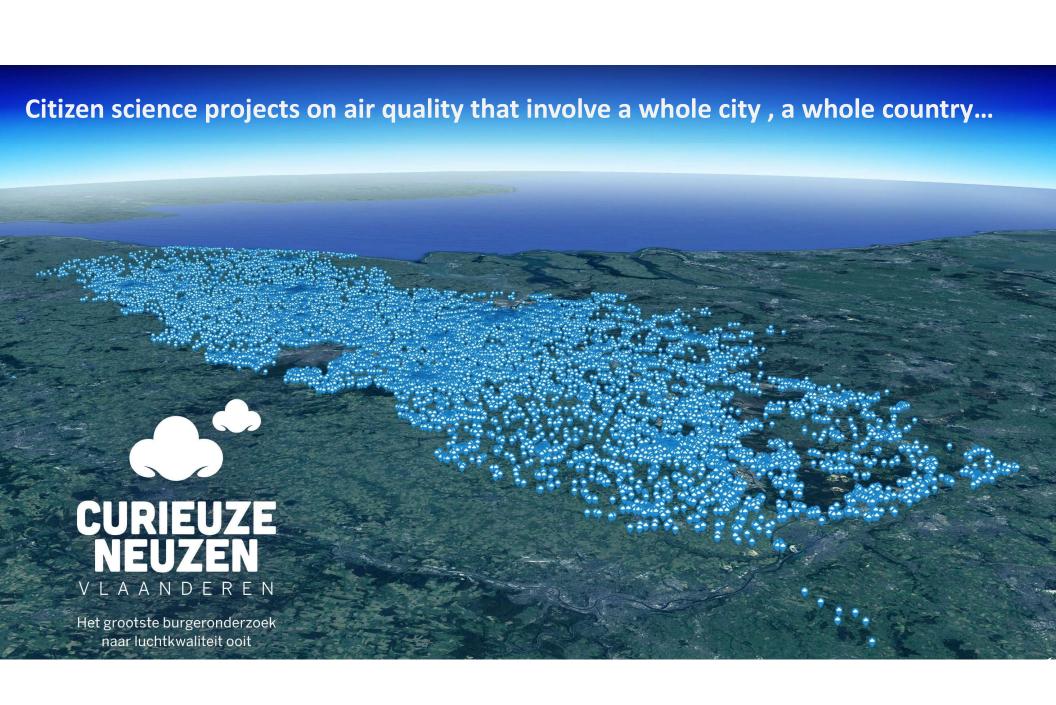


# People have the (statistical) power Scientific and societal impact of large-scale citizen science

Prof. Filip Meysman





# Participants pick up a sensor package at local newspaper shop





Newspaper shop 't Park (Kapellen)

# Simple, robust and accurate measurement method



Method needs to be generate reliable data for scientific publications:

Palmes diffusion tubes for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)





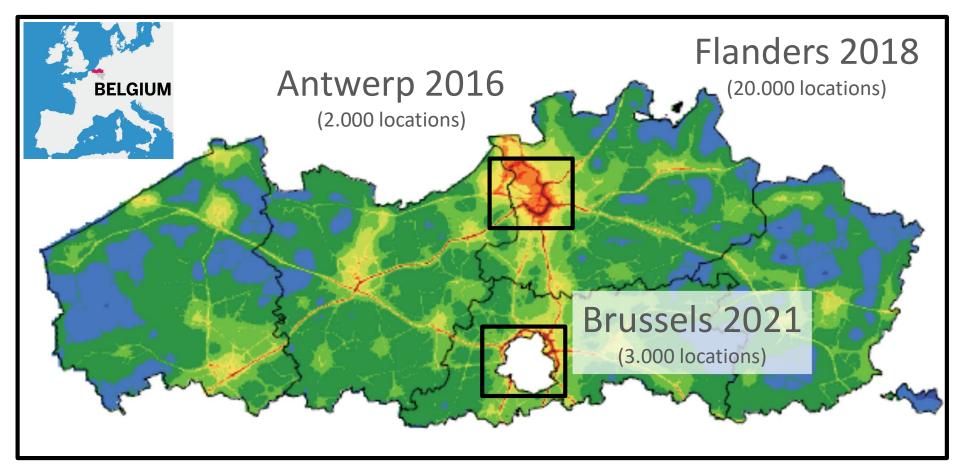








### Large scale citizen science projects on air quality (NO2)



NO<sub>2</sub> map Flanders region (VMM – Environmental Protection Agency Flanders)

### Justice and air quality: legislation

#### What should be the situation?

#### The answer is clear!

EU Air quality directive:

Nobody can live at a location that exceeds the legal limit (e.g. NO2 < 40  $\mu g$  m-3)

#### What is the situation?

#### The answer is not clear!

How many people in a city, region, country are really living at locations that exceed the legal limit?

