Studying the Effects of Task Notification Policies on Participation and Outcomes in On-the-go Crowdsourcing

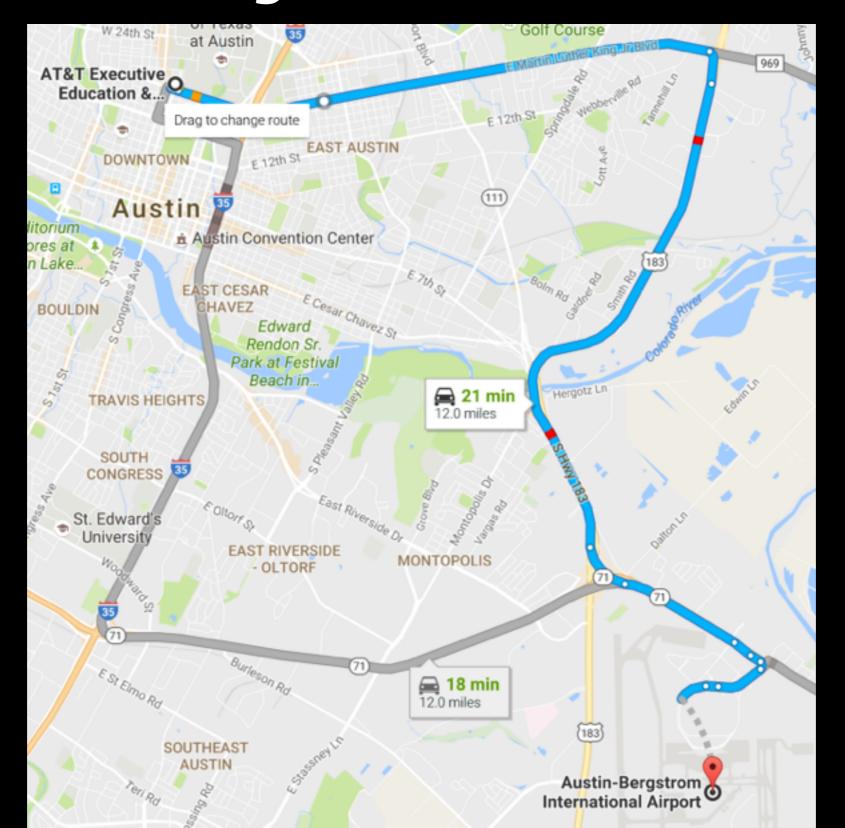
Yongsung Kim, Emily Harburg, Shana Azria, Aaron Shaw, Elizabeth Gerber, Darren Gergle, Haoqi Zhang

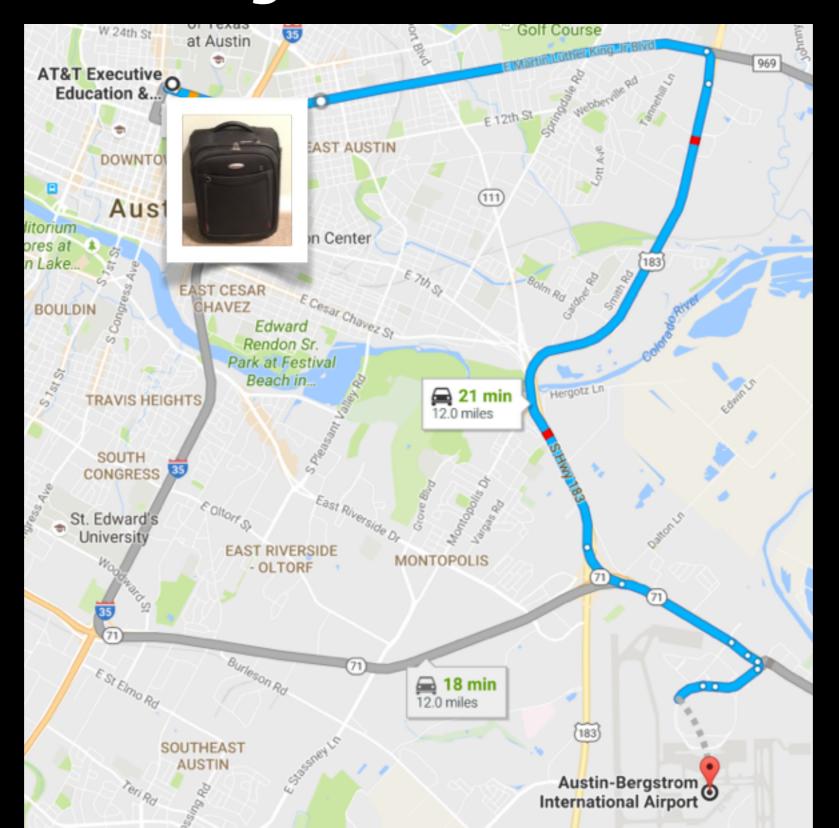


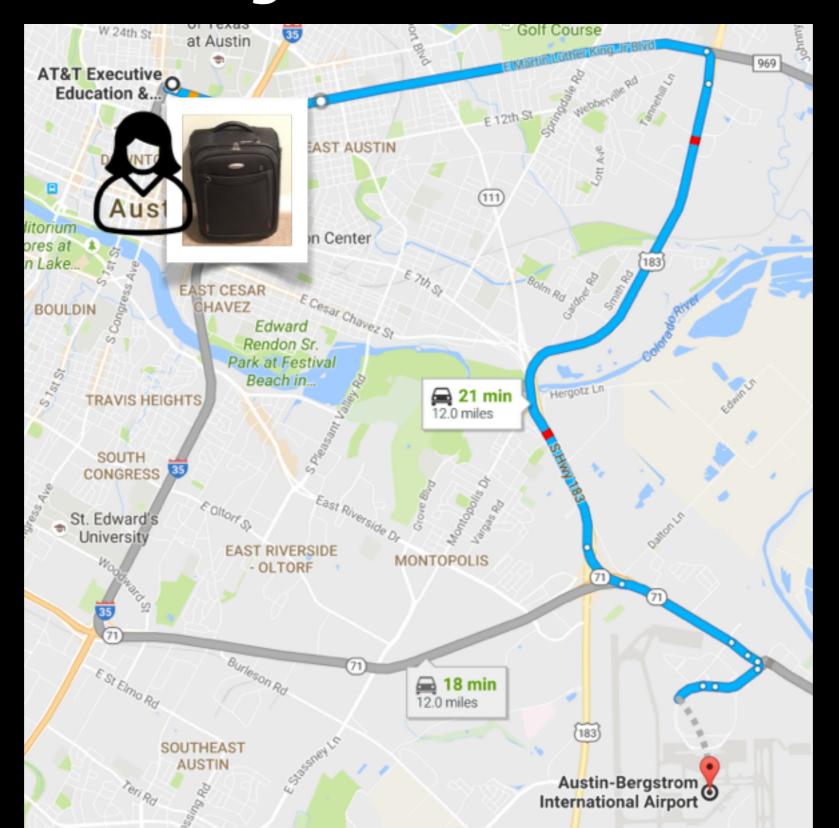


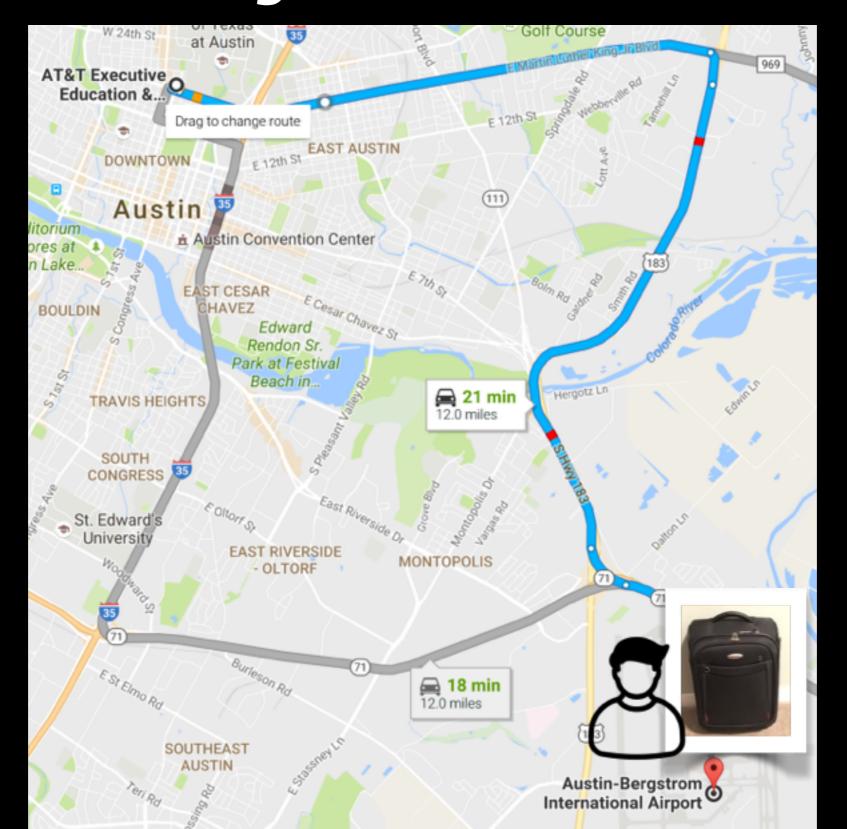












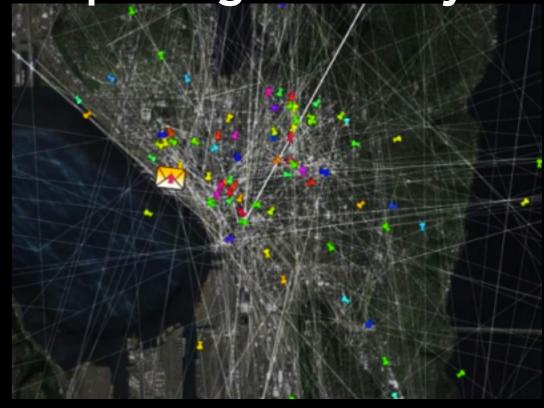
Leveraging people's existing routine for completing physical tasks

