## The Platform Review Alliance Board Model

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#### User-driven software quality labelling

An institutional interaction pattern exemplified by the UsersAward project Åke Walldius & Yngve Sundblad Royal Institute of Technology

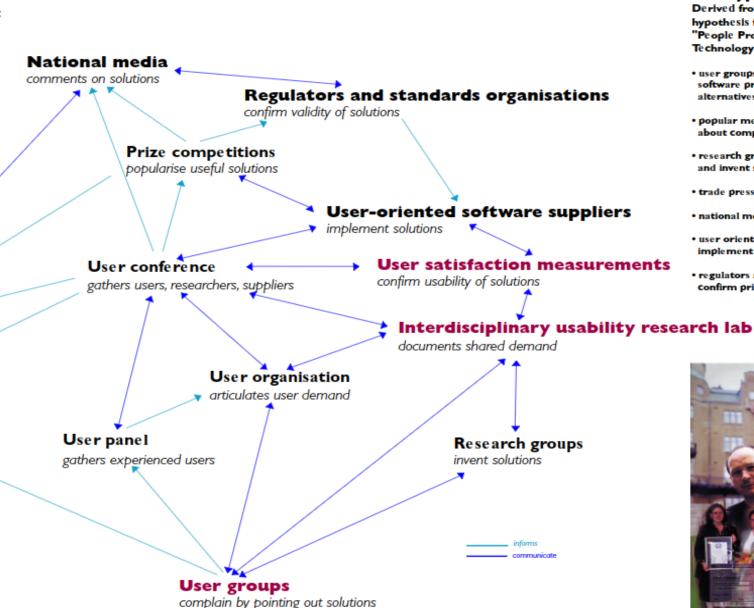


scrutinises solutions

informs about solutions

Trade press





#### The hypothetical forces Derived from Donald Norman's famous hypothesis for future IT development: "People Propose, Science Studies, Technology Conforms".

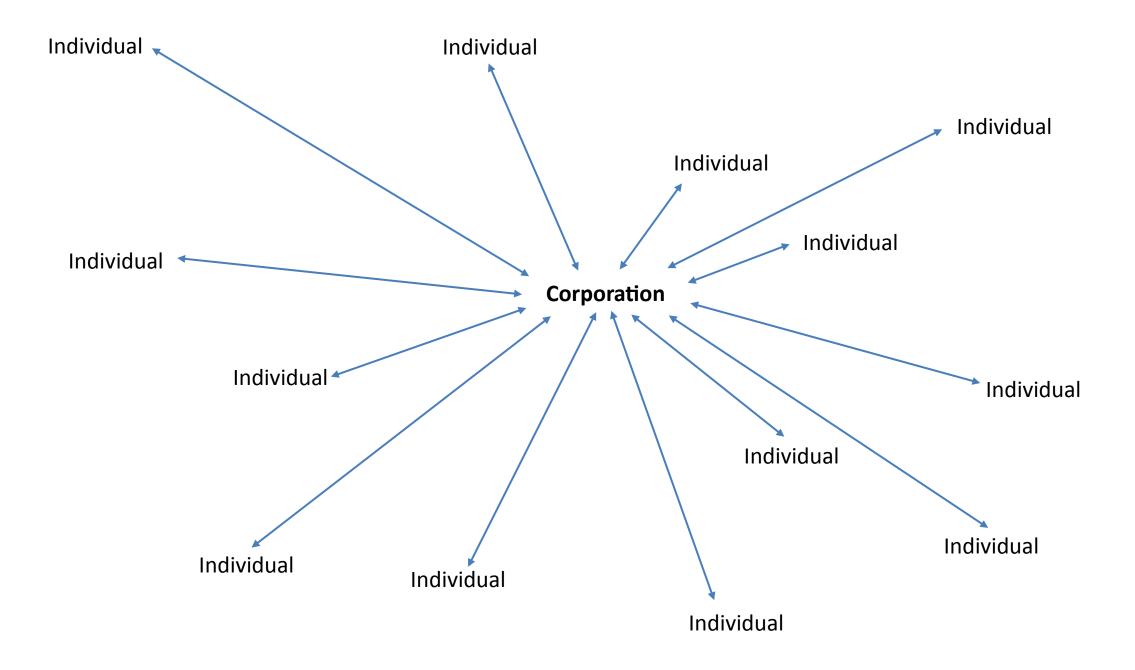
- user groups complain about recurrent software problems and point out alternatives
- popular media inform the general public about complaints and alternative solutions
- research groups study the complaints and invent solutions
- trade press scrutinise the research results
- national media comment the results
- user oriented software suppliers implement proposed solutions
- regulators and standards organisations confirm principles behind the solutions

