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Open Data, Diversity Data: Diversity Scholars and Campus Library Research Data Services

Woodbrook, Rachel; De Vera, Emma; Segoshi, Megan

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Open Data, Diversity Data: Diversity Scholars and the Campus Library

Rachel Woodbrook (woodbr@umich.edu)

Emma De Vera (edevera@umich.edu)

Megan Segoshi (diversityscholars@umich.edu)

[https://tinyurl.com/
OpenDataDEIA](https://tinyurl.com/OpenDataDEIA)

Agenda

1. Research
2. Toolkit
3. Partnership &
(Potential) Applications

Research

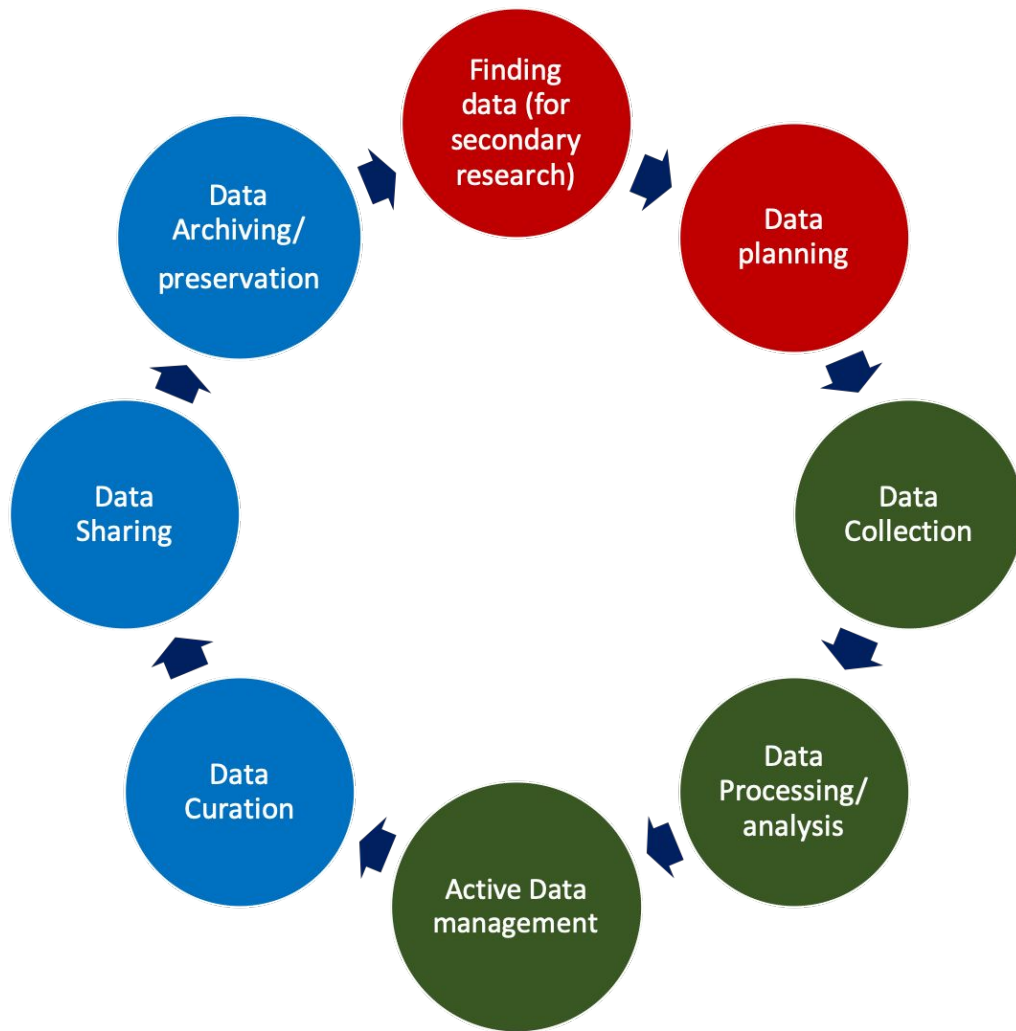
- Problem statement
- Support
- Research
 - Partnership & Research sample
 - Mixed methods
- Toolkit

Research question

“What implications do Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility considerations have for best practices in each step of the data lifecycle?”

