FORS-DaSCH Webinar series

Data Management for the Social Sciences and Humanities

FORS and DaSCH

FORS – Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences

- national infrastructure for Social Sciences' research data mainly funded by SNSF
- services: consulting / training / workshops /events for data management and archiving, SWISSUbase repository for the social sciences, mandates around the data collection and analysis, FORS Guides

DaSCH – Swiss National Data and Service Center for the Humanities

- national infrastructure for Humanities' research data mainly funded by SNSF
- services: consulting / training / workshops /events, virtual research environment, FAIR open data repository (DSP) including data publication and persistent identifiers at object level, metadata browser

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Programme

01   Introduction

02   Authority data

03   Standards

04   Metadata

05   Summary

01 Introduction

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Introduction

- in humanities we often work with complex information about people, places, works of art, historical events, languages

- organisation and retrieval of information depends on clarity and consistency in naming and describing entities

- authority data - powerful tools that ensure consistency
  - standardise names, concepts across different systems and collections
  - enable interoperability, accuracy and meaningful research

02 Authority data

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What is authority data?

- standardised information that uniquely identifies entities in a consistent and structured way
  - people (e.g. authors, artists)
  - corporate bodies (e.g. institutions, companies)
  - places (e.g. cities, countries)
  - subjects (e.g. historical events, art styles)
  - works (e.g. books, artworks)

- provides preferred form along with variants and contextual information

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Why authority data matters!

- ## disambiguation and clarity
    - names and terms are often ambiguous
    - authority data help to disambiguate by assigning unique identifiers and preferred names
        - Example: *We send Mars to Mars with a pack of Mars as a supply.*
            - planet Mars: http://vocab.getty.edu/page/tgn/7030644
            - god Mars: http://d-nb.info/gnd/118731181

- ## consistency in description
    - varying forms or languages for names and subjects used in different institutions
    - authority data facilitate coherent and reliable search and retrieval
        - Example: Medea, Medeia, Médée, Μήδεια, Mēdeia

Why authority data matters!

- ## enhancing discovery and research
  - ○ linking all variant names of a person or figure, helps to find everything related to that person or figure, regardless of how the name was recorded in individual records

- ## enabling interoperability
  - ○ authority data allow for integrating and querying together datasets from different institutions

- ## supporting linked data and the semantic web
  - ○ Authority data is crucial for creating machine-readable, semantically rich metadata

Examples of authority files

- Integrated Authority File (GND)

- Identifiers and Repositories for Higher Education and Research (IdRef)

- Library of Congress Name Authority File (LCNAF)

- ORCID for researchers and scholars (ORCID)

- Virtual International Authority File (VIAF; aggregator)

- Wikidata (Websearch, SPARQL Query Service) – collaborative knowledge base that increasingly serves authority functions

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Types of authority data

- Name authority files
  - personal names, family names, corporate names
  - record preferred form and variants
  - Examples: VIAF, LCNAF, Getty Union List of Artist Names (ULAN)

- Subject authority files
  - concepts, topics, and events
  - Example: Getty Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT, LOD form of AAT)
    - 8 facettes: Objects, Associated Concepts, Physical Attributes, Styles and Periods, Agents, Activities, Materials, Brand Names (new)

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AAT: Example *Pelike*

Research

Research Home ▸ Tools ▸ Art & Architecture Thesaurus ▸ Full Record Display

Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Online
Full Record Display

New Search   ◂ Previous Page   ❓ Help

Click the 🔷 Icon to view the hierarchy.

Semantic View (JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, N-Triples)   * Representative Images: 1

ID: 300198883   Record Type: concept
Page Link: http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300198883

🔷 pelikai (storage vessels, storage containers, ... Furnishings and Equipment (hierarchy name))

Note: Ancient Greek pear-shaped storage vessels with a broad mouth forming a continuous curve with the body; introduced into Attic black-figure pottery at the end of the 6th century BCE, though painted primarily in the red-figure technique. They were principally used for storage of liquids although they were suitable for other commodities. From ca. 450 BCE, pelikai were also used as a container for the ashes of the dead. The shape is related to that of amphora type C.

Terms:
    pelikai (**preferred**,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)
        (Dutch-P,D,U,U)
    pelike (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)
        (Spanish,AD,U,SN)
    pelice (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
    pelikes (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
    佩里齊罐 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)
    pèi lǐ qí guàn (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P,UF,U,U)
    pei li qi guan (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF,U,U)
    p'ei li ch'i kuan (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF,U,U)
    pelikés (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)
    peliké (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: V.TQ

Hierarchical Position:

Getty   🔍

Museum Collection

Home   Search   Feedback

83.AE.10

Attic Red-Figure Pelike, Kerch Style

about 360 B.C.

Attributed to the Painter of the Wedding Procession (Greek (Attic), active about 362 B.C.)

