

Webinar *The role of universities in fostering high quality citizen science*

UNICA network of universities from the Capitals of Europe

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Citizen science:

opening science, learning with society,
sharing knowledge for democracy and sustainability

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History, Territories and Communities



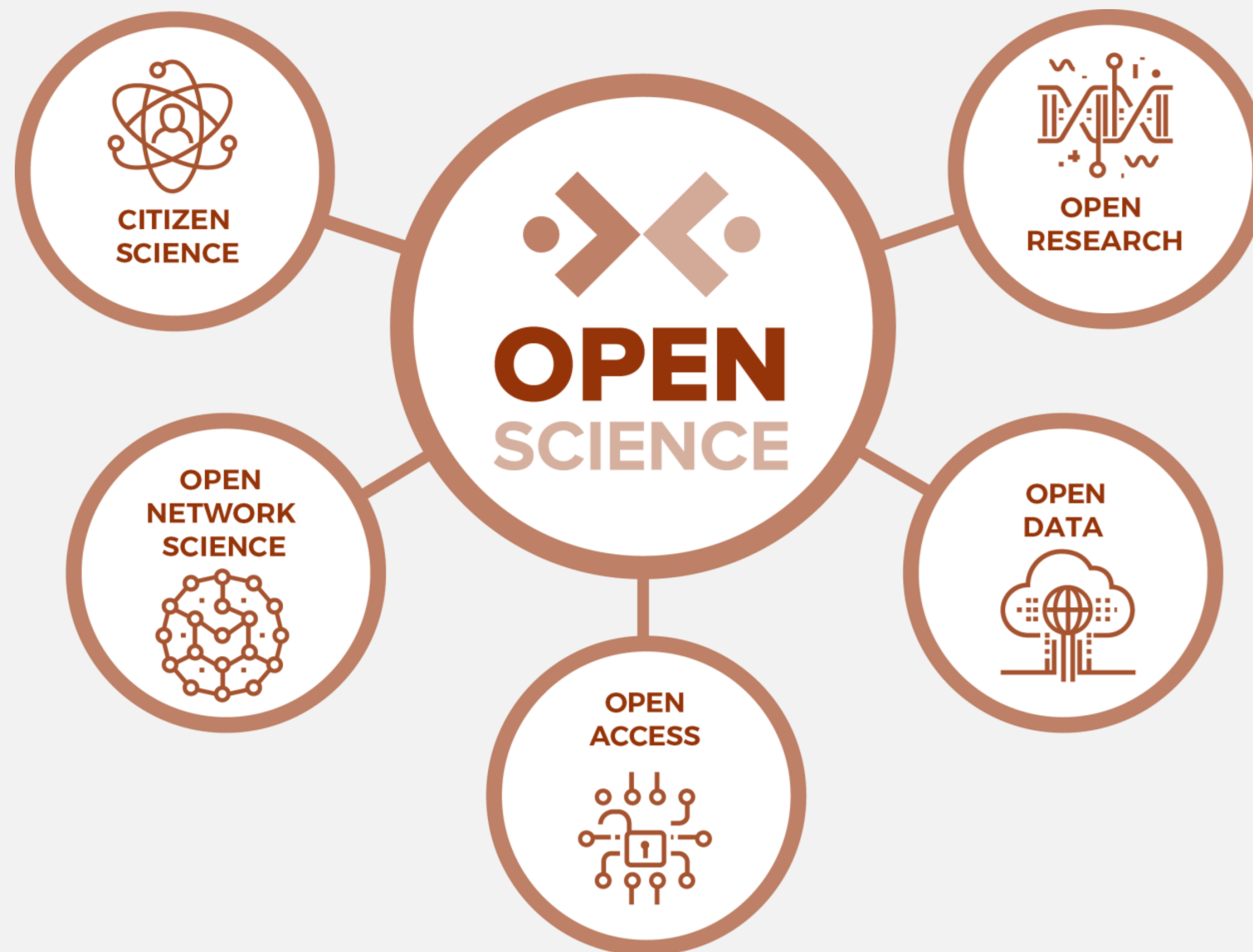
What's new about citizen science?