Regular routines



[Gonzalez et al., Nature'08]

Nation-wide package delivery



[Sadilek et al., AAAI'13]

Challenge: on-the-go people are not dedicated crowd workers



- 1. may or may not accept tasks
- 2. should minimally disrupt their routine

Directed approach

Directed Convenience Low System High goals



Opportunistic approach

Opportunistic

Convenience

High



System goals

Low

Our hybrid on-the-go approach

On-the-go

Convenience

High



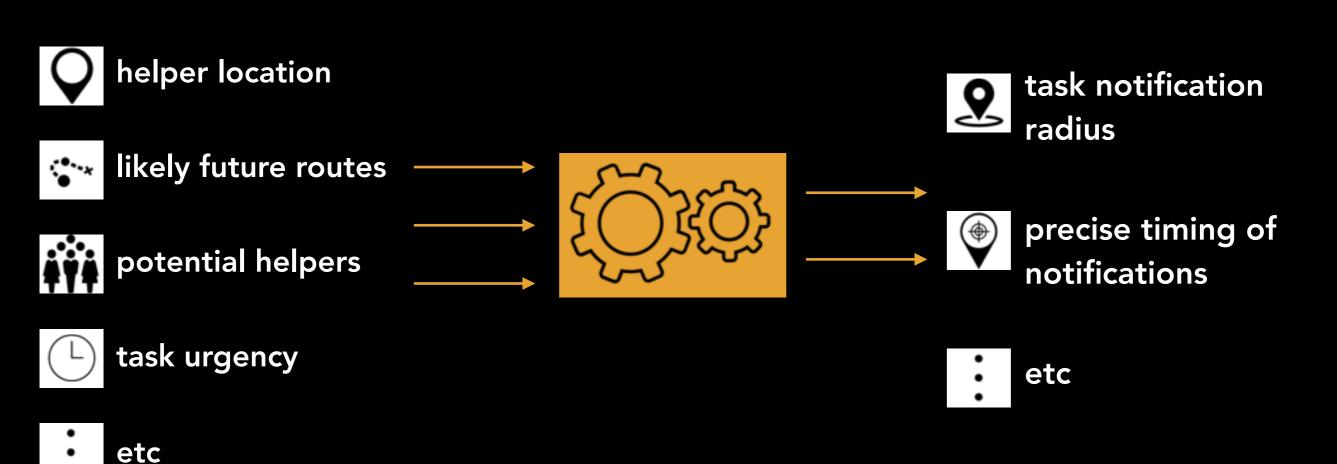
CrowdFound

Can you look for a black luggage near the Courtyard?

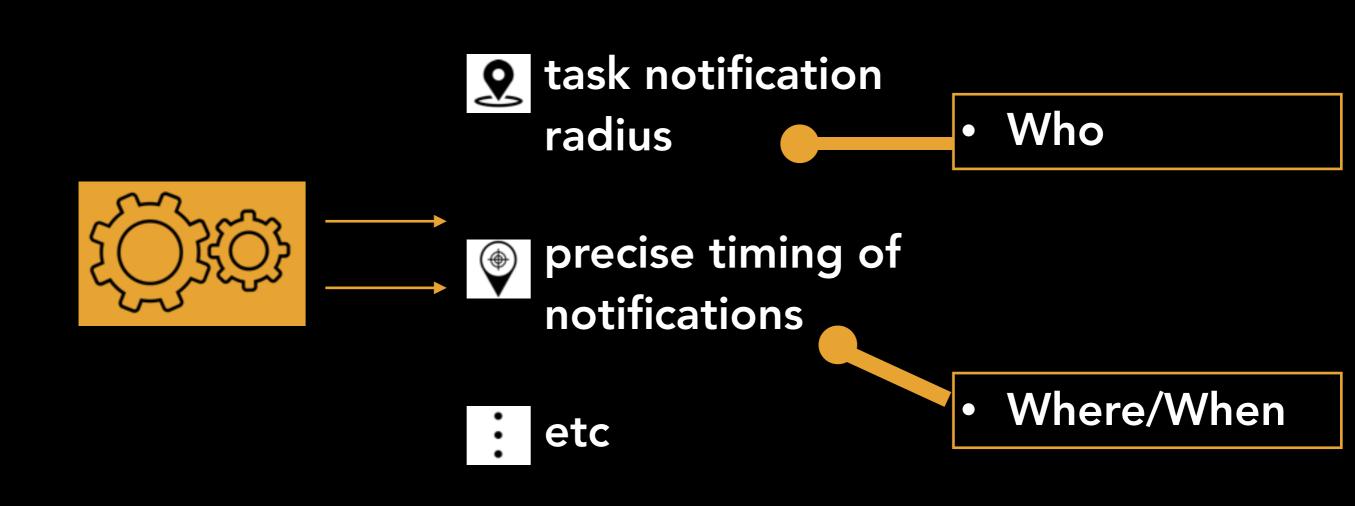
System goals

High?

Task notification policies in onthe-go crowdsourcing

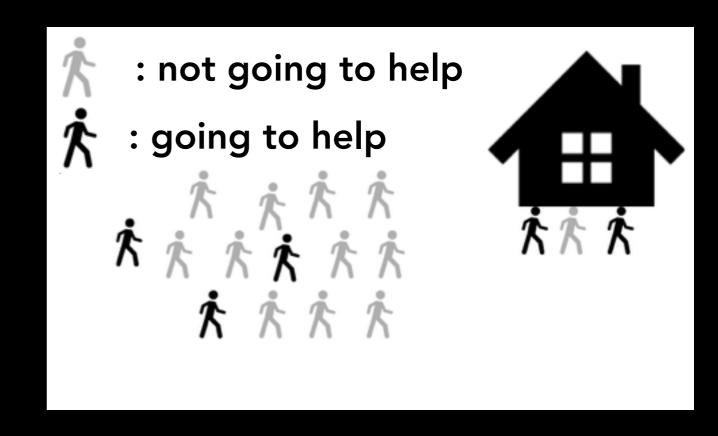


Task notification policies in onthe-go crowdsourcing



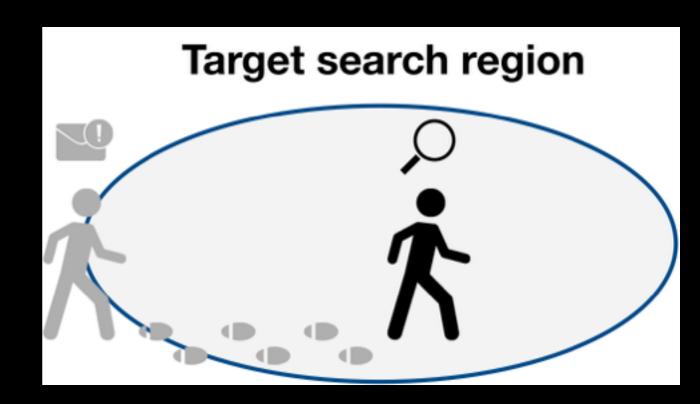
Challenges in designing task notification policies

- #1: How many people do you ping?
- #2: Where/When do you ping them?
- #3: What situations do people want to do tasks, and when do they not?



Challenges in designing task notification policies

- #1: How many people do you ping?
- #2: Where/When do you ping them?
- #3: What situations do people want to do tasks, and when do they not?



Challenges in designing task notification policies

- #1: How many people do you ping?
- #2: Where/When do you ping them?
- #3: What situations do people want to do tasks, and when do they not?



Small changes in notification policies have significant impact on individual behaviors and system goals

#1: How many people do you ping?