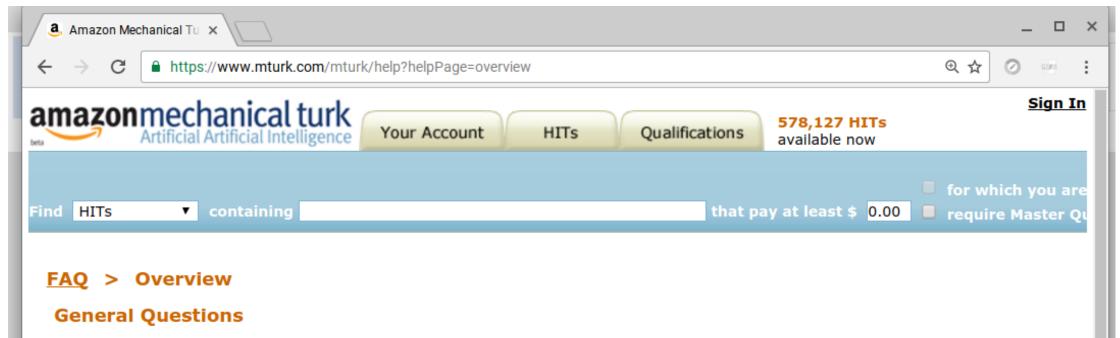


#### **COLLABORATIVE ECONOMY**

Key	Traits	

Internet Technologies	s Distribu	uted Networks	Idling Capacity
Me	eaningful Interactions + Trust	Openness, Inclusion	+ the Commons
Collaborative consumption	Collaborative production	Collaborative learning	Collaborative finance
Redistribution markets	Collaborative design	Open courses and courseware	Crowdfunding
Product service systems	Collaborative making	Skillsharing	Social lending
Collaborative lifestyles	Collaborative distribution	Crowdsourced knowledge	Complementary currencies
			Collaborative insurance





- What is Amazon Mechanical Turk?
- What is a HIT?
- How do I get started as a Requester?
- How do I get started as a Worker?

#### **General Questions**

#### What is Amazon Mechanical Turk?

Amazon Mechanical Turk is a marketplace for work that requires human intelligence. The Mechanical Turk service gives businesses access to a diverse, on-demand, scalable workforce and gives Workers a selection of thousands of tasks to complete whenever it's convenient.

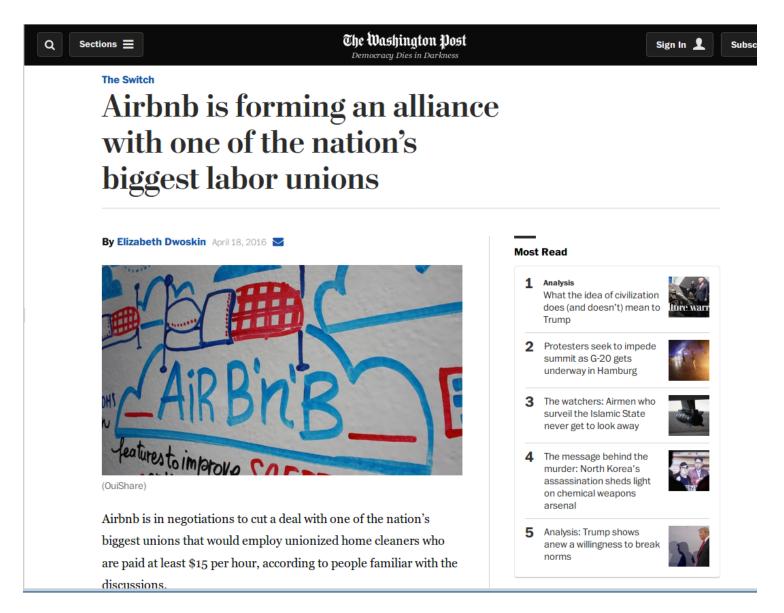
Amazon Mechanical Turk is based on the idea that there are still many things that human beings can do much more effectively than computers, such as identifying objects in a photo or video, performing data de-duplication, transcribing audio recordings, or researching data details. Traditionally, tasks like this have been accomplished by hiring a large temporary workforce (which is time consuming, expensive, and difficult to scale) or have gone undone.