Citizen Science is not a new thing ...
what is new is the way we look at it

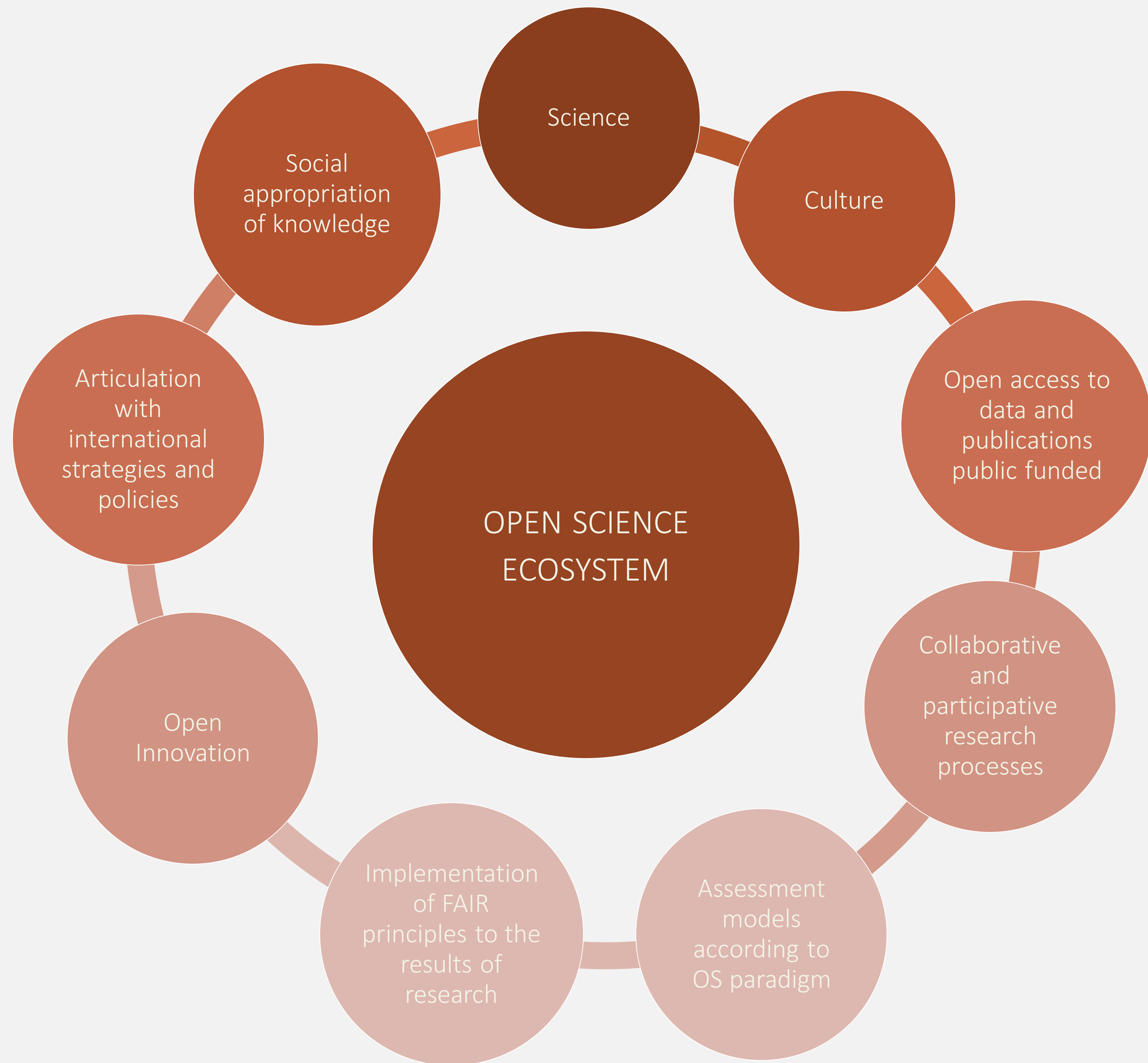
The approach and attention that the scientific and, above all, academic community, and policy makers, among other actors, increasingly grant to citizen science means in some way that the trust, transparency and relevance of science increase when carried out in relation to society and above all, they perceive the ability to stimulate involvement as a way of bringing communities together, creating environments conducive to social, scientific, economic and cultural innovation.