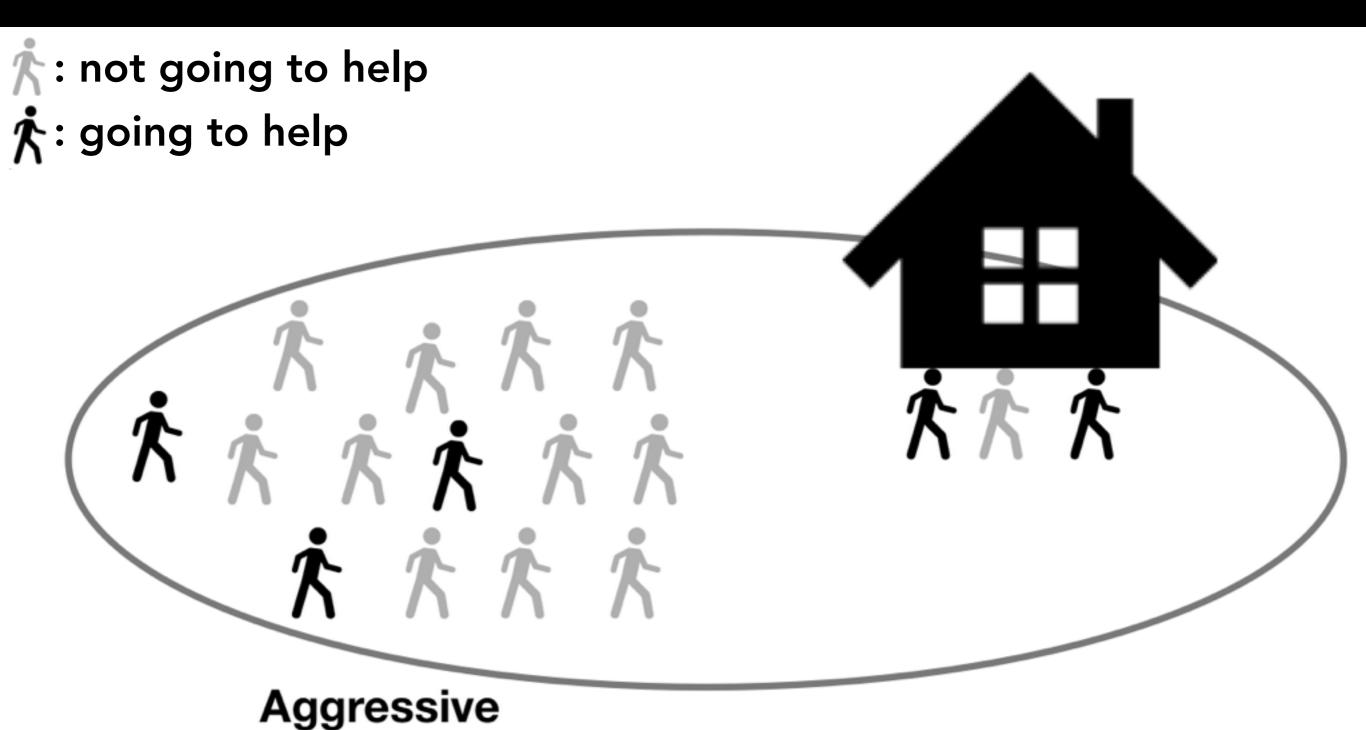
🏌: not going to help

🏌: going to help

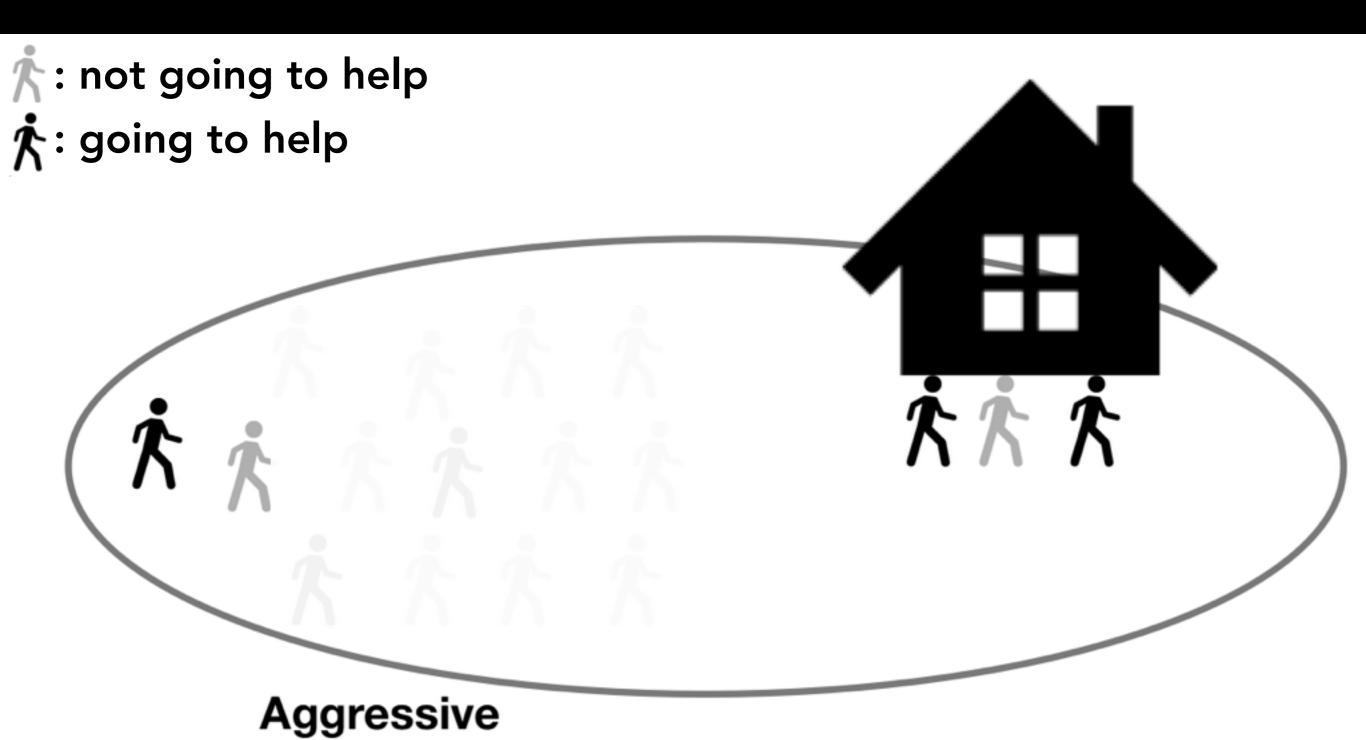




Aggressive approach



Aggressive approach



Conservative approach

: not going to help

🏂: going to help





Conservative

Conservative approach

*: not going to help

🏂: going to help





Conservative

Experiment 1: package delivery



SHIP TO:
FORD Roum 2.32

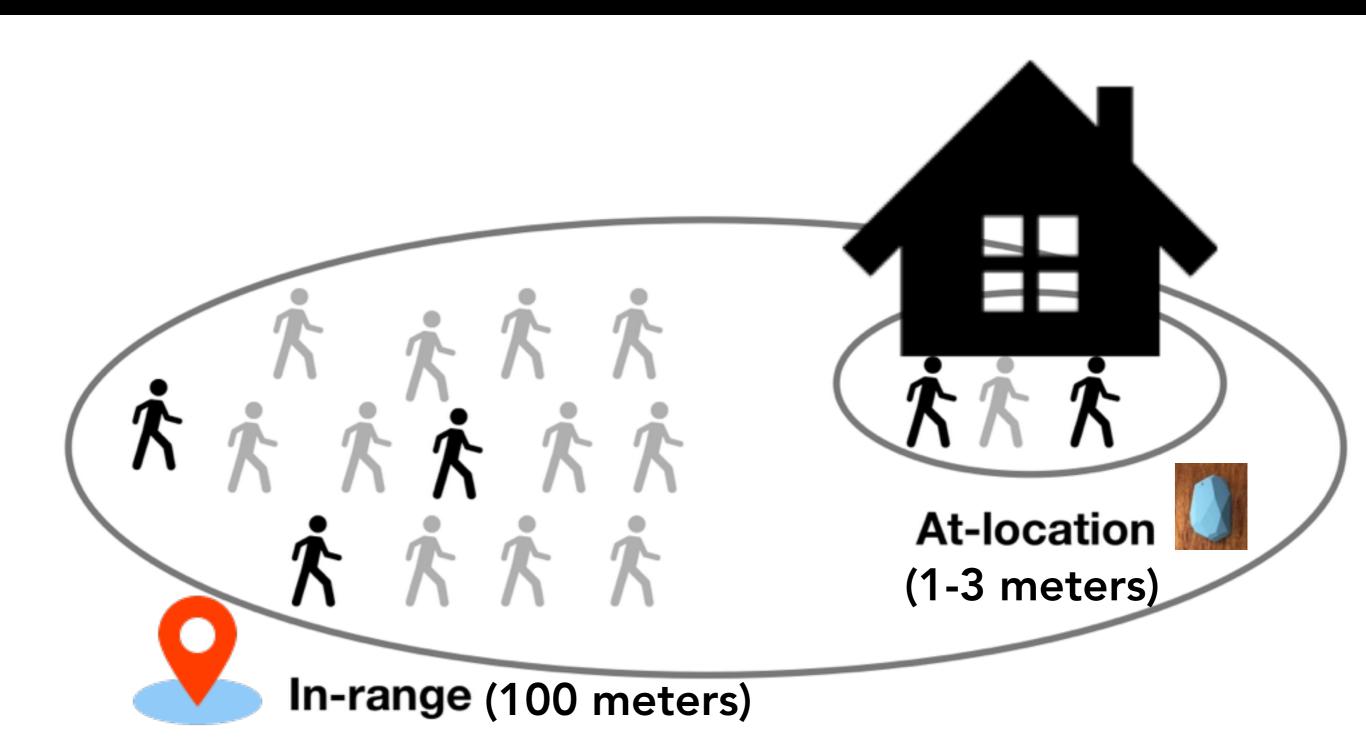
Pick-up location



Drop-off location



Experiment 1: package delivery

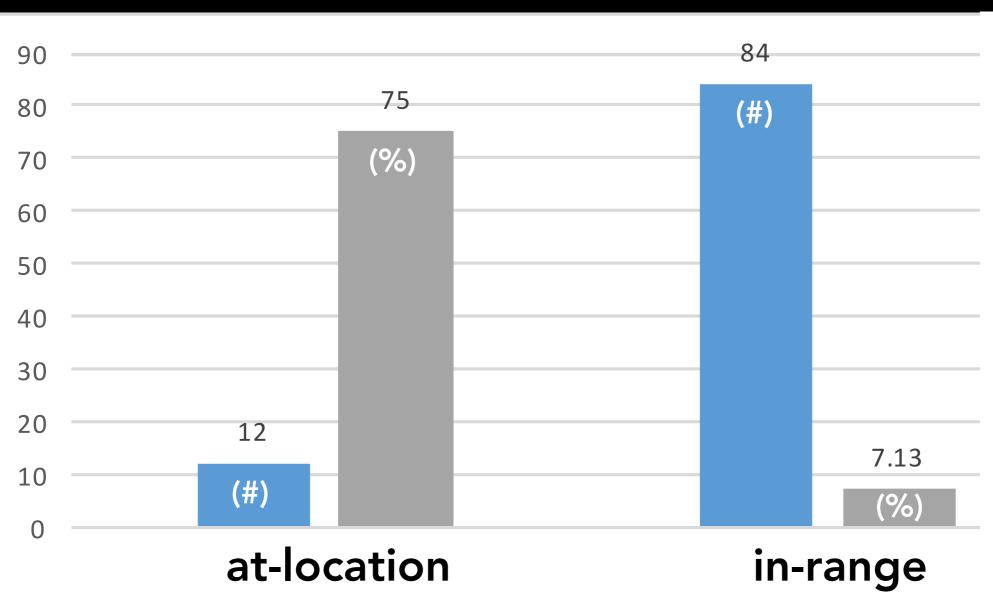


Experiment 1: package delivery



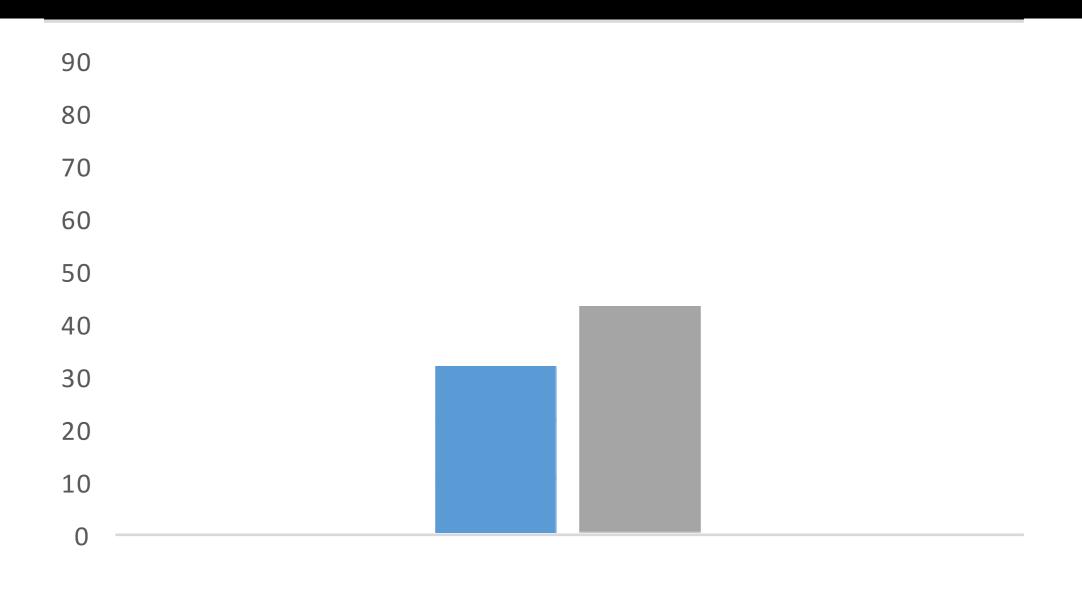
RQ: how small changes in notification radius can affect individual participation and user recruitment

Small changes had significant opposing effects on user recruitment and individual participation



