

Human-Computer Interaction

Crowdsourcing

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Today's Agenda

- >> Coronavirus Reminder
- >> Topic overview: *Crowdsourcing*
- >> Discussion
- >> Project Activity: Q&A

What is crowdsourcing?

Definition: Crowdsourcing is a sourcing model in which individuals or organizations obtain goods and services, including ideas and finances, from a large, relatively open and often rapidly-evolving group of internet users; it divides work between participants to achieve a cumulative result.¹

¹[Wikipedia](#)

What are characteristics of crowdsourcing?

- >> Other people doing work for you
- >> Work is structure to facilitate efficiency and reaching expertise
 - >> Tasks can be outsourced at any scale—“Microtasks”
 - >> Workers can be found instantaneously, e.g., within seconds
 - >> Access to worker quality and expertise

Where does crowdsourcing come from?

Milestone 1. 13th century, Hugh of Saint-Cher, O.P., coordinated monks to index scripture.

Milestone 2. Longitude act of 1714 offered prize money to anyone who could determine the longitude of a ship to avoid accidents. Several examples of reward-based crowdwork follow.

Milestone 3. In 1794, Gaspard de Prony devised microtasks of addition and subtraction for 80 unemployed hairdressers to develop logarithmic and trigonometric tables.²

² Andro, 2018, Digital libraries and crowdsourcing

How is crowdsourcing different from contract work?

Similar, but different:

- >> Contracting is handled by a 3rd party
- >> Contracting, tasking, and work happens instantaneously
- >> More competitive, lower-cost, instantaneous



³Image source: [Left](#), [Right](#)

Example Markets

Design, product development, datawork, reputation management, transportation, errands

>> Online

- Design — 99 Designs
- Datawork — Amazon's Mechanical Turk; CrowdFlower
- Reputation — Fiverr

>> Local

- Errands — TaskRabbit, Taskr
- Taxi — Uber, Lyft

>> Flash Teams

- Product development — Quirky, OpenInnovation,

How 99designs works



Where is crowdsourcing going?

- >> Scaffold organizations that bring experts together to explore product/service ideas—“Flash teams”
 - >> E.g.: Quirky, OpenIdeo, Innocentive



Discussion Questions

- >> How is crowdsourcing different from CSCW?
- >> What are examples you have found?
- >> What do you think are technological implications?
- >> What do you think are organizational implications?
- >> What do you think are societal implications?
- >> ...