There is a growing recognition that the ability to develop research and the knowledge share, which results from it, is fundamental to social development and to strengthen policies based in scientific evidence.

Open science make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society.



Open science



Stephen Hawking hopes that giving free access to his early work will inspire others, not just to think and learn but to share research.

“By making my PhD thesis open access, I hope to inspire people around the world to look up at the stars and not down at their feet; to wonder about our place in the universe and to try and make sense of the cosmos.

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

Knowledge gains value when it is shared and disseminated, when it is created collaboratively between science and society.

01

Citizenship

Scientific citizenship and civic citizenship
Citizen-scientist and scientist-citizen

02

Co-creation

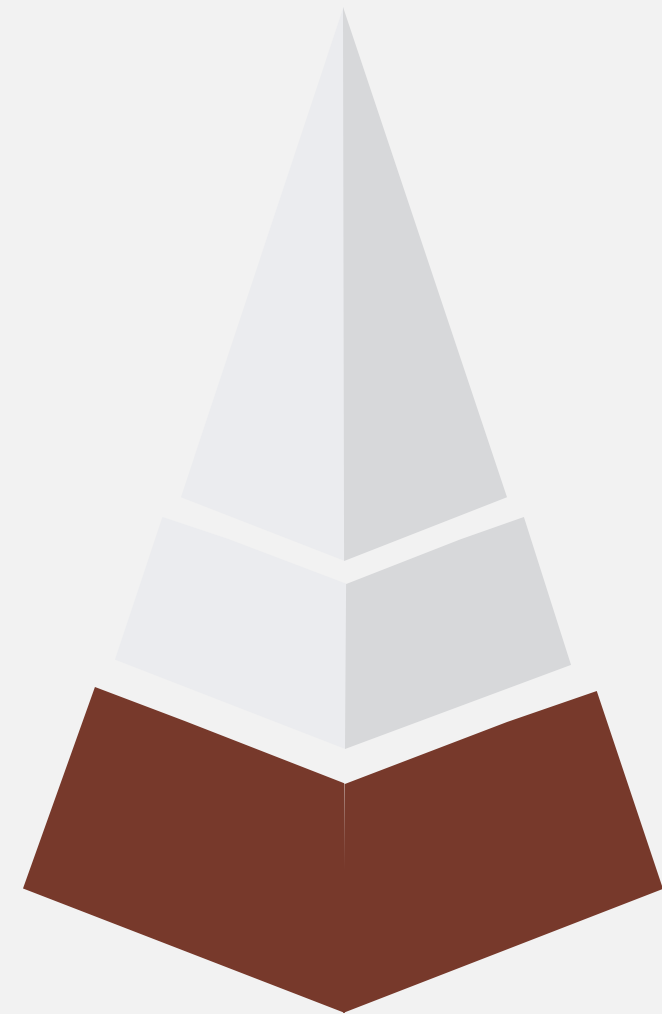
Effective involvement of society / citizens in the knowledge creation process.