On view at Getty Villa, Gallery 104, Archaic and Classical Greece

View full record details

One side of this vase shows the Judgment of Paris, a myth with a long history in Greek art. The young Trojan prince Paris sits amid three goddesses and their guide Hermes, god of travelers. On the left, Hera plucks at

➕ ➖

⬇ Download image (2194 x 3000 px) ⌄

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Types of authority data

- Geographic authority files
  - Standardised names and identifiers for places
  - Examples: GeoNames, Pleiades, Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (TGN)

- Work and expression authority files
  - describe creative works and their versions or manifestations
  - Example: Getty Cultural Objects Name Authority (CONA)

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Further authority data

- Egyptology: Thot-Thesauri and Ontologies
  - https://thot.philo.ulg.ac.be/
  - Example: marble

- UNESCO Thesaurus
  - https://vocabularies.unesco.org/browser/thesaurus/en/
  - Example: Archaeological sites

Summary: Importance of authority data

- role of authority data becomes more critical in collaborative world
- basis for creation of rich, interconnected knowledge graphs
- authority data ensures that information remains accessible, understandable, and usable

03 Standards

Introduction

- digital collections grow in size and complexity – use of standards ensures that cultural and scholarly data can be shared, accessed, and interpreted consistently across institutions
- among the most important standards in the humanities are the International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF) and the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI)
- IIIF and TEI facilitate interoperability, sustainability, and enriched scholarly interaction with digital resources

International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF)

- https://iiif.io/
- international open standards for serving high-resolution images on the web
- frequently used in the field of cultural heritage, especially by museums, libraries, archives and research institutions
- several APIs that enable advanced image processing, presentation and data exchange

International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF)

Image API

- provides standardised access to images hosted on web servers
- users can request images in different sizes, formats, rotation angles and regions without creating multiple versions

Examples:

Original image: https://iiif.dasch.swiss/0803/H2Kye390dOP-FJpCoZWaF9C.jp2/full/5451,7062/0/default.jpg

Square image section of 2000x2000px and rotated by 90°:
https://iiif.dasch.swiss/0803/H2Kye390dOP-FJpCoZWaF9C.jp2/square/2000,2000/90/default.jpg

International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF)

[Presentation API](#)

- describes the structure and metadata of digital objects such as images, books or manuscripts using JSON
- construction of complex, multi-sided objects possible

Images: deep zooming, comparisons, structure and annotations possible

https://ark.dasch.swiss/ark:/72163/1/0838/rS2oEITHTbi8HTWwJz3QFA1

https://ark.dasch.swiss/ark:/72163/1/0844/=Ws=IKGvT5ShPfIWTjK71wV

Audios and Videos: several film reels, together with subtitles, transcriptions, translations, and annotations provided

Cook book: https://iiif.io/api/cookbook/ (IIIF Manifest)

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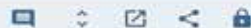
International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF)

Content Search API – to search annotations

Authorization Flow API – to control access

Change Discovery API – for aggregators to query IIIF data

Content State API – improving the method of transferring content from one viewer to another

Maps Extension – to link a geographical location with an IIIF object (georeferencing)

Application example: IIIF

Getty Museum Collection

https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/object/103VQF#full-artwork-details

https://media.getty.edu/iiif/manifest/ee9d8817-4a38-4d9a-94bd-08c028d32361

File does not need to be available locally for IIIF-capable viewer (e.g. Mirador, Universal Viewer) – Address of the IIIF Manifesto is sufficient!

https://universalviewer.io/uv.html?manifest=

e.g. https://universalviewer.io/uv.html?manifest=https://media.getty.edu/iiif/manifest/ee9d8817-4a38-4d9a-94bd-08c028d32361

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85.AM.271

Finger Ring with the Ambush of Achilles

550–500 B.C.

Unknown artist/maker

On view at Getty Villa, Gallery 110, The Etruscans

View full record details

An intricate scene decorates the bezel of this Etruscan ring. Two men approach a fountain where water gushes into a vessel from a lion's head spout. Behind the fountain, a man squats as if hiding, holding a sword. These details identify the scene as a standard depiction of the ambush of Troilos, prince of Troy, by the Greek hero Achilles during the Trojan War. On this ring, however, a strange dog-headed creature, who is not part of the Troilos myth, sits atop the fountain. The creature may actually be jackal-headed and thus meant to recall the Egyptian god Anubis.

All Greek and Etruscan metal rings with engraved bezels ultimately derive from Egyptian and Phoenician cartouche-shaped rings. The cartouche-shaped ring was especially popular in Etruria in the later 500s B.C., where immigrant Greek goldsmiths from Ionia introduced it. The style of the figures is very similar to those on objects in other media produced by these Ionian immigrant artists.

Download image (3000 x 1765 px)

