
FORSCHT**



Citizen Science

Alan Irwin	1995	CS is about knowledge from outside academia and takes seriously the concerns of the public. CS makes science more democratic.
Rick Bonney	1996	CS is when 'amateurs' collect data for academic science and learn something about science in the process. CS is ideal for 'science education', 'public understanding of science'.
Peter Finke	2014	« <i>Das unterschätzte Wissen der Laien</i> »
Oxford English Dictionary	2014	“scientific work undertaken by members of the general public often in collaboration with or under the direction of professional scientists and scientific institutions.”
Muki Haklay et.al.	2021	Discussion of 34 different definitions.
AG 10 Schweizer Citizen Science Prinzipien	2022	CS «refers to a scientific methodology enabling citizen scientists and academic scientists to interact and produce scientific knowledge.»

CS Categorizations

Instrumental (crowdsourcing) – Democratizing

(Del Savio, et al. 2016)

Level 1: Crowdsourcing (citizens and sensors, volunteered computing)

Level 2: Distributed intelligence (citizens as basic interpreters, volunteered thinking)

Level 3: Participatory science (Participation in problem definition and data collection)

Level 4: Extreme CS (collaborative science – problem definition, data collection and analysis)

(Haklay 2013)

Contributive – Collaborative – Co-Creative

(Bonney et al. 2009)

Crowdsourcing in the Humanities

Possible Activities:

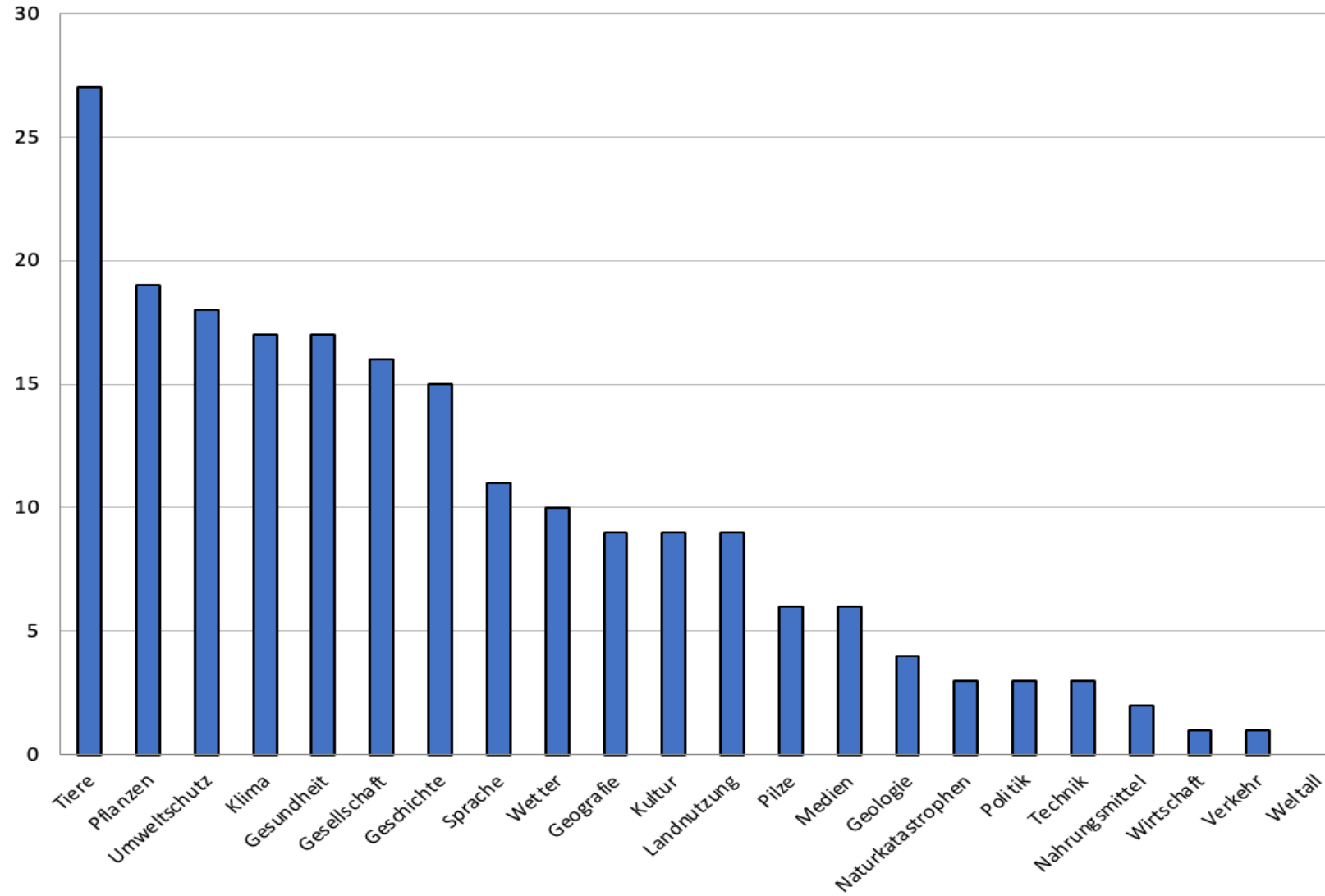
Transcribing, correcting and modifying content, collaborative tagging, categorizing, cataloguing, linking, contextualizing, recording and creating content (e.g. Oral History), commenting and stating preference, critical responses, mapping, georeferencing, translating.

(Hedges & Dunn 2017)

... is not about crowds, but about inviting participation from interested and engaged members of the public.

(Owens 2013)

Themenbreite SF Projekte



Vernetzen



Bibliography

Bonney, Rick (1996). Citizen science: A Lab Tradition. In: *Living Bird* 15: 7–15.

Bonney, R. *et al.* (2009). Public Participation in Scientific Research: Defining the Field and Assessing Its Potential for Informal Science Education. *A CAISE Inquiry Group Report*, Washington.

Del Savio, L., *et al.* (2016). Crowdsourcing the Human Gut: is crowdsourcing also “citizen science”? In: *Journal of Science Communication* 15/3.

Finke, Peter (2014). *Citizen Science: Das unterschätzte Wissen der Laien*. Oekom, München.

Haklay, M. *et al.* (2021). What Is Citizen Science? The Challenges of Definition. In: Vohland, K., *et al.* *The Science of Citizen Science*. Springer, Cham: 13-33.

Haklay, Muki (2013). Citizen science and Volunteered Geographic Information: Overview and Typology of Participation. In: Sui D. *et al.* *Crowdsourcing Geographic Knowledge*. Springer Netherlands, Dordrecht: 105–22.

Hedges, Mark and Dunn, Stuart (2017). *Academic Crowdsourcing in the Humanities: Crowds, Communities and Co-Production*. Chandos Publishing, Oxford.

Irwin, Alan (1995). *Citizen Science: A Study of People, Expertise and Sustainable Development*. Routledge, New York.

Owens, Trevor (2013). Digital Cultural Heritage and the Crowd. In: *Curator: The Museum Journal* 56/1: 121–30.

Strasser, B. *et al.* (2019). “Citizen Science”? Rethinking Science and Public Participation. In: *Science & Technology Studies* 32/2: 52-76.

Vielen Dank!

