IIIF survey results

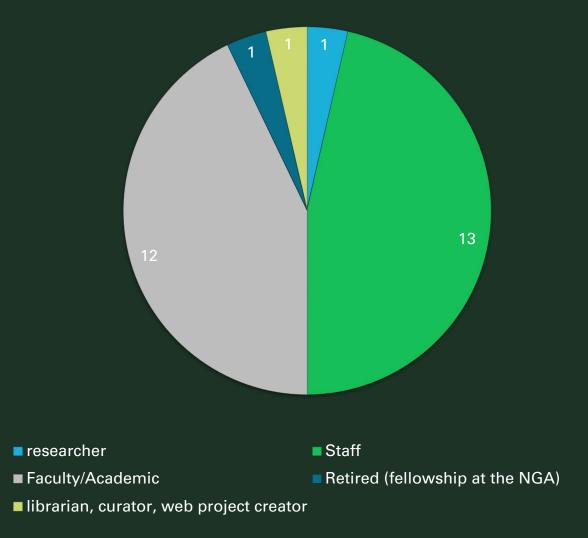


The Survey - a note on the data

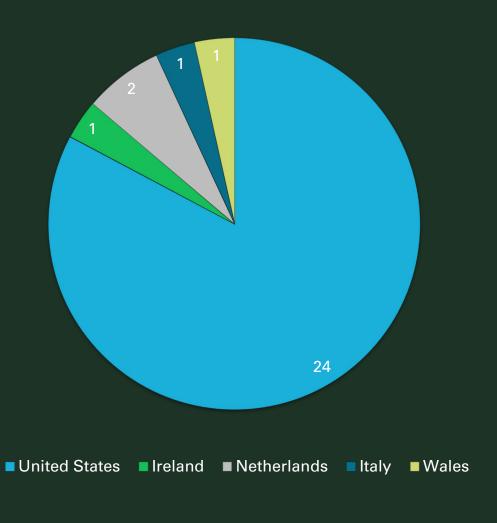
- → 29 participants
- ightarrow Several questions allowed more than one response
- → Not every participant answered every question

The survey - participant demographics

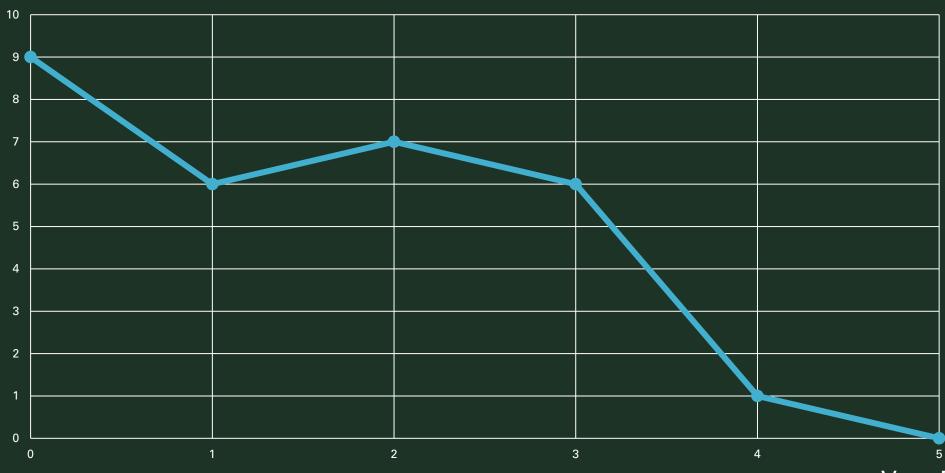
How are you affiliated with your institution?



In what country are you based?