03

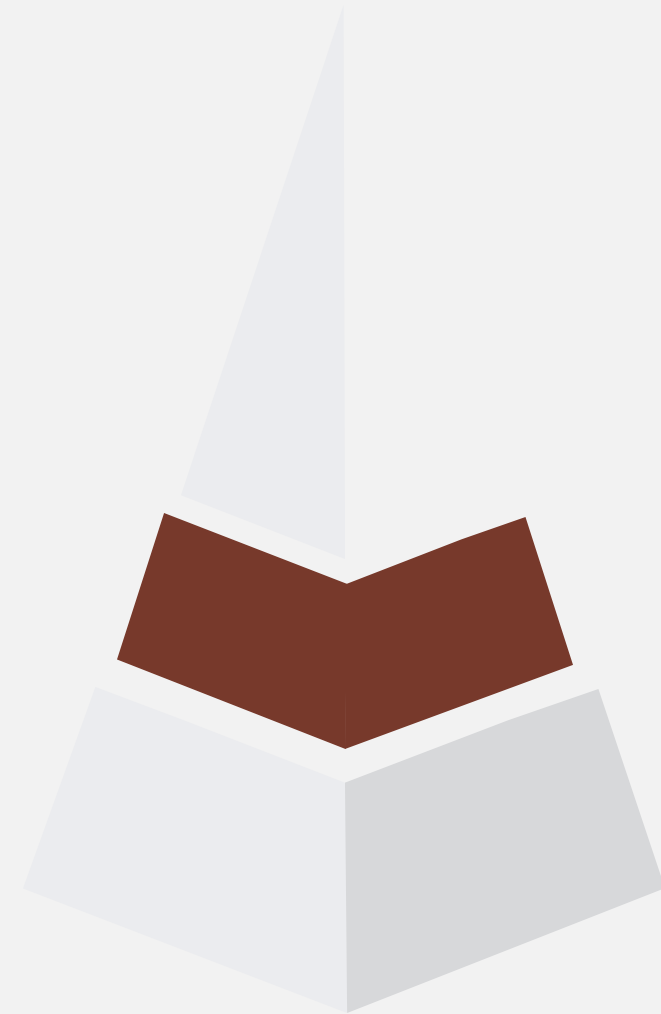
Appropriation

Effective integration of knowledge in society and the economy.
Knowledge-based society.

