

# The DOM project increases understanding between researchers and the National Library of Finland

Liisa Näpärä

National Library of Finland, University of Helsinki



Leverage from  
the EU  
2014–2020



**Digitalia**  
Digitaalisen tiedonhallinnan  
tutkimus- ja kehittämiskeskus

# Digital Open Memory project - Basic information

(Digitaalinen avoin muisti in Finnish)

- 2-year project, from September 2019 to September 2021
- Funded by European Regional Development Foundation Leverage from EU 2014–2020
  - South Savo: digitization and **digi.nationallibrary.fi** user-interface development takes place in the area
- Joint collaboration with the local university of applied sciences (South-Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences)
- Three work packages
  - WP1: **User-driven information** (NLF & XAMK)
  - WP2: Visualizing information (XAMK)
  - WP3: Archiving social media (XAMK)

# Starting points for the DOM project

- Develop the services
- Get to know what researchers need and want from the collections of the National Library of Finland and collaboration
- Increase knowledge among researchers what kind of data is available and how does the NLF offer it to researchers
- Understanding each other and making sense
  - Bridging knowledge gaps
  - Information collection

# Information collection from researchers

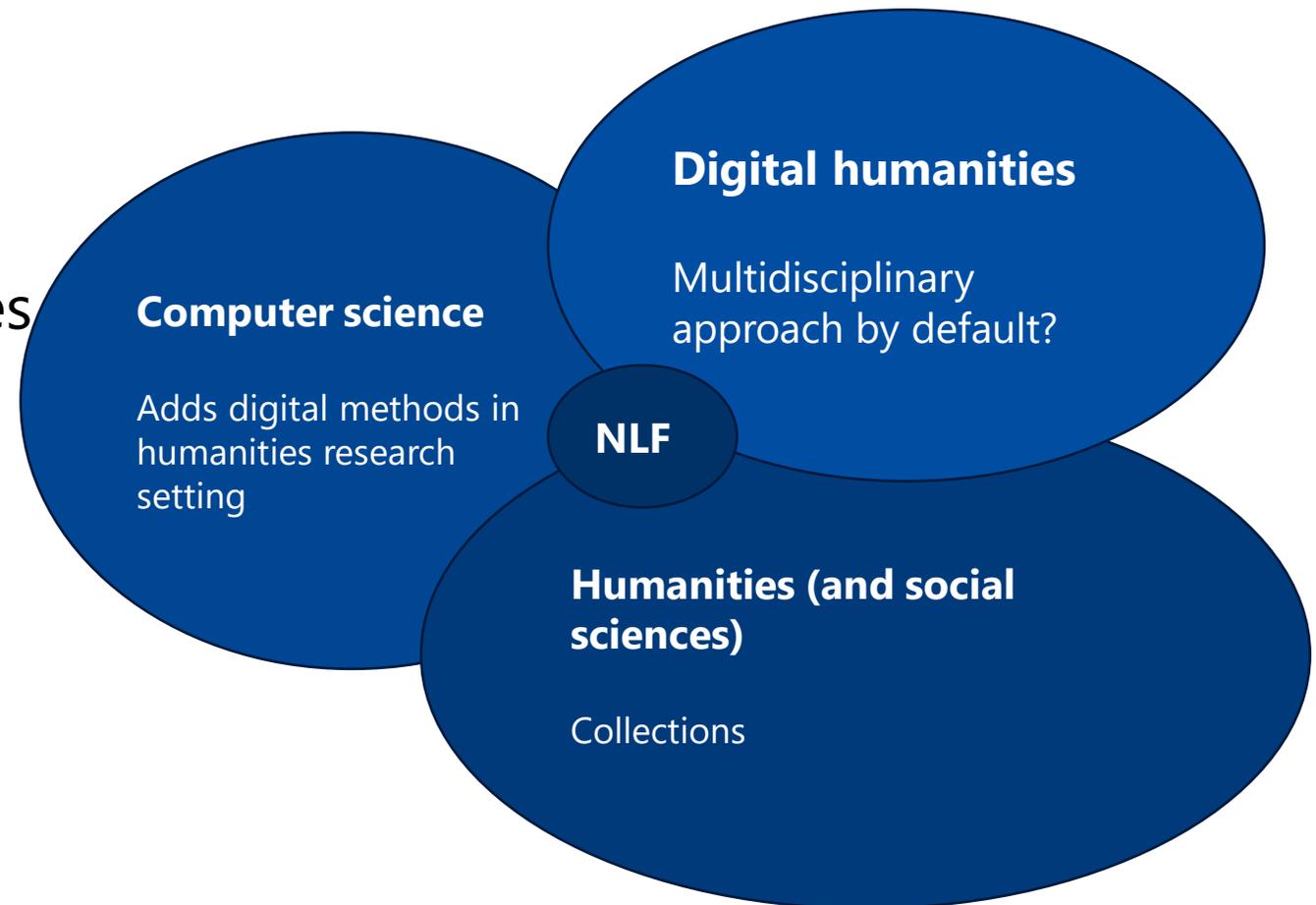
- User-driven information collection
  - Survey (130 participants)
  - Interviews (18 participants)
  - Participatory observation (collaboration with research projects)
- Benchmarking other national libraries' research services
  - 7 countries, 14(15) interviewed persons
  - +3 other countries with observations and publicly available material such as seminars, conferences, podcasts, articles, social media
- Analysing, combining and applying all the information to develop data-driven research services

