

CRKN Survey on Digitization, Access, and Digital Preservation (Members)

7/27/2020

Digitization Strategy and Practices at your Institution

Does your institution have a digitization strategy (i.e. a strategy for building a collection of digitized items)?

Respondents: 44

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Yes, it is available online. Please provide a link:	13.64%	6	
Yes, but it is not available online.	18.18%	8	
Not yet, but there is one in progress.	31.82%	14	
No	34.09%	15	
Not sure	2.27%	1	
Total	100%	44	

Would you be willing to share an electronic copy of your digitization strategy?

Respondents: 8

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Yes, and CRKN can share it with individuals and institutions outside of CRKN provided they acknowledge us. (Please email the strategy to bstover@crkn.ca)	0.00%	0	
Yes, but only for CRKN's internal use. (Please email the strategy to bstover@crkn.ca)	37.50%	3	
No, thanks.	12.50%	1	
Other (please specify):	50.00%	4	
Total	100%	8	

Other (please specify):

1 Nous en avons une, mais on peut la qualifier de brouillon, elle ne peut pas encore être partagée

2	We are currently updating our strategy, I will email our updated version when it is complete
3	pas pour l'instant
4	When updated

Does your institution have a digitization unit/department/group?

Respondents: 44

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Yes	50.00%	22	
No, all digitization is outsourced.	2.27%	1	
No, we are not involved in digitization.	4.55%	2	
Other (please specify):	43.18%	19	
Total	100%	44	

#	Other (please specify):
1	Interne et externe
2	Digitization is completed at the archive on a regular basis as part of our workflow - but it is not a specific department or group. Usually part of project work or responding to a request.
3	Associé à la Reprographie, sinon, quelques numériseurs de bureau, notamment à la bibliothèque
4	We do not have a dedicated digitization department. Special Collections & Archives digitizes negatives and some textual records. We outsource audio-visual material. Another department handles theses digitization.
5	No, but some ad hoc digitization occurs both within the Library and Archives and in other units.
6	As digitization is ad hoc, there are several staff members who may participate from time to time.
7	There is no unit dedicated solely to digitization, but Special Collections digitizes materials on demand
8	Digitization happens in multiple departments in the library. Projects are undertaken as needed to support teaching/research on campus.
9	We do digitization but not in a specific unit, it's spread around, primarily in Archives and Special Collections
10	We undertake various digitization activities but do not have a formal digitization unit/department/group.
11	We have staff that digitize content amongst their other duties. We do not have a dedicated unit or group for digitization.
12	Digitization projects managed by Library and Gallery
13	Digitization has been outsourced and done by staff in house depending on need/resources
14	We have one person who occasionally does limited digitization. We have outsourced most of our larger projects.
15	special small projects can be scanned "in-house" by one of our colleagues
16	Digitization is carried out by staff who also have other responsibilities. No dedicated unit.

17	Different units undertake digitization: e.g., University Archives, Adaptive Technologies Centre, Rare Books & Special Collections, etc. according to digitization needs supported by Discovery and Technology Services. Some projects are outsourced to the Internet Archive: e.g., xxxxxxx Printed Collection, Controlled Digital Lending, etc.).
18	No, the Libraries has four units that engage in digitization for the purposes of access, exhibition, accessibility and preservation, namely Digital Scholarship Infrastructure, the xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxxx x xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx, the Sound and Moving Image Library, and Accessibility Services.
19	There are three departments who do digitization regularly among other duties - archives, maps and access services.

How often does your institution outsource digitization?

Respondents: 41

Choice	Percentage	Count
Frequently	14.63%	6
Occasionally	63.41%	26
Never	7.32%	3
Not sure	2.44%	1
Other (please specify):	12.20%	5
Total	100%	41

#	Other (please specify):
1	Not very often
2	Once - for large maps
3	We have outsourced in the past for specific material formats but this happens only rarely
4	We've only done it once.
5	Just once.

If digitization is outsourced, what factors contribute to this decision? Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 38

Choice	Percentage	Count
We don't have our own digitization unit.	10.53%	4
We have a digitization unit, but we don't have the right equipment for the digitization.	60.53%	23
We have a digitization unit, but we lack expertise in that type of digitization.	23.68%	9
Our own digitization unit is too busy.	15.79%	6
Other (please specify):	36.84%	14

Total	100%	38	
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#	Other (please specify):
1	Notre service de numérisation est dédié à certains types de demandes et de documents alors qu'à l'externe, nous numérisons des lots de thèses
2	We do have an on-site digitization lab for audio-visual materials but we are only one part of their workflow. If they get too busy or items are in poor condition we outsource. We also outsource microfilm as we don't have the equipment or time. Most images and textual documents can be done in-house.
3	We have a long-standing partnership with Internet Archive and have partnered with them on the creation of a scanning studio at xxxx. We still handle metadata and technical aspects of digitization.
4	We lack either appropriate equipment or campus expertise; it may be simpler or more cost-effective to outsource a digitization project
5	Digitization is outsourced when we don't have the equipment needed or we need it done faster than we can do it ourselves.
6	Depending on the type of digitization, sometimes lack of equipment, lack of people/time
7	We don't have the staff capacity and (in some cases) expertise to dedicate to large digitization projects.
8	the volume of the material exceeded the capacity of our equipment within the timeline for a specific project
9	Our digitization unit is focused on sensitive materials or formats we can't easily get digitized from bulk vendors like IA
10	Partnerships
11	Lack of equipment, lack of expertise, lack of time/staff have all played a role as we don't have a digitization unit
12	we manage projects; our colleague at Windsor U can do small microfilm scanning jobs; otherwise we outsource to individuals for very small physical copy scanning when it falls below vendor thresholds.
13	Depends on the nature and/or amount of materials, as well as the need.
14	we have equipment but are in the process of evaluating a staffing strategy and a cost analysis of how to maintain and manage a digitization unit.

CRKN offers a variety of digitization services. Would your organization be interested in outsourcing any of your digitization projects to CRKN?