notification sent = task pick-up rate

Goal: finding the goldilocks zone



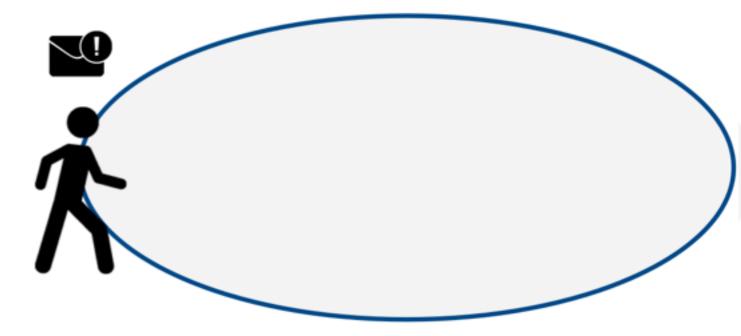
notification sent = task pick-up rate

Future direction: managing on-the-go contributions to meet system goals

- models to monitor and predict cost of disruption, likelihood of helping, potential helper pool, task urgency, etc
- decision-theoretic supply management framework that help us reason about and manage supply and demand

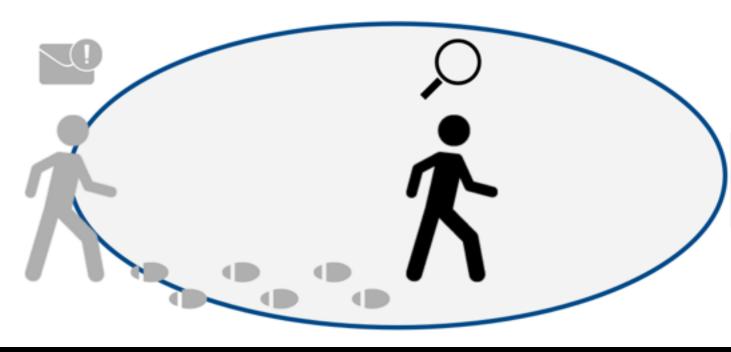
#2: Where/When do you ping?

Target search region

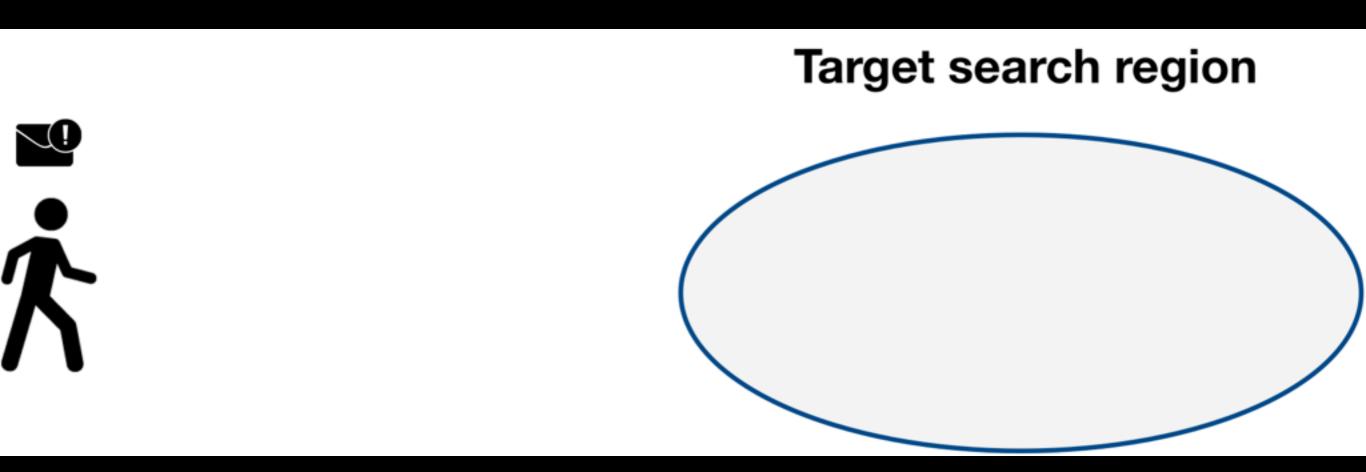


If we send notifications late...

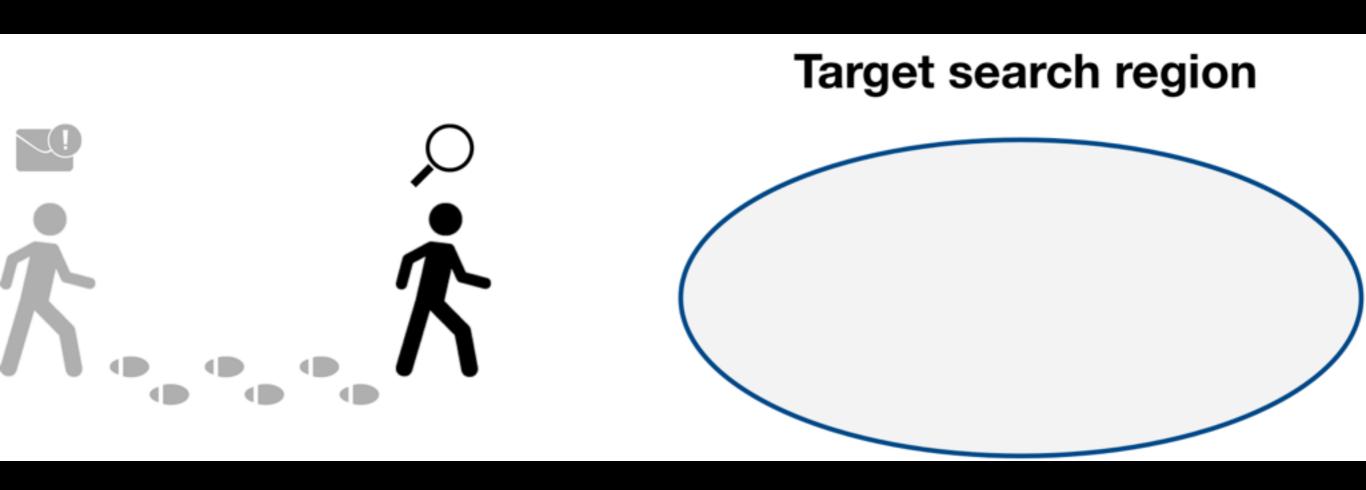
Target search region



If we send notification early...



If we send notification early...



