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► To cite this version:

Abdul Rehman Shahid, Amany Elbanna. Who is in Control in Crowdsourcing Initiatives? An Examination of the Case of Crowdmapping. 7th Scandinavian Conference on Information Systems (SCIS), Aug 2016, Ljungskile, Sweden. pp.135-148, 10.1007/978-3-319-43597-8_10 . hal-01771706

HAL Id: hal-01771706

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-01771706v1>

Submitted on 19 Apr 2018

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Who is in Control in Crowdsourcing Initiatives? An Examination of the Case of Crowdmapping

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Abstract. The crowdsourcing literature is dominated by the view that the crowd can be controlled and that owners should adopt different technologies to control it and its output. This paper questions the agency and role of the crowd. Specifically, it questions how and to what extent can control over the crowd be exercised. To this end, the paper adopts an interpretive approach to the enquiry. It examines a case of crowdsourcing in the understudied area of humanitarian response. Concepts from structuration theory are adopted to interpret the data. The analysis reveals the paradox of crowd interaction and owner control in crowdsourcing. It shows the crowd to be made up of knowledgeable and reflexive groups that effectively tackle methods aimed at controlling them. The implications of the study are then discussed.

Keywords: Crowdsourcing, crowdmapping, structuration theory, social theory, OpenStreetMap (OSM).

1 Introduction

Crowdsourcing is “a type of participative online activity in which an individual, an institution, a non-profit organization, or company proposes to a group of individuals of varying knowledge, heterogeneity, and number, via a flexible open call, the voluntary undertaking of a task” [1]. It is an emerging phenomenon, the wide applications of which are witnessed in practice and “is yet to receive intense attention from the scholars” [2]. In practice, crowdsourcing initiatives have shown exponential growth, with one popular platform (www.crowdsourcing.org), reporting a 100% increase in the number of entities offering crowdsourcing services over a time frame of just two years [3]. It is surrounded by stories of crowd success in participating in and solving problems in many walks of life, varying from solving long-standing scientific problems (in a remarkably short time), to participating in the design of

apparel and in urban planning [4, 5]. This is in addition to the crowd getting involved in innovation, generating commercial ideas, and swiftly providing disaster response [6-9]. Scholars find crowdsourcing to be a ‘fascinating phenomenon’, and have urged researchers to examine it both empirically and theoretically [10-12].

Crowdsourcing initiatives typically begin with an organisation or group issuing an open call for unidentified individuals to participate in a particular task with a desired outcome. To differentiate them from the crowdsourcing participants—or, more simply put, ‘the crowd’—we call these initiators the crowdsourcing owners. The crowdsourcing literature tends to side with the owners and largely adopts a managerial perspective to examine and prescribe how to manage the crowd, control the quality of its output, and keep it motivated [13-16]. Although a strand of literature exists that examines the crowd side of crowdsourcing, it centres on investigating the crowd’s motivations. This is mainly done in order to harness the crowd for the benefit of the crowdsourcing owners and, hence, actually belongs to the managerial perspective of crowdsourcing. This research portrays the crowd as a potentially controllable multitude of individuals that owners only need to manage in order to harness its creativity and innovation [17]. This view of the crowd contradicts the few descriptive studies that show the crowd as being made up of individuals who are capable of taking surprising initiatives to respond and find solutions to problems [8, 18, 19]. It is not clear how the crowd could take action while the owners are exerting managerial control over it to achieve planned results, as described in the literature. This study aims at exploring this issue and specifically answer the following questions:

- Who is in control in crowdsourcing initiatives?
- How and to what extent can control over the crowd be exercised?

To do so, it examines a case study of crowdmapping during a natural disaster. As a theoretical lens, it adopts concepts from structuration theory, which takes a balanced relational view of control and hence provides an open lens for the enquiry. In this regard, structuration theory ‘offers a valuable approach to theory development’ [20].

In the following section, we review the crowdsourcing literature. Section three presents the concepts from structuration theory adopted by this study. Section four presents the research methods, including the description of the case study. Section five presents the analysis of the study. Sections six and seven respectively provide the discussion and the conclusion and implications of the study.