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Yes, we currently have a project that we'd be interested in talking with CRKN about.	9.52%	4	
Yes, at some point in the future.	30.95%	13	
Not sure	42.86%	18	
No, thanks	7.14%	3	
Other (please specify):	9.52%	4	

Total	100%	42	
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# Other (please specify):	
1	Not at this time, thanks.
2	We would have to determine whether CRKN has the capabilities that we don't have in-house and whether using their service would be more cost effective than doing the work in-house or using some other service alternative
3	unlikely due to logistics, but not impossible if there was a match on a specialized project
4	We do not have a specific project in mind, but are open to discussing opportunities, particularly for our unique and special collections.

What are the main factors that have prevented you from either undertaking or outsourcing digitization work? Please select all that apply and rank your priorities from 1 (highest) to 10 (lowest).

Respondents: 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Lack of funding	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100% (2)
Difficulty accessing the materials that we wish to digitize (e.g. fragile materials, gaps in collections)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)
Lack of institutional support	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100% (1)
Lack of necessary equipment	0.00% (0)	100.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100% (1)
Lack of qualified staff	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100% (1)
Problems creating good quality metadata	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)
Issues around rights management	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	50.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100% (2)

Privacy concerns	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)
Working with culturally sensitive materials	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)
Other	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)	100% (0)

Thinking in terms of geographic scope, what are your institution's digitization priorities? Please select all that apply and rank your priorities from 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest).

Respondents: 42

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Materials of international significance	5.26% (2)	2.63% (1)	23.68% (9)	52.63% (20)	15.79% (6)	100% (38)
Materials of national significance	18.92% (7)	21.62% (8)	32.43% (12)	21.62% (8)	5.41% (2)	100% (37)
Materials of provincial significance	16.22% (6)	45.95% (17)	24.32% (9)	10.81% (4)	2.70% (1)	100% (37)
Materials of municipal or local significance	50.00% (20)	22.50% (9)	15.00% (6)	10.00% (4)	2.50% (1)	100% (40)
Other (please specify):	62.50% (5)	25.00% (2)	12.50% (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100% (8)

#	Please specify:
1	We prioritize other factors much more so than geography
2	Institutional material
3	matters of thematic significance
4	We have not yet identified institutional digitization priorities.
5	Materials of significance to the University
6	Most of our digitization is driven by researcher requests, or determined by grant requirements.
7	according to client priorities
8	Patron-driven; particularly when distance is an impediment to access

Thinking in terms of the kinds of collections that you hold, what are your institution's digitization priorities? Please select all that apply and rank your priorities from 1 (highest) to 7 (lowest).

Respondents: 42



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Materials which directly support teaching and learning (for colleges and universities)	32.43% (12)	18.92% (7)	13.51% (5)	16.22% (6)	8.11% (3)	10.81% (4)	0.00% (0)	100% (37)
Faculty and student research output (for colleges and universities)	10.81% (4)	27.03% (10)	8.11% (3)	18.92% (7)	16.22% (6)	13.51% (5)	5.41% (2)	100% (37)
Other materials related to our institution (e.g. annual reports, student newspapers)	5.71% (2)	8.57% (3)	22.86% (8)	20.00% (7)	14.29% (5)	20.00% (7)	8.57% (3)	100% (35)
Rare or unique materials	29.41% (10)	14.71% (5)	17.65% (6)	8.82% (3)	20.59% (7)	8.82% (3)	0.00% (0)	100% (34)
Local materials (i.e. relating to our province, region or municipality)	11.76% (4)	11.76% (4)	23.53% (8)	23.53% (8)	8.82% (3)	20.59% (7)	0.00% (0)	100% (34)
At risk materials (i.e. last copies of books, films, audio material, unique artefacts, etc.)	15.00% (6)	22.50% (9)	15.00% (6)	17.50% (7)	12.50% (5)	15.00% (6)	2.50% (1)	100% (40)
Other	60.00% (3)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	20.00% (1)	0.00% (0)	20.00% (1)	100% (5)

#	Please specify:
1	Material related to indigenous communities, women, LGBTQ or other underrepresented groups.
2	We have not yet identified institutional digitization priorities. "Rare or unique materials", "Local materials", and "At risk materials" will likely be our top priorities.
3	Collections that are high-demand based on researcher requests
4	we do not hold materials, generally large scale projects are based on microfilmed (and less-so, paper) newspaper collections
5	community digitization collaboration

What criteria guide your institutions' selection of materials for digitization? Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Historical/cultural value	97.62%	41	
Increased access	92.86%	39	
Academic importance	73.81%	31	
Reduce "wear and tear" on original item	83.33%	35	
Preservation/at risk materials	78.57%	33	
Provide documentary delivery service	50.00%	21	

Save space	9.52%	4	
Other (please specify):	16.67%	7	
Total	100%	42	

# Other (please specify):	
1	demandes/besoins de nos usagers, domaines d'expertise de l'Université
2	We digitize materials primarily by researcher request, for access (audiovisual materials) or to provide reproductions (photographs)
3	specific researcher etc. requests (digitization on demand)
4	While we do make digital copies for documentary delivery we do not keep those digitized copies
5	client priority
6	exhibits & teaching support
7	Accessibility

What types of materials is your institution currently digitizing? Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Books (not rare or fragile)	42.86%	18	
Rare and fragile materials	73.81%	31	
Theses	47.62%	20	
Printed ephemera (e.g. postcards, playbills, menus, business cards, etc.)	59.52%	25	
Films and videos	73.81%	31	
Photographs and slides	90.48%	38	
Archival collections (textual)	85.71%	36	
Audio recordings	76.19%	32	
Newspapers	52.38%	22	
Maps	47.62%	20	
Artefacts	23.81%	10	
Visual art	33.33%	14	
Microfilm and microfiche	26.19%	11	
Material that has just entered the public domain	23.81%	10	
At risk materials (i.e. last copies of books, films, audio material, etc.)	50.00%	21	
Other (please specify):	28.57%	12	
Total	100%	42	

#	Other (please specify):
1	Rare books
2	We do 3D digitization in-house as well.
3	Certains documents administratifs tels les dossiers d'étudiants
4	Note: AV is outsourced
5	Note: These are not current instances, but they have occurred in recent years and may occur in future.
6	Not currently digitizing
7	Music scores, business annual reports
8	legacy formats
9	We offer scanners and microfilm digitization equipment for self-serve use.