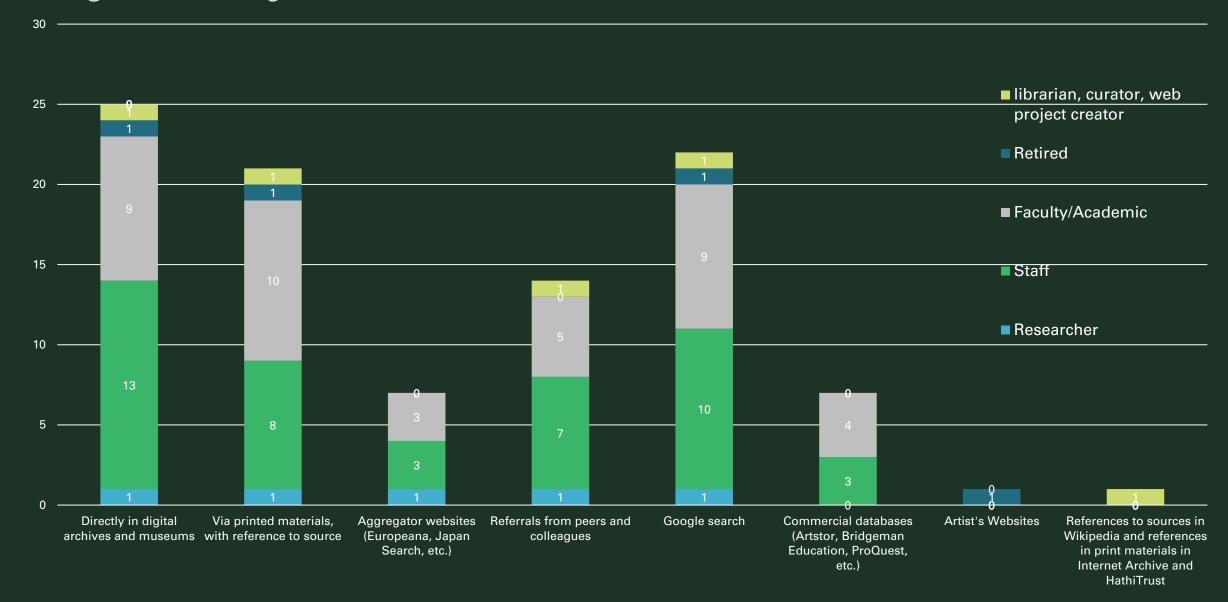
Training: how would you rate your familiarity with IIIF? (0-5)