⊚ Public Domain

Application example: IIIF 3D

- IIIF standard for 3D under development

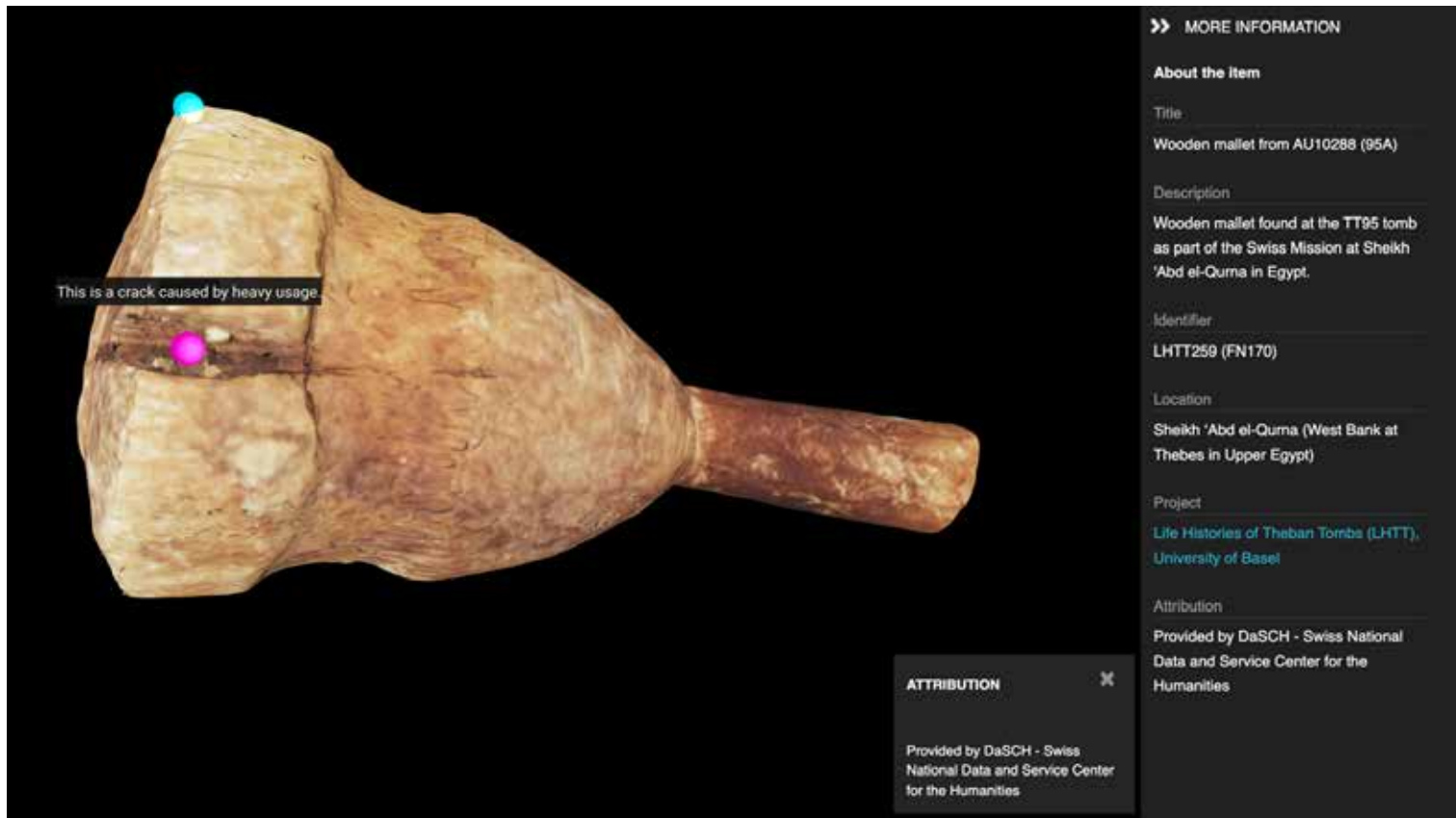- Image and Presentation API 4.0 (expected summer 2025) will contain initial implementations

IIIF Manifesto:

https://iiif-stuff-7vfythcpv-julsraemy.vercel.app/mallet/index.json

Display with Universal Viewer:

https://uv-v4.netlify.app/#?manifest=

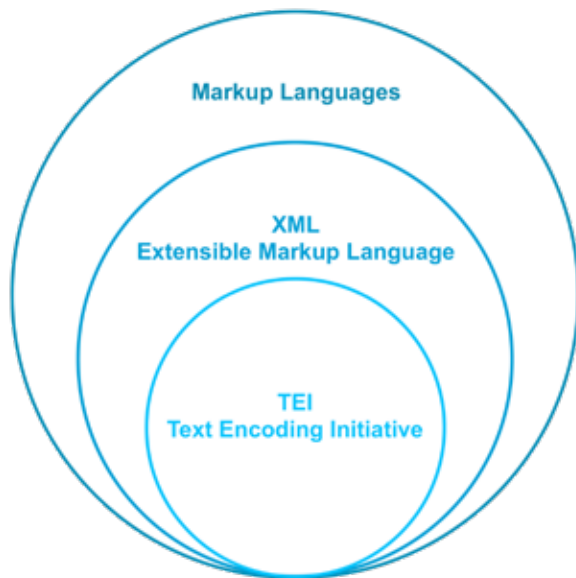https://uv-v4.netlify.app/#?manifest=https://iiif-stuff-7vfythcpv-julsraemy.vercel.app/mallet/index.json

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Text Encoding Initiative (TEI)

Image source: https://tei-c.org

- The Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) is an international consortium.

- It develops and maintains a standard for the representation of texts in digital form: this includes Guidelines, Schemas, and Tools.

- Standard "used by libraries, museums, publishers, and individual scholars to present texts for online research, teaching, and preservation" (from introduction page https://tei-c.org).

- The consortium includes institutional and individual members.

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TEI is Markup

Markup Languages

XML
Extensible Markup Language

TEI
Text Encoding Initiative

Adapted from source: https://de.dariah.eu/tei-tutorial

- TEI utilizes markup to explicitly identify and describe features within a text.

- It is based on XML (eXtensible Markup Language).

- Markup describes structure, appearance, and interpretive features of the text.