Experiment 2: finding lost items



Key ring



Card holder



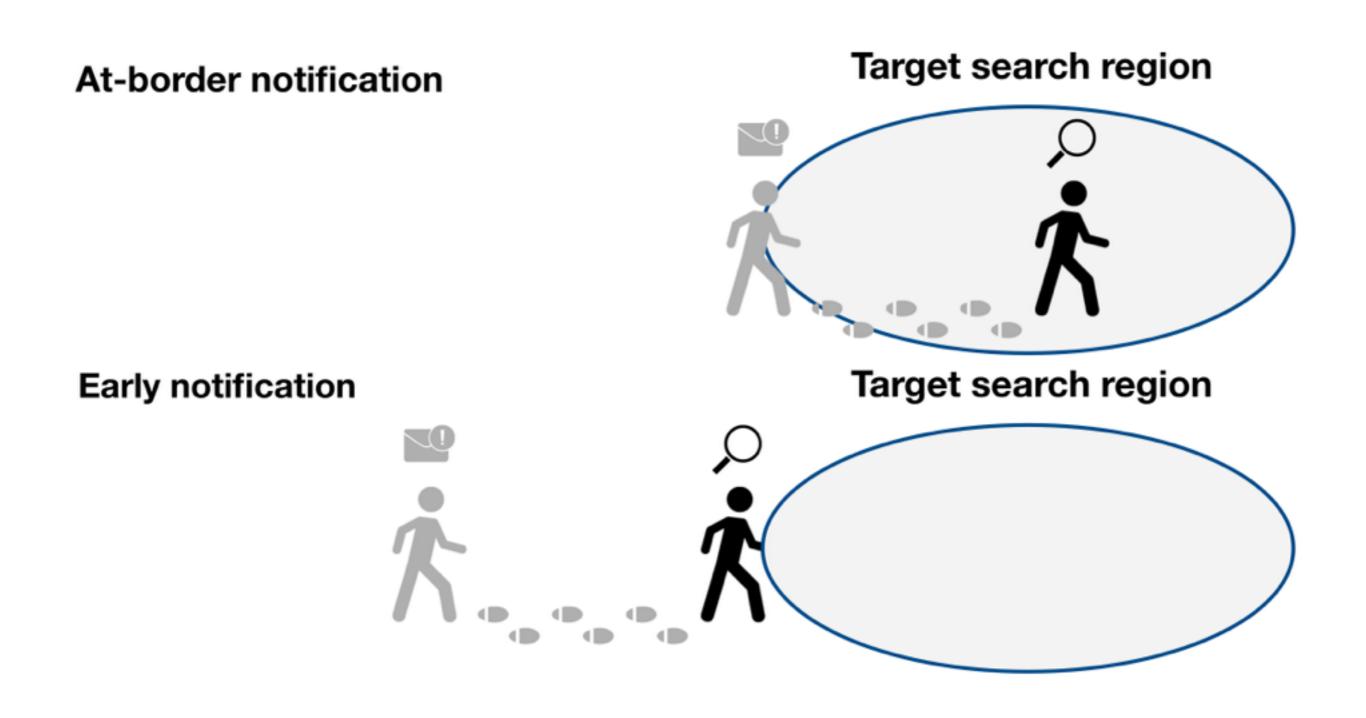
Glove



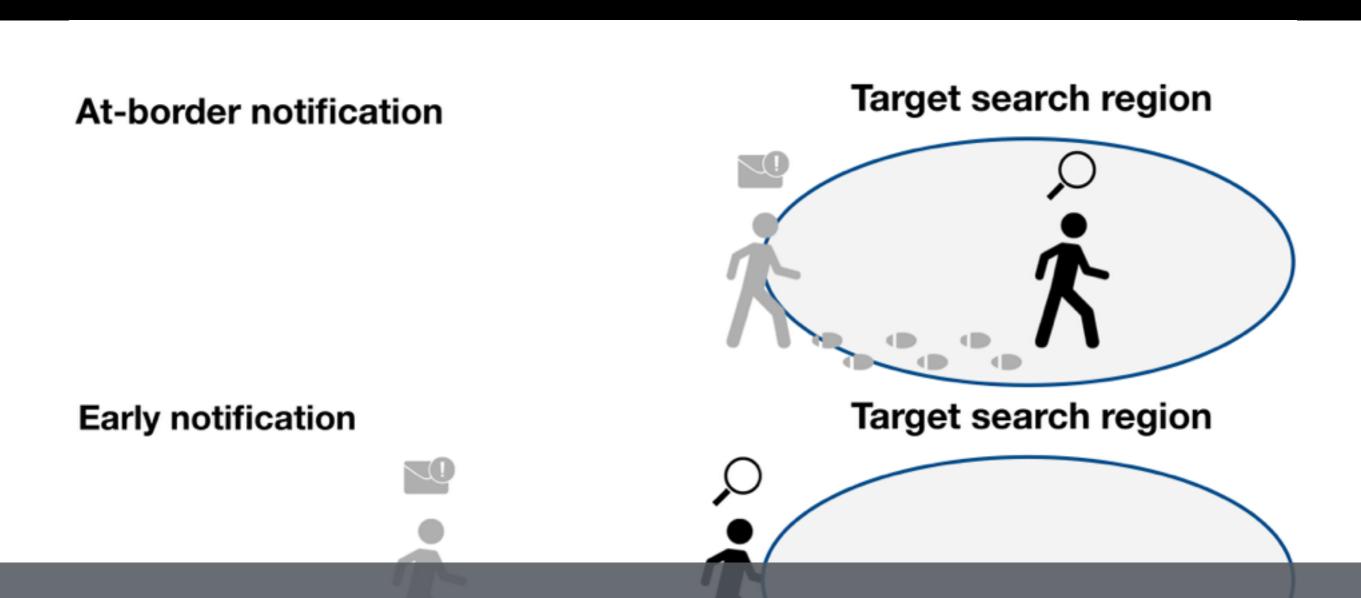
Water bottle



Experiment 2: finding lost items

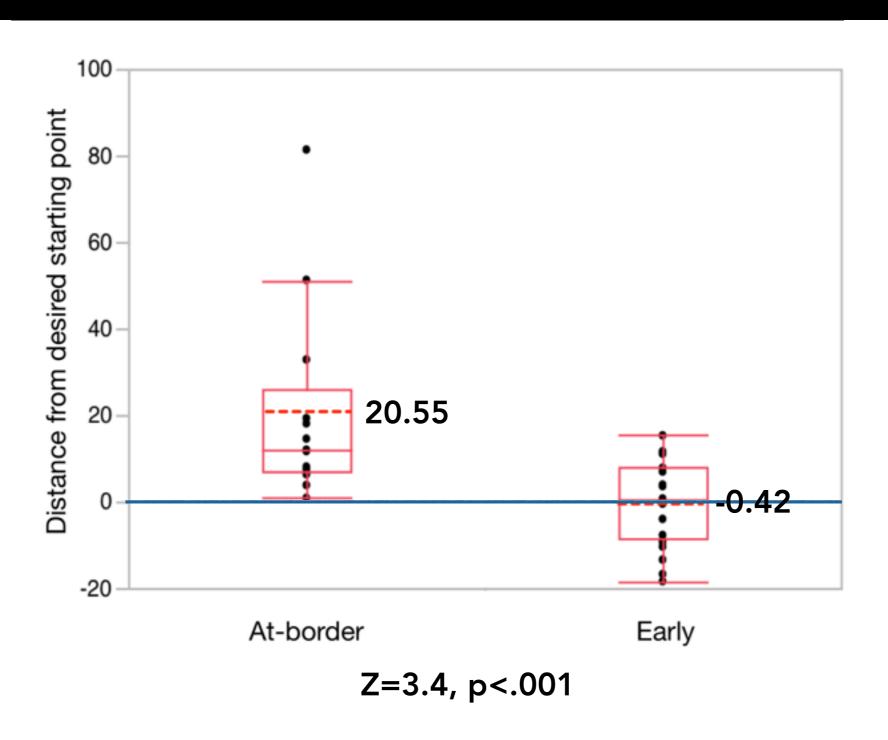


Experiment 2: finding lost items

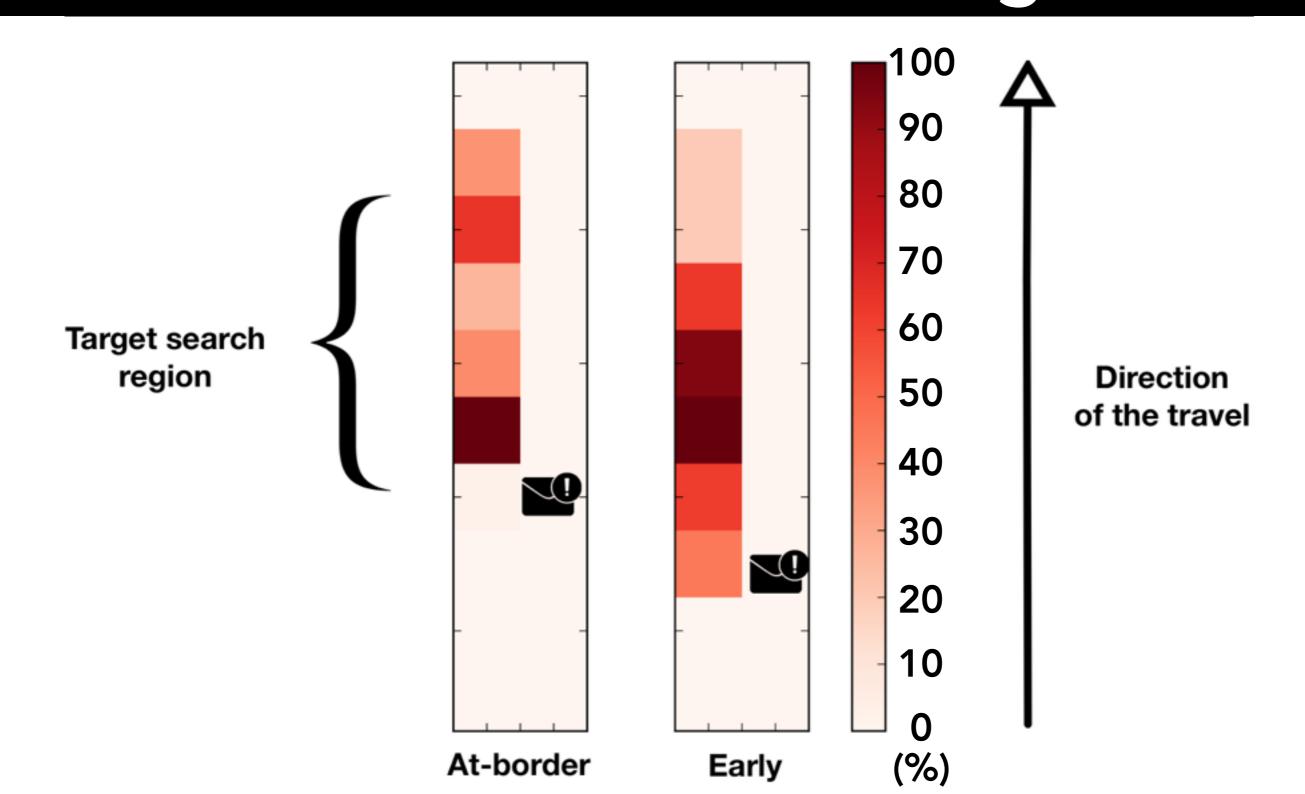


