

Item number	Title/reference ( <i>academic style</i> ) name initials (year) title, publisher, volume, pages	Name of reviewer
18	Tauginienė, L., Butkevičienė, E., Vohland, K., Heinisch, B., Daskolia, M., Suškevičs, M., Portela, M., Balázs, B. and Pruse, B., 2020. Citizen science in the social sciences and humanities: the power of interdisciplinarity. <i>Palgrave Communications</i> , 6(1), pp.1-11.	Žemartas Budrys, Xwhy
<p><b>Review of findings / main outcomes</b></p> <p>This paper focuses on CS application within social sciences and humanities (SSH). This is a needed task, since a survey of CS projects in Europe revealed that more than 80% of current CS practice is confined to life and natural sciences and only 11% to the social sciences and humanities (Hecker et al., 2018b). This situation might have many causes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CS being conceived as contributory task rather than participatory action</li> <li>- stable and long-lasting bonds between CS and the natural sciences</li> <li>- ethical concerns when dealing with 'sensitive' SSH topics</li> <li>- Neoliberal impact on universities, where SSH became largely depoliticised and marginalised</li> </ul> <p>SSH becomes important when one wants to address societal needs. It also becomes more prevalent than method grows out from contributory task to participatory action, when citizens are not longer described as simple volunteers to collect distributed data. CS in SSH is applied more often when projects are interdisciplinary.</p> <p>Authors mention that there are many benefits of citizen-generated data when social sciences topics are analysed.</p> <p>It finds that social sciences are gaining more acknowledgment within interdisciplinary citizen science projects by addressing 'wicked' problems of human behaviour and agency, while humanities still struggle within citizen science.</p> <p>Authors acknowledge that social sciences and humanities still face considerable barriers to infiltrate citizen science. Nonetheless, the benefits are huge such as addressing socio-technical problems such as "climate change or the loss of biodiversity, where value systems, economy, and governance system are in fact underlying factors". Moreover, SSH can help in understanding the motivation and learning processes of participants, helping to assess benefits and negative impacts.</p>		
<p><b>Quotes / very useful statements</b></p> <p>"the conceptual frameworks drawn from the social sciences helped to provide more weight to local people's knowledge, the expertise of the embodied experience, the situatedness and coproduction of transdisciplinary knowledge (SSP14) and contributed to creating an argument of trust around non-expert knowledge (SSP12, SSP22)."</p>		

**Key references** *(academic style) name initials (year) title, publisher, volume, pages*

Hecker S, Garbe L, Bonn A (2018b) The European citizen science landscape—a snapshot.  
In: Hecker S, Haklay M, Bowser A, Makuch Z, Vogel J, Bonn A (eds) Citizen science.  
*Innovation in open science, society and policy*. UCL, London, pp. 190–200