#### What is a HIT?

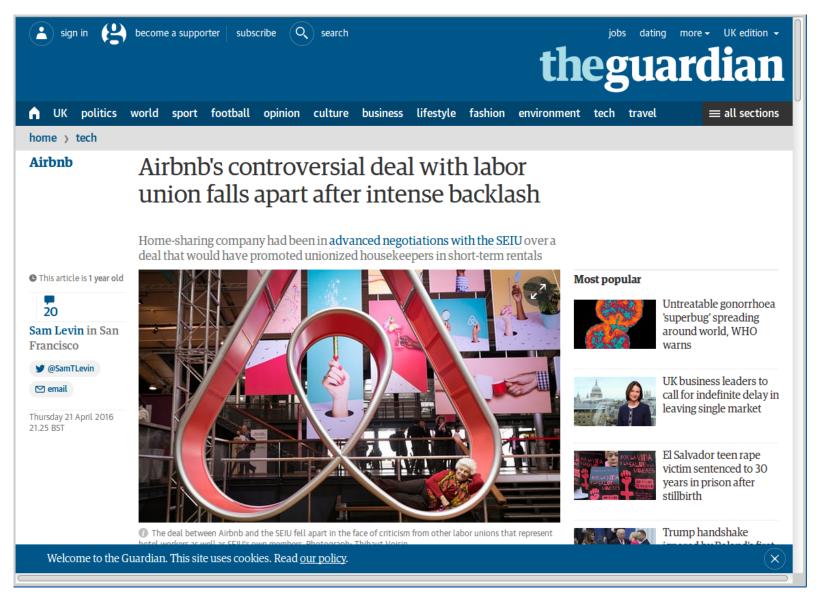
**A Human Intelligence Task**, or **HIT**, is a question that needs an answer. A HIT represents a single, self-contained task that a Worker can work on, submit an answer, and collect a reward for completing.



## A win-win situation?



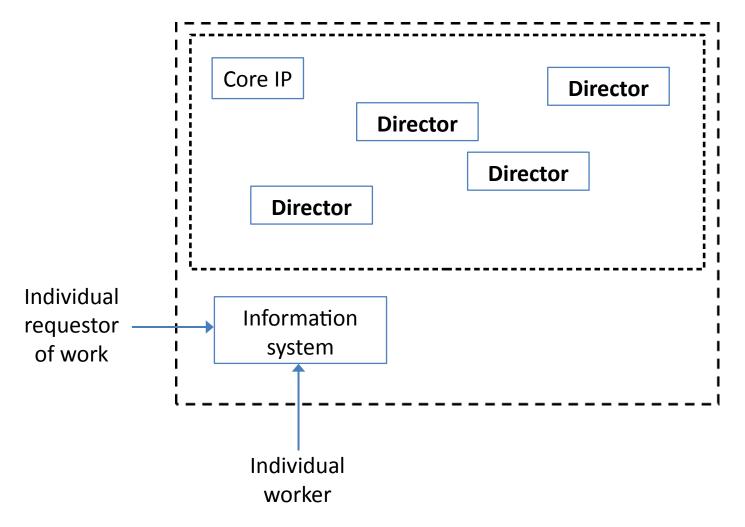
### Not yet...



