



Assessing Citizen Science involvement in biological research

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The online survey "Assessing Citizen Science involvement in biological research" was conducted in 2014 February-March under the guidance of EU BON task1.5.

There were 20 questions in full survey.

The survey was aimed to **reveal trends of volunteer involvement among researchers in natural sciences**, also to explore the **readiness and motivation of researchers using or not using volunteer help** and roughly evaluate importance of citizen science for the outcomes of research.

The survey was targeted to individual researchers rather than to organizations. Researchers were contacted by EU BON partner organizations representatives, partly within these organizations, partly through various available professional networks. There were very few respondents from business sector, but given that their activities are driven from profit, volunteer involvement for others financial benefit would be unlikely.

151 researchers from 16 European countries responded to the survey, notable input from Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Estonia, United Kingdom, Bulgaria and Greece.









Survey "Assessing Citizen Science involvement in biological research" EUBON (2014)

!!!

Volunteers vs citizen scientists

All researchers vs researchers involved in citizen science projects









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# Type of institutions that are represented in the survey:

| Type of institution              | %    |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Academic (institute, university) | 77 % |
| Non-governmental organization    | 11 % |
| Government agency                | 9 %  |
| Business company                 | 1 %  |
| Other                            | 2 %  |

#### Respondents by the field of research:

| Field of research                         | %    |
|---|------|
| Ecology                                   | 51 % |
| Environment protection                    | 16 % |
| Biosystematics                            | 11 % |
| Molecular biology, microbiology, genetics | 4%   |
| Agriculture                               | 1%   |
| Other                                     | 17%  |



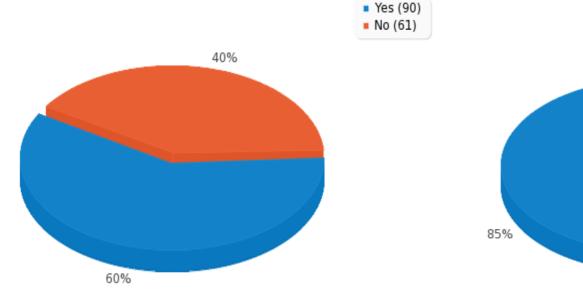


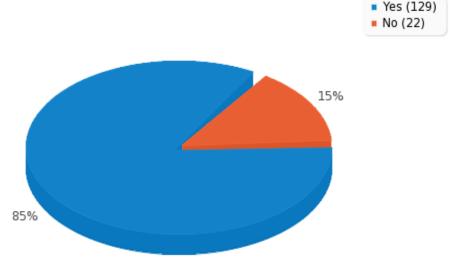


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In your research, have you used any help or data input from volunteers?

Would you use volunteer help/data input in the future? (All respondents)













| Field                  | N  | Actual engagement of volunteers | Willingness to<br>engage<br>volunteers in<br>future |
|------------------------|----|---------------------------------|---|
| Agriculture            | 2  | 50%                             | 50 %  |
| Biosystematics         | 16 | 56%                             | 63 %  |
| Ecology                | 76 | 59%                             | 90 %  |
| Environment protection | 25 | 76%                             | 92 %  |
| Molecular biology      | 6  | 17%                             | 83 %  |
| Other                  | 25 | 56%                             | 84 %  |









| Type of institution | N   | Actual engagement of volunteers | Willingness to<br>engage<br>volunteers in<br>future |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| Academic            | 119 | 55%                             | 84 %  |
| NGO                 | 16  | 94%                             | 100 %   |
| Government agency   | 14  | 71%                             | 86 %  |
|                     |     |                                 |   |
|                     |     |                                 |   |









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|                     |     |                                 |   |









| Reasons for engaging citizen scientists                           | Reasons for NOT engaging citizen scientists                                       |
|---|---|
| Need to increase amount and variety of data (48% of respondents)  | There are enough resources to do the research with professionals only (13%)       |
| Educational aspect is important for 17%                           | Engaging volunteers takes too big effort (12%),                                   |
| Sometimes the volunteer data is the only data source for research | There are no capable volunteers (10%)   |
|   | Research topic is too specific or work too demanding to engage citizen scientists |
|   | Concern about data quality  |









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Respondents rated the data provided by volunteers: high – 15 %, satisfactory – 78 %, low - 7 %.

52% of researchers who engaged volunteers also use **public portals** for data collecting.

Most of the volunteers contribute to the research by (species) *occurrence recording* (36%) and *assistive fieldwork* (31%).

Volunteers were also involved via crowdsourcing activities, like **digitization**. Some respondents also reported more complex involvement as designing study or doing laboratory analysis.









### What next?

### What have we learned?

There is potential to have more researchers use citizen science (volunteers) help

Why is it good? (Why is citizen science good?)

There are some fields of research which have more potential for growth in using citizen science help.

Ecology (59% vs 90%), molecular biology (17% vs 83%, but only 6 respondents)

In general researchers are satisfied with citizen science data quality.









### What next?

What can we do to realize the potential?

Identify the bottlenecks, provide tools, guides, information, best practise descriptions, training, involve institutes, universities to participate in ECSA.