The Basics of TEI

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="myTEIschema.rng" type="application/xml"
    schematypens="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"?>
<!-- 👆 These are processing instructions -->

<!-- 👇 Here starts the TEI structure -->
  <TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
    <teiHeader>  <!-- 👈 where the metadata goes -->
      <fileDesc>
        <titleStmt>
          <title>Empty XML File</title>
        </titleStmt>
        <publicationStmt>
          <p>Information about the publication</p>
        </publicationStmt>
        <sourceDesc>
          <p>Information about the source</p>
        </sourceDesc>
      </fileDesc>
    </teiHeader>
  <text>  <!-- 👈 where the actual text goes -->
    <body>
      <p>Some text here.</p>
    </body>
  </text>
</TEI>
```

- A standard TEI document has a defined structure.

- Information is encoded using nested elements and their attributes.

- Within a root element $<TEI>[...]</TEI>$.

TEI Guidelines as Reference

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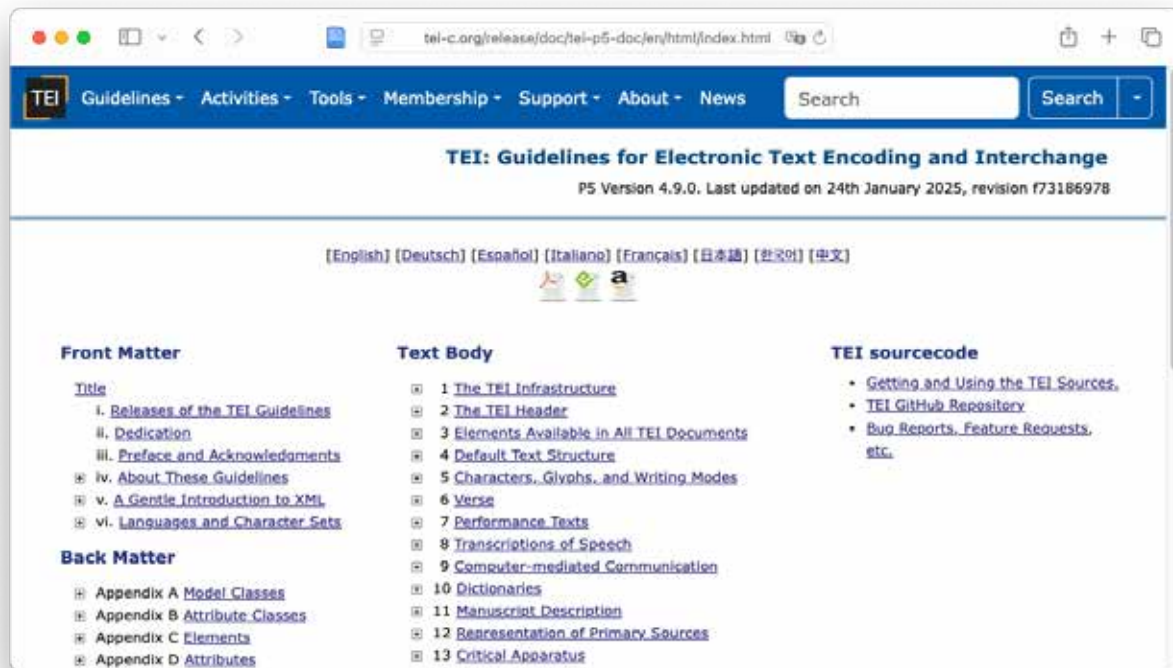
Use for Scholarly Editions
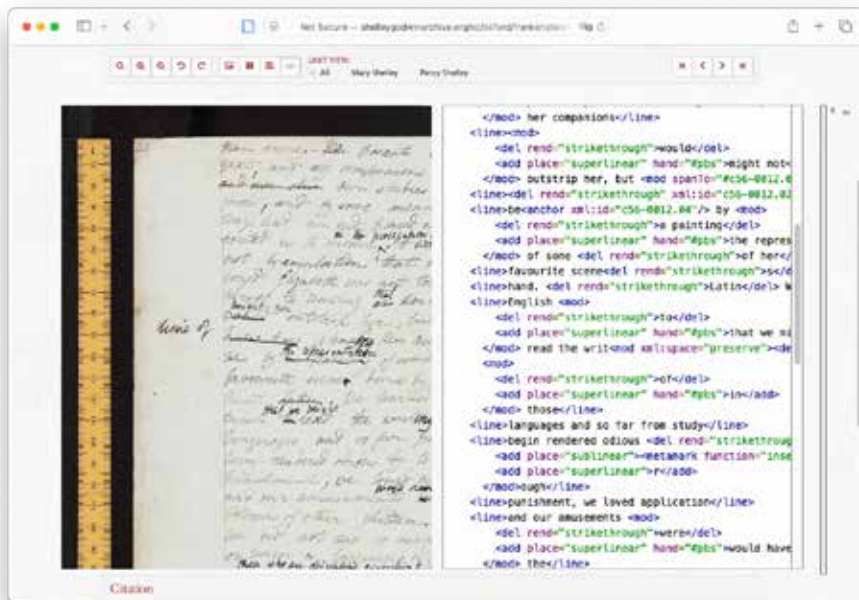
- TEI is the recognized standard for creating digital scholarly editions.

- It allows for the detailed encoding of textual variation, editorial interventions, and source descriptions.

*Shelley, M. W. "Frankenstein, Volume I", in The Shelley-Godwin Archive, MS. Abinger c. 56, 4v. Retrieved from*
http://shelleygodwinarchive.org/sc/oxford/frankenstein/volume/i/#/p2/mode/xml

Importance of TEI

- TEI-encoded texts are interoperable and reusable

- TEI markup allows for search and analysis

- XML-based TEI is sustainable

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Complementarity of IIIF and TEI

- increasingly used together in digital humanities projects

  - digitised manuscripts and editions

  - integrated research environments

  - cross-institutional projects

04 Metadata

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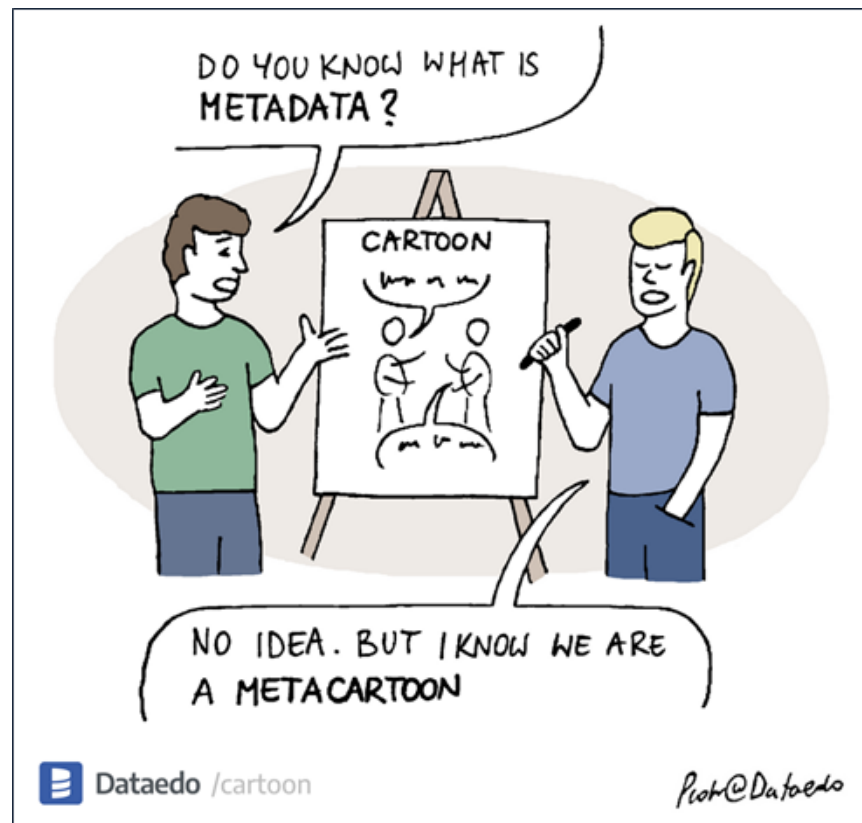