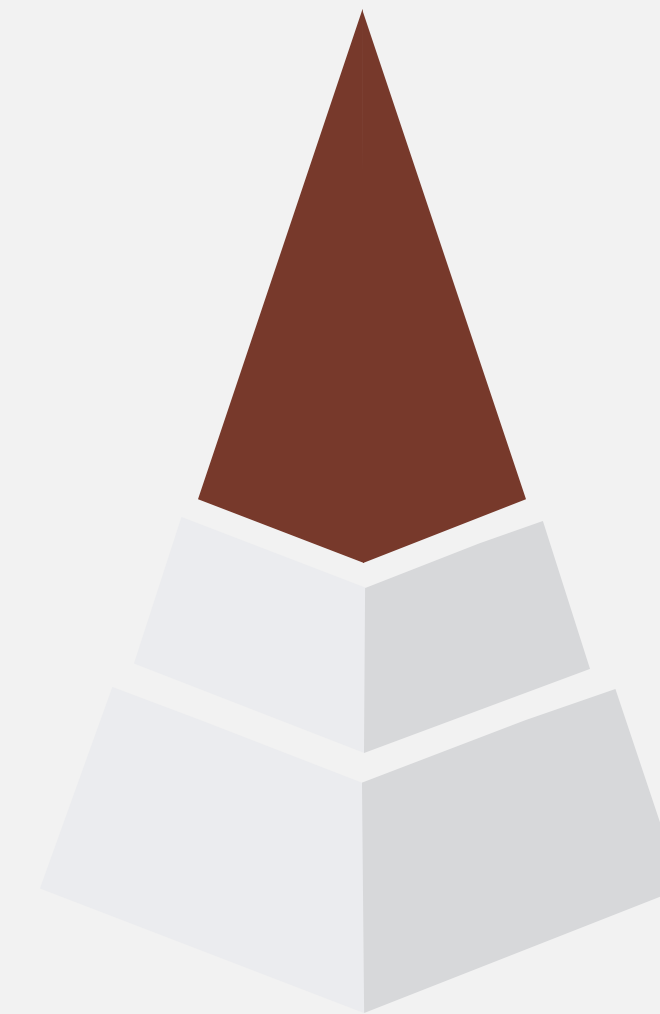
Collaborative knowledge



 Access

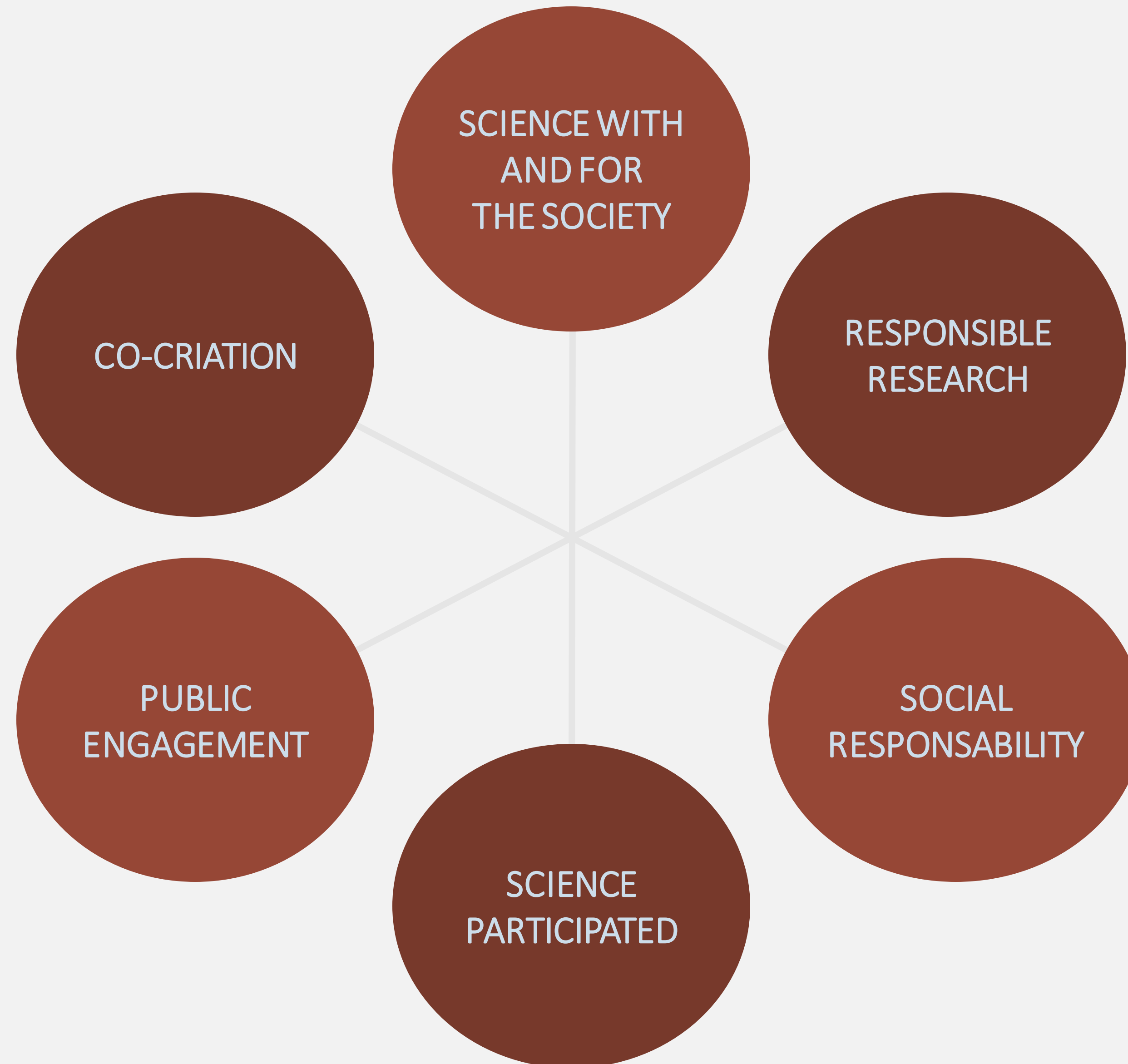


 Co-creation



 Sharing Knowledge

Concepts



Paradigm of citizen involvement in science



01

Citizens as passive
observers

02

“Public
understanding of
science”;
Literacy

03

Public
engagement;
Crowdsourcing;
Consultative
processes

