

## Introduction

COVID-19 has altered the world in ways that we will be studying and analyzing for years to come. In order to capture these unique and important records, the plethora of information must be stored, categorized, and organized into readily available and accessible data sets.

Zotero is a powerful tool to create these data sets. It can organize, store, and assist in quantifying data. By creating a consistent methodology and cataloging the inventory of data, we can link sources to one another according to topics, concepts, or key words.

Creating a qualitative dataset will enable future researchers to measure the diverse social, political, and cultural impacts of this critical point in our provincial history.



## Objectives

Saskatchewan's COVID-19 ARCHIVE was created to ensure that the historical record of this pandemic will include a wide variety of voices from across civil society. The current archive is a collection of digital and traditional records, ranging from photos, art pieces, interviews and records from community organizations.

We used Zotero to create a searchable database that catalogued over 3000 unique news stories related to the pandemic in Saskatchewan. This involved the creation of a coherent set of tags that was subsequently applied to a large set of primary sources generated by the Saskatoon Inter-Agency Response to Covid-19 (SIRC) from 2020 to 2022

## Materials and Methods

### Finding, speed reading and skimming thousands of sources:

- Newspaper Articles
- Social Media
- Primary Sources
- Secondary Sources
- Media Releases
- Reports
- Policies/Mandates
- Government Documents
- Grey Literature
- Interviews
- Statistics



### Elaboration of a comprehensive set of tags that highlighted important topics included in the news articles, such as:

- Organizations (SUN, PHR, SIRC, etc.)
- Covid-19 terms
- Health terms
- Frontline workers



**Creation of an excel spreadsheet to meticulously avoid repetition amongst tags. It was imperative to keep a well-organized record of the tags to prevent any misclassification of more than 3000 articles.**

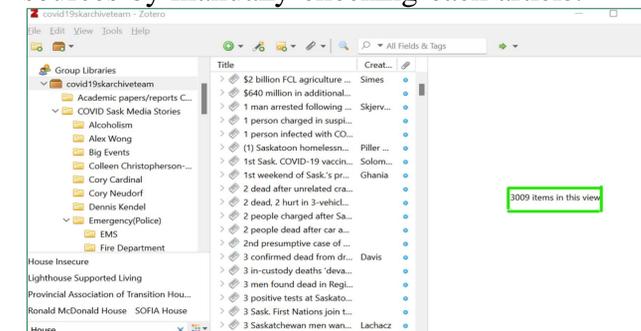
|                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Canadian Union of Public Employees | Capacity                     |
| College of Nursing                 | Community                    |
| Crime                              | Crisis                       |
| Crystal meth                       | demand                       |
| Demoralized                        | Depression                   |
| Distress                           | Dr. Alex Wong                |
| Dr. Barb Konstanynowicz            | Dr. John Pesenti             |
| Dr. Kyle Anderson                  | Dr. Peter Stoicheff          |
| Dr. Rashaad Hansia                 | Dr. Saqib Shahab             |
| Emergencies Act                    | Emergency practice licences  |
| Financially burdened               | Full capacity                |
| Graduate Nurses                    | Hand Sanitizer               |
| Healthcare workers                 | Hospitalizations             |
| ICU                                | Inmates for Human Conditions |
| Jim Reiter                         | Karen Barber                 |
| Labour Shortage                    | Lockdown                     |
| Lori Johb                          | Mask                         |

### Review and revision of sources catalogued:

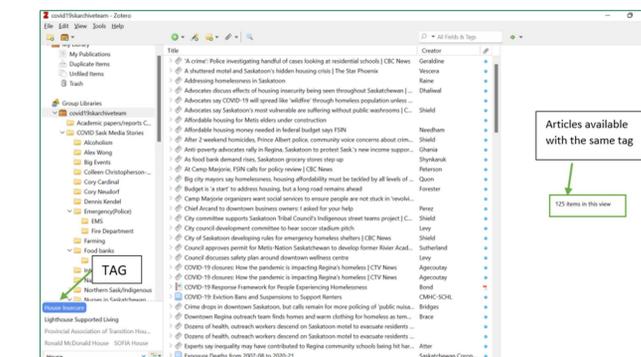
- Scraping meta data
- Linking themes
- Correlating information
- Finding trends
- Following narratives
- Coordinating data
- Presenting data
- Correcting errors

## Results

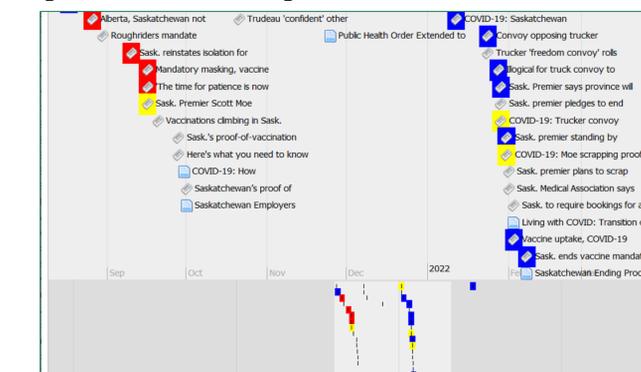
We collected over 3000 items for the database, including unique experiences and documents from the pandemic in Saskatchewan. We avoided duplicating information that appeared in multiple sources by manually checking each article.



Each tag shows all the stories and documents that feature a key word and we can highlight unexpected connections between different actors and locations, helping to correlate the data.



This pool of data can be visualized as a timeline; showing hotspots when certain events occurred and identifies the government and community responses across the province.



## Conclusion

The database we created includes more than 3000 items that show a wide variety of information related to the pandemic from oral experiences to primary sources by the SIRC. The database covers different topics like food security, housing, substance use, emergency response, etc.

The comprehensive set of tags highlight important terms mentioned in the dataset. This allows us to search across themes using keywords.

The Covid-19 archive will use these articles and tagging process to develop automated related content from the much larger 2 terabit web archives collection.

## Acknowledgements

We acknowledge that we live and work on Treaty 6 Territory and the Homeland of the Metis. We pay our respect to the first Nations and Metis ancestors of this place and reaffirm our relationship with one another.

Many thanks to our supervisors Dr. Jim Clifford, Dr. Patrick Chassé, and Dr. Erika Dyck. Also the other contributors of the project who assisted in data collection and cataloguing: Daniel Ha, Richard Oware, Raina Kim and Jovana Miladinovic.

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