Data lifecycle

Text description of image: The data lifecycle is depicted as eight stages in a circle leading into each other. The first two stages, which take place before starting a research project, are “Finding data (for secondary research)” then “Data planning.” The next three stages take place during the project: “Data collection,” “Data processing/analysis,” then “Active data management.” The final three stages are undertaken after the project is completed: “Data curation,” “Data sharing,” then “Data archiving/preservation.” This final stage may lead back into finding data



Framework for Diversity Scholarship

Diversity Scholarship is research and scholarship that broadly seeks to:

- **inform** understanding of historical and contemporary issues of social inequality across societal contexts and life domains
- **illuminate** the challenges and opportunities that arise when individuals from different backgrounds and frames of reference come together in significant societal contexts
- **inform** our understanding of systems of power and privilege and their interactions with groups historically underrepresented and marginalized based on identities
- **highlight** the experiences of disenfranchised populations, whose narratives have traditionally been relegated to the outer periphery of intellectual inquiry and academic scholarship
- **foreground** the knowledge systems, assets and resources, and cultural strengths of members of historically marginalized communities

National Center for Institutional Diversity

- Supports programming and resources for scholars committed to diversity and diversifying the academy, either through their research, teaching, or service
- Existing working relationship; partnership borne out of recognition of need for resources for diversity scholars
- Partnership as model for possible collaborations to address real needs
- Provided access to sample and expertise of NCID staff

Diversity Scholars Network (DSN)

- Scholarly community of over 900 “diversity scholars” across the country and some international
- Consists primarily of assistant professors, but also includes a number of senior scholars, postdoctoral fellows, faculty of practice, and research faculty/staff. Members are required to be affiliated with an institution at the time of their application.
- Represent a wide variety of disciplines and methodologies

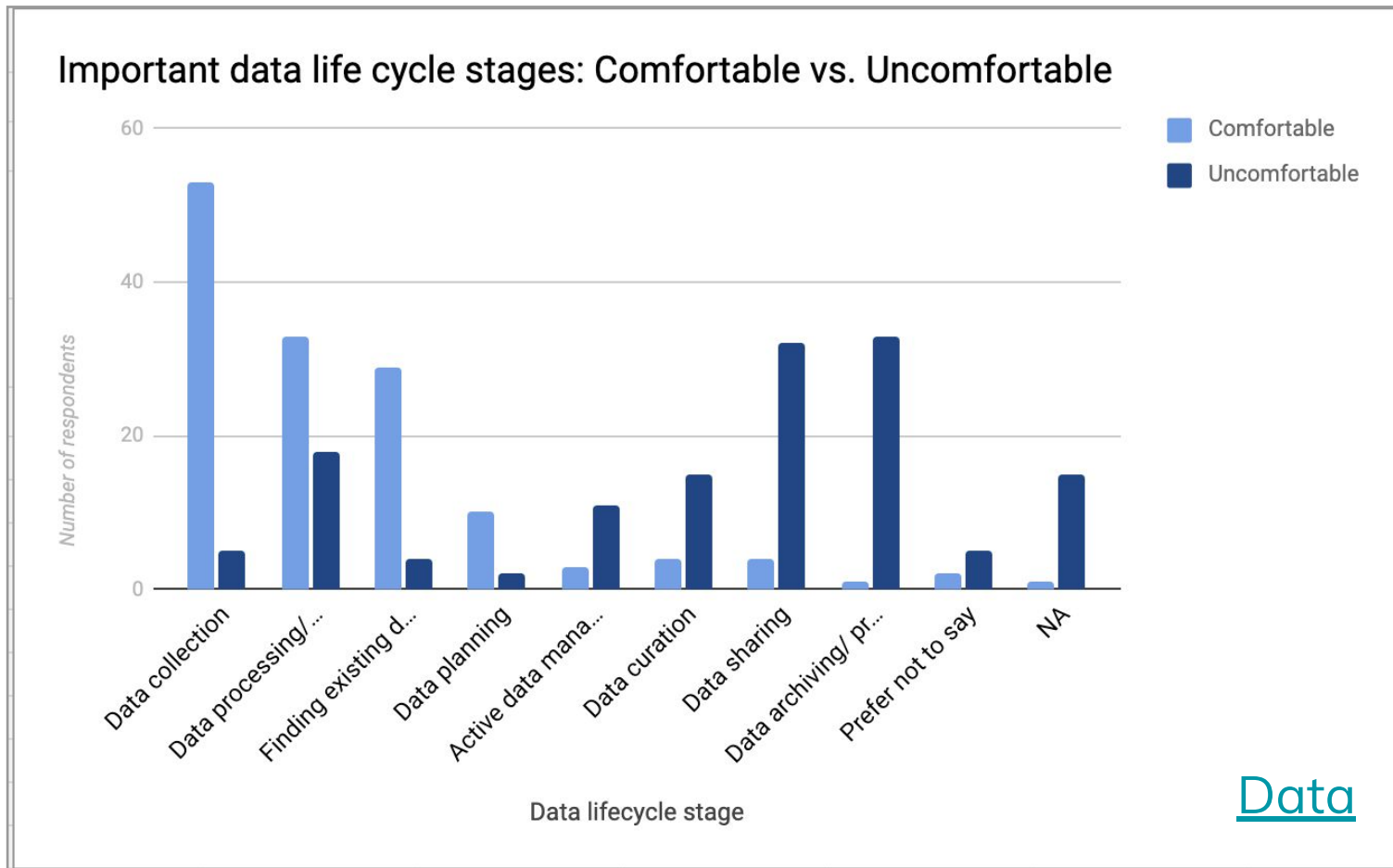
Diversity Scholars Network (DSN) (cont.)