10	Items related to Indigenous Language and Culture
11	historical sheet music
12	Book chapters and articles within copyright use terms

Is your institution planning any future digitization projects dealing with any material types that differ from those in the previous question?

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count
Yes	16.67%	7
No	57.14%	24
Not sure	26.19%	11
Total	100%	42

#	Please describe.
1	We would like to digitize audio/video, but there are issues around access to the proper equipment and copyright concerns
2	We are working on a joint project to digitize microfilm of our local newspaper
3	Archival collections (textual)
4	xxxx holds the xxxxxx xxx xxxxxxxx xxxxx Collection on microfilm, which is comprised entirely of plays, many of them unpublished. The collection came about through the research interests of a former xxxxx faculty member, xxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx; in the early 1980s, he located hundreds of manuscripts by Canadian authors in the US Copyright Office that were not available in Canada.
5	Student newspapers, theses, institutional publications (ex. calendars, alumni magazine etc.)
6	public domain books
7	COVID-19 has increased need to potentially digitize books (not rare or fragile) in order to provide remote access to content to patrons
8	Documents éphémères imprimés (affiches de guerre et document iconographiques)

Are there other types of materials that your institution would like to digitize, but is currently unable to?


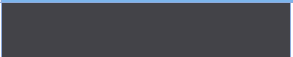
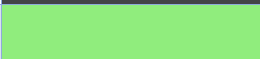
Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count
Yes	59.52%	25
No	26.19%	11
Not sure	14.29%	6
Total	100%	42

#	Please describe the materials and the challenges associated with them.
1	insectes : demande une photographie très spécialisées ; objets en 3D : problème avec la diffusion
2	We would like to digitize audio/video, but there are issues around access to the proper equipment and copyright concerns
3	Blueprints, do not have the capacity to this large scale digitization
4	Oversized maps, bulk microfilm, 8 and 16mm film, backlog audio-visual materials
5	Enregistrements sonores, films sur bobines et vhs, etc. Nous n'avons pas l'appareil requis, pas le budget, incertitude quant aux droits d'auteur, etc.
6	Books. We do not have an appropriate book scanner, but have used the Internet Archives before.
7	Obsure and obsolete video formats - very costly to digitize and store the resultant digitized files; migration of data from obsolete and obscure data media (rare floppy sizes)
8	We are not able to digitize microfilm/microfiche very efficiently
9	Audio and film - need to purchase the appropriate equipment and have the necessary skills to undertake.
10	cartes géographiques, microfilms, artefacts (nous n'avons pas l'équipement)
11	We hope to digitize all of our at-risk audiovisual holdings in a systematic way in the coming years.
12	We'd like to digitize some set models in our theatre collection. They are fragile and difficult for researchers to "use", having them digitized would make access a lot easier.
13	Audio, music recordings, artefacts for preservation purposes. Challenges: lack of time, funding, expertise, infrastructure
14	Large maps - we currently lack the equipment to do this. 3D Objects
15	We have microfilm which we would like to digitize but we do not have an appropriate scanner to do so.
16	Obsolete film and video formats
17	Costs
18	We have a collection of artists' videos and performances on pre-vhs video carriers. The cost of digitization is very high.
19	We would like to digitize more audio and video content, as well as microfilm, but we don't have the equipment in-house to do it and we don't have the funds to outsource digitization.
20	Again, student newspapers and theses. One challenge is resources. Another challenge is copyright.
21	Artifacts - how to capture them for best online use
22	Microfilm and Microfiche, in house AV digitization, oversize maps (those exceeding 52 inches), pre-1800 rare books
23	Maps, newspapers, and other "oversized" materials
24	Oversized formats – we do not currently have the right equipment for this.
25	8-Track recordings, obscure audio recording formats, mass digitization of microfilm; 1-inch video tape
26	Documents très rares ou uniques tels que nos incunables. Les obstacles touchent aux coûts plus élevés dus à une manipulation plus complexe des documents pour ne pas les abîmer ainsi qu'à la sécurité des documents et leur préservation s'ils n'étaient pas numérisés sur place.

Please briefly describe up to three digitization projects that you are currently carrying out or have recently carried out. Note: In your descriptions, when possible, please provide information on what you are digitizing (content and or material type), the size of the project, the length of the project, and any partners involved. For e.g. “We have partnered with Public Library X to digitize 125 years of our local newspaper. We are digitizing from the microfilm copy of the newspaper and the project is expected to last for 8 months.”

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Project 1:	100.00%	42	
Project 2:	92.86%	39	
Project 3:	83.33%	35	
Total	100%	42	