2 Literature Review

Crowdsourcing literature is dominated by research on controlling the crowd; it tends to adopt a descriptive and prescriptive managerial approach, and can be classified into two streams. The first highlights the importance of quality control and describes ways

to effectively manage it. The second stream designs, tests or describes specific methods to control the quality of the crowd's output.

Among this existing research, Kittur et al. [15] developed the 'CrowdForge' framework. The authors highlighted the increasing role played by micro-tasking, in which organisations utilise a large number of workers for different purposes. Importantly, their study articulated the importance of quality control to avoid a bad contribution adversely impacting the task as a whole, when a complex task is broken down into a number of individual contributions. The authors proposed quality control methods which utilise human intelligence—namely, the map-reduce approach. Yung et al. [16] built on the work of Kittur et al. [15] by proposing a crowdsourcing system architecture that enables a new quality control approach that utilises evolutionary computing and slow intelligence. Hansen et al. [14] explored the FamilySearch crowdsourcing initiative, in which contributors transcribe/index ancestral records, building up a comprehensive collection of genealogical records. The authors explored the effectiveness (accuracy) and efficiency (time) of two quality control mechanisms put in place by the crowdsourcing system—namely, arbitration and peer review. Hansen et al. [14] found that peer review is significantly more efficient than arbitration in terms of time, but is not as effective in terms of accuracy in certain fields. Interestingly, the authors found that arbitration of peer-reviewed contributions does not necessarily increase quality.

Hiltunen [21] highlighted training as an important component of an effective crowdsourcing system. The author explored the case of Finpro, an organisation that utilises crowdsourcing for its foresight activities, and argued that no foresight thinking can take place unless continuous and adequate training is provided to contributors. She asserted that "*there can be no successful results in crowdsourcing without training*" [21]. In their study, Le et al. [22] made an attempt at understanding how training crowdsourcing contributors could impact the quality of crowdsourced data and argued that those crowdsourcing systems that train contributors on relevance categorisation tasks achieve improvements in their overall data quality.

Other scholars explicitly connected effective training with quality control and went into more detail in regard to training methods. For example, Poesio et al. [23] argued for the importance of training and evaluation of contributors in ensuring quality data for Phrase Detectives, an online crowdsourcing game that utilises the crowd to create anaphorically annotated resources.

3 Theoretical Foundation

This study adopts concepts from Anthony Giddens's structuration theory [24] as the theoretical lens through which to trace and understand crowdmapping. Structuration theory is particularly suited because of its balanced view of structure and action (structuration theory refers to action as 'agency'). The sections that follow briefly present the concepts of agency, dialectic of control, knowledgeability, and reflexivity.

3.1 Agency and Control

Giddens argued that social agents possess and maintain the ability to ‘make a difference’ in the production of social outcomes, regardless of whether those outcomes are intended or unintended [24]. He also viewed social agents as being autonomous and having the ability to challenge structural control and domination. He emphasised that *“the seed of change is there in every act which contributes towards the reproduction of any ‘ordered’ form of social life”* [25]. Therefore, agency is associated with transformative capacity [26].

Structuration theory views human agency as being strongly voluntaristic, with social agents always possessing the ability to act otherwise; Giddens termed this the dialectic of control, where *“all forms of dependence offer some resources whereby those who are subordinate can influence the activities of their superiors”* [24]. Giddens argued that every social agent within a social system is involved in the dialectic of control, even if only nominally. For Giddens, if social agents do not participate in the dialectic of control, they cease to be agents. Only in the extreme case in which social agents were to be completely controlled and confined, would they not participate in the dialectic of control and therefore cease to be agents [24].

In essence, although certain power relations may be completely imbalanced, Giddens argued that social agents always have some degree of control or ability over conditions of reproduction even in the most imbalanced of relations, and that there is therefore always a dialectic of control that can potentially alter or shift the overall distribution of power, thus implying that power is never absolute [24, 27].

