Opportunities and Challenges in Crisis Informatics

COMMONS LAB WOODROW WILSON CENTER WASHINGTON, DC

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Crisis Informatics

- Definition: An integrated approach to the technical, social, and informational aspects of crises
- Scope: Full life-cycle of a crisis
- Focus: Needs and contributions of the public

See Hagar (2006, 2010), Palen (2007, 2011)



- "Followed by television and local radio, the internet is the 3rd most popular way for people to gather emergency information.
- 80% of the general and 69% of the online populations surveyed believe that national emergency response organizations should regularly monitor social media sites in order to respond promptly."

- American Red Cross Press Release (August 24, 2011)

Social Media Systems



- Social Networks
- Blogs
- Microblogs
- Aggregators
- Idea Sharing
- Document Sharing
- Knowledge Sharing

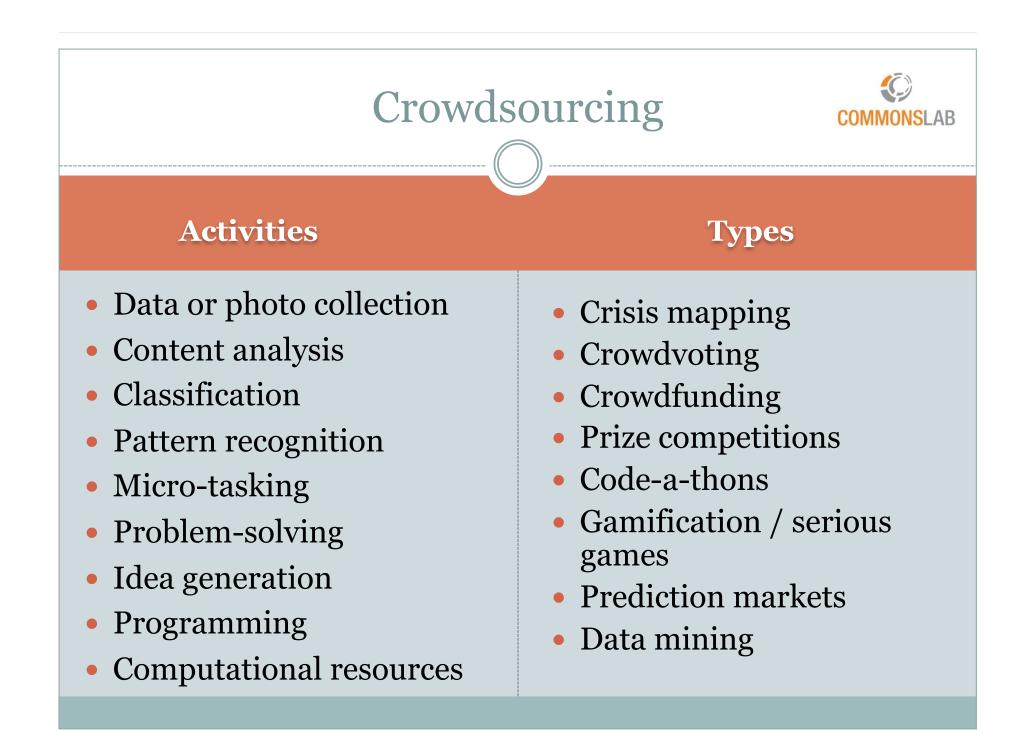
- Image Sharing
- Map Sharing
- Video Sharing
- Video Streaming
- Video Conferencing
- Virtual Worlds



Crowdsourcing Methods

- Soliciting open data collection, sharing and problem-solving
- Coordinating many individuals to achieve "collective intelligence"
- Novel combinations of incentives, processes, and staffing to achieve organizational goals
- Peer production of public goods

- Goodspeed Update (Jan 4, 2011)



Opportunities



- Citizen-based hazards science
- Hazards detection
- Public safety and crisis information
- Public engagement and trust building
- Fostering transparency
- Emergency warnings and alerts
- Situational awareness
- Requests for assistance
- Damage estimates
- Locating family members and friends



http://www.maploser.com/2010/09/06/openstreetmap-in-the-first-month-after-the-haiti-quake/

Challenges to Adoption



- Learning curve
- Proliferation of social media platforms
- Organizational culture
- Lack of trust
- Accuracy and reliability
- Information security
- Potential liabilities

- Limited staff time and resources
- Lack of policies and guidelines
- Data overload
- Need for automated data filtering tools and verification methods

Legal and Policy Issues



- Liability
- Privacy and safety
- Open records
- Paperwork Reduction
- Records management and retention
- Data ownership / terms of service

- Free labor
- Employee access and conduct
- Account management
- Acceptable uses and content
- Network and information security

Digital Volunteer Groups



- Volunteer groups: Humanity Road, Crisis Mappers, CrisisCommons, CrisisCamps, FrontlineSMS, Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team, GISCorps, Standby Task Force
- Volunteer Operations Support Teams and Forum
 http://vosg.us
 hashtags: #VOST #VOSG
- Social Media 4 Emergency Management Forum http://www.sm4em.org hashtags: #SMEM #SMEMChat
- American Red Cross Digital Operations Center <u>http://content.dell.com/us/en/corp/d/campaigns/red-</u> <u>cross-disaster-operations.aspx</u> hashtag: #CrisisData