#	Project 1:
1	Numérisation de littérature populaire en fascicule, environ 4000 objets à numériser d'une trentaine de page. Projet qui devrait durer deux ans.
2	Children's books from Special Collections in the public domain
3	In 2018-2019 we digitized 10 fragile Principal Letter books of the Shingwauk Residential School
4	We are working with local Gaelic-speaking cultural organizations to digitize over 700 archival sound recordings featuring Gaelic song, poetry, and traditional music. Project should complete in a few months.
5	Manitoba Local Histories -digitized 800+ books using vendor from the United States who performed the work onsite.
6	British Colonist newspaper from microfilm. Canadiana has helped us to digitize more than 100 years worth of this Victoria daily newspaper from microfilm negatives.
7	Numérisation de tous les numéros de la Revue d'Histoire du Bas St-Laurent pour les rendre accessibles sur notre dépôt numérique Sémaphore.
8	Digitization on Demand Digitizing print only Master's and PhD theses. Priority; Theses requested by our patrons Oldest theses (risk of deterioration) Most requested theses Digitization of Major Research Projects (requests from departments on campus). We have completed the French Studies project (25 or so)
9	We are currently undertaking a forestry history project that includes digitization of archival material and rare publications. It has been a 3 year project and will be ending this August. We have done digitization in-house of photographs, textual material, books, and maps. This project was funded with donor monies.
10	We are digitizing all theses and dissertations produced at the University of xxxxxx. This includes about 14,000 print monographs. We have partnered with the Internet Archive to complete this work.
11	Nous numérisons 90 000 épreuves et 250 000 négatifs du fonds photographiques du journal La Presse. Le projet va durer 5 ans.
12	152 watercolor painting, 200+years old
13	historical annual course calendars of the university
14	Digitizing university photographs related to the building and operation of the xxxxxx xxxxxxxx Library for use in the celebration of the Library's 50th anniversary this year.
15	University 50th anniversary archival materials
16	Past project - Gaelstream; several months, digitized audio of Gaelic speakers, partnered with NS Highland Village, created website, digitized photographs to complement
17	numérisation de photos

18	We have no current or recent digitization projects. Digitization is done on a case-by-case basis, usually in response to a researcher's request for access. For example all of the audio recordings in the requested fonds would be digitized for access, and preservation copies are created as well.
19	Partnered with the University of Alberta to digitize book on our institutional history
20	Digitizing chapbooks from our Scottish Studies collection for a digital exhibit.
21	Digitizing the backfiles of xxxxxx News, our campus newspaper (approx. 50 years' worth of weekly newspapers). Project is ongoing, will likely take 2 years. Partnered with the newspaper office and outsourced the digitizing (from print copies) to a local for-profit company. We had to do some rescans in-house due to poor quality.
22	Grace McCarthy Scrapbooks (85 bound volumes)
23	We digitized the microfilm Nanaimo Daily Free Press (1874-1928) and Cowichan Leader (1905-1928) with aid from a Grant from British Columbia History Digitization Program (BCHDP). This was an ~18 month process
24	Ottawa-Gatineau historical air photos - We have digitized air photos of the Ottawa-Gatineau region spanning from the late 1920s through the 1940s. https://gsguo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=4c010ecf0fb3434890214fa63c942928
25	The BC Historical Books Project began in 2010, with the goal to digitize items in the three volumes of A Bibliography of British Columbia. This project was scheduled to complete at the end of 2020 (with the current remote working situation, this is now anticipated to finish in 2021). Originally seeded with 160 items from seven BC institutions, the project has continued with materials from xxx's Rare Books and Special Collections and contains 2,400 items to date.
26	Western Canada Pictorial Index - ongoing project to digitize 70,000 negatives and slides pertaining to Western Canadian history
27	Using the scanning services of the Internet Archive, we have scanned a special collection of Tamil language materials over the past year (34,000 pages).
28	Paul Esterhazy Scapbooks
29	Material related to Indigenous language and culture
30	A collection of textiles from around the world that were given as a donation intended to be a teaching collection
31	The xxxx Archives digitized approx. 400 audio/visual (audio cassette, VHS, U-matic, reel) items related to women's history at the university. We outsourced the digitization to Media Preserve.
32	We have partnered with the School of Music to digitize audio files of concert recordings on an ongoing basis, beginning in 1970 and continuing to the present. We are currently digitizing audio files from reel-to-reel and cassette tapes and at present have digitized 3397 audio files (app. 200 gigs of content). As we expect digitization to become standard procedure for future recordings, the project is expected to last indefinitely.
33	Digitized all campus yearbooks via third-party service provider
34	Working with Frontenac Heritage Foundation to digitize approximately 90 reels of microfilm, working with CRKN and accessing LAC copies to accomplish the project
35	Graduate Theses from 1925 to 2013. Project ongoing since 2011. Approx 3/4 complete (exact number unknown, but around 15,000 complete).
36	We are systematically digitizing audio cassettes containing oral history interviews and other historically significant information. This is being done by one staff member among other work.
37	Annual Reports of the Library
38	Digital John Buchan, 1st Baron of Tweedsmuir - 50,000 pages of textual materials, 50 photos and 3 reel-to-reel tapes from the John Buchan fonds were digitized with support from a National Heritage Digitization Strategy grant of \$65,000 which permitted the hiring of a Project Archivist to complete the work using equipment available in the University Archives from January to August 2019.

39	The Home Made Visible Project. The Libraries operate as the receiving institution for the donations of personal home video recordings that have been digitized by partner institution Charles Street Video, who migrated the recordings to digital formats for preservation.
40	Digitizing early city tax rolls on loan from St. Catharines Museum for a digital history / GIS project
41	Digitizing Newspapers
42	Dans un projet de partenariat entre la Division des archives de l'xxxx et la Bibliothèque des livres rares et collections spéciales, 9 876 documents (représentant 51 145 pages) provenant des archives des collections de canadiana Baby et Melzack ont été numérisés en 2019. Le projet a duré 10 mois et était financé par la SNPD.