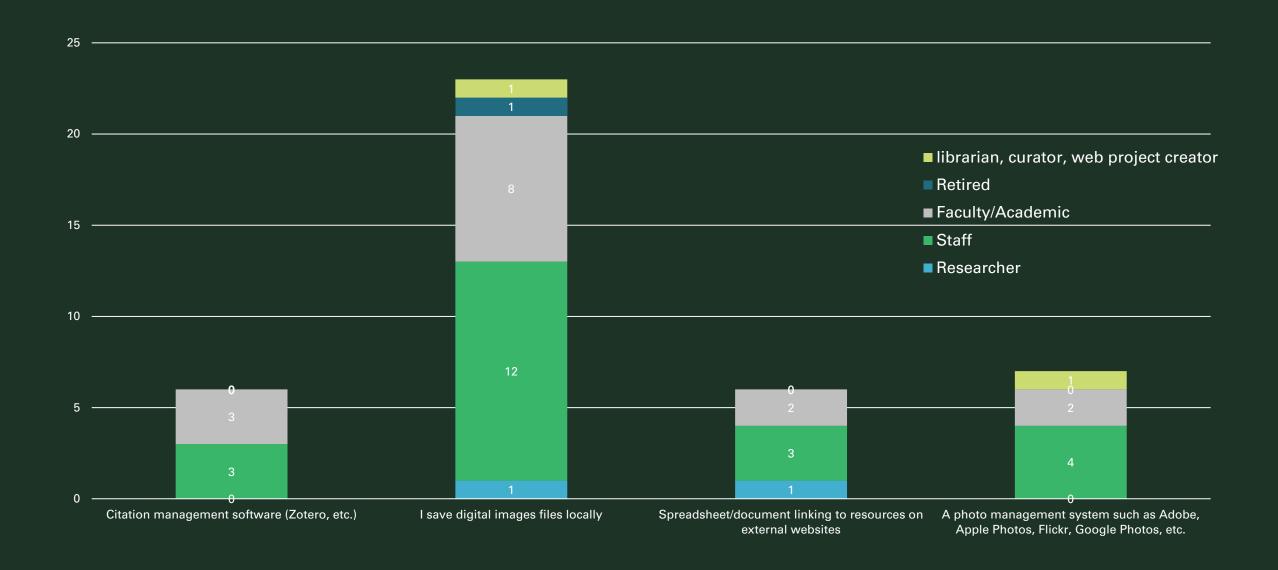
Never heard of it

Very Familiar

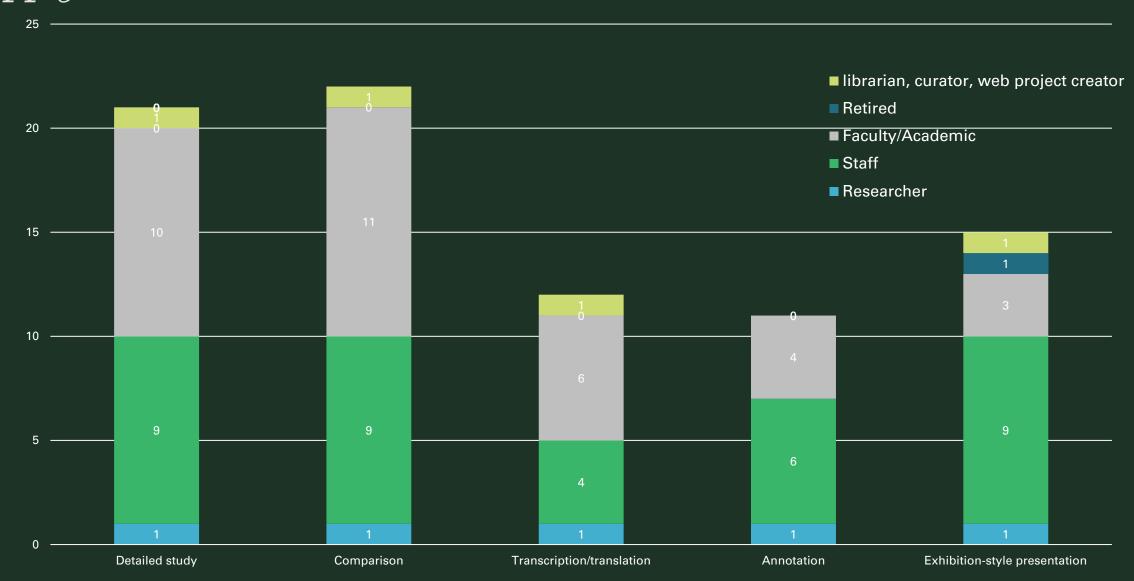
Using images: When engaging in research, where do you find the image sources you work with?



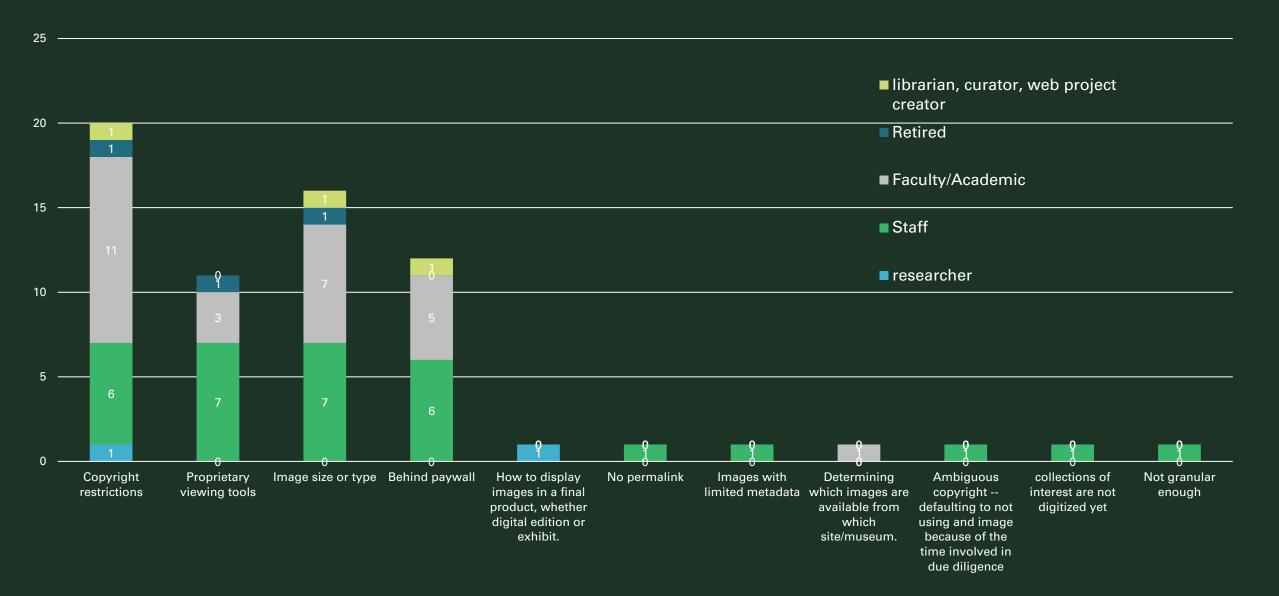
Using images: How do you track and manage the resources you've collected?