RQ: how small changes in the timing of the notification can affect individual actions and overall system goals?

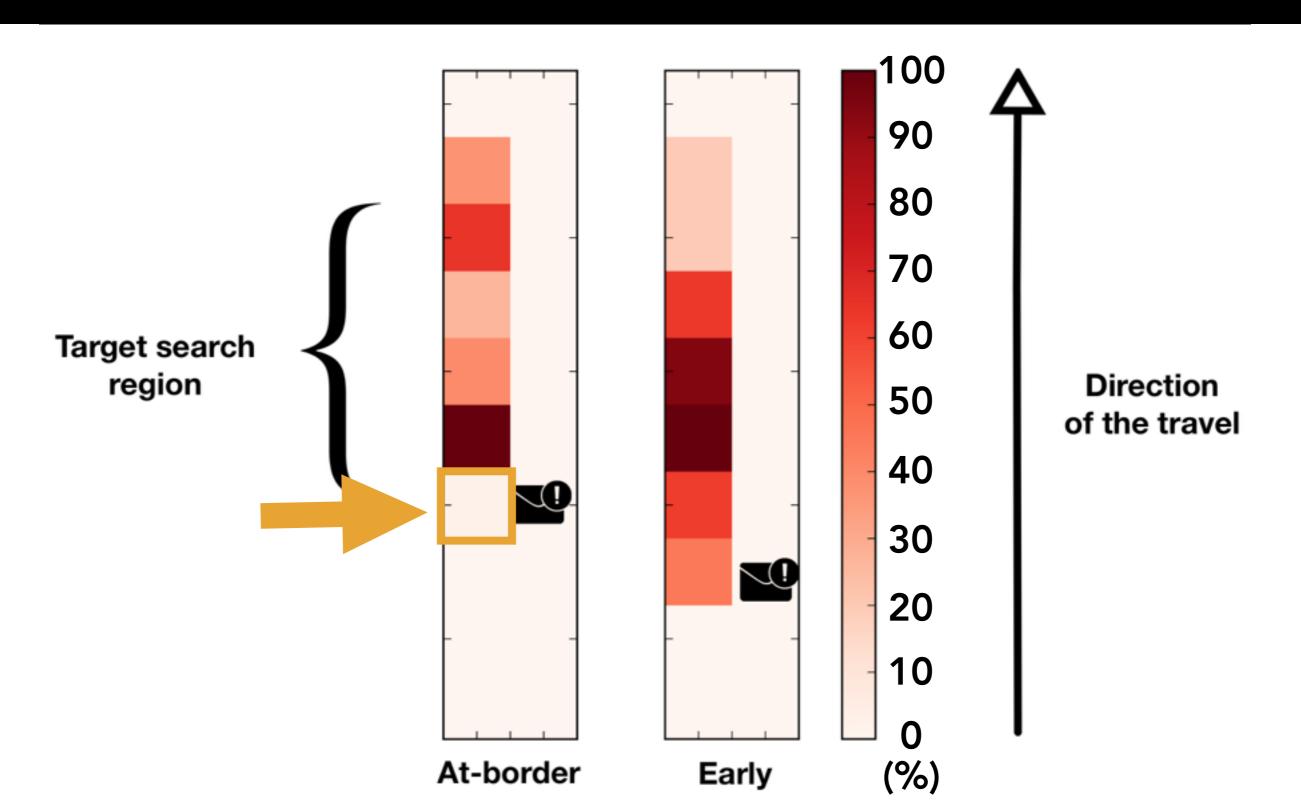
Small changes in notification timing affected where they started searching



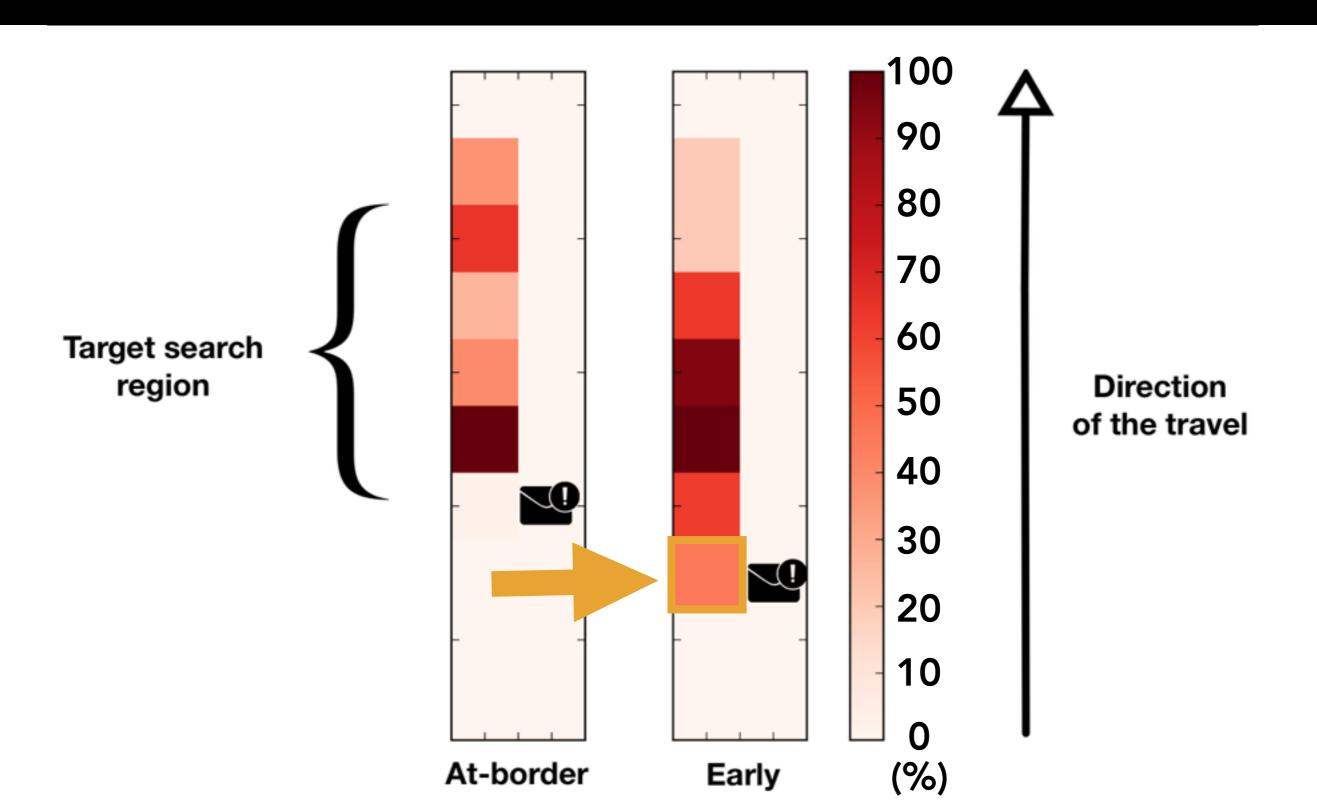
Individual actions influenced overall search coverage