#	Project 2:
1	Numérisation de la totalité de nos thèses et mémoires, environ 20 000 documents d'environ 250 pages (assez variables). Projet en collaboration avec une compagnie externe qui devrait encore durer une dizaine d'année si ce n'est pas plus...
2	Rare books from Special Collections in the public domain
3	We continue to digitize student newspapers, and student union records
4	We have recently completed a project that focused on digitizing over twenty local Cape Breton newspapers (not full runs) and newsletters
5	Digitizing (pre-Covid) daily preservation-level content for internal and external patrons (we would not outsource for this)
6	British Columbia Historic Textbooks. We have digitized hundreds of historic textbooks using our Internet Archive Scribe scanner.
7	Numérisation des publications du Groupe de recherche interdisciplinaire sur le développement régional, de l'Est du Québec (GRIDEQ) pour les rendre accessibles sur notre dépôt numérique Sémaphore.
8	We are working with outsourced companies to digitize our at risk audio visual material as funding allows. For example, we recently migrated data from 27 3.5" floppy discs and had 3 audio reels digitized. We have approximately 200 audio reels to digitize, as well as numerous other formats of av material. This is an ongoing project with no end date.
9	We completed a BC History Digitization grant program to digitize 97 oral history audio cassettes. It was a summer project with one student worker and a supervising archivist. We performed the digitization in-house.
10	We are currently digitizing the Wiedrick Historical Curriculum collection, which includes all of the textbooks used in Alberta's K-12 school system from 1885 -1985. Materials that are still in copyright will be loaned through the Internet Archives Controlled Digital Lending program while public domain materials will be openly available.
11	Nous numérisons un an des États civils du Québec à chaque année (nous sommes rendus à 1918). Nous travaillons dorénavant avec Family Search pour la numérisation de ces registres.
12	1:25,000 scale map series of interwar Egypt. 27 maps, colour and B&W
13	some old documentary film footage of local historical importance
14	Working with the Biology Dept. on the digitization of their Herbarium Collection (Plant specimens)
15	Past project - Coady Extension, Masters of their Own Destiny, 1 year, partnered with Coady International Institute, Congregation of the Sisters of St. Martha; over 1000 images, some audio, some film, textual, several 100 pamphlets, 1 newspaper, annual reports, etc. (xxxxxxx x will know total #'s/pages)
16	numérisation d'archives privées

17	Digitized obsolete audiovisual formats from a department fonds
18	Digitizing pages from our culinary collection (cookbooks) as part of an experiential learning program.
19	Digitized 40 local historical maps in-house using large format map scanner, hosted them in our institutional repository. Project ran approximately 4-5 months.
20	Ruth Emerson Wortis Collection (452 photos)
21	Through a partnership with the Nanaimo Historical Society, We are in the process of digitizing local history talks stored on 142 physical cassette tapes. We expect this process to take ~48 months
22	OCUL Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project - The xxxxxx Library contributed to this province-wide collaboration that inventoried, digitized, georeferenced, and make available early topographic maps of Ontario. The collection provides open access to georeferenced topographic maps covering towns, cities, and rural areas in Ontario from 1906 to 1977. https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/
23	We received funding to digitize the AUCE (Association of University and College Employees) fonds from the local CUPE and the BC Historical Digitization Program. This project resulted in AUCE records from 1973-2019 being digitized over the course of 2 years, related to the association's early history and their advocacy for employee rights including the first fully funded maternity leave in Canada.
24	City is our Campus - 50 textual, photographic and video records to celebrate the University's 50th anniversary - partnered with Google Arts and Culture to host site
25	For the last couple of years, we have scanned at-risk, brittle government publications, for preservation purposes. In 2019, we scanned 50,000 pages of Municipal government publications.
26	U of x News Releases
27	Audio cassette digitization of performances, lectures and reels
28	We digitized in-house xxxx's student newspapers (textual documents, approx. 9 months to complete).
29	A collection of approximately 400 postal covers from the 1880s to 1910s. The project should be completed this summer.
30	Obtained quotes to scan all negatives/slides/photos in photo collection from third-party, have not proceeded due to funding.ion
31	Working with Cook Memorial PL, in Illinois, to digitize local newspapers from microfilm for the 1920-30 range, using a digitization vendor in Markham
32	Campus life photographs from 1950s-1980s. Mostly black and white prints 5x7 or 8x11. Some contact sheets. 16 boxes, approx 1/3 complete. Working on it on and off since summer 2019.
33	On request scanning for accessibility & online delivery
34	Ottawa Resource Collection material, ongoing digitization for preservation as new items are added to the collection.
35	xxxxxxPrinted Collection - We partner with the Internet Archives to digitize xxxxxxxx University publications including the xxxxxxxx Journal, xxxxxxxx Calendars, xxxxxxxx Yearbooks, The Tricolour, and the xxxxxxxx Quarterly. The Internet Archive can process the printed and bound materials in bulk; the library uses the xxxxxxxx University Archives Digitization Fund, an expendable fund to which patrons can donate and support, to continue this ongoing project.
36	L'Express Newspaper Digitization Project. As a partnership with the Franco-Ontarian community, xxx collaborated with the owner of L'Express Newspaper to digitize (in collaboration with the vendor West Canadian Digital Imaging Inc.) the microfilm of the full back issues of the newspaper and to accession born-digital issues of the newspaper for hosting online.
37	Digitizing records from a designated cultural property collection in the archives

38	Aboriginal Recordings - Digitizing the audio files of interviews
39	En collaboration avec le Centre d'études médiévales, les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, Bellarmin, Fides et la Province jésuite du Canada français La Bibliothèque des lettres et sciences humaines a fait numériser les publications de l'ancien Institut d'études médiévales de l'Université de xxxxxxxx (1942-1991). Ce projet a duré 3 mois.