3.2 Knowledgeability and Reflexivity

Structuration theory emphasises that the production and reproduction of society has to be treated as a skilled performance by social agents. This implies that social agents are knowledgeable and aware of the social world around them. Social agents are not only active participants but also key composers of the social world. This is in contrast to the structuralist school of thought, which conceptualises social agents as being the product of the system in which they find themselves in. In other words, according to Giddens, social agents are not ‘cultural dopes’ (a term developed by Garfinkel), because the workings of society are known by knowledgeable social agents by virtue of their being part of the social world [24, 28, 29].

Giddens highlighted the reflexivity of social agents. This concept goes beyond the understanding of social agents as only being self-conscious, to their being able to actively monitor ongoing social life. This reflexive monitoring of action takes place when social agents attend to the ongoing flow of everyday social life. To clarify reflexivity and its relation to social practices, Giddens stated that *“it is the specifically reflexive form of the knowledgeability of human agents that is most deeply involved in the recursive ordering of social practices. Continuity of practices presumes*

reflexivity, but reflexivity in turn is possible only because of the continuity of practices that makes them distinctively 'the same' across space and time" [24]. The reflexive monitoring of conduct mainly occurs in a continuous manner rather than in selective moments [24].

4 Research Methods

This study adopts an interpretive approach, which enables the in-depth exploration of social and cultural phenomena [30]. Interpretive research attempts to understand phenomena through the eyes of the participants. This study adopts a case study approach in order to develop rich insights [31, 32]. The adopted case study is that of the development of crowdmapping in the context of humanitarian response, and will be detailed in the next section. The data collection is comprised of voice and video interviews, and of a document, newspaper, and media review. Moreover, online data were collected from a mailing list/forum and through Skype instant messaging. Forty-three voice and video interviews were conducted in addition to email communication with nine other participants. Documents and online resources—including agency reports, news items, television interviews, and video recordings—were reviewed. The 43 voice interviews were conducted with various actors, including the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap (HOT) community and various humanitarian organisations, including the American Red Cross, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), MapAction, specialists from the Philippines Government—the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)—and various crowdmapping contributors. Further interviews were conducted with relevant actors from DigitalGlobe and Mapbox. The voice interviews were conducted between August 02, 2014, and July 20, 2015, and ranged in duration between 16m40s and 96m36s, with an average of 47m31s; they were recorded and transcribed verbatim. The interviews were semi-structured, as this provided greater flexibility. Guidelines were followed to ensure thick description whilst increasing the credibility and richness of the gathered data [31, 33, 34]. In terms of data analysis, this study followed the methodological guidance of Pozzebon and Pinsonneault [35]—namely, grounded, narrative, and temporal bracketing analysis—which the authors had presented having drawn and built upon Langley's [36] nine strategies for analysing process data. According to Pozzebon and Pinsonneault [35], data-grounded analysis provides a basis for inductive theorising that benefits from the structural lens. Narrative analysis is where the empirical data are structured in a systematic manner in terms of detailing a chronology of all phases, and temporal bracketing analysis is the breaking down of events into the effects of action [35].

4.1 Case Description

The case study looks at crowdmapping during the powerful tropical cyclone, Typhoon Haiyan, which struck the Philippines between the 6th and 9th of November 2013. Haiyan resulted in 6,201 fatalities, 28,626 injuries and 1,785 missing persons in 591 municipalities and 57 cities [37]. The humanitarian organisation detailed in the case description and analysis will be kept anonymous and will therefore be simply named

Humanitarian Organisation One. It is a large international humanitarian organisation that provides education, emergency assistance, and disaster relief.

OSM was a prominent crowdmapping platform that was engaged with in the response to Typhoon Haiyan through its humanitarian team—namely Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT). The OSM Haiyan crowdmapping system was activated by HOT on the 7th of November 2013, around 24 hours before Haiyan made landfall in the Philippines. The system was activated to initially focus on mapping Tacloban City, which an early analysis had predicted would sustain the greatest damage. An email was then sent out to the HOT mailing list, calling the OSM crowd-mappers to participate in the mapping of Tacloban City. By the end of the activation, the mapping efforts went beyond Tacloban City, to cover the majority of the affected areas. Figure 1 shows the ‘before and after’ maps of Tacloban City to demonstrate the work done by the OSM crowd-mappers in developing a richly detailed crowdmap. By the end of the OSM Haiyan effort, around 1,679 crowd-mappers from 82 countries had been involved, and 4.7 million changes had been made to the relevant maps.

