



**Grant Agreement 270939**

# ***ENUMERATE***

## **Digests of ENUMERATE Survey Results**

<b>Deliverable number</b>	<i>D3.6</i>
<b>Dissemination level</b>	<i>PU</i>
<b>Delivery date</b>	<i>April 2014</i>
<b>Status</b>	<i>Final – after review</i>
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This project is funded under the  
*ICT Policy Support Programme* part of the  
*Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme*.

## Revision History

Revision	Date	Author	Organisation	Description
V0.1	2014-02	Jesús Domínguez	DIGIBIS	Draft
V1.0	2014-02	Jesús Domínguez	DIGIBIS	Final after revision by Core Group
V1.2	2014-04	Natasha Stroecker	Panteia	Added section, on p4, recommended by the reviewers
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## 1 Introduction

The ENUMERATE surveys were carried out by the ENUMERATE Thematic Network, with the help of national coordinators, in 33 European countries (in 11 languages).

There were two surveys, the first one, which received about 1900 responses from cultural institutions, was performed between December 2011 and March 2012. The second took place between September and December 2013 and received almost 1400 responses.

The tables and graphs included in this report can be consulted online at:

<http://datapatform.enumerate.eu/figures>

### **Representativeness of the results**

An overall population database covering all European archives, libraries, museums and other heritage institutions is not available yet. In the two surveys conducted ENUMERATE started building such a database. In the *Core Survey 1* every ENUMERATE network country was asked to invite a target number of institutions to complete the survey (open invitation). In *Core Survey 2* the national coordinator was asked to deliver a database with institutions. If that was not possible we used the database from *Core Survey 1* in *Core Survey 2*. If the specific country did not participate in *Core Survey 1* we only used an open website. One could go there and complete the questionnaire.

Because in both surveys a complete database was not possible to create, it is not known exactly to what extent the sample for each country represents the population of each country. Also it is not easy to verify to what extent the respondents represent the whole population. Therefore it is impossible to calculate which part of the heritage population is represented in the survey results. The implication is that the results to the European level cannot be extrapolated. This is also caused by the fact that some of the countries are not represented, and some other countries did not reach the targets set to attain representativeness (too little response in relation to the number of heritage institutions in that particular country). However, if we compare the outcomes of some questions between *Core Survey 1*, *Core Survey 2* and the *NUMERIC* research<sup>1</sup>, the results show a large amount of similarity and consistency. This leads to the conclusion that the overall results of both *ENUMERATE* surveys can serve as a valid contribution to the baseline that *ENUMERATE* intended to create.

However, it is possible to draw conclusions for each type of heritage institution on the results of *Core Survey 1* and *Core Survey 2*. Also indications of the outcomes on country level can be given for some countries, because they have a higher response rate than was set in the target.

Since all important questions are answered by at least 900 to 1100 respondents the following error margin holds. At a level of 95% confidence we have a critical value of 1.96, and so the margin of error is  $1.96/(2 \sqrt{1000}) = 0.031$ , or about 3,1%.

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<sup>1</sup> *Study Report Numeric*. Study deliverable N.8. Study findings and proposals for sustaining the framework. CIPFA, IPF (UK). May 2009.

## 2 Survey highlights

### **Digitisation activity**

- 92% of the respondents are memory institutions with collections to be kept for future generations;
- 87% of institutions have a digital collection (83% in *Core Survey 1*);
- 36% of the institutions have a written digitisation strategy (34% in *Core Survey 1*);
- 53% of the institutions have born digital items (52% in *Core Survey 1*).

### **The collection**

- Most institutions have a rich mix of heritage materials both in *Core Survey 2* as in *Core Survey 1*;
- Most mentioned object type as part of the heritage collection of the institutions is text based (84%) and visual 2D (84%) followed by archival material (64%), time based material (56%) and 3D man-made material (48%);
- Text based resources can be found most at libraries (100%);
- Visual 2D resources can be found most at museums (89%) and archives (85%);
- Archival resources can be found most at archives / record offices (85%);
- 3D man-made resources can be found most with museums (80%).