### Justice and air quality: legislation

#### **Scientific problem:**

the monitoring strategy in the EU air quality directive is insufficient (based on 90's technology)

### What is the situation?

#### The answer is not clear!

How many people in a city, region, country are really living at locations that exceed the legal limit?

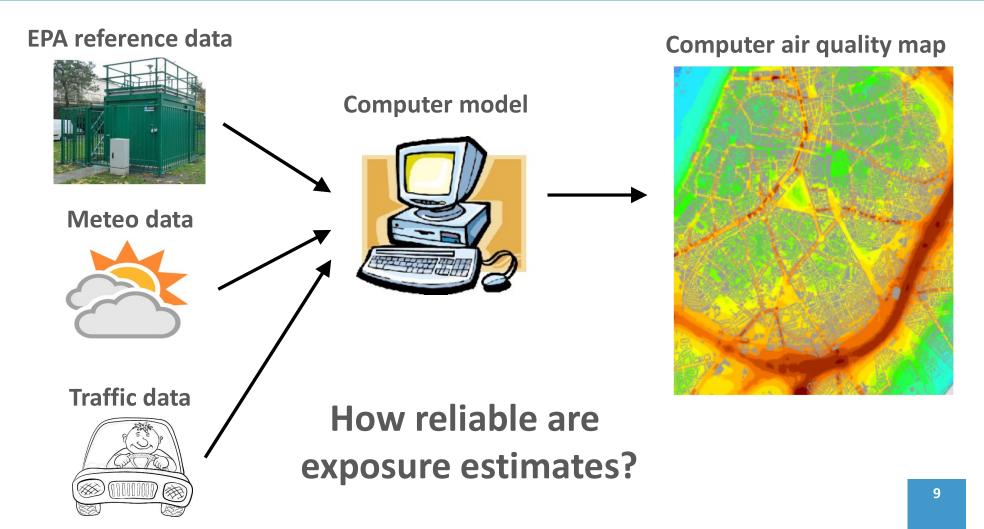
#### What should be the situation?

#### The answer is clear!

EU Air quality directive:

Nobody can live at a location that exceeds the legal limit (e.g.  $NO2 < 40 \mu g m-3$ )

## Thorough ground-truthing of air quality monitoring approaches



#### Justice and air quality: access to information

### What information is supplied?

Information collection on air quality is the monopoly of the government and supplied at the level of the highly-educated, environmentally-aware (e.g. annual EPA reports)

#### What information is received?

Part of population has no access to information (How does it matter for the health of my kids?) and aspect of injustice (e.g. air quality and real estate prices).

#### Justice and air quality: access to information

#### **Societal problem:**

Environmental issues (air quality, climate) are considered a problem of the elite

## What information is supplied?

Information collection on air quality is the monopoly of the government and supplied at the level of the highly-educated, environmentally-aware (e.g. annual EPA reports)

#### What information is received?

Part of population has no access to information (How does it matter for the health of my kids?) and aspect of injustice (e.g. air quality and real estate prices).

# We need to move beyond the usual suspects!

# **Traditional audience**



# **Our participants**



# Science (hard side)

We want to have an impact on science

Collect data to tackle a really challenging research question (get a Nature paper!)

# Science (hard side)

We want to have an impact on science

Citizen (soft side)