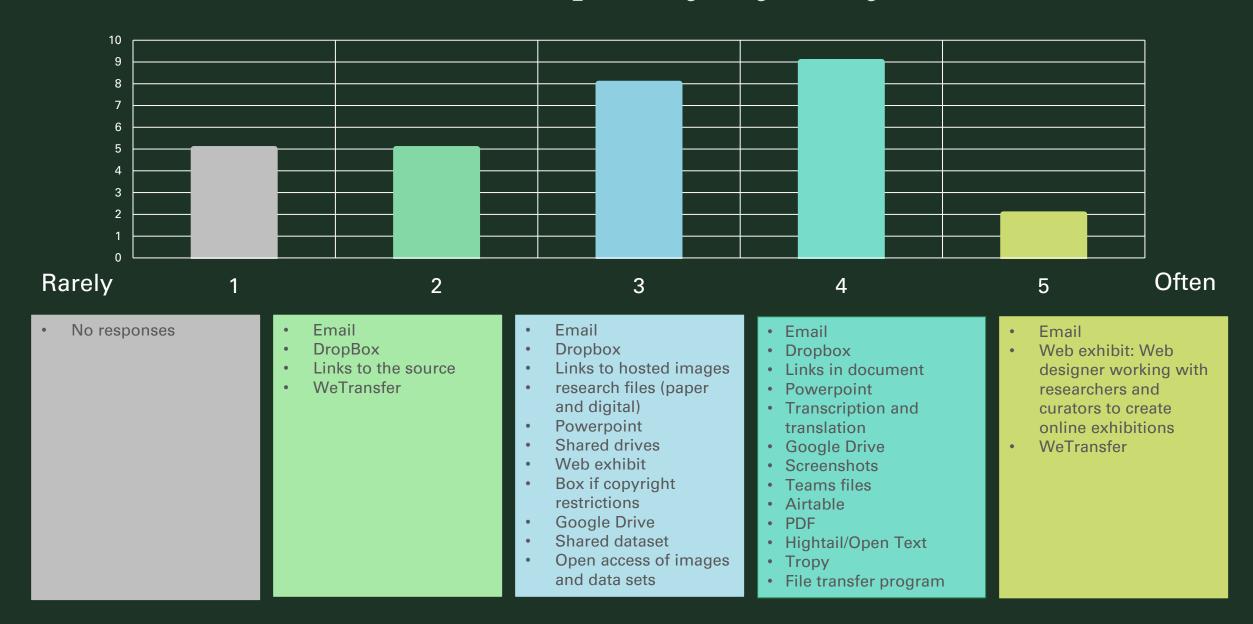
Once collected, what do you do with your images? (Check all that apply)