# Project 3:	
1	Numérisation de l'art public sur le campus, photographies d'environ une quarantaine d'œuvres d'art sur le campus. Projet terminé
2	Public orders
3	Photographs of alumni events, local events, etc.
4	We are constantly digitizing photograph collections held at the archive. These range from glass negatives to more modern colour prints.
5	Digitization of institution governance records dating back to the 1890s (we have to perform this work onsite)
6	Medieval manuscripts. We have digitized many rare manuscripts from our Special Collections using a high end oversize copy stand (TTI).
7	Numérisation de cartes et plans anciens et fragiles pour les intégrer au Géocatalogue
8	A large part of our digitization work is on demand when patrons request scans of photographic material from our holdings.
9	Between 2015-2017 we did a Northern BC Digitization Project in which we partnered with UBC to outsource our digitization (rare books, maps). We also did digitization in-house. In total, we digitized 350+ items. We don't have the resources (people/funds) to regularly digitize at that scale at our institution.
10	Nous numérisons le journal Montreal Herald and Daily Commercial Gazette, publié depuis les années 1830, en version papier. Nous numérisons environ 4 ans de cette publication annuellement. Nous sommes rendus à 1891.
11	Fur Trade materials, 38 manuscripts, 1 printed text [letters, journals, business documents]; approximately 2,000 pages.
12	archival photographs and graphical materials
13	Digitizing the xxx University News, a staff oriented newspaper from the 1970's - 2000's.
14	Past project - Digitization of Gaelic newspaper (Am Braighe) and Guysborough County newspaper, Guysborough Journal, several months, partnered with NS Highland Village and publisher of paper
15	numérisation de journaux
16	Paid the provincial archives to digitize institutional/historical audiovisual content
17	Digitizing thousands of business annual reports in house, project has been running for several years, and the 2020 goal is to get them hosted online.
18	Perry Giguere 'Perry the Poster Man' collection (1150 posters)
19	Through partnerships with the Nanaimo Historical Society, and the Nanaimo Archives we digitized and created transcripts for 121 oral histories recorded by Coal miners and their families. This project lasted ~12 months
20	With funding from the Government of Ontario, the University of xxxxxx and the xxxxxx Library, the Library has digitized more than 20,000 French books published before 1923, and made them freely available on the Internet Archive. https://archive.org/details/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

21	Our unit collaborated with the Forestry faculty and Rare Books and Special Collections to digitize 150 BC Forest Inventory maps from the early 1950s. This project took place over one term, and allowed researchers to conceptualize the historic eco-systems of our province through later georeferencing with ArcGIS through xxx's Geographic Information Systems.
22	Rolls of Honour - 3 oversized Rolls of Honour commemorating the University's participation in the First and Second World Wars - partnered with University of xxxxxxxx Libraries to digitize items
23	Mary Filer Archival Holdings
24	Archives of Gallery - exhibition files, ephemera, images
25	We're digitizing archival photographs (c. 1900 - 2012) in-house on an ongoing basis; this project started in 2017 and is still being worked on. We've completed approximately 2500 images, with another 2000 to complete.
26	A collection of approximately 4000 negatives from our local television and station are in the process of being digitized. The collection was acquired 10 years ago and almost all of the images have been scanned. Staff is working on the metadata as time allows, so there is no projected end date.
27	Working with Federated Womens Institutes of Ontario to finish a three-year grant-based project to make WI Tweedsmuit Histories and other documents available online - they outsourced the digitization; ODW is post-production processing, indexing and ingesting for online access
28	Maps. Mostly 19th and 20th century, but oldest date to 15th century. Project ongoing since 2012. Over 16,000 maps scanned to date.
29	Ad hoc scanning of archival photographs to increase access and reduce physical handling
30	City of Ottawa minutes, 19th and 20th Century
31	Controlled Digital Lending Pilot - Controlled Digital Lending (CDL) is an emerging method that allows libraries to loan print books to digital patrons in a 'lend like print' fashion. We are partnering with the Internet Archive to update and train on the Table Top Scribe System that library has onsite and to put our CDL pilot project materials on the Internet Archive to test the concept.
32	Map Scanning Project. Funded through an internal campus grant (Academic Innovation Fund), this project allowed the Libraries to purchase a barrel scanner in order to scan historical maps held by the Map Library and the xxxxx xxxxxx Archives & Special Collections that are now in the public domain. The items have been scanned, preserved and made available for teaching, learning and research.
33	Materials for classes within copyright and fair use
34	Digitizing Newfoundland collections
35	En 2016, 4500 thèses et mémoires de l'Université de xxxxxxxx déposés entre 2003 et 2008 ont été numérisés à partir de copies papier. La numérisation a été faite par le Service d'impression de l'Université sur une période de 4 mois.

What are the main challenges that you face in undertaking digitization work? Please select all that apply and rank your priorities from 1 (highest) to 10 (lowest).

Respondents: 42

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Lack of funding	55.26 % (21)	15.79 % (6)	13.16 % (5)	5.26% (2)	5.26% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	5.26% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100 % (38)
Difficulty accessing the materials that we wish to scan (e.g. fragile materials, gaps in collections)	7.69% (2)	11.54 % (3)	0.00% (0)	3.85% (1)	3.85% (1)	11.54 % (3)	3.85% (1)	19.23 % (5)	23.08 % (6)	15.38 % (4)	100 % (26)
Lack of institutional support	0.00% (0)	7.41% (2)	22.22 % (6)	3.70% (1)	14.81 % (4)	11.11 % (3)	7.41% (2)	11.11 % (3)	14.81 % (4)	7.41% (2)	100 % (27)
Lack of necessary equipment	9.09% (3)	27.27 % (9)	15.15 % (5)	18.18 % (6)	6.06% (2)	15.15 % (5)	3.03% (1)	0.00% (0)	6.06% (2)	0.00% (0)	100 % (33)
Lack of qualified staff	11.43 % (4)	8.57% (3)	25.71 % (9)	5.71% (2)	8.57% (3)	5.71% (2)	11.43 % (4)	5.71% (2)	5.71% (2)	11.43 % (4)	100 % (35)
Problems creating good quality metadata	10.71 % (3)	3.57% (1)	0.00% (0)	21.43 % (6)	3.57% (1)	10.71 % (3)	21.43 % (6)	14.29 % (4)	7.14% (2)	7.14% (2)	100 % (28)
Issues around rights management	11.76 % (4)	11.76 % (4)	11.76 % (4)	26.47 % (9)	14.71 % (5)	5.88% (2)	8.82% (3)	5.88% (2)	2.94% (1)	0.00% (0)	100 % (34)
Privacy concerns	0.00% (0)	16.13 % (5)	16.13 % (5)	9.68% (3)	19.35 % (6)	16.13 % (5)	16.13 % (5)	6.45% (2)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100 % (31)
Working with culturally sensitive materials	3.57% (1)	10.71 % (3)	10.71 % (3)	7.14% (2)	14.29 % (4)	10.71 % (3)	10.71 % (3)	10.71 % (3)	21.43 % (6)	0.00% (0)	100 % (28)
Other	30.00 % (3)	10.00 % (1)	10.00 % (1)	10.00 % (1)	20.00 % (2)	0.00% (0)	10.00 % (1)	10.00 % (1)	0.00% (0)	0.00% (0)	100 % (10)