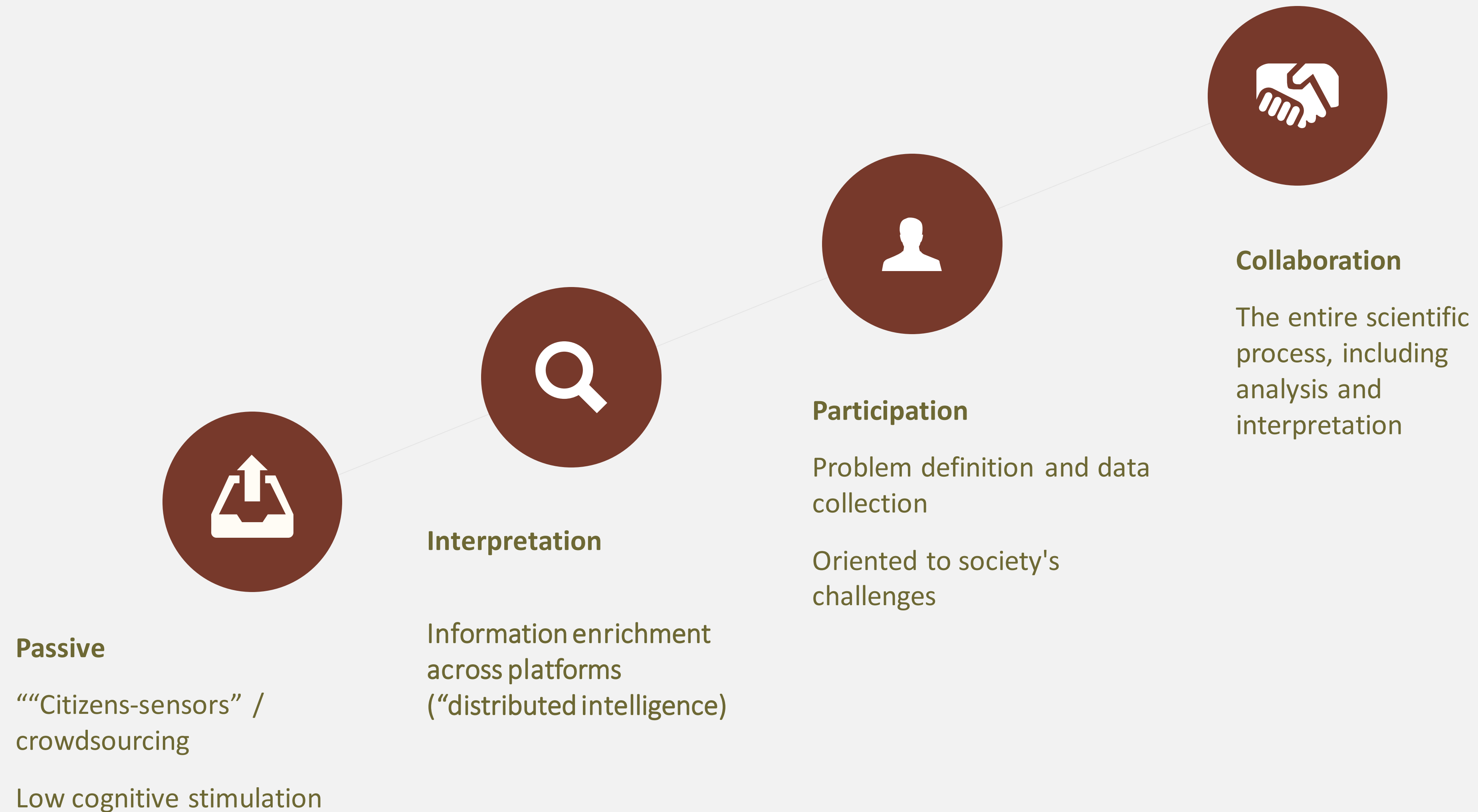
04

Responsible research
and Innovation;
Citizen Science;
Participated Science;
Community basis

05

Appropriation of
Knowledge; Science with
and for society

Levels / models of participation



Some concerns

Conceptual instability

Everything is Citizen Science
Self perception
Scientific recognition
Scarce theoretical
development