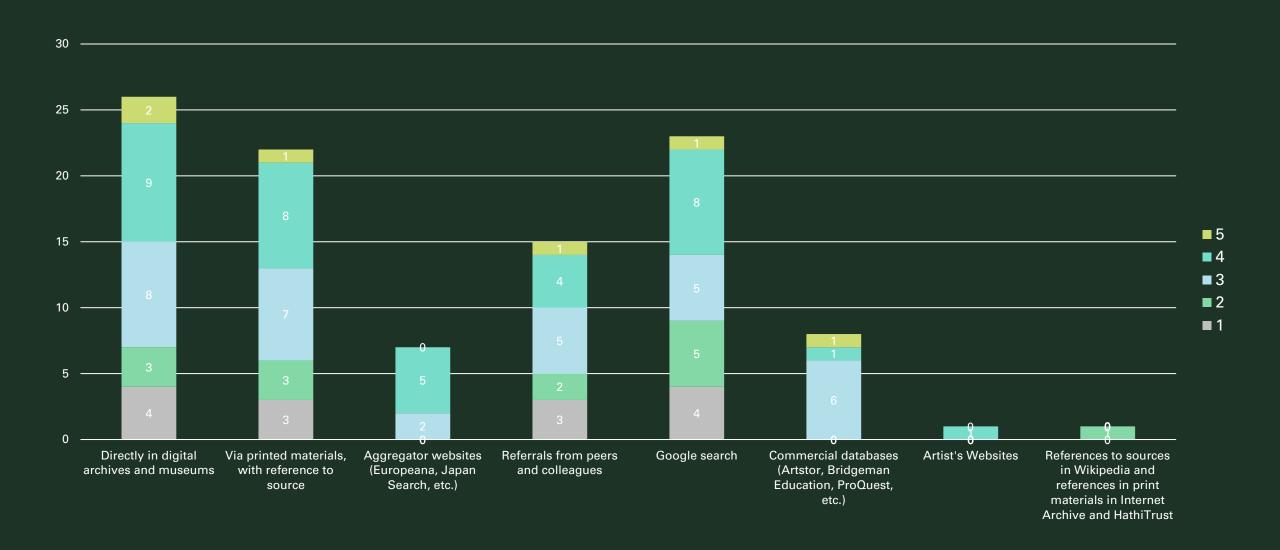
Using images: What are the chief obstacles you find in using digital images in your research?



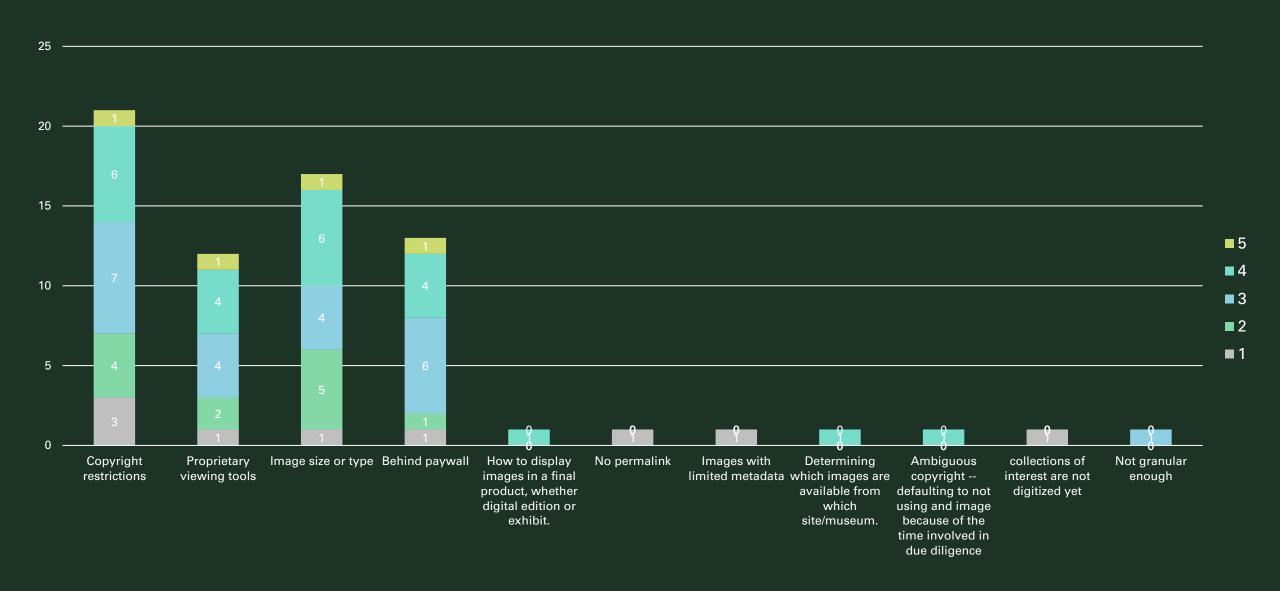
Collaboration: To what extent (on a scale of 1-5) do you use images collaboratively with other researchers? What are the primary ways that you do so?