Please specify:

1 Cataloguing cannot keep up with the pace of digitization

2	all departments functioning at capacity
3	Time and lack of a digitization/preservation strategy. As a result our digitization projects tend to happen as-needed.
4	Infrastructure for hosting, access, preservation, etc., is also a major concern -- don't want to digitize without clear future plans
5	Competing priorities (we have significant processing backlogs of archival material, and are working to put infrastructure in place to describe, manage and store digitized and born-digital materials)
6	1 issues with administrative burden and consistent levels of expertise, as our staffing model relies on students working 10 hours/week to perform the digitization, metadata creation, and digital preservation functions.
7	Ongoing cost of digital storage
8	FYI, because of our unique situation as managers, nt owners of materials, I would answer lowest priority to multiple issues, but can only assgn one rank per issue; accessing best copies from vendor/owners whose prices are prohibitive
9	Lack of coordinated efforts prior to the past year.
10	Cost of digital preservation storage

What digitization equipment does your institution have? Please select all that apply and specify how many your institution possesses.

Respondents: 41

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Book scanners	78.05%	32	
Microfilm scanners	75.61%	31	
Map or large format scanners	65.85%	27	
Microfiche scanners	46.34%	19	
Copy stand	24.39%	10	
Film scanners (for movies, videos, etc.)	29.27%	12	
Cameras	63.41%	26	
Other (please specify):	56.10%	23	
Total	100%	41	

#	Book scanners
1	3
2	2
3	4
4	Four: One IA Scribe scanner, and three Plustek book edge scanners.
5	1

6	book2net
7	2
8	2
9	3
10	3
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	8
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	2
20	1
21	1
22	ATIZ Bookdrive Pro Cradle Scanners (4)
23	3
24	Varies
25	Fujitsu ScanSnap
26	1
27	2
28	2
29	3
30	1 - old and inefficient
31	11 with 10 flatbed 11X17 scanners
32	1

#	Microfilm scanners
1	1
2	1
3	2

4	One All-In-One ScanPro 3000
5	1
6	1
7	2
8	2
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	multiple
15	2
16	2
17	2
18	nextScan FlexScan 3-in-1 microform scanner (1)
19	2
20	1
21	Varies
22	Scan Pro
23	1
24	macrophotography DIY
25	2
26	2
27	5
28	3 but for public use; no archival workflow in place
29	1
30	1
31	2

# Map or large format scanners	
1	1
2	1

3	1
4	Large flatbed Epson 11000x - not suitable for very large items
5	1
6	Two. We have a large format feed scanner for materials that aren't fragile, and a TTI overhead scanner for rare and fragile materials.
7	1
8	unknown
9	1
10	1
11	2
12	2
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	2
18	2
19	1
20	Tarsia Technical Industries (TTI) 40x60 Copy System (1); Contex HD5450 Wide Format CCD Scanner (1)
21	1
22	varies
23	2
24	1
25	1 barrel scanner
26	1
27	1

#	Microfiche scanners
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1 (same as microfilm scanner)
5	2

6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	2 (same as microfilm scanner)
11	2
12	varies
13	Epson Perfection V370 Flatbed Scanner
14	1
15	2
16	2
17	1
18	1
19	2

#	Copy stand
1	1
2	One high quality oversize TTI Scanner,
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	varies
9	Repurposed Leica copystand, adapted for a digital SLR
10	1

#	Film scanners (for movies, videos, etc.)
1	1 (VHS, pas films)
2	1
3	3
4	1

5	1
6	1
7	2 VHS/DVD stations
8	2
9	vaires
10	1 for vhs
11	2
12	1


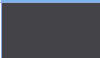



#	Cameras
1	1
2	2
3	DSLR overhead setup
4	We have a couple of Canon Rebel cameras that are also part of our lending program.
5	?
6	2
7	2
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	2
13	2
14	Canon EOS 5D MKII DSLR Body with 24-70 Lens (1)
15	3+
16	3
17	vaires
18	Library and Gallery each have an SLR camera
19	1
20	macrophotography DIY
21	1
22	2

23	1 overhead scanner
24	4
25	1
26	1

# Other (please specify):	
1	4 flatbed scanners
2	We are fortunate to have access to the Centre for xxxx xxxxxx Studies audio-visual digitization lab on-site at xxxx xxxxxx University
3	Numériseurs de bureau
4	3 small Epson flatbed scanners
5	Audio cassette digitization set-up (2)
6	2 Epsons, 1 Fujitsu
7	10-20 Desktop scanners, some with sheet feeding capabilities or specifically designed to digitize photographs and slides
8	standard scanner for textual documents, negatives, slides
9	Photo negative scanners (2)
10	Flatbeds - 4
11	Several flatbed scanners
12	Fujitsu fi-6670A Double-sided Document Scanner (3); Epson Perfection V750-M Pro flatbed scanner with standard platen (4); Epson Expression 10000XL flatbed scanner with large platen (2)
13	Desktop scanners for photos, documents - 4
14	6 Document scanners
15	Depends on the project that is funded
16	Flatbed scanners, specialized cassette tape deck, analogue to digital adapters, VHS deck, 3/4" Video deck, analogue reel player
17	Epson Perfection V370 Flatbed Scanner also scans photographs
18	Flat bed scanners with professional image and negative capabilities (3)
19	3 flatbed scanners, 2 feeder scanners
20	Reel-to-reel sound recording digitization equipment.
21	8 flatbed scanners (Epson 1000XL) 1 SAMMA Solo, 1 audio recording station for 1/4" and cassette digitization
22	2 flatbed scanners
23	4 numériseurs à plat

Please provide information on the staffing of your digitization unit by specifying how many employees fall under each type of term.