HOT played an intermediary role between the OSM crowd-mappers and Humanitarian Organisation One. Humanitarian Organisation One was working on the ground in the Philippines and was continually advising HOT of what areas needed to be mapped. The activated crowdmapping system detailed a map of Tacloban City and other affected regions, broken down into small areas. The tasks were coordinated by HOT based upon the mapping requirements passed on by Humanitarian Organisation One; HOT would then list these online to be actioned by the OSM contributor community. The tasking manager allowed HOT to define the areas that needed to be mapped by the crowd-mappers. The crowd-mappers would select a task or randomly be given one and then pick the desired tool to edit using either of three available electronic editors—namely: JOSM, iD or Potlatch—and using satellite imagery that was provided by HOT. The tasking manager also allowed more experienced crowd-mappers to undertake validation tasks in which they would validate or invalidate the contributions made by others. The three editors suited the different mapping abilities of the crowd-mappers; whereas iD and Potlatch are browser based editors more suitable for beginners, JOSM is a desktop application that requires the contributor to download and configure various plugins. For the most part, Bing imagery was used to develop pre-disaster maps, whilst satellite imagery provided by DigitalGlobe was used to develop post-disaster maps [38]. Instructions on how to successfully complete the task were included in the tasking manager. Examples of tasks from Haiyan included tracing isolated buildings and road networks, with the mapping of entire cities helping to build up detailed basemaps.

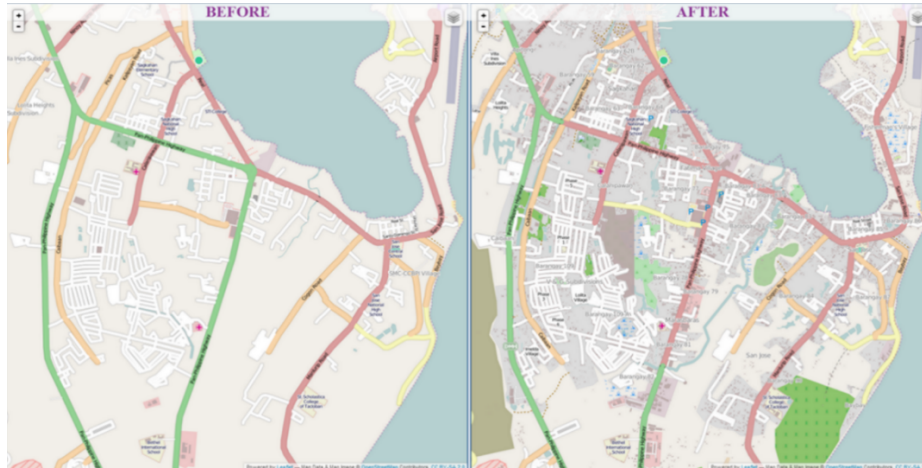


Figure 1: OSM before and after the crowdsourcing initiative [39].

5 Analysis

This section provides an interpretation of the findings obtained through the theoretical lens of structuration theory, and in particular the concepts of dialectic of control, knowledgeable, and reflexivity. It argues that, although the social structures of crowdsourcing owners dominated resources and exerted their control over the crowd through the tasking manager technology, this domination and control was contested. Shortly after the start of the Haiyan crowdmapping response, crowd-mappers emerged as knowledgeable and reflexive agents, seeking the improvement of their participation. They contested the domination over resources and actively explored options to control them. The following sections present the detail of how the crowd, as a knowledgeable and reflexive agent, exerted power and negotiated control over resources.

5.1 Crowd Owners

During an activation, the HOT hierarchy carries out various tasks—e.g., imagery requests—while the platform activators drive the activation and accomplishment of the required crowdmapping tasks. The HOT community consists of these senior members, and of OSM crowd-mappers.