## Research position – digital culture

- Background in cultural studies – PhD (digital discourse in school)
  - Cultural anthropology
  - Information studies
  - Other humanities and social sciences
- Qualitative approach
- Limitations
  - No technical background or quantitative analysis knowledge
  - Worked only a short period at the NLF

# Combination of cultures

- Disciplines have their own theories, methodologies: qualitative and quantitative analysis
- Working practices, individual preferences, language differences
- Many projects, aims and objectives at the same time



# Challenges to understand, serve and develop

- Copyrights
- Research process
- Vocabulary, especially understanding the meaning of data
  1. Original/raw data
  2. Research data
  3. Archived data+ aineisto (in Finnish meaning data)
- Approaches to digital collections vary
  - Analogue and digital collections are not equally FAIR
  - International GLAM collections needed



# Three user categories of digital collections

- Categories are flexible – depending on the research setting, skills and interests
  - Example: text and data mining in the survey – 27% - but during the interviews mining was told be done by somebody else
- Methodology orientation is emphasized in discourse, but majority of the users have limited digital and technical skills

# Understanding each other and making sense

- Learning by doing
- Education (formal – informal)
- Information sharing (importance of the tacit knowledge)

# Conclusion

- Need to serve, understand and collaborate
- Different types of digital collection users
- Knowledge increases step by step
  - Copyrights, data archiving and sustainability tools are continuing themes
  - Collaboration and communication continues

# References

- Ames, S., 2021. Transparency, provenance and collections as data: the National Library of Scotland's Data Foundry. *LIBER Quarterly*, 31(1), pp.1–13. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.18352/lq.10371>
- Borgman, C., L. (2015). *Big Data, Little Data, No Data: Scholarship in the Networked World*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- Candela, G., Dolores Sáez, M., Escobar Esteban, M. & Marco-Such, M. (2020) Reusing digital collections from GLAM institutions. *Journal of Information Science*. Vol. 46(5). 1–17. DOI: 10.1177/0165551520950246
- Collins, H. (2010). *Tacit and Explicit Knowledge*. University of Chicago Press.
- Dervin, B. (1998) Sense-making theory and practice: an overview of user interests in knowledge seeking and use. *Journal of Knowledge Management*. Vol. 2(2), 36–46. DOI:10.1108/13673279810249369.
- Fellows, R. & Liu, A. (2016). Sensemaking in the cross-cultural contexts of projects. *International Journal of Project Management*. Vol. 34(2). 246–257. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijproman.2015.03.010>.
- Masson, E. (2017) Humanistic data research – An encounter between epistemic traditions. In Mirko Tobias Schäfer & Karin van Es. (eds.) *The datafied society: Studying culture through data*. 25–37. Amsterdam: Amsterdam: University Press.
- Matres, I., Oiva, M. & Tolonen, M. (2018) In Between Research Cultures – The State of Digital Humanities in Finland. *Informaatiotutkimus*. Vol. 37(2). 37–61. <https://doi.org/10.23978/inf.71160>.
- Neubert, A. M. (2021) Navigating Disciplinary Differences in (Digital) Research Projects Through Project Management. Silke Schwandt (eds.) *Digital Methods in the Humanities - Challenges, Ideas, Perspectives*. 59–128. Bielefeld: University Press.
- Näpärä, L. & Liukkonen, E. (2020). Report on the benchmarking interviews in the Digital Open Memory project. Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4285836>.
- Schwandt, S. (2021) Introduction – Digital humanities in practice. Silke Schwandt (eds.) *Digital Methods in the Humanities - Challenges, Ideas, Perspectives*. 7–22. Bielefeld: University Press.
- Schöch, C. (2013) Big? Smart? Clean? Messy? Data in the Humanities. *Journal of Digital Humanities*. 2(3). <http://journalofdigitalhumanities.org/2-3/big-smart-clean-messy-data-in-the-humanities/>

[www.kansalliskirjasto.fi](http://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi)

Thank you!

Liisa Näpärä

liisa.napara@helsinki.fi