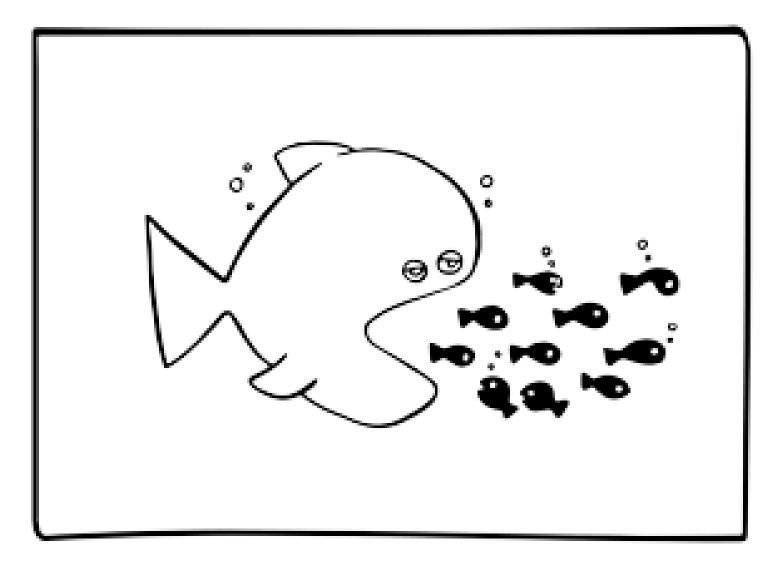
## Organisation as boundary judgement

- Zott et al. (2011, p. 1038) frame a business model as 'encompassing boundary-spanning activities (performed by a focal firm or others)'.
- Ulrich (2000) highlights that a key issue is who has the power to implement boundary judgements, particularly in organisations.
- Pusić (2012, p. 69) raises the question 'who is to be considered as a participant?' in an organisation, where the structure of the organisation helps determine the answer.

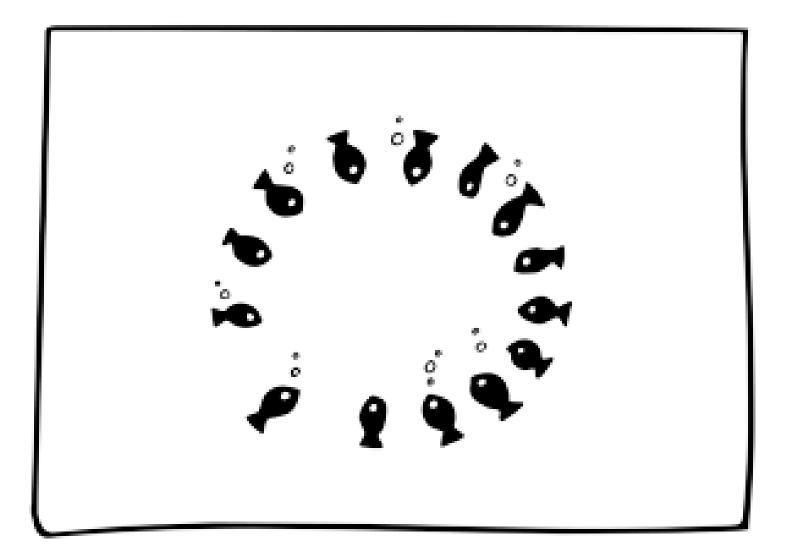
## The Corporation in the Platform Economy