As a beneficiary of HOT crowdmaps, Humanitarian Organisation One was involved in the redevelopment of the HOT tasking manager and also in the organisation of mapping events to train OSM crowd-mappers. Therefore, the HOT hierarchy includes both platform owners and Humanitarian Organisation One's owners of outcomes; both will be referred to as 'owners' in the following section of the analysis.

5.2 Protesting Domination and Control

Satellite imagery is a crucial component in the undertaking of crowdmapping by OSM crowdmappers. Humanitarian Organisation One typically liaises with imagery providers—namely; DigitalGlobe—to obtain imagery and then make it available to the HOT platform. The latter, in turn, provides the imagery to the crowdmappers. Many initiatives have been developed to streamline the procurement process and obtain increasingly effective and swift access to imagery; this includes Imagery to the Crowd, where imagery would be purchased by the United States Department of State under specific licences that would allow its use for humanitarian purposes. However, DigitalGlobe remained the foremost organisation providing ‘allocative resources’—namely, satellite imagery—to the OSM crowdmappers. During the Haiyan activation, OSM crowdmappers experienced delays of around seven to ten days in obtaining satellite imagery. As DigitalGlobe and Humanitarian Organisation One possessed the resources crucially needed by other actors, both controlled the imagery procurement process and held ‘relational power’ over the OSM crowdmappers. The latter were perceived to have little influence on any aspect of control of the activation, including the release of imagery, and to play a role of exclusively participating in mapping whatever tasks the owners provided.

The delays with which DigitalGlobe released its imagery to OSM crowdmappers, coupled with an unclear release timetable, caused concern amongst the latter. In response, an online petition was initiated by a OSM crowdmapper who “*was frustrated with the pace at which imagery was being released, because it ended up taking a bit of time*” (OSM crowdmapper). The online petition specifically advocated the ‘quicker release of imagery’ for a ‘longer period of time’. The announcement of the petition, which was made in the OSM forum, is shown in figure 2 below:

Dear All,

You know how useful the geodata produced by OpenStreetMap contributors is to help the relief effort in the Philippines after typhoon Haiyan.

This effort could be even more efficient if more imagery sources had been made available more quickly, and for a longer period of time, especially considering the magnitude of this crisis, and the time that will be needed to recover.

So a petition has been setup, to give a way for the public to show its support to this request.

[https://secure.avaaz.org/en/petition/All satellite imagery providers Philippines open the satellite images/share/](https://secure.avaaz.org/en/petition/All_satellite_imagery_providers_Philippines_open_the_satellite_images/share/)

Please sign it, and let the people around you know that they could do something useful for the Philippines, and for the victims of future major disasters, with a contribution as easy as a signature.

Best wishes,

Figure 2 - The call for petition in the OSM forum (OpenStreetMap, 2013a)

Once the petition had been launched, differences of opinion in regard to the form by which the protest had been made emerged. Senior members, both at HOT and Humanitarian Organisation One, found the petition to be less than courteous to the

people working at the institutions involved in imagery procurement. A senior member of HOT remarked;

“It wasn’t so much that it bothered them personally, but what happens is that you have institutions that donate imagery, and then this petition gets circulated calling for more imagery and it looks like the institution has screwed up or that the institution is attracting bad press and so, for the people that already kind of put their jobs on the line to help us out, it was kind of a slap on the face.”

However, others found the petition to have had a positive impact, despite its inevitable unintended negative consequences;

“It caused some issues, it kind of ruffled some feathers behind the scenes, because there are a lot people who have stuck their necks out to get us imagery and to help us and those people kind of took it the wrong way and they did not like this . . . There was just a lot of bad blood between us and some of the groups, and it wasn’t meant to be that way, but it just was the nature of these things; sometimes they don’t go the way you want them to” (HOT senior member).

Many crowdmapppers thought that it helped push the agencies and imagery providers into re-thinking their approach and also push the community into reconsidering how they obtained their resources. This view was expressed by a crowdmapper;

“I think it somehow ruffled a lot of people and concerned some imagery providers, because some of the opinions were asking them to provide us with this kind of imagery”.