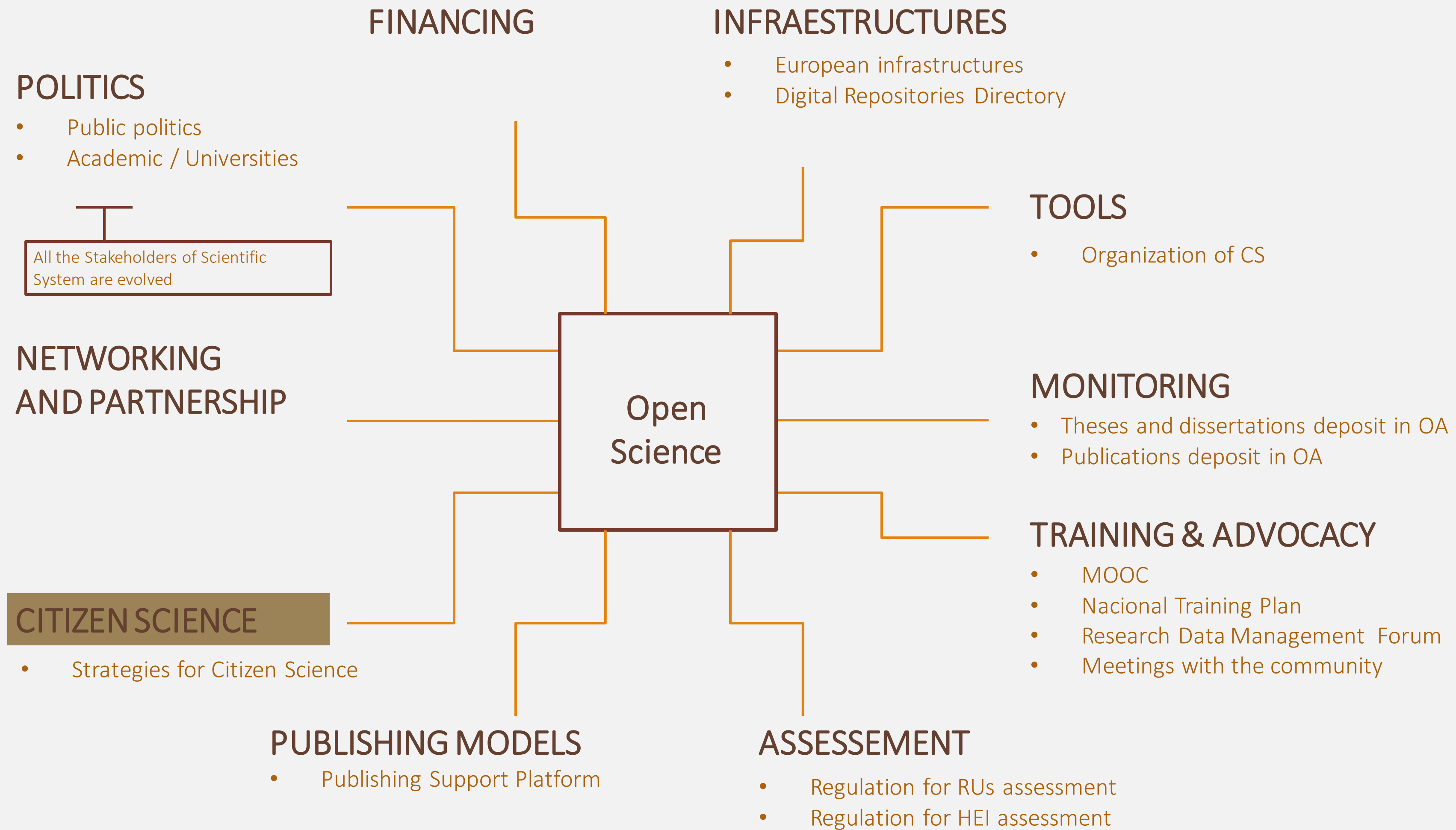
Instrumentalization of citizens

Information / data providers
Low intellectual / cognitive
stimulation
Intellectual property
Qualifications / skills gap