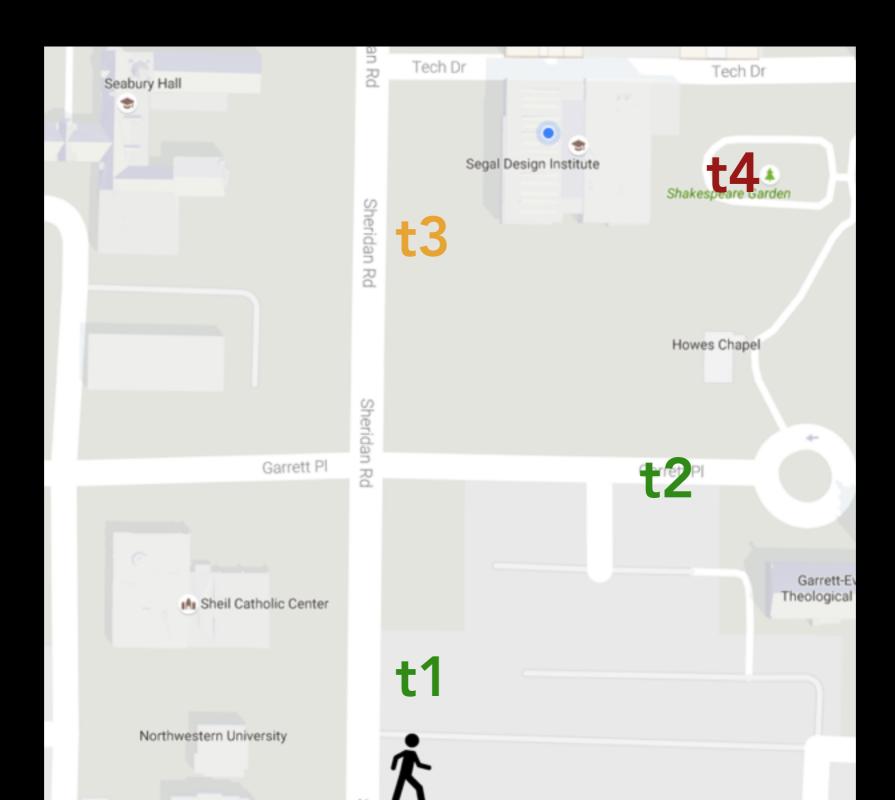
Missing areas in at-border notification



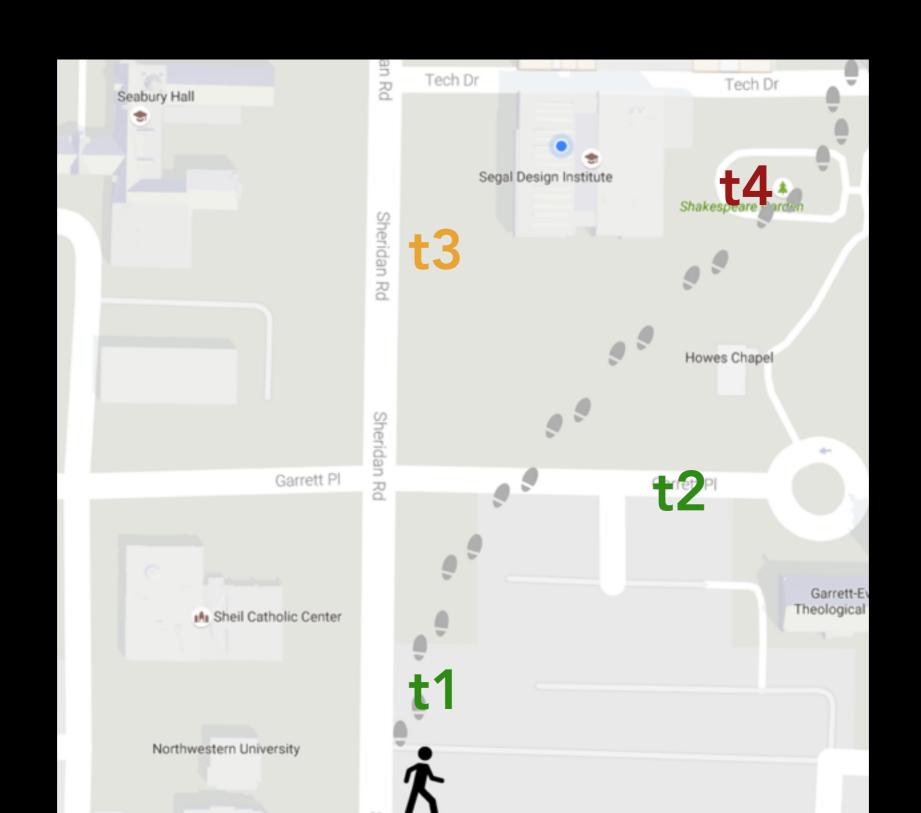
Wasted efforts in early notification



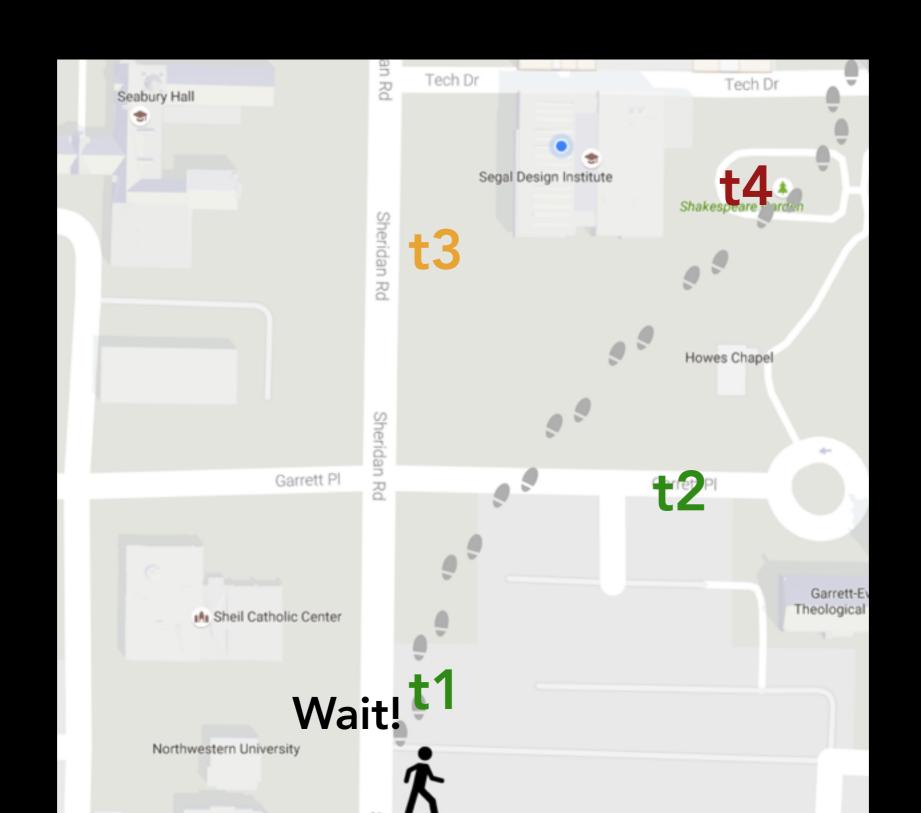
Goal: effectively use individual efforts



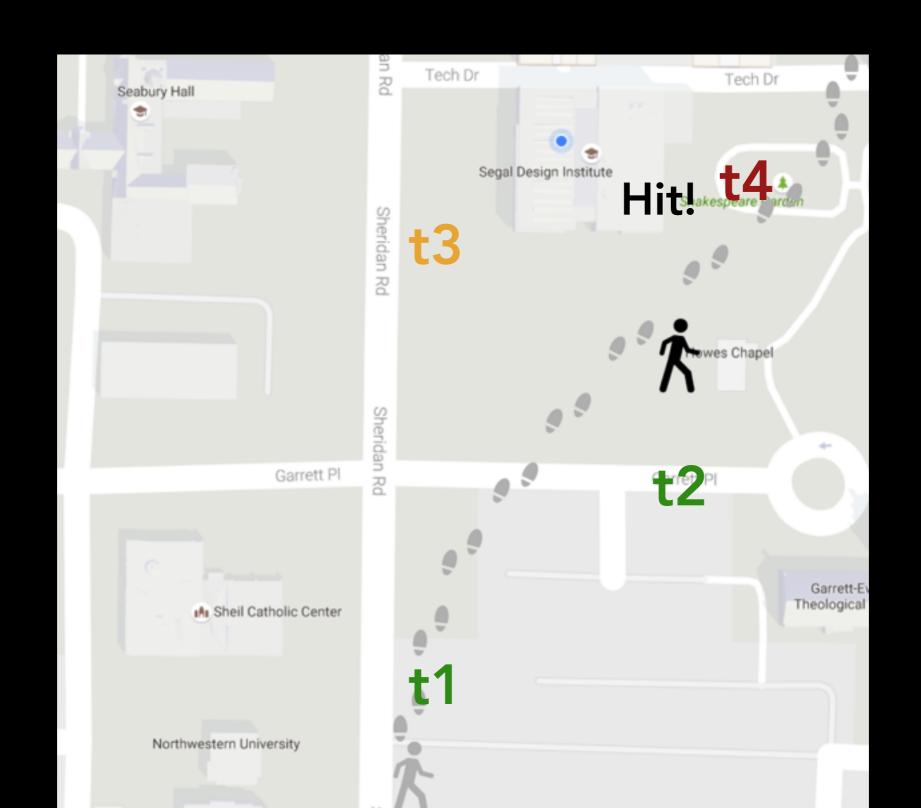
Future direction: timing the notifications to maximize value of actions