### **Digital access**

- 34% of the institutions have an explicit policy regarding the use of the digital collections (in *Core Survey 1* this was 31%);
- Academic research is perceived<sup>2</sup> as the most important reason to provide digital access to the collection (8,5), followed by educational use of the collection (7,9). Least important reason is sales and commercial licensing;
- 51% of all institutions measure the use of digital collections (42% in *Core Survey 1*);
- 91% of the institutions use web statistics (85% in *Core Survey 1*);
- 32% use social media statistics;
- Offline access (42%) and the institutional website (34%) are mentioned most concerning digital access (*Core Survey 1*: 49% offline and 31% institutional website).

### **Digital preservation**

- 26% of the institutions have a written digital preservation strategy that is endorsed by the management (23% in *Core Survey 1*);
- 48% does not have a solution yet for long term preservation based on international standards for digital preservation (national libraries are 'front runners' in owning a digital archive that meets the international criteria for long term preservation).

### **Digitisation Expenditure**

- The estimated average budget for digital collections is €295.000;
- An average of 8 people is involved on a full-time basis in the digital collection activities for an institution;
- This is made up of 5 full-time equivalent (FTE) paid staff and 3 FTE volunteers. This is about 50% more staff compared to the *Core Survey 1* results (average total: 3,5 FTE paid staff and 2,0 FTE volunteers);
- In total 33% of the paid staff is involved in digitisations activities. The lower the annual budget the higher this percentage is (for instance 92% for annual budget €10.000-50.000, 41% for annual budget €50.000-100.000);
- About 53% of the costs are qualified as being incidental cost and 47% are structural costs;
- 72% of the costs are in-house costs, 28% are out-of-pocket costs for external service providers. These results are the same as in the *Thematic Survey*;

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<sup>2</sup> Based on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is 'not important' and 10 is 'very important'

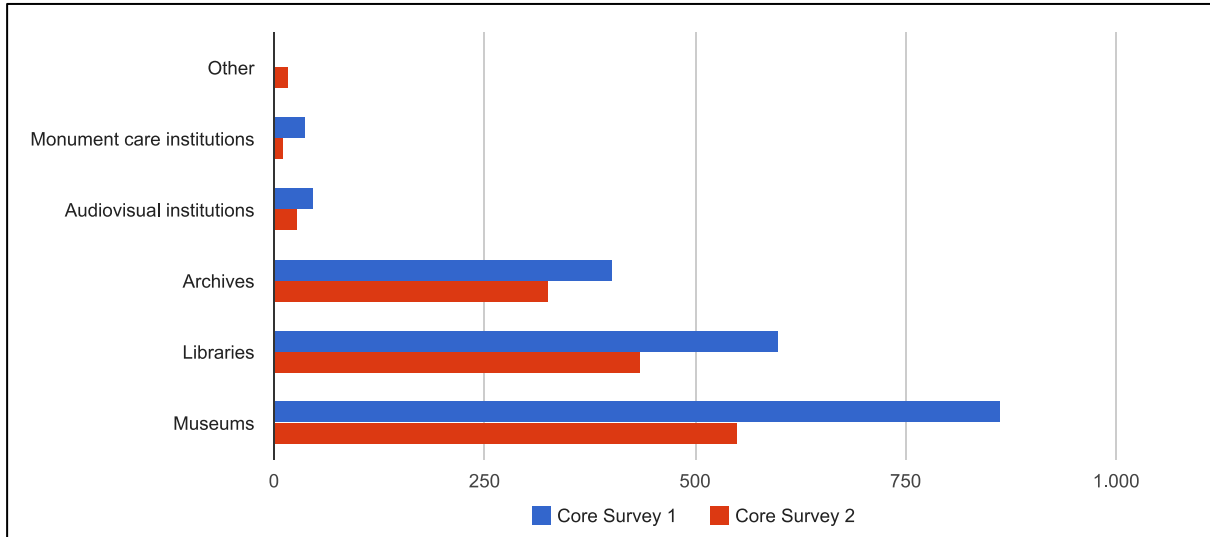
### *D3.6 – Digests of ENUMERATE Survey Results*

- The analogue to digital conversion process is responsible for 37% of the incidental costs, metadata creation is 19%;
- Archiving (23%) and management (18%) are the main structural cost components;
- The digital collection activities are funded by internal budgets (88%). National public grants are available to almost 40% of the respondents. 22% receives regional or local public grants. The results are very similar to the results of *Core Survey 1*.