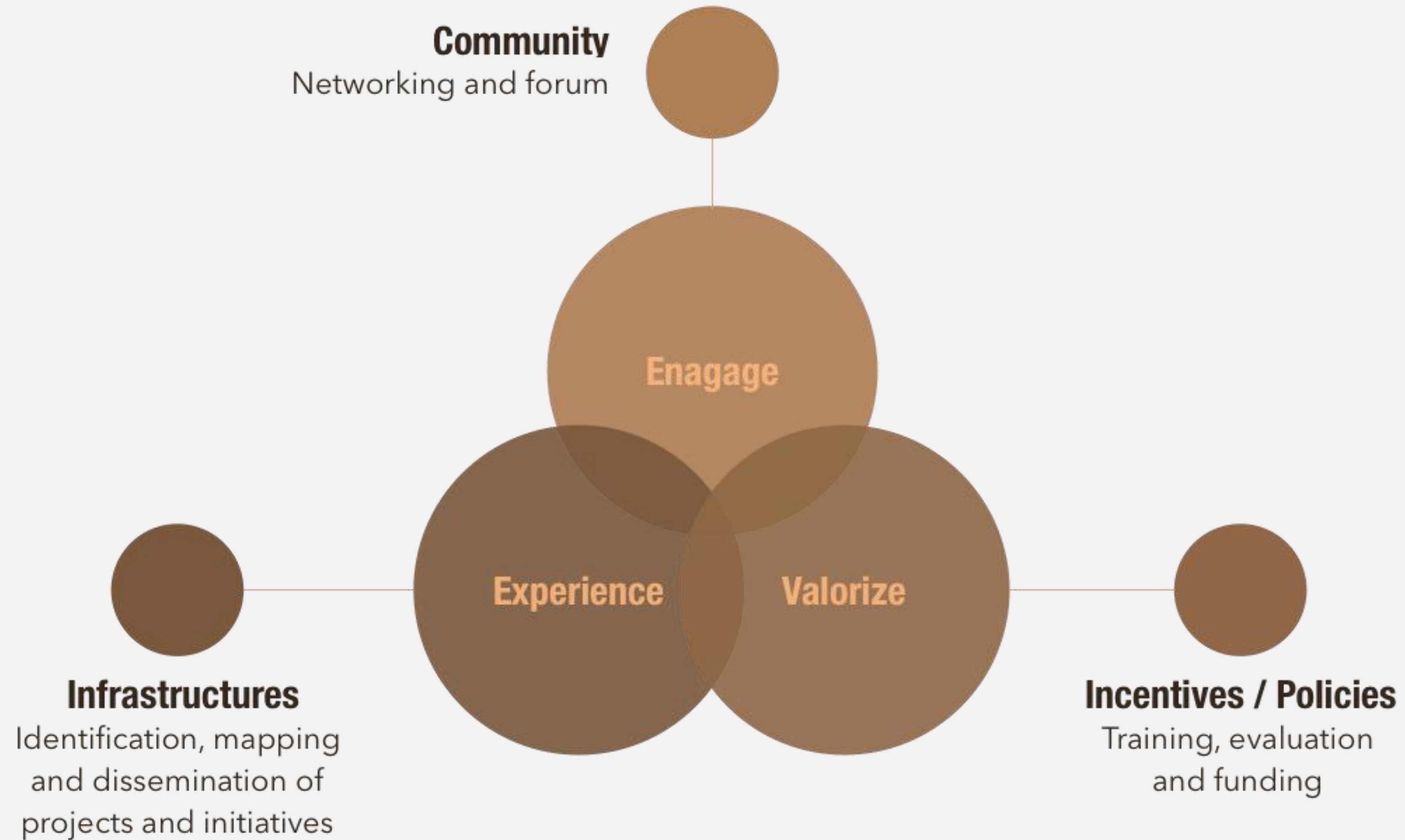
Research data management

Interoperability
Semantics
Transparency
Reproducibility
Preservation





Citizen science



Thank you

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