What is Metadata in social sciences?

Information about an object

Source: https://bit.ly/35lPIIK

Source: Jonn Leffmann
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Campbell%27s_(Andy_Warhol_Special_edition).jpg

Type of Information

Additional Information
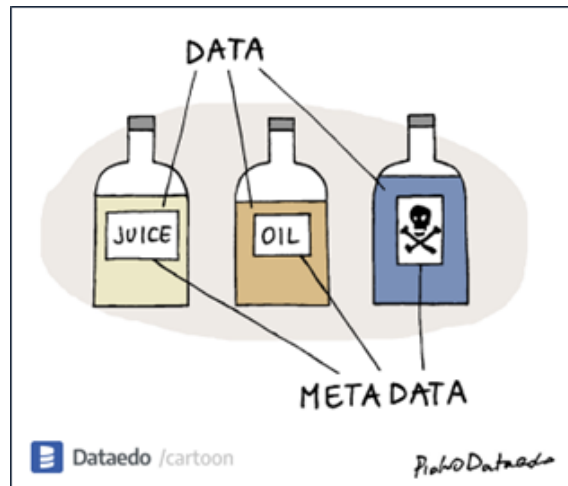
Decoding Information
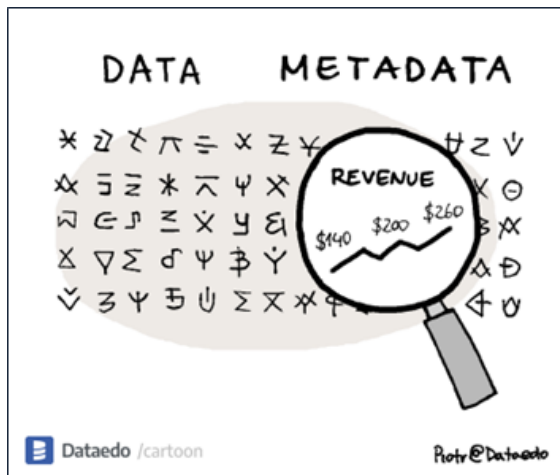
Context & Source Information
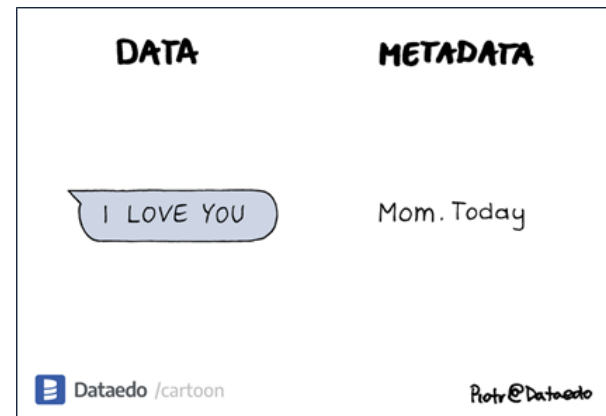
Differents objects

Project Level

Project description
Authors, project objectives,
methodology, etc.

File Level

File organization
Folder structure, Naming
convention, versioning
strategy

Data Level

**Individual object
information**
Embedded vs. Non-
embedded

Platform Level

**Metadata
standards**
Standards used by the
chosen data repo

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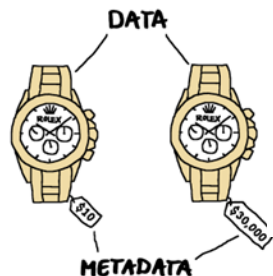
Why metadata is important?

In the context of social science, metadata is the **descriptive record of the trail of information** produced throughout the research lifecycle

- Data without metadata is incomplete.
- Rich metadata improves comprehension, reusability, shareability and findability

UK Data Service

Worksheet – Data without Context

Read this after reading the interview excerpt with Grandmother 19. Are you surprised at any of the information? What did you expect, and how does this information change the way you would analyse the interview? Does the methodology and research questions match your own ideas for how the data could be used?

Interview Notes for Interview with Grandmother 19

Date interview: 1978

Age of G19: 43

[text has been edited slightly to remove identifiers.]

Upstairs flat in drab block of 4. Untidy. Back garden overgrown grass. A daughter with baby living with parents. Doesn't appear to be married. Another daughter who is pregnant was also present. Not sure whether she is living there also. A teen aged daughter also lives at home. The 2 daughters present looked gaunt and ill. Son-in-law came in later and left granddaughter - seemed to