Using images: When engaging in research, where do you find the image sources you work with?



Using images: What are the chief obstacles you find in using digital images in your research?



Collaboration: To what extent (on a scale of 1-5) do you use images collaboratively with other researchers? What are the primary ways that you do so?

- → High proportion regularly share images
- \rightarrow No clear strategy for doing so:
 - → email most common, used by all except those who rarely/do not work collaboratively with images.
 - → Next most common were shared drive (e.g. dropbox, google drive), file transfer software (e.g. WeTransfer) and then by links (unclear whether local or web based links)
- ightarrow Most adapt existing/common methods for information sharing rather than using specialised resources for image collaboration.
- ightarrow Most use free/low cost methods at every level.

Technical environment: What facilities might assist you in working collaboratively on images with other researchers?

Practical

- Easy to establish workflow
- Single collaborative space (like Mirador 3.0 cloud workspace or airtable)
- Model for annotations
- Creation of high resolution images
- Guidance on 'fair use' for copyright restrictions
- Guidance on crossinstitutional collaboration

Technical

- Cross device compatibility (e.g. Tropy).
- Tools/guides to support software integration (e.g Zotero, scrivener).
- Facility for shared collections
- Ability to keep items public, private, or restricted to smaller groups
- Image viewer in Teams

User interface

- Annotate in a collaborative space / on the open web (like hypothes.is) / with linked open data to allow object retrieval in images.
- Integration of bibliographies with images
- Easy way to insert images into digital edition and translation
- Drag and drop exhibit building

Financial

- Subscriptions (e.g. Box)
- Robust free or low-cost institutional file sharing system that easily gives access to users from outside our system.

Technical environment: What are the most useful tools for working with digitized materials?

Hardware

- local scanners in the office
- Shared storage on network
- Laptop

Non-Digital

- Close examination
- Publication
- Skills outdated, need training

Features

- Annotation
- Layers
- Rotating
- Cropping
- Geo-referencing
- XML-TEI description
- Ease of download
- Ease of search/ aggregation of material
- Enlargement tools
- Making images searchable
- High Resolution
- (continuous) Zoom
- Public Domain
- Technical image overlay
- Screen capture/snipping
- Persistent URLs
- Collection APIs

Software

- Adobe (photoshop)
- Photoshop
- Picasa
- Tropy
- Evernote
- Google Drive
- Hypothes.is
- Airtable
- Powerpoint (for relationships)
- FromThePage
- Manifest editor
- Biblissima
- Google photo
- Adobe Bridge
- Website viewers
- Omeka

Technical environment: How would you describe your technical familiarity, or the technical familiarity of those on your project team?

- \rightarrow Mixture of responses from preliminary/novice to advanced.
- → The majority (16/26) claim average (moderate, intermediate, fairly good etc.) expertise, particularly with reference to tools/systems used on a regular basis. Three of these noted a lack of skill in coding/programming.
- → One noted a desire to improve skills "Mediocre, would like to improve!". Another highlighted the impact of changing technologies "increasingly out of date"
- \rightarrow Project teams consistently have a range of expertise:
 - → "Medium in my case; high for postdoc and some doctoral students"
 - \rightarrow "moderate more than the PI, less than the developer"
 - \rightarrow "mine is novice; others have specific skills especially GIS"
 - ightarrow "Widely varied. as with all IT skills and knowledge."
 - > "We have a specialist working with Hasty to make a data set for finding object on maps."