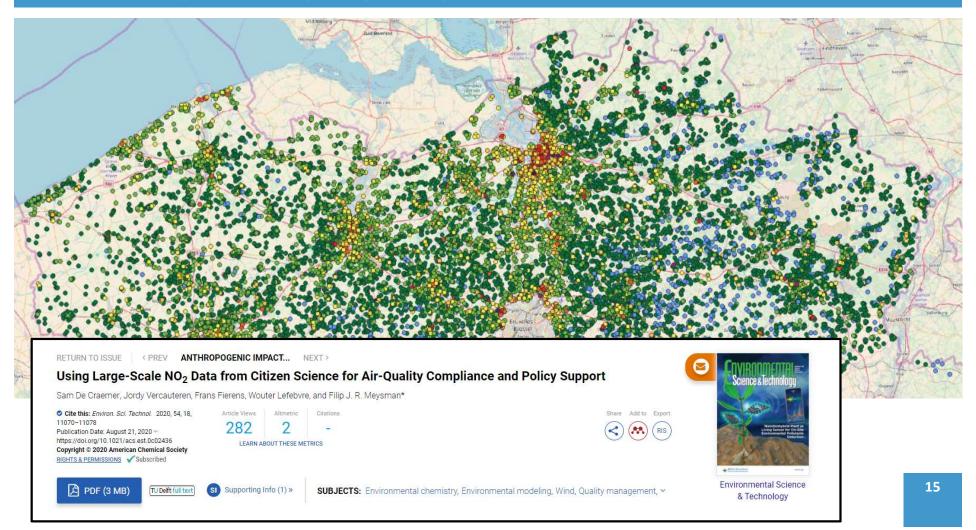
We want to have an impact on society

Collect data to tackle a really challenging research question (get a Nature paper!)

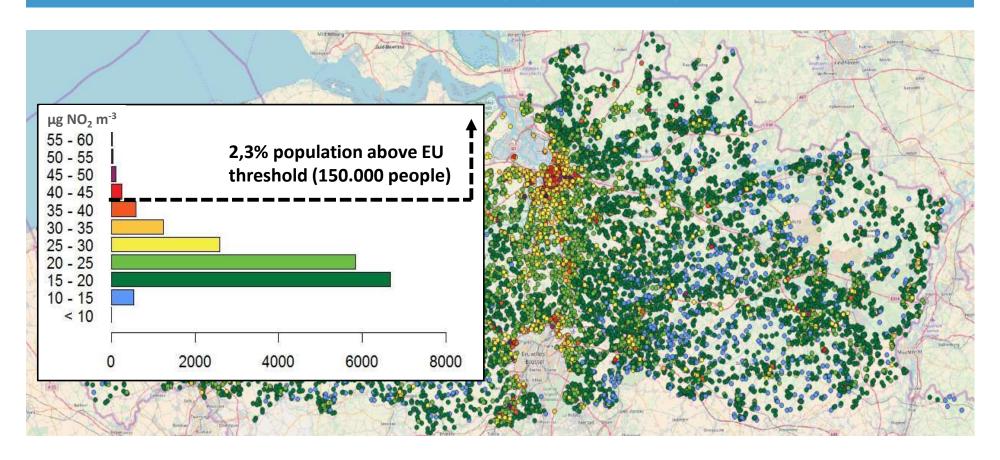
Increase environmental awareness at large

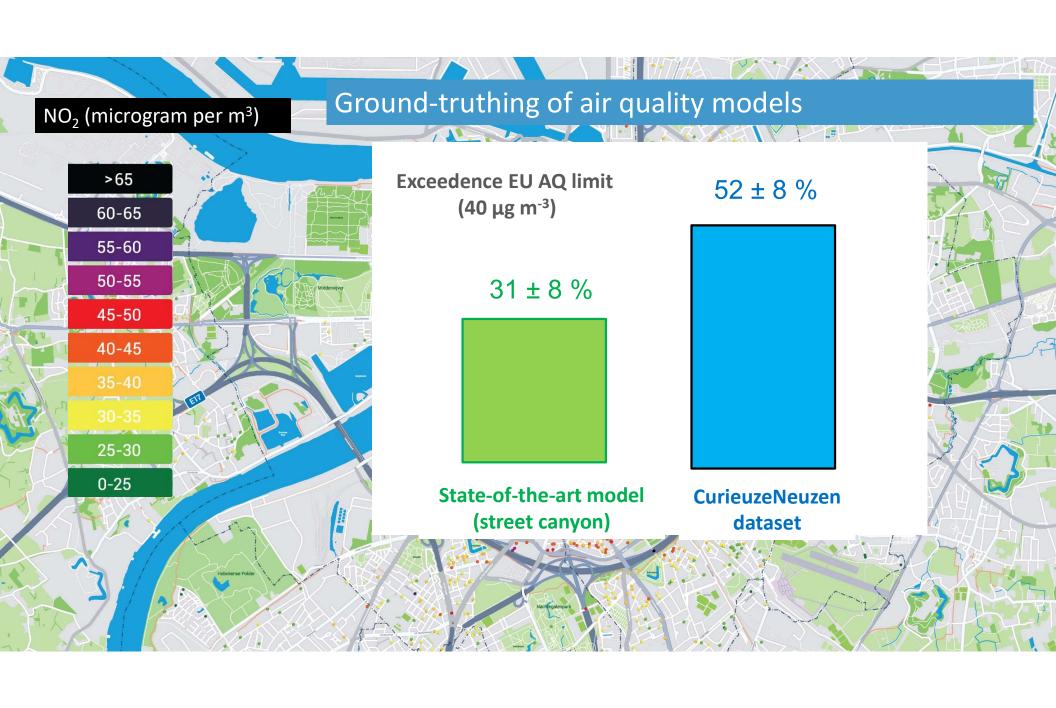
(change the outcome of the next elections!)