be about 4 or 5. G19 seemed quite forthcoming despite the presence of all these people. But when I was leaving she showed me to the door and confided that she and [someone of her daughter's generation] were very different: "Although she's a nice person, she was brought up on the good things of life. She likes to get out and enjoy herself, while I only thought of my family."
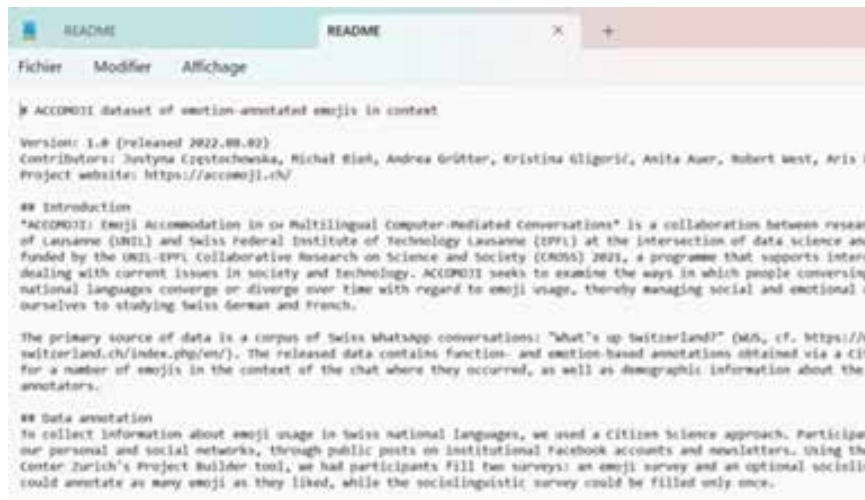
Exercise provided by the UK Data Service introductory training series: Spring 2024 - Best practice in social science research data documentation. Maureen Haaker. https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/events/best-practices-for-documenting-social-sciences-research-data/

Social Sciences Documentation

1	Political wall writings and stickers in Tampere and Helsinki 2018-2019				
2					
3	**File name**	**Date**	**Photographer**	**Location**	**Description of photo**
4	Photo_01.jpg	13/05/2018	Matt Miller	Tampere city centre	Writing on underpass wall
5	Photo_02.jpg	13/05/2018	Matt Miller	Tampere University (main building)	Sticker on a lamp post
6	Photo_03.jpg	15/05/2018	Matt Miller	Pasila railway station	Sticker on a litter bin
7	Photo_04.jpg	16/05/2018	Matt Miller	Pasila railway station	Writing on station platform wall
8	Photo_05.jpg	15/02/2019	Matt Miller	University of Helsinki (Topelia)	Sticker on a park bench
9	Photo_06.jpg	22/02/2019	Matt Miller	Tampere railway station	Writing on a men's toilet wall
10	Photo_07.jpg	22/02/2019	Matt Miller	Tampere railway station	Writing on station platform wall

If the information aims to

- provide **context**, **transparency**, and a **narrative** that helps **humans** understand **how** and **why** the data were produced, and
- Are **human readable**

⇒ **Documentation**

Documentation tells the story of research!

Source: <u>Processing qualitative data</u>

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Social Sciences Metadata

If the information aims to

- allow **interoperability**, re-use and,
- **readability by machines (**and potentially humans)

⇒ **Metadata**