### 3 Tables and Graphs

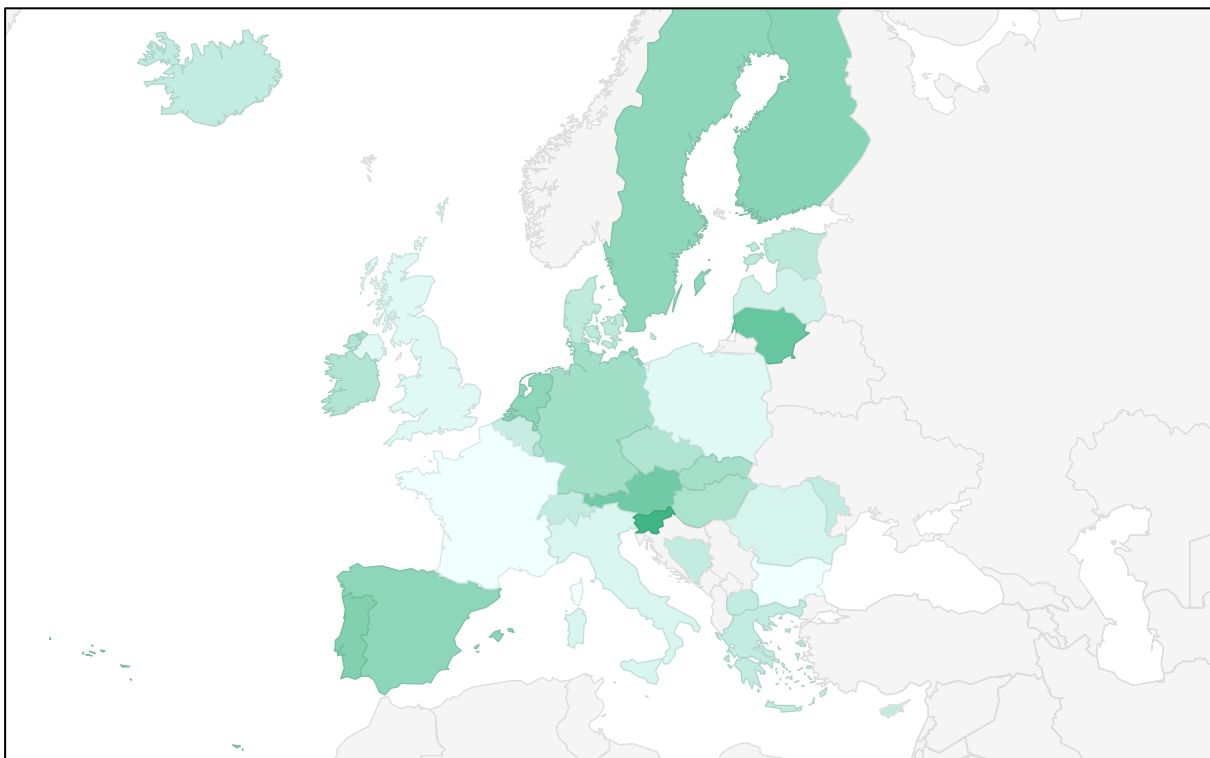
#### 3.1 Participation by institution domain

Number of usable responses received in the surveys, by institution type:



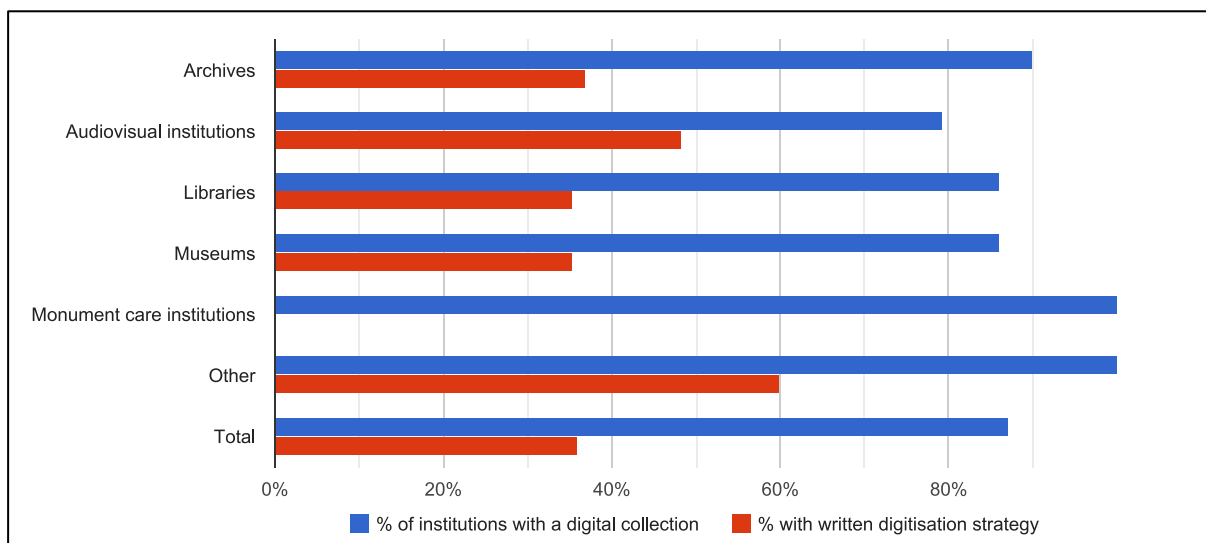
(n=1951 for Core Survey 1, n=1373 for Core Survey 2).

#### 3.2 Participation by country



Participation is calculated as the ratio of responses to Core Surveys 1 and 2, divided by the targets as set in the ENUMERATE methodology. These targets relate to the size of the cultural heritage domain in each individual country.

### 3.3 Digital collection and digital strategy

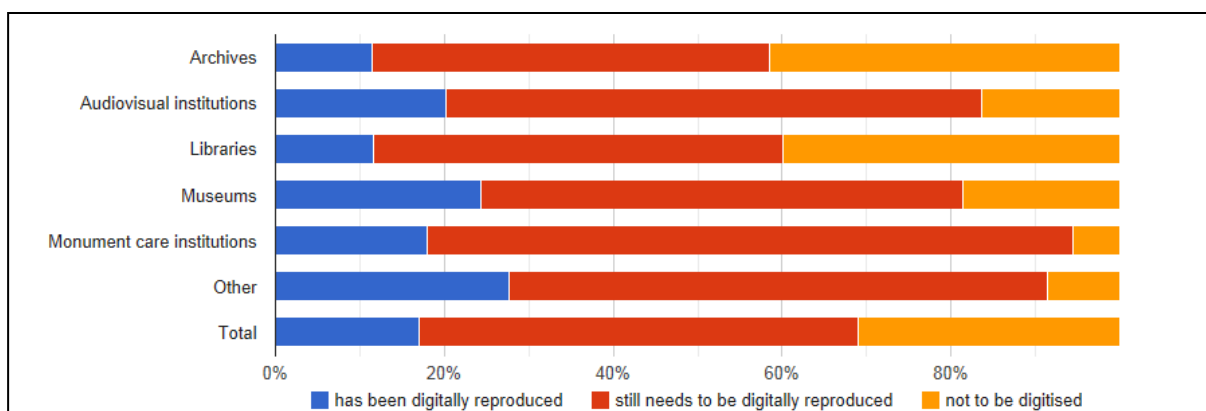


Data shown is taken from *Core Survey 2* (n=1262)

Key statistics:

- 87% of institutions have a digital collection (83% in *Core Survey 1*);
- 36% of the institutions have a written digitisation strategy (34% in *Core Survey 1*).

### 3.4 Digitisation progress



Data shown is taken from *Core Survey 2* (n=1262)

Key statistics:

- 17% of the collection is on average currently digitised;
- 52% still needs to be digitised (this includes not weighted averages, small and large institutes count for the same weight).