# Scientific impact: unique spatially distributed datasets



# First time: reliable direct estimate of population exposure





Citizen (soft side)

We want to have an impact on society

## Professional marketing and communication campaign



- TV, radio adds
- Print adds
- Out of home (buses...)
- Social media



### Wide approach: the whole country needs to participate

# Flanders = 6,4 million inhabitants

Direct participant

Narrow contact



20.000 families, schools... (5% of the population)



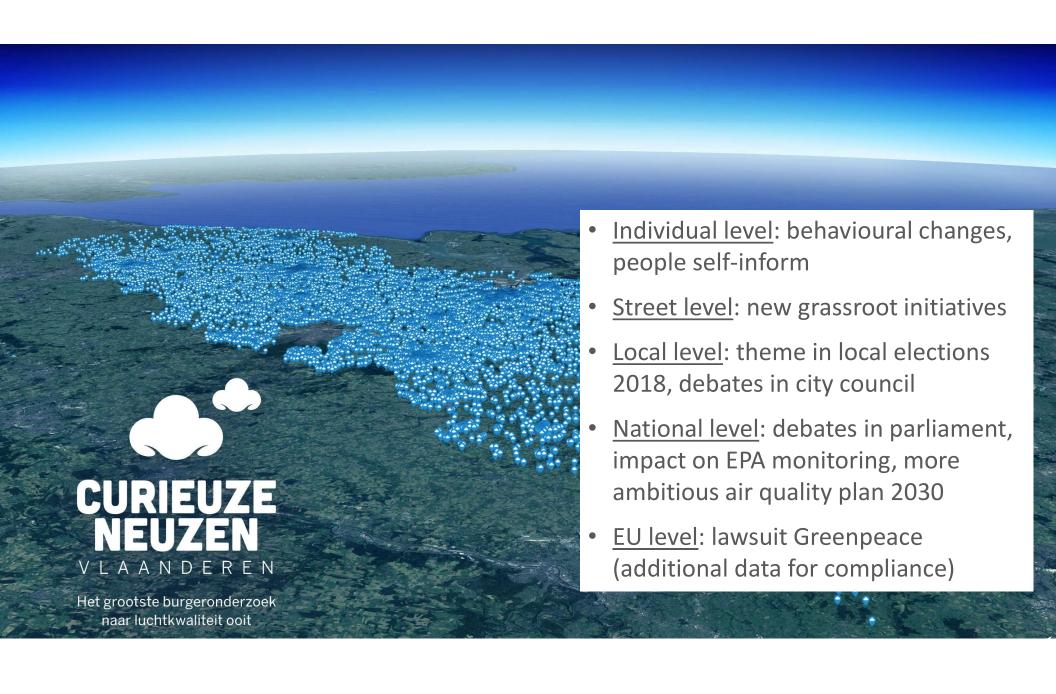
Individually spread the word (15% of the population)

#### Generally informed



Antwerpse vrijwilligers meten luchtkwaliteit in hun omgeving

Collectively spread the word (50% of the population)



#### Summary

- There is (statistical) power in the people. Large-scale citizen science can be a
  powerful tool to collect high quality scientific data at large scale about air quality.
- EU air quality legislation need reconsideration. Monitoring strategies in need to account for spatially distributed measurements, model ground truthing.
- Large-scale citizen science is a powerful tool to raise awareness about environmental problems to broad sections of society. All people care about air quality.
- **Providing information is not enough**. Communication strategies about air quality need to make sure that the information also comes across.



# Questions?

General project website: <a href="https://www.curieuzeneuzen.be/">https://www.curieuzeneuzen.be/</a>

2016 Antwerp Air Quality project: <a href="https://2016.curieuzeneuzen.be/en/">https://2016.curieuzeneuzen.be/en/</a>

2018 Flanders Air Quality project: <a href="https://2018.curieuzeneuzen.be/en/">https://2018.curieuzeneuzen.be/en/</a>

2021 Flanders Climate project: <a href="https://curieuzeneuzen.be/en/home-en/">https://curieuzeneuzen.be/en/home-en/</a>