```
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:foaf="http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/">
    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://en.wikipedi
        <dc:title>Tony Benn</dc:title>
        <dc:publisher>Wikipedia</dc:publisher>
            <foaf:primaryTopic>
                <foaf:Person>
                    <foaf:name>Tony Benn</fo
                </foaf:Person>
            </foaf:primaryTopic>
    </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
```

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_Description_Framework#Article_de_Wikip%C3%A9dia_sur_Tony_Benn

Analysis Unit *

Individual

Universe *

Members of the Pink Cross Association as well as oth

Mode of data collection *

Self-administered questionnaire: Web-based

Data collection instruments *

Questionnaire

Data source

Source: SWISSUbase

Metadata makes research retrievable, shareable and exploitable.

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Different type of metadata
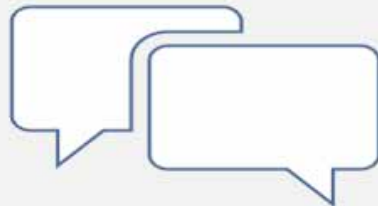
Descriptive metadata – The content	Structural metadata – The structure	Administrative metadata – The context

• Describe an information resource –used for its identification and discovery
• Examples: author, title, abstract, keywords, DOI
	• Describes the structure of a resource, e.g., how a digital asset is organised
	• Examples: table of contents, page numbers, index
		• Help manage the resource:
		  • technical metadata
		  • Preservation metadata
		  • Rights metadata
		• Examples: file type, license terms, checksum, creation date & owner

Descriptive metadata in data repositories

- About Persons and Institutions, e.g., Name, E-mail, Address, Role, Language
- About Projects, datasets and data files, e.g., Titles, Abstract, Author(s), Discipline(s)

Institution

Institution details

Full Name

University of Neuchâtel, Institut des sciences du langage – ISLa, Historical linguistics

Name •

EN

Historical linguistics

Language •   **Other Language**

English   –

Dataset

Dataset title •

EN

Swiss Preferences for Candidates with Different Class Profiles

DOI

https://doi.org/10.48573/h8nk-7d20

Dataset description language •

English

Dataset Description

The dataset is based on a survey experiment implemented in 2017.

Structural metadata in data repositories

- Study, Dataset & File levels, e.g. different menu types

Administrative metadata in data repositories

- ## Usage license
  - ○ Creative commons
  - ○ Public domain
  - ○ Restricted access

- ## File information
  - ○ Version number, file size, Virus scan, MD5 hash

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DataCite

Metadata Standard

- A structured framework that defines how metadata should be organized and formatted to describe an object (dataset, project)
- Standards define elements organized in a structured way such as title, author, subject, methodology, and often rely on controlled vocabularies to maintain consistency
- Improve interoperability, enhance discovery of and access to data

A common way of structuring and understanding data

DublinCore

DDI®

In social science, repositories used standards.

So it's your choice of repository that may determine your standard

The Data Documentation Initiative Alliance

What is it?

- Is a international membership organization
- That creates and maintains **metadata standards**, **software** and **Controlled vocabulary**
- **describing research data** in the social, demographic, economic, and health sciences.

- Two versions of the standard are currently maintained in parallel:
    - DDI Codebook
    - DDI Lifecycle
    - Colectica for Excel
    - DDI CV

Demography   Economics   Health policy   History

Human geography   Land use   Law   Politics   Social policy

Sociology   Statistics

https://ddialliance.org/overview-of-current-products

https://rdamsc.bath.ac.uk/msc/m13
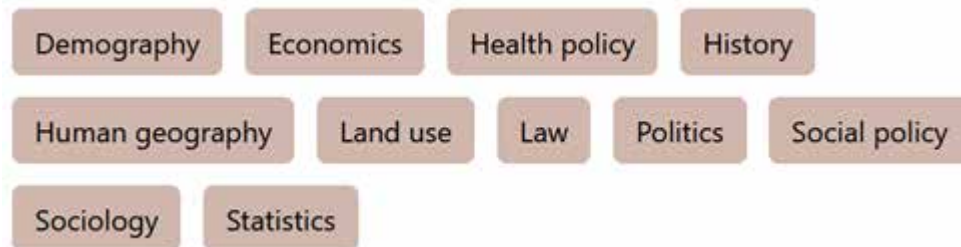
The Data Documentation Initiative Alliance

Image pixabay (CC-0)
Copyright © GESIS Leibniz Institute for
the Social Sciences, 2016

Interconnected Levels of data documentation:

- Some metadata standards deal with metadata on the study level only. DDI **covers metadata** at **all levels** necessary for machine actionable data and metadata management.
  - Data level
    - Detailed level
    - More specific
    - e.g. Variable name, label, frequencies, code lists etc.
  - Study level
    - General level
    - Whole project
    - e.g. PI, funders, population etc.

From: DDI for Researchers and (Meta)Data Managers, DDI Alliance Training Library, Version 1.0, DDI Alliance, DDI Training Working Group

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Controlled vocabullary

Definition and Purpose

A controlled vocabulary is a consistent way to describe data

- Is standardized and organized arrangement of words and phrases
- Improve data's findability and make data more shareable with researchers in the same discipline
- Common types: alphabetical lists of terms, thesauri and taxonomies

CV definition

A classification of contributor roles.

Details

CV short name:	ContributorRole
CV name:	Contributor Role
CV notes:	
Language:	English (en)
Version:	1.0.2
Version notes:	

To align with a new versioning system, this version has been automaticaly created by copying the previous version PUBLISHED-1.0.0.

Canonical URI:	urn:ddi:int.ddi.cv:ContributorRole:1.0.2
Agency:	DDI Alliance

Code list

Code value	Code descriptive term	Code definition
ProjectOrStudyDesign	Project/Study design	Describing the rationale, and putting together a specific plan for conducting a study or research project.
ProjectOrStudyDesign.Conceptualization	Project/Study design: Conceptualization	Developing high-level research concepts as well as specific concepts to be measured. Conceptualization involves clarifying the concepts with verbal definitions and examples as well as expressing relationships among the concepts.
ProjectOrStudyDesign.InstrumentDesign	Project/Study design: Instrument design	Conceiving and planning for the data collection instrument(s). May include the operationalization of concepts into questions and indicators, instrument testing, forward translation and subsequent changes in the master instrument(s), as well as designing and testing other types of data collection instruments than survey questionnaires.