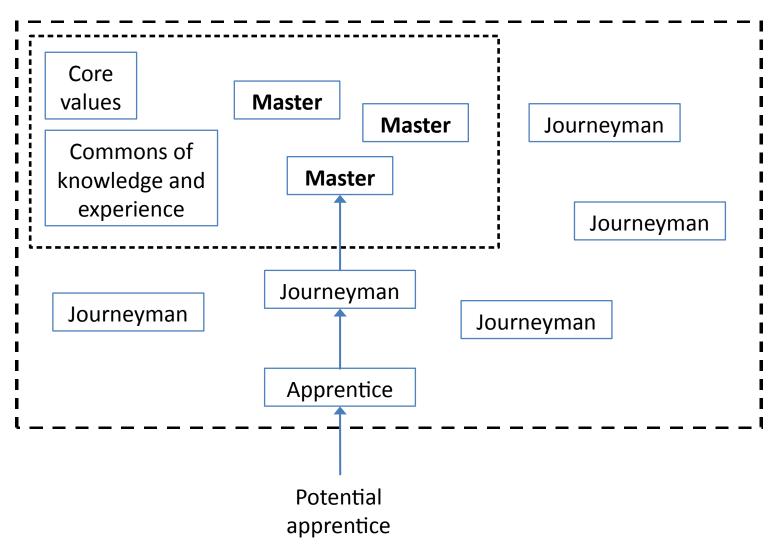
# Will the corporation swallow freelance workers?



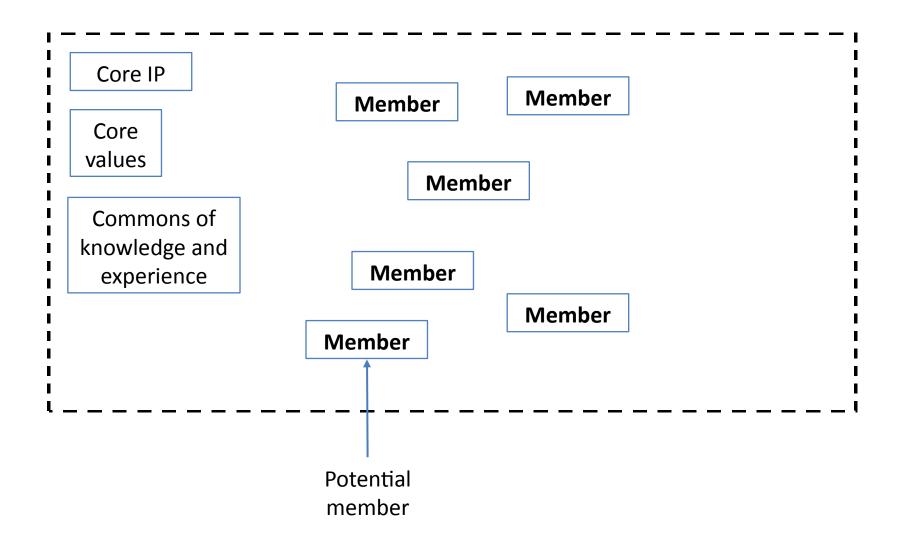
## Can freelance workers get together?