*Core Survey 1* showed a result in the same range:

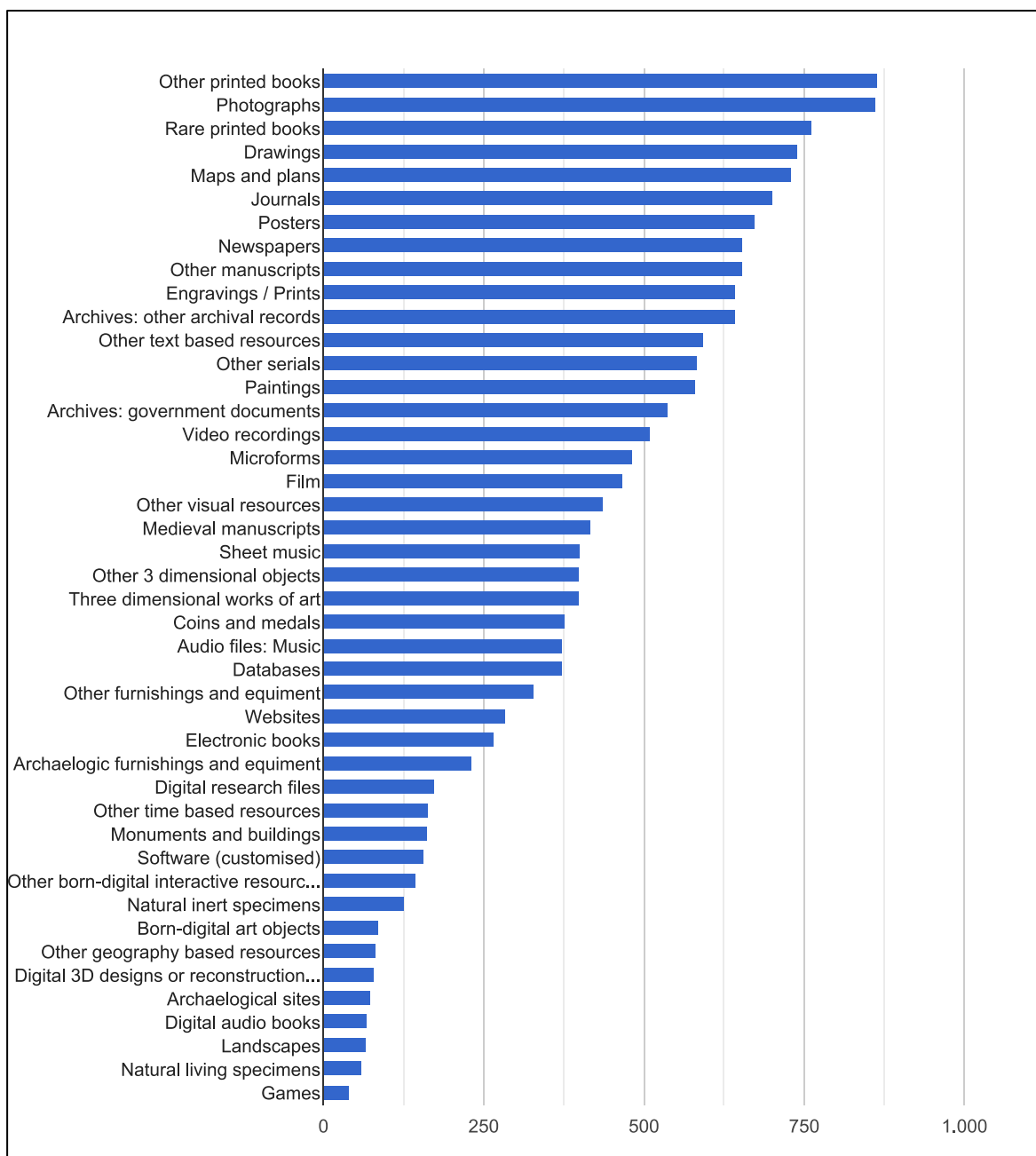
- 20% digitised;
- 57% to be digitised.

Future research is necessary to confirm or reject these figures.