- DSN members are supported through community building and networking opportunities, having their scholarship highlighted and promoted publicly by NCID, programming and workshops, and publication and grant opportunities.

Survey Findings: Question 1

- No correlation found between demographics and likelihood of using a toolkit:
 - 131/140 respondents “somewhat likely” or “very likely” to use
- Biggest anticipated barrier:
 - Time and resources (83/140)

Survey Findings: Question 2



What toolkit resources would diversity researchers find most useful?

Potential resource	No. Respondents
Examples of community engagement	100
Checklist of questions for making data decisions	97
Templates for one-page data applications or use agreements	95
Consent form language for data sharing	90
Resources on hidden metadata	84
Resources on data accessibility	75
Case studies of data shared back to participants	75
Resources on participant rights	70
Bibliography/Reading material	69
Resources on de-identification	66

Search and Filter Resources

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Photo of a sit-in at the Woolworth's lunch co

A sit-in at the Woolworth's lunch counter in Tallahassee, Florida. Courtesy of State Library and Archives of Florida.



Photo of demonstrators protesting in Nash

Led by James Bevel (second from right), demonstrators protesting in a restaurant inside the Greyhound Bus Station in Nashville, Tennessee. Courtesy of the Nashville Public Library Digital Archives.



Photo of Guy Carawan

Guy Carawan leads the singing of freedom songs at a meeting in Nashville on April 21, 1960. The meeting was held to discuss the arrest of African American attorney Z. Alexander Looby. The photo shows Walker (far left), Peggi Alexander, and John Lewis (far right).

- Protected Health Information (HIPAA)
- Export Control (ITAR, EAR)
- Other Type(s) of Sensitive Data

Sharing

- No one
- U-M community only
- Specific users in and out of U-M
- Public on the web

Box

Secure cloud-based file storage. **Retiring**
—will no longer be available as of December 1, 2021.

Canvas

Learning Management System

Data Den

Archive storage for large files
For research only
Large files only

Deep Blue Data

Repository for publicly sharing & preserving completed research data

Desktop Backup

Automatic backup for Windows and Macs

Dropbox

Cloud file storage with automatic back-up, readily accessible from any device

Examples of Useful Resources for Diversity Sch

On this page you will find resources that may be useful to diversity scholars whether the resources are listed in no specific order. Additionally, you are welcome to complete the form provided.

Example	Description	Link
Consent form language/templates	Consent form language/templates for sharing (raw data, de-identified data, sharing with other researchers, publicly, etc.)	See for example
Case Studies	Case studies of underlying data shared back to participants in useful ways.	--
Checklist of Questions	A checklist of questions for making data sharing decisions, including how far to open data, and to whom.	See for example

Applications/Implications

- Context change in the middle of project timeline (COVID-19, Movement for Black Lives)
- Resources can help frame and model just data practices for future and current research inside and outside of academic settings
- Important to consider specific needs of data from vulnerable populations



Research Data Life Cycle

Text description of image: The data lifecycle is depicted as eight stages in a circle leading into each other. The first two stages, which take place before starting a research project, are “Finding data (for secondary research)” then “Data planning.” The next three stages take place during the project: “Data collection,” “Data processing/analysis,” then “Active data management.” The final three stages are undertaken after the project is completed: “Data curation,” “Data sharing,” then “Data archiving/preservation.” This final stage may lead back into finding data

Proposed resources

Chicago Beyond's [Why am I always being researched?](#)

- Use during data planning
- Focuses on approaching data ownership, use, and co-creation

Open Data Institute's [Data Ethics Canvas](#)

- Use to prepare for data sharing
- Focuses on context and intention behind data collection and use for new audiences

Planned dissemination

- Sharing research, toolkit
- Talking about how best to reach intended audience
- Feedback and closing the loop

Further information

- [Project site:](#)

<https://um-deia-data-toolkit.github.io/home/index.html>

- [LYRISIS White paper:](#) <http://dx.doi.org/10.7302/10>

- Forthcoming: toolkit, publications, data, bibliography

- Contact us:

- woodbr@umich.edu / DEIA.Data.Toolkit@umich.edu

Thank you!

Important data lifecycle stages: comfortable vs. uncomfortable

Stage	No. Comfortable	No. Uncomfortable
Data planning	10	2
Finding existing data	29	4
Data collection	53	5
Active data management	3	11
Data analysis/ processing	33	18
Data curation	4	15
Data sharing	4	32
Data archiving/ preservation	1	33
Prefer not to say	2	5
NA	1	15