On the other hand, the HOT hierarchy found the community to be unrealistic in its expectations of and requests to the providers. One of the senior members commented;

“I think this petition—sort of—was a slap; like, there is no way in hell that the imagery providers are just going to put all their data online, open access for free. It costs two billion dollars to launch a satellite and that money doesn’t recoup itself; like, it’s not happening, the economics don’t work. So, like, being kind of unrealistic like that just made the OSM community look dumb, instead of sort of being, like, good partners”.

This view was also shared by Humanitarian Organisation One. A Geospatial Architect and Developer at Humanitarian Organisation One who was involved in the discussions argued that satellite imagery is not;

“A human right and that, as imagery providers are aware of their social responsibilities, the commercial model within which they operate should be respected”.

He further remarked that;

“For me, it is a little disheartening; I wish people had focussed less on the petitions and more on the work itself”.

Despite not being approved and being disliked by both the owners of the crowdmapping platform—namely, HOT and Humanitarian Organisation One—the petition was signed by over 400 active crowdmappers.

Importantly, the petition was successful in promoting the discussion about the overall role of the imagery providers and about how the HOT community could source imagery. It also positioned the crowdmapping contributors both as active agents, who reflect on the ways in which they participate in the crowdmapping platform, and as agents who have power to obtain and control their own resources.

5.3 The Diversification of Imagery Procurement

Some voices appeared to question the possibility of breaking away from being locked in the relationship with imagery providers altogether, and find other sources from which to obtain the imagery. These active discussions led the HOT community to consider their imagery sourcing, not only in terms of the time it took to obtain it, but also of the source from which they obtained it and how they could possibly control those sources. Possessing ownership of the sources was regarded as the ultimate control over the imagery. Hence, crowdmappers were motivated to think of alternative imagery sources that could be owned by the community members, such as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), commonly known as drones.

Whilst the effects of the online petition were unfolding, the OSM crowdmappers undertook a complementary move aimed at bringing about change in the imagery procurement process, tackling its dependency on imagery providers and increasing its control over resources. During the last few days of the Haiyan crowdmapping response, some of the OSM crowdmappers, who were affiliated to technology organisations and research centres, tested imagery obtained through UAVs to explore its suitability for the HOT platform. The positive results of the testing phase provided the crowdmappers with a complementary and inexpensive source of imagery that could be collected and owned by them, rather than having to rely solely on satellite imagery providers.

This change in the crowdmappers thinking of their own resources, in turn, led the owners to rethink the resources made available to the crowd. The HOT hierarchy started formally looking at different ways in which it could gain better access to UAV

imagery. In addition, Humanitarian Organisation One began to consider the possibility of acquiring drones and using UAV images.

6 Discussion

The analysis shows that, under crisis conditions, the crowd were engaged in their practices and tried to find ways to improve them and make them more efficient, to the ultimate benefit of those affected by Typhoon Haiyan. They wanted to ‘make a difference’ in the production of detailed crowdmaps to help the agencies working on the ground in the Philippines. They questioned the resources offered to them by the owners, and their dependency on these resources. Moreover, they contested the *modus operandi* of the owners and loudly expressed the need for change. Moreover, while negotiating the times involved in obtaining existing resources, they took active steps to find alternative ones. In doing so, they depicted themselves as powerful actors who have the ability—to some degree—to control their means of production. The following sections discuss the dialectic of control in crowdmapping, and the knowledgeability and reflexivity of the crowd.

6.1 Dialectic of Control in Crowdsourcing

The study shows that, in a high-pressure situation, the crowd was able to reconsider the control on resources exercised by the owners. In an effort to challenge this control, the online petition was launched to protest against the delay in providing the lifeline resources to the crowd—namely, satellite imagery. This pushed the HOT and Humanitarian Organisation One hierarchies to find ways in which to obtain satellite imagery more quickly. It also initiated a wider discussion within the crowd regarding the control of resources, and led to initiatives aimed at obtaining alternative sources of imagery that went beyond satellite ones. Although the HOT hierarchy and various technological components—i.e., the tasking manager—attempted to maintain quality by controlling crowdmapping practices, the petition was still able to bypass the perceived control and have an impact on the community. The petition and the discussion, and the action it initiated, highlight the limitations in the owners’ control, and the ability of the crowd to exercise control beyond the former’s approval.

