



# **DEALING WITH THIRD PARTY DATA COMING FROM CULTURAL HERITAGE INSTITUTIONS**

DARIAH-SSHOC WORKSHOP

FEBRUARY 8, 2021





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- At the end of each section, we've posted a few questions. Between our sessions, please take some time to reflect on at least one of the questions.
- To help make our breakout session interactive, it would be great if you could:
  - *Identify examples from your work or research to support any ideas or opinions you share.*
  - *Compose your response in a presentation slide so you can share your screen and we can compile a document to share*



# FRAMING OUR RESEARCH:





***DATA FRICTION*** describes what happens at the interfaces between data ‘surfaces’: the points where data move between people, substrates, organizations or machines – from one lab to another, from one discipline to another, from a sensor to a computer, or from one data format (such Excel spreadsheets) to another (such as a custom designed scientific database).

[...]

***DATA FRICTION*** leads inevitably to what we call ‘**science friction**’: the difficulties encountered when two scientific disciplines working on related problems try to interoperate.

(Edwards, et al. p. 669)



Using the concept of data friction, we want to look beyond discussing standards and to trying and understand how DH and LIS researchers manage data:

- *What are they doing to manage their data?*
- *What influences their decisions when it comes to the data management processes?*



- From the definition we've shared (and without much context), do you think data friction a helpful concept to facilitate discussions about the challenges surrounding the development and implementation of RDM strategies and policies?
- In your experience, is RDM typically an interdisciplinary and collaborative process?

# **FINDINGS & FURTHER DISCUSSION**



## **PHASE 1: 2018**

- 6 Participants responded that they would be interested in participating in a follow up discussion (conducted via email).

## **PHASE 2: 2002**

- Number of survey responses: 12
- Number of follow up conversations: 2



## **KEY FINDINGS:**

- There is no one size fits all DH project or DH practice. This can make it difficult to develop and implement RDM strategies and policies
- Discussing types of practices and types of information revealed that identifying client/colleague/researcher needs requires ongoing efforts by information professionals.
- Because collaborations between researchers and practitioners are important, it is important to develop sustainable practices that help researchers and practitioners communicate and collaborate.

# **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:**

## **ADAPT TERMINOLOGY TO IMPROVE PRACTICES:**

- Building budgets, setting goals through workflows that accommodate researchers' needs, interests and practices.

## **FRAME TERMINOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR BUILDING WORKFLOWS:**

- Use effective and consistent terminology to evaluate data management and IT infrastructures

## **SHARE KNOWLEDGE THROUGH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:**

- Identify areas for collaboration, delegation and outsourcing to build networks between practitioners, researchers and institutions.

- Now that we've discussed data friction in a bit more detail, do you think it is a helpful concept for developing RDM strategies?
- In your opinion, what are key RDM tasks researchers should use to share their data?
- In your current role(s), who initiates, implements and maintains RDM activities?
  - *Follow up: Who isn't involved, but might contribute meaningful insights or support for RDM activities*