### 3.5 Composition of collections

Number of responding institutions that have the specified object type in their digital and/or analogue collections:



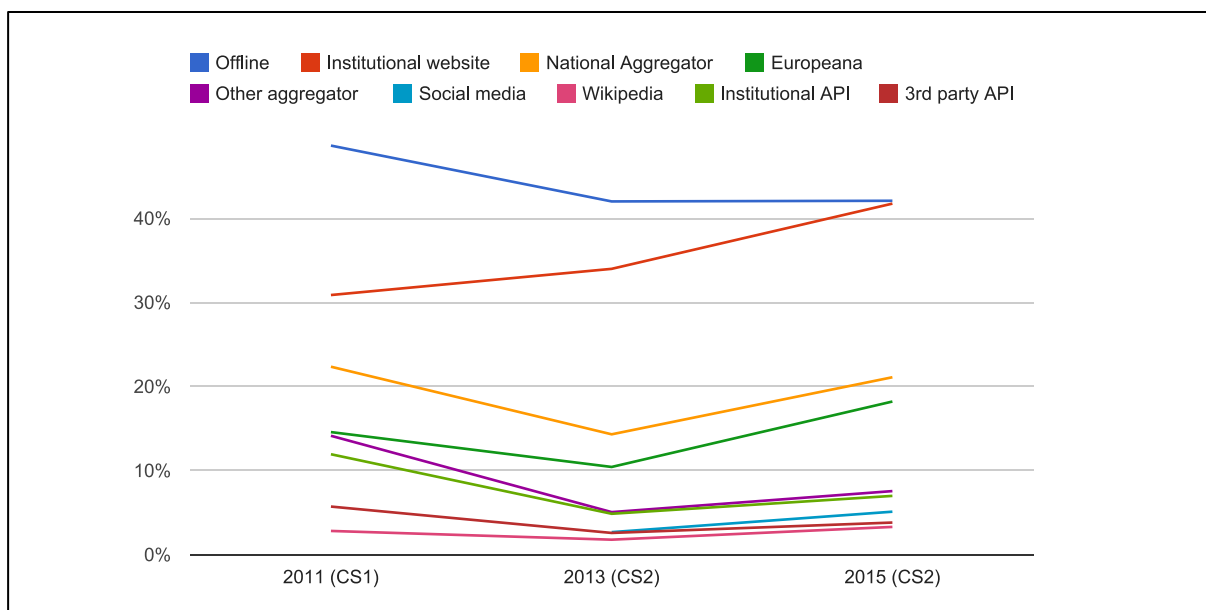
Data taken from *Core Survey 2* (n=1248).

Key statistics:

- Most institutions have a rich mix of heritage materials both in *Core Survey 2* and in *Core Survey 1*.
- Most mentioned broad classes of object types are text based resources (84%) and visual 2D resources (84%) followed by archival (64%), time based (56%) and 3D man-made resources (48%).