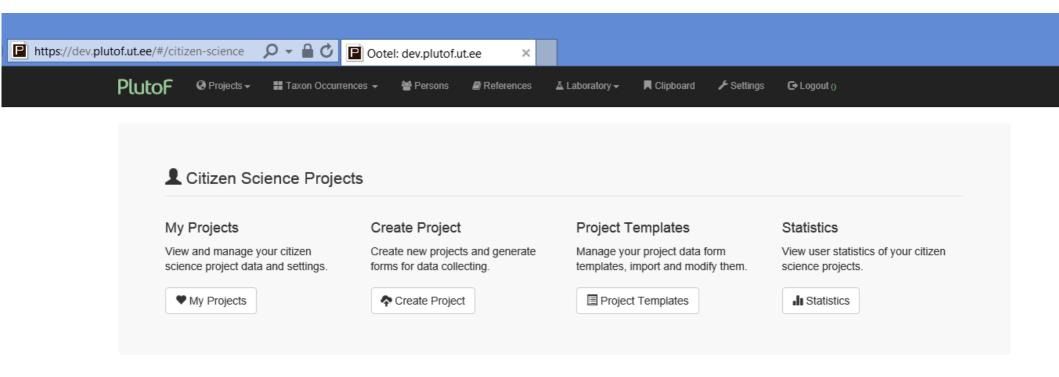








### Tools to design data collection forms and publish online



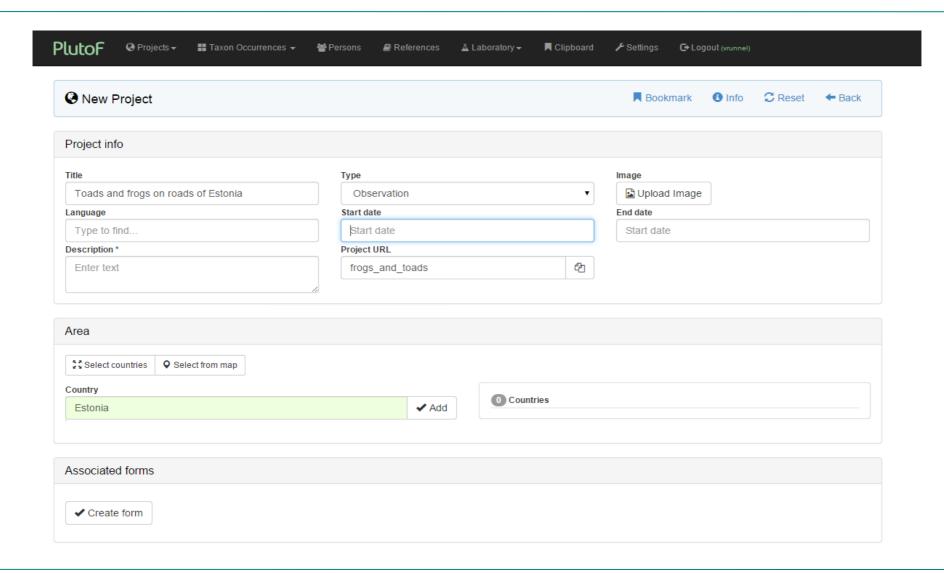








### Tools to design data collection forms and publish online







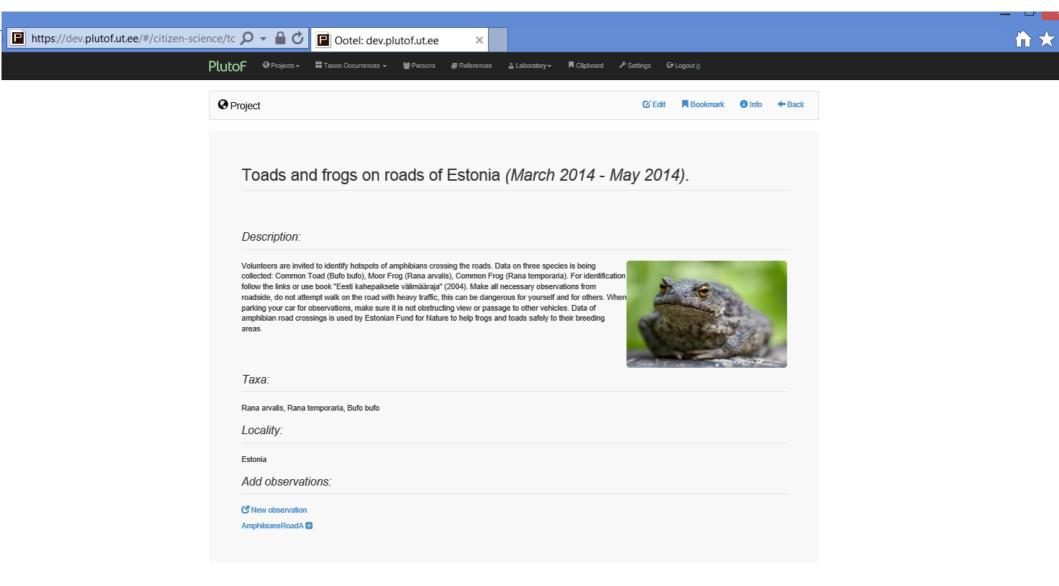








### Tools to design data collection forms and publish online











### Best practice cases, data flows

### Mobile Apps to support and encourage public sighting reports

#### App advantages

- · Attractive, especially among young people
- Offer advanced technologies to collect and communicate data in the field
- Convenient high-end IT tools to enhance data-accuracy and spatial precision
- Ease of use promotes rapid reporting of observations
- Cost effectiveness of development

#### App for butterfly sighting reports: Prototype (GlueCAD)

- Provides public-based reporting tools of opportunistic observations to PlutoF web-portal:
- User may chose to report using a) name-list, b) family-grouped pictures, c) Shoot & Send picture.
- Device-based data recorded: date and time, GPS coordinates, accuracy, altitude, user info.
- Web-based additional info: Temperature, Cloudiness, wind-speed, humidity
- · Direct http post to PlutoF database



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#### What is it good for?

- Support CS-groups lacking IT solutions or Web facilities
- Can provide biodiversity education and public engagement (schools, urban areas)
- Facilitate data mobilisation through and into EU BON CS-portal













### Directories to existing platforms, tools