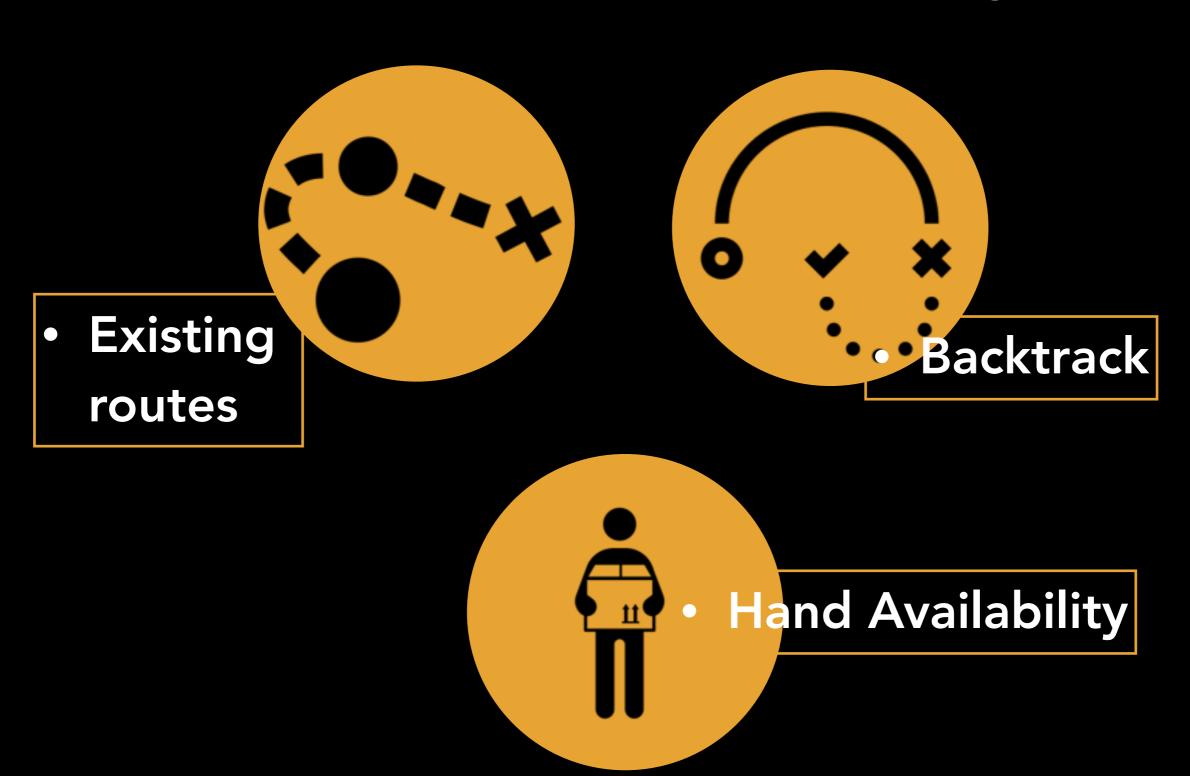
Future direction: timing the notifications to maximize value of actions



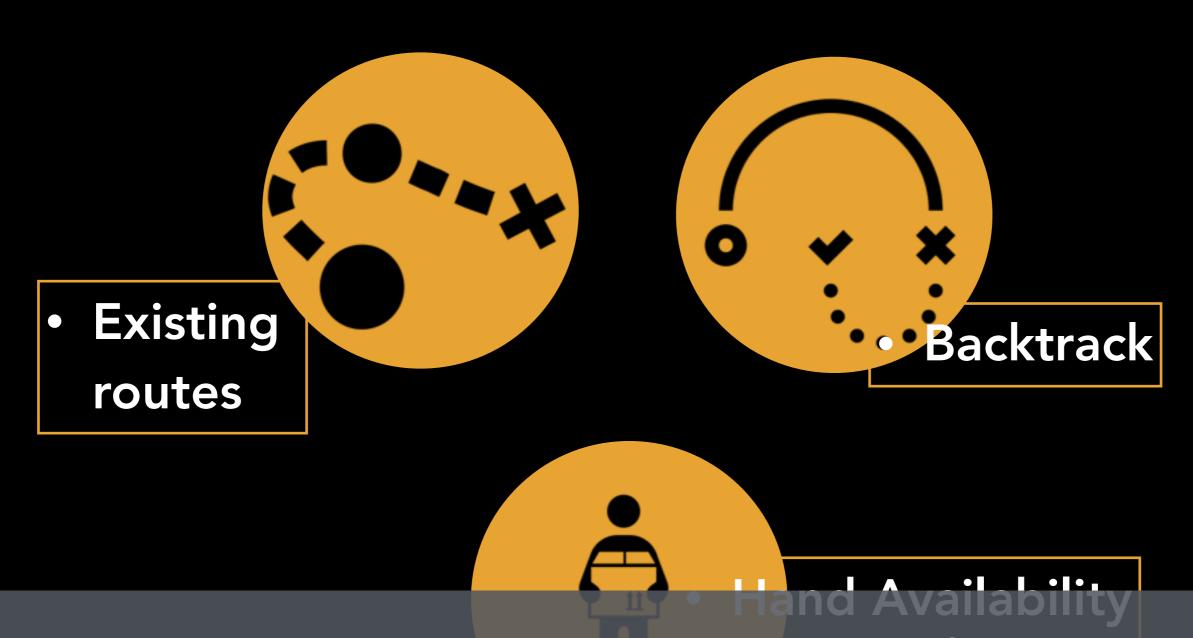
Future direction: timing the notifications to maximize value of actions



#3: What situations do people want to do tasks, and when do they not?



#3: What situations do people want to do tasks, and when do they not?



Future direction: models to monitor and identify and situational factors, and use them to reason about who and when to ping

Design Opportunities

for

On-the-go Crowdsourcing

Open up new ways to help each ther in communities and neighborhood





Changing the ways commercial services work

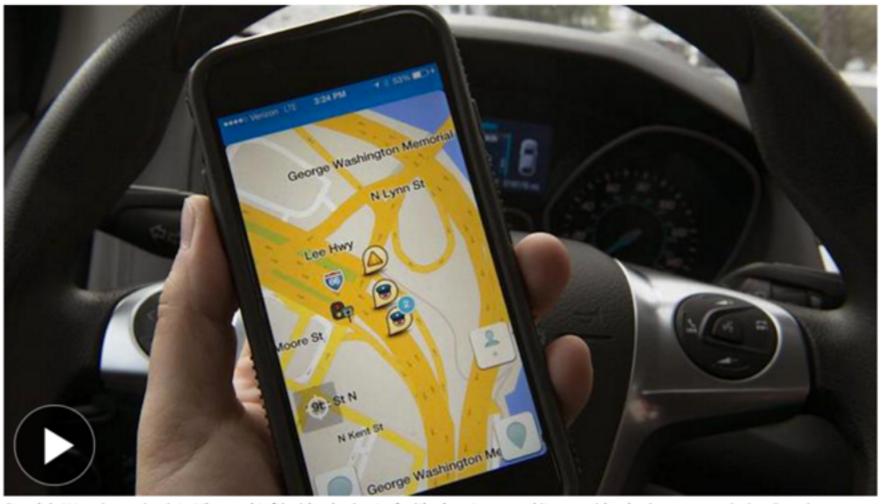
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Home World U.S. Politics Economy Business Tech Markets Opinion Arts Life Real Estate

TECH

Google Takes on Uber With New Ride-Share Service

Alphabet's carpooling program in San Francisco offers rides at cheaper rates



Google's Waze is moving into Uber and Lyft's ride-sharing turf with plans to expand its own ride-sharing program in San Francisco. Photo: Getty Images

Recommer

Uber S Rides

Drivir

Stabbi Minne by Isla

Court

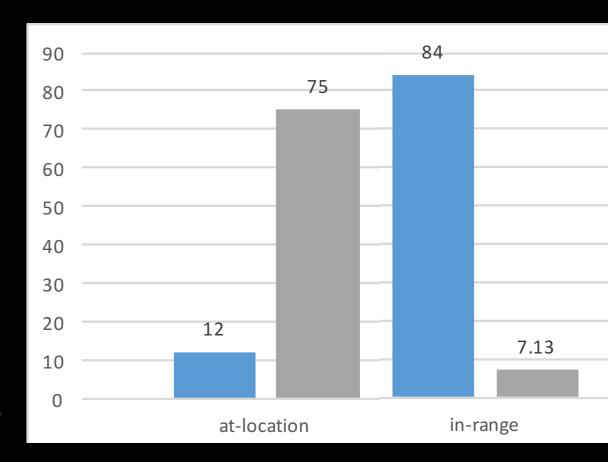
The The at the Award

Apple Sierra

Most Popu

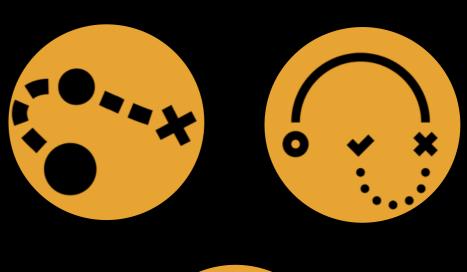
Conclusion

- Small changes can have significant effects on individual behaviors and system outcomes
- Situational factors influencing on-the-go helping behavior
- Opens up new opportunities for tasks and services; benefiting each other; mutually enriching



Conclusion

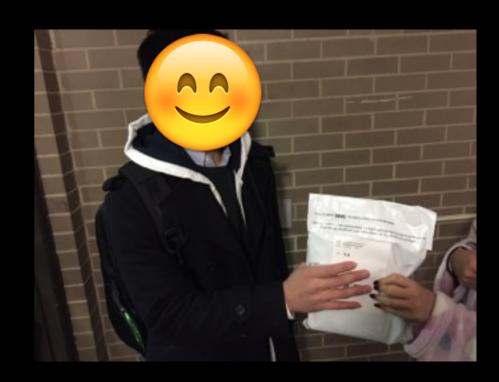
- Small changes can have significant effects on individual behaviors and system outcomes
- Situational factors influencing on-the-go helping behavior
- Opens up new opportunities for tasks and services; benefiting each other; mutually enriching





Conclusion

- Small changes can have significant effects on individual behaviors and system outcomes
- Situational factors influencing on-the-go helping behavior
- Opens up new opportunities for tasks and services; benefiting each other + mutually enriching



Don't forget your luggage

Yongsung Kim, Emily Harburg, Shana Azria, Aaron Shaw, Elizabeth Gerber, Darren Gergle, Haoqi Zhang