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Digital Volunteer Challenges

- Volunteer management and sustainability
- Cross training
- Preparedness and prioritization
- Data scramble
- Data licensing interoperability
- Decision-makers' needs assessment
- Transition
- Impact evaluation framework
- Overall coordination

Research Challenges (Draft)



- Technology mediatedbehavior
- Data integration and system interoperability
- Information extraction and natural language processing

- Information security and reputation systems
- Legal and policy issues
- Ethics and codes of conduct

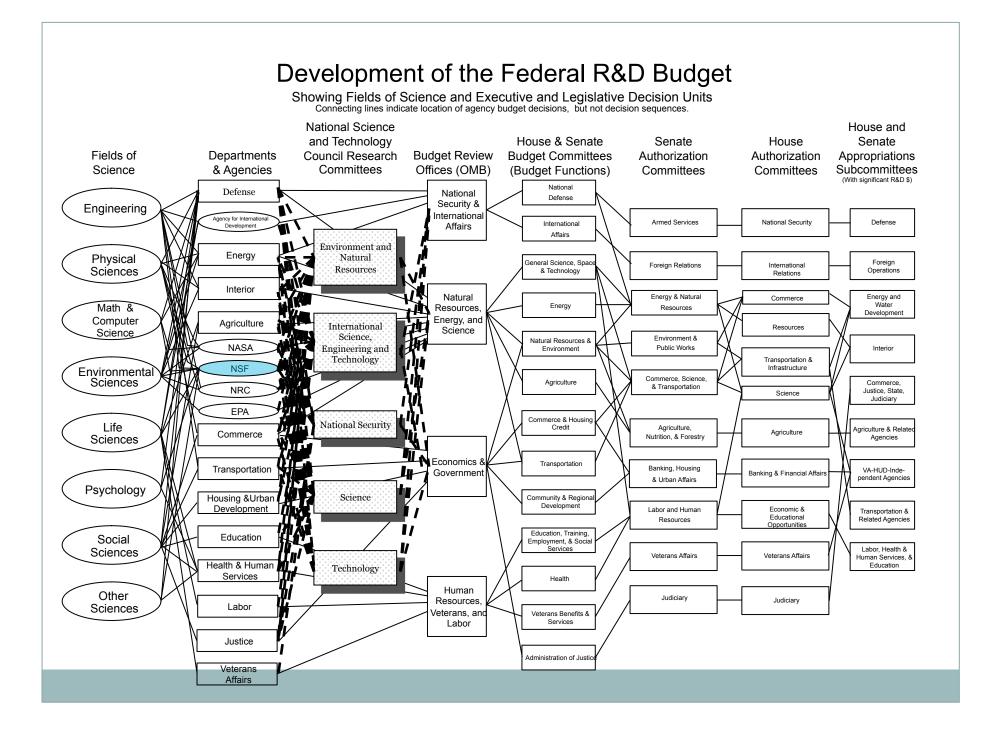


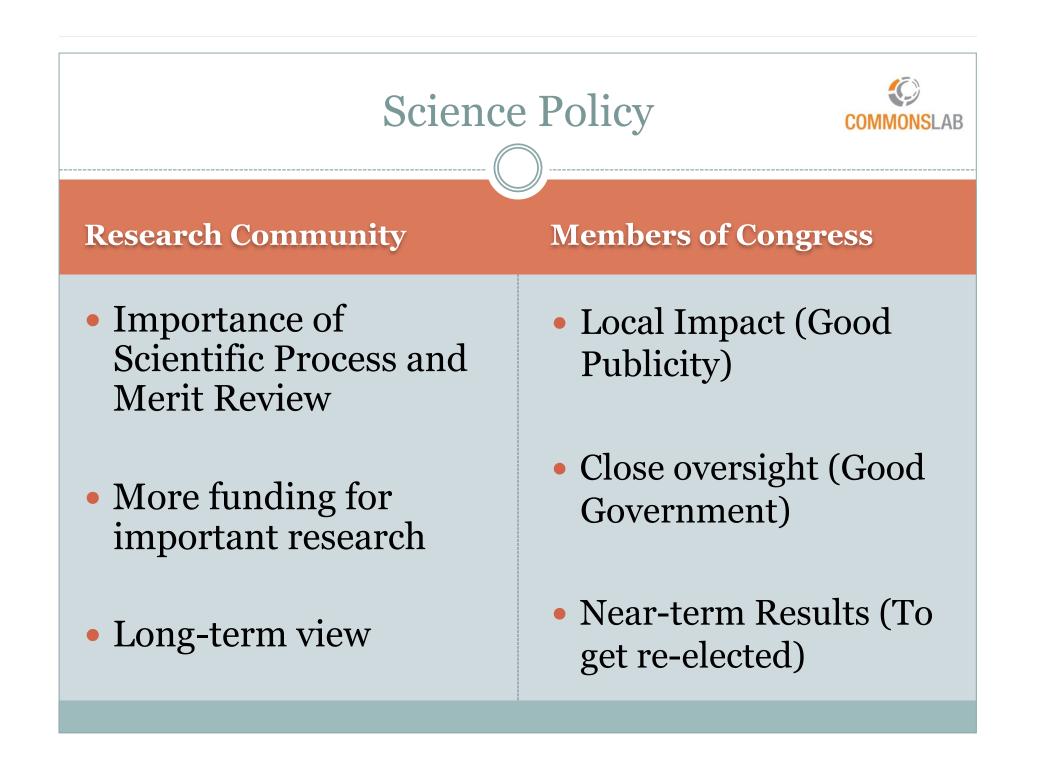
Commons Lab Reports

- The National Broadband Map: A Case Study on Open Innovation for National Policy
- Responding to Liability: Evaluating and Reducing Tort Liability for Digital Volunteers
- Privacy and Crowdsourced Missing Persons Registries in Natural Disasters
- Did You Feel It? A Case Study on Crowdsourcing for Earthquake Science and Response
- New Media for Emergency Managers: A Case Study and Exploratory Assessment of Adoption and Use

Science Policy

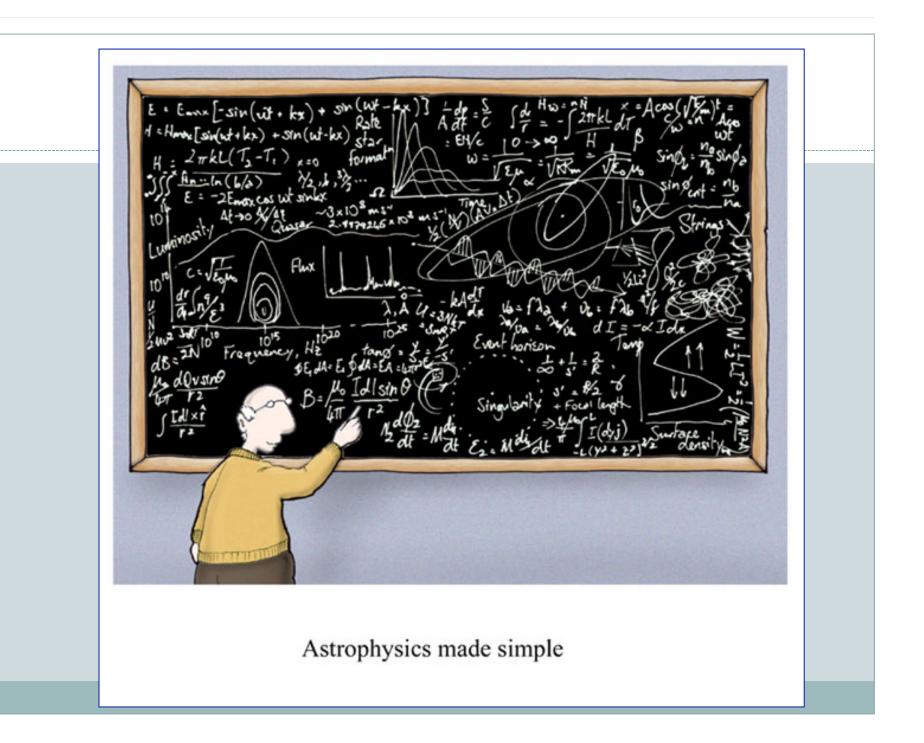