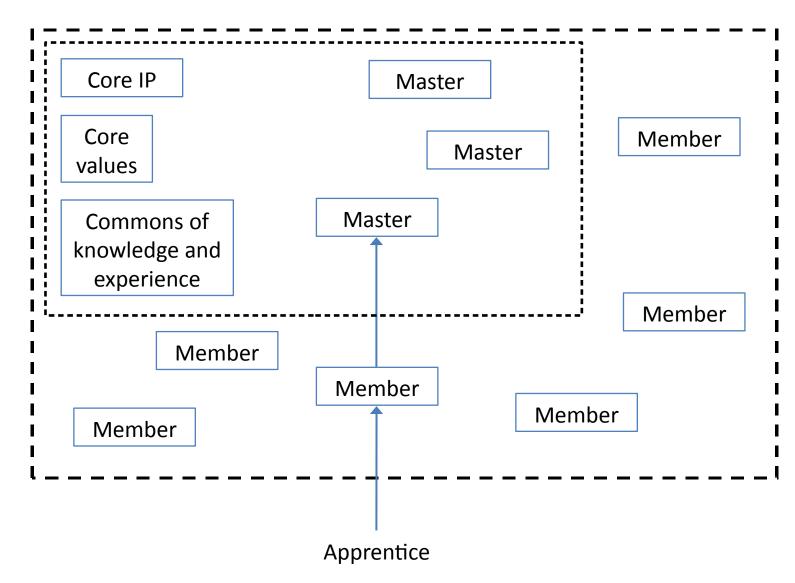
### Medieval Guild



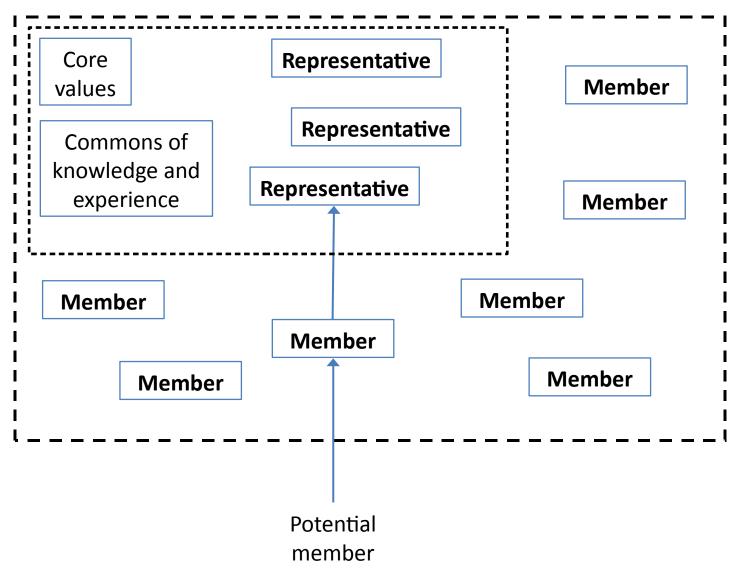
## Worker's Cooperative



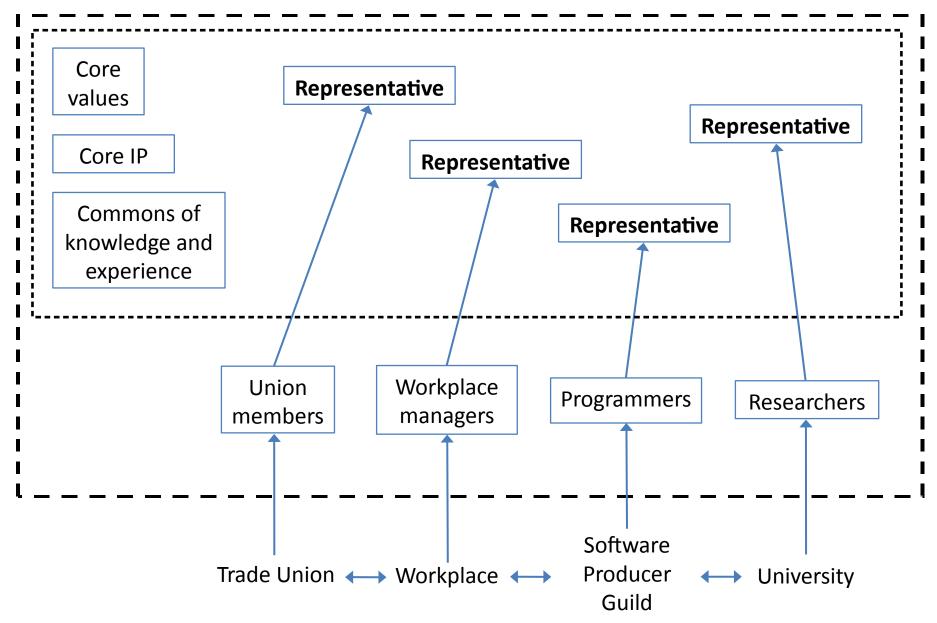
## Software Producer Guild-like Cooperative



