

Qualitative + Humanities Data

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Center for Research Data & Digital Scholarship

Objectives

- Build broad familiarity with interdisciplinary data practices and research lifecycles
- Explore some of the types and applications of qualitative and humanities data
- Discuss mixed-methods approaches to data-intensive research and teaching

Qualitative data describes qualities, characteristics, and concepts related to people, their experiences, and our socially constructed nature of reality.

Qualitative Data Analysis

Methodologies

- Case Studies
- Ethnographies
- Grounded Theory
- Phenomenologies
- Narratives

Data Types

- Observations
- Field Notes
- Interviews
- Transcripts
- Demographics

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Qualitative Data Analysis

Data Types

- Observations
- Field Notes
- Interviews
- Transcripts
- Demographics

Data formats

- Text
- Video
- Images
- Audio
- Summary statistics

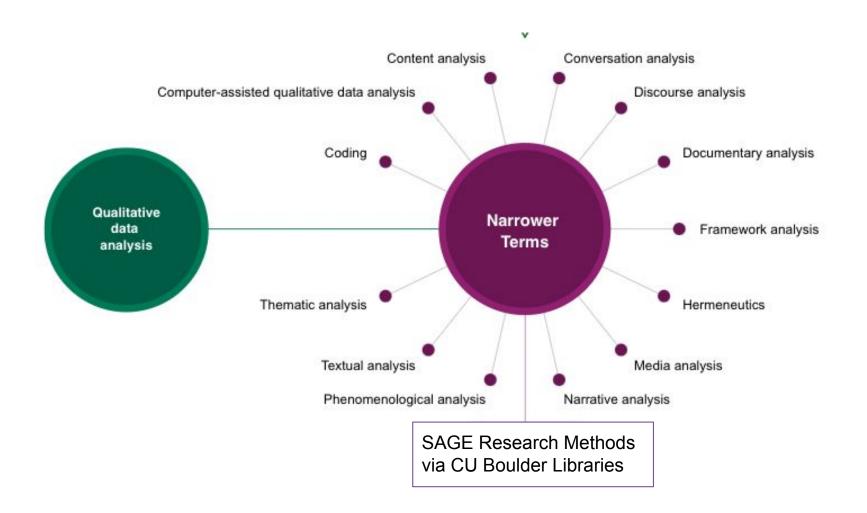












Humanities data describes qualities, characteristics, and concepts related to the cultural record, to explore stories and ideas that help us make sense of our lives and our world.

Humanities Data can be defined as:

- data that humanists create and/or use;
- data that represent artifacts traditionally studied in humanities disciplines (e.g., digitized and OCR'd books [corpus], bibliographic metadata, a node-edge list, oral history interviews recordings, web archives)
- critical engagement with data through human-centered / humanistic approaches on data throughout the research lifecycle (e.g., data feminism, data ethics, data sovereignty)

Humanities Data Types

- Books / poems / text
- Images / video
- Music / sound
- Objects
- Social media
- etc...
- Metadata (including TEI)

Artifacts that are **abstracted/represented** for **computability**

Humanities Data Analysis

Methods

- Text Analysis + NLP
- Network Analysis
- Storytelling
- Geo/spatial analysis
- Oral Histories
- Web Archives

Data Types

- Corpora (txt, csv)
- Node/edge lists (csv)
- Multimodal (sound, image)
- Geolocation, maps (lat/long)
- Transcripts (txt)
- 3D data (json, xml)

Humanities Data: A Necessary Contradiction (Posner 2015):

- So it's quantitative evidence that seems to show something, but it's the scholar's knowledge of the surrounding debates and historiography that give this data any meaning. It requires a lot of interpretive work.
- [There is] this tension between the power of computation and the inadequacy of data to truly represent reality. (normalization)

Context, Abstraction, Process as Method

- Intellectually and culturally informed, indirectly and directly
- Uniformity is rare, especially with crowdsourced data
- To clean or not to clean?
- Data is manufactured, an artifact and text itself subject to interpretation, whether human or machine created
- Big data for humanities data suggests heterogeneity in format and time = issues with integration and interpretation
- Computability suggests discrete, clear categories

Collecting / Finding Qual and Hum Data

Qualitative:

- Qualitative Data Repository
- ICPSR Data Archive
- Sage Research Methods

Human Subjects: Institutional Review Board

Humanities:

- Internet Archive
- Hathi Trust
- Constellate
- Project Gutenberg
- English Corpora
- Web of Science

Considerations

- Domain expertise, interdisciplinary flexibility
- Data skills = intellectual contributions
- Collaboration and credit: https://credit.niso.org/
- Copyright and Intellectual Property
- Statistical Analyses
- Data Management + Sharing Plans (NEH, NSF)
- "Non-consumptive Research"
- ...etc.

Report Out

- Did any of this resonate with your work?
- Do you see any potential to use qualitative and/or humanities data in your research and teaching?
- What questions do you have about these data?