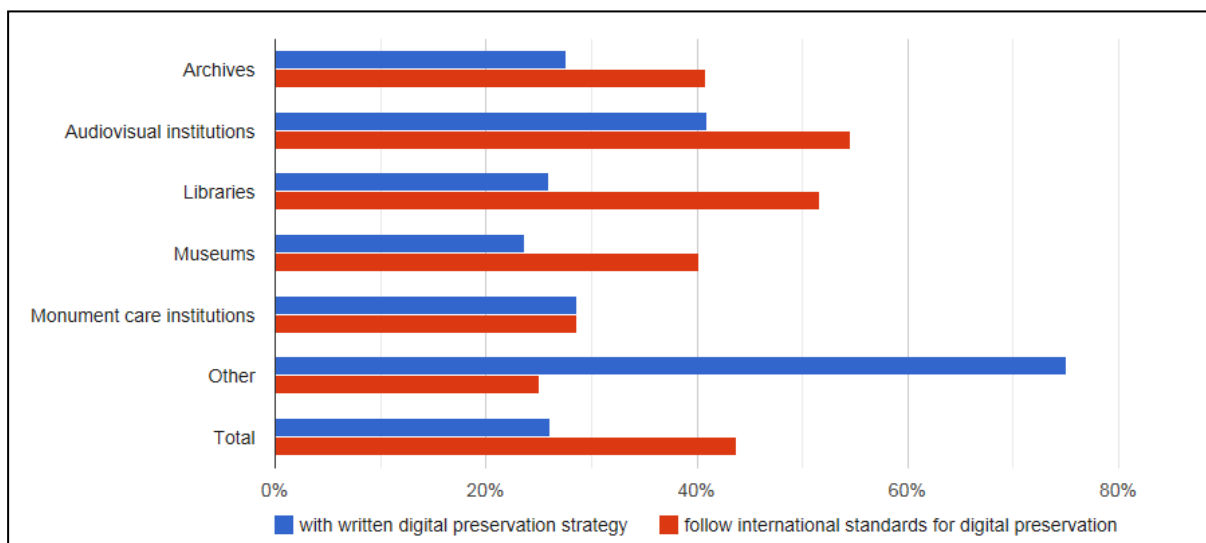
### 3.6 Access options

Percentage of the collection accessible through different channels (in 2011, 2013, and planned for 2015):



Data taken from *Core Survey 2* (n=905).

### 3.7 Digital preservation

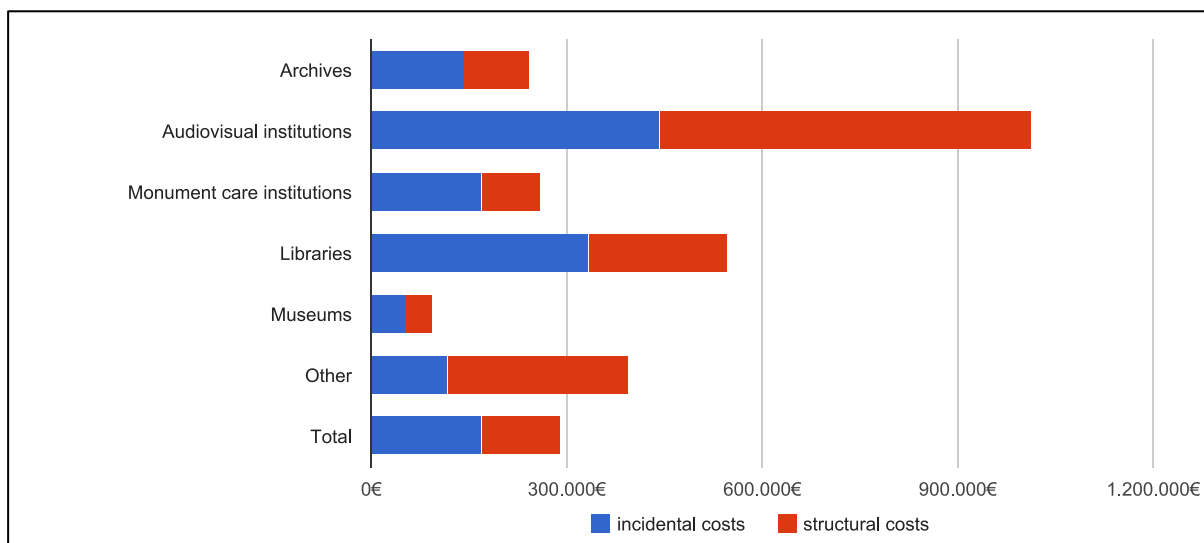


Data taken from *Core Survey 2* (n=883).

Key statistics:

- 26% of the institutions have a written digital preservation strategy that is endorsed by the management (23% in *Core Survey 1*).
- 48% does not have a solution yet for long term preservation based on international standards for digital preservation.
- National libraries are 'front runners' in meeting the international criteria for long term preservation.

### 3.8 Estimated annual expenditure



Data taken from *Core Survey 2*, including only institutions with reported annual expenditure greater than 0 (n=676).

Key statistics:

- The institutions with digitisation expenses have a substantial average expenditure of more than €348.000;
- 58% of the annual budget is spent on the initial creation or acquisition of digital collections (incidental costs);
- 42% is spent on the on-going maintenance, enhancement and preservation (structural costs).