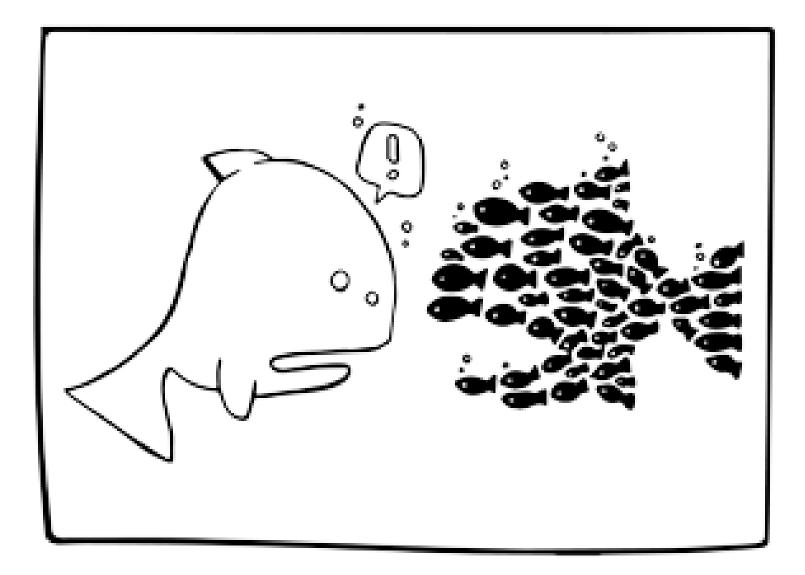
### Trade Union



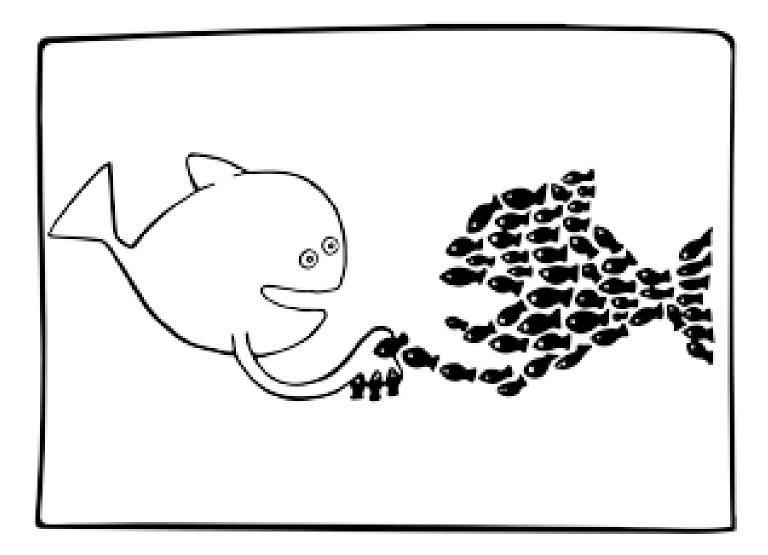
### **Platform Review Alliance Board**



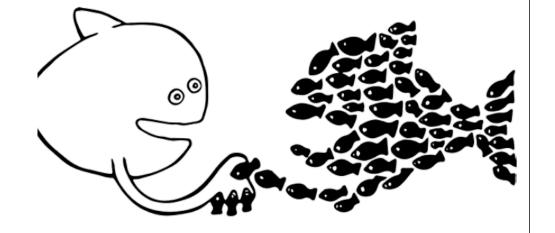
## The corporation confronted by an alliance of workers



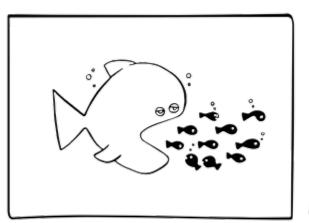
## Can the corporation and the alliance work together?

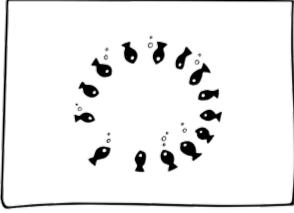


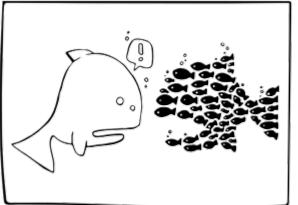
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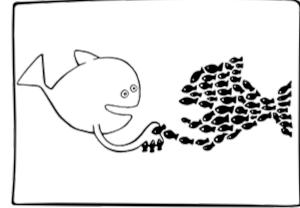












# Thank you

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