This finding shows that control is a double-edged sword that could be wielded by both the crowd owners and the crowd itself. It offers an alternative view to the existing crowdsourcing literature that depicts the crowd merely as entities to be controlled by the owners—e.g. Hansen et al. [14], Kittur et al. [15], and Yung et al. [16]. By contrast, this study shows that control in crowdsourcing initiatives is not a one-way force exerted only by the owners over the crowd, but it is a negotiation in which the crowd plays an active role in the end result.

6.2 The Knowledgeability and Reflexivity of the Crowd

This study shows that the crowd is aware of its practices, and knowledgeable and reflexive regarding their improvement. It sees itself as an active participant who is

able to improve its social world. It is able to contest the resources offered to it, and obtain new ones.

This finding extends the literature beyond the current organisational perspective, to show that the crowd is not just some ‘unidentified’ workforce that can be controlled by means of codified methods [40, 41]. It is a knowledgeable actor who actively reflects on its circumstances and finds solutions to its own problems. It could have the desire to develop and advance further beyond the owners’ plan, and might not be necessarily content with being controlled. It could aspire to gain power and control over its resources and contest the owners’ domination. This shows that the crowd is not only an active participant but also a key composer of the social world [24]. This understanding of the crowd as a knowledgeable actor that could produce, reproduce, and change its social structure provides a fresh view of the crowd that goes beyond the current literature.

In essence, this study goes beyond a somewhat simplistic understanding of control by arguing that it cannot always be fully achieved or implemented despite the best efforts directed at achieving or implementing it. This is argued based upon the dynamics of the HOT and Humanitarian Organisation One hierarchies and their attempts at controlling crowd-mappers, which were ultimately challenged by the online petition and its effects. The contrast between what is portrayed by the existing literature and the findings of this study raises important questions in regard to the type of control that can be achieved in crowdsourcing communities; in particular, this study doubts whether full control is ever even possible.

7 Conclusion and Implications

In conclusion, this study explored the following research questions:

- Who is in control in crowdsourcing initiatives?
- How and to what extent can control over the crowd be exercised?

To answer them, we examined a crowd-mapping initiative in the humanitarian response context. Through the extensive collection of data from various actors and the application of concepts from structuration theory, the analysis revealed changes in structures of domination. Specifically, the paper articulated the knowledgeability, reflexivity and dialectic of control possessed by the crowd in effectively tackling methods aimed at controlling it. This analysis showed that it is not sufficient to simply state the ways in which the crowd can be controlled without giving due recognition to the agency that it itself possesses.

This study primarily makes a contribution to the IS crowdsourcing literature. Through its identification of the paradox of action and control, this study adds to the understanding of control afforded by the existing crowdsourcing literature. By

identifying the knowledgeability, reflexivity, and dialectic of control possessed by the crowd in effectively tackling methods aimed at controlling it, this study provides a more thorough understanding of crowdsourcing and quality control, thus adding to the existing literature on crowdsourcing and quality control. This study calls for more appreciation and acknowledgement of the crowd and of the role it plays as a partner, as a possessor of its own skills, and as a knowledgeable actor, and not as a simple provider of solutions, ideas and innovation, as it is depicted in the literature.

Moreover, in terms of the wider IS literature, Walsham [42] argued that the IS literature needs to expand its agenda to understand whether ICTs are making the world a better place; this paper attempts to answer these calls through the exploration of the impact of crowdsourcing in a situation in which it 'made a difference' by enabling a humanitarian organisation to more efficiently respond in assessing damaged areas and allocating resources to relief efforts.

In practice, crowdsourcing owners need to be active communicators with the crowd and to be willing to listen to its voice regarding any improvement of its practices. This study presents a new perspective of crowdsourcing that can be further examined through additional research.

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