From: https://rdf-vocabulary.ddialliance.org/cv

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Controlled vocabularies used in Social Science

ELSST – A Discipline Thesaurus

The European Language Social Science Thesaurus (ELSST) is a broad-based, multilingual thesaurus for the social sciences.

- To describe actual subjects & concepts covered by data
- The thesaurus consists of over 3,400 concepts and covers the core social science disciplines:
    - politics, sociology, economics, education, law, crime, demography, health, employment, information and communication technology, and environmental science.
- Available in 14 languages (en - source language, cs, da, nl, fi, fr, de, el, lt, no, ro, sl, es & sv

https://thesauri.cessda.eu/elsst-5/en/

ELSST

ELSST Thesaurus (Version 5 - 2024)

| Alphabetical | Hierarchy | New and Deprecated |

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W Y Z

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES
ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS
ADMINISTRATORS
ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS → EDUCATIONAL
ADMISSION CRITERIA
ADOLESCENCE
ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGY
ADOLESCENTS
ADOPTED CHILDREN
ADOPTION
ADOPTIVE PARENTS

Vocabulary inform

TITLE

DESCRIPTION

PUBLISHER

https://thesauri.cessda.eu/elsst-5/en/

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ISCED – Classification of Education and Training

03 Social Sciences, Journalism and Information

031 Social and behavioural sciences

0311 Economics

Economics is the study of economic policy, economic theory and economic decisionmaking.

Programmes and qualifications with the following main content are classified here:

Econometrics
Economic history
Economics
Political economics

Exclusions

Study of economics where emphasis is given to business studies is excluded from this detailed field and classified under 041 'Business and administration'. Study of home economics is excluded from this detailed field and included in the detailed field 1011 'Domestic services'.

0312 Political sciences and civics

Political sciences and civics is the study of government and political principles or practice. The study of the rights and duties of the citizens are included here.

Programmes and qualifications with the following main content are classified here:

Civics
Human rights
International relations

https://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/international-standard-classification-education-isced

International Standard Classification of Occupations - ISCO

| [Select level] | [Select major group] | Librarian | × |

ISCO-08 title	ISCO-08 code	ISCO-88 correspon...
+ Professional Services Managers Not Elsewhere Classified	1349	1229
+ Legal, Social and Cultural Professionals	26	
− Librarians, Archivists and Curators	262	

Major group	2 Professionals
Sub-major group	26 Legal, Social and Cultural Professionals
Minor group	262 Librarians, Archivists and Curators
Definition	Librarians, archivists and curators develop and maintain the collections of archives, libraries, museums, art galleries, and similar establishments.
Tasks include	Tasks performed usually include: appraising or developing and organizing the contents of archives and artefacts of historical, cultural and artistic interest, and ensuring their safe-keeping and preservation; organizing the collections of and exhibitions at museums, art galleries and similar establishments; developing and maintaining the systematic collection of recorded and published material and making it available to users in libraries and related institutions; preparing scholarly papers and reports; conducting research.
Included occupations	Occupations in this minor group are classified into the following unit groups: 2621 Archivists and Curators 2622 Librarians and Related Information Professionals

+ Archivists and Curators	2621	2431

https://esco.ec.europa.eu/en/about-esco/escopedia/escopedia/international-standard-classification-occupations-isco

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To find controlled vocabulary

- The Basic Register of Thesauri, Ontologies & Classifications (BARTOC) is a database of Knowledge Organization Systems (KOS) and KOS related registries.
- The main goal of BARTOC is to list as many Knowledge Organization Systems as possible at one place in order to achieve greater visibility, highlight their features, make them searchable and comparable, and foster knowledge sharing.

BARTOC.org
Basic Register of Thesauri, Ontologies & Classifications

https://bartoc.org/

05 Summary

Similarities and difference between Humanities and Social Sciences

- Authority data = controlled vocabulary
  - Different names
  - But same objectives: disambiguation and clarity, consistency in description, enhancing discovery and research, enabling interoperability, supporting linked data and the semantic web
- Standards
  - Same objectives: facilitate interoperability, sustainability, and enriched scholarly interaction with digital resources
  - But different users/ audience
    - Humanities: mostly used by researchers and libraries
    - Social Sciences: mostly used by data repository, rarely used by researchers
- Metadata
  - Same objectif: giving information about an object
  - Different objects: Text, image, video, questionnaire, interview, focus group
  - Different type of information

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Save the Date!

Save the date already for the fourth webinar:
- Topic: Documentation
- When: September 2025
- Where: online

Source: Pixabay, from myrfa

DATA LIVE

**Your monthly Q&A
on data management
and data sharing**

FORS

When? Every second Thursday of the month, 13:00-14:00 CEST (12 June 2025)

Where? Online on zoom
https://unil.zoom.us/my/datalive

For more information:
https://forscenter.ch/data-live/

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Questions?

From: Abscent84 / Getty Images