- Policy is a multi-factorial process for which science is only one component.
- Politics and jurisdiction matter.
- Unpredictable and complex
- Low signal to noise ratio
- Limited bandwidth
- Be prepared to fail or be ignored.





Briefing Policy Makers

- Be on time and keep it short!
- NO technical jargon!
- Respect expertise of the staffer.
- NO big binders—one page memo!
- NO PPT—print out handouts.
- Relevancy to policy maker?
- Tell a story—specific examples



Briefing Policy Makers

- Demonstrate tangible impact
- Make "ask" clear and specific
- Leave spin behind
- Don't embarrass
- Don't burn bridges
- Ask about the staffer's work
- Don't share confidential information



Social Media Systems



- Social Networks Facebook, Google+, LinkedIn
- Blogs Wodpress, Blogger
- Microblogs Twitter, Tumbler
- Aggregators TweetDeck, HootSuite, Paper.il
- Document Sharing Google Docs, Dropbox
- Image Sharing Pinterest, Flickr, Picasa
- Idea Sharing IdeaScale
- Video Sharing YouTube, Vimeo
- Video Streaming UStream, LiveStream
- Video Talking Skype, Google Hangouts
- Knowledge Sharing Wikipedia, Mapipedia
- Virtual Worlds SecondLife
- Map Sharing OpenStreetMaps, Ushahidi, Mapstory, ESRI Story Maps, Google MapMaker, GeoCommons