Respondents: 41

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Full time	53.66%	22	
Part time	31.71%	13	
Contract	31.71%	13	
Casual	26.83%	11	
Other (please specify):	48.78%	20	
Total	100%	41	

#	Full time
1	4 (ce sont des employés à temps complet, mais aucun n'en fait à 100% de sa tâche)
2	5
3	1
4	1
5	3
6	2 dont un commis à la reprographie et un technicien en audiovisuel et un commis au Service de reprographie
7	We have 2 full-time archivists that are available to supervise digitization work. In practice, only one archivist supervises the majority of digitization work.
8	8
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	3 digital projects librarians, 1 digitization assistant
15	3
16	3
17	1
18	varies
19	1
20	1

21	0.5 (based on portion of job responsibilities of 5 FT workers)
22	3

#	Part time
1	We have 1 part-time archival assistant that assists with basic digitization.
2	1-2
3	1
4	2
5	.5
6	2
7	As part of a full time role
8	4 (students)
9	1
10	1
11	1 (based on grant funded hires from PT union)
12	3
13	2

#	Contract
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	We have 1 term contract archivist whose duties include digitization as part of their project.
5	Varies depending on funding
6	.5
7	although not currently, but we have hired 2 contract staff in the past for a longer-term project and it is feasible that this could occur again
8	xxxxx relies on Young Canada Works funded internships for most digitization projects
9	1
10	colleague will scan on per-project basis
11	1
12	0
13	10

#	Casual
1	6
2	8
3	Varies on staff availability
4	1
5	Casual assistant students, 4-6 as part of role
6	2
7	1
8	varies
9	1
10	2-4 (term dependent)
11	2-4 undergraduate students working PT

#	Other (please specify):
1	student workers 2
2	We are not a digitization unit - but the archive currently has 3.5 FTE on staff
3	5 full time employees perform digitization tasks in the Archives and this is periodically supported by a contract employee. Theses scanning is normally carried out by 3 full time employees
4	We have no employee who is only devoted to digitization work.
5	our team is split amongst multiple units and responsibilities. Estimate 3 FTE working on digitization tasks
6	We do not have a unit; that said, digitization has most often occurred in connection with Archives materials, using full-time and casual staffing
7	Students and contract positions have been used in the past
8	The unit that manages digitization is Special Collections, which is comprised of two full time employees, and digitization is only a small part of our responsibilities.
9	2 full time staff but not their primary job.
10	We do not have a digitization unit. we have staff in various units who do digitization work as needed; however digitization is not a significant part of any one staff-member's job (except for the 2 part-time staffers indicated above).
11	Co-op students
12	2.7 fte
13	We do not have a digitization unit.
14	digitization activities are largely carried out by student employees working 10 hours/week. They are hired on a project basis; we normally employ 14-20 students per term, although we have employed as many as 26 in a term.

15	We do not have a dedicated digitization unit, oversight of projects is managed by Directors of Gallery and Library, data and systems aspects are conducted by Systems Librarian and Cataloguing Technician
16	All regular staff can digitize materials as needed but no one has digitization in their job duties. The majority of the digitization is being done by the 1 FTE in the Archives
17	3 staff with digitization duties, which would be the equivalent of 1 FTE
18	Different units undertake digitization: e.g., University Archives, Adaptive Technologies Centre, Rare Books & Special Collections, Information Services, etc. according to digitization needs supported by Discovery and Technology Services. Digitization duties are part of several positions throughout the organization.
19	4.0 FTE of team engaged in scanning for Accessibility Services
20	Nous n'avons pas de service de numérisation ni d'employés dédiés uniquement à la numérisation

From the following types of digitization, please select those which your digitization staff have developed expertise in:

Respondents: 40

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Digitization of books (not rare or fragile)	62.50%	25	
Digitization of rare and fragile materials	62.50%	25	
Digitization of printed ephemera	65.00%	26	
Digitization of films and videos	35.00%	14	
Digitization of archival collections (textual)	80.00%	32	
Digitization of audio recordings	45.00%	18	
Digitization of newspapers	52.50%	21	
Digitization of maps	55.00%	22	
Digitization of artefacts	15.00%	6	
Digitization of visual art	25.00%	10	
Digitization of microfilm or microfiche	27.50%	11	
Digitization of at risk materials	40.00%	16	
Other (please specify):	27.50%	11	
Total	100%	40	

#	Other (please specify):
1	Le reste, ce n'est pas qu'ils ne le font pas, mais je ne considère pas qu'ils sont experts
2	Au niveau des documents papier, pas de spécialité particulière (rattaché au Service de la reprographie)

3	photographic material
4	Photographs; Note: our staff have learned to do some kinds of digitization work, but would not necessarily be considered to have special "expertise" in the area
5	Photographs, slides
6	Photographs (prints, negatives, slides)
7	photos, negatives, annual reports
8	We do not have dedicated staff and tend to outsource larger projects.
9	Photographic records
10	photographs
11	photographic negatives; slides; photographic prints

How would you describe your institution's digitization work? Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
An ongoing program	50.00%	21	
Project-based digitization	83.33%	35	
On-demand digitization	83.33%	35	
Other (please specify):	0.00%	0	
Total	100%	42	

Is funding for digitization work stable or does it vary from year to year?

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Funding is stable	9.52%	4	
Funding varies from year to year	33.33%	14	
Funding is both stable and variable	47.62%	20	
Other (please specify):	9.52%	4	
Total	100%	42	

#	Other (please specify):
1	historically has been stable but this year was temporarily suspended due to an austerity budget
2	Special funding is very rare.
3	Funding is mostly external from Young Canada Works internships and summer jobs - the wages are supplemented by ongoing student assistant budgets

4 external, project-based

How is your digitization program funded? Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Through regular operating costs	90.48%	38	
Through external funding programs (please elaborate):	54.76%	23	
Not sure	2.38%	1	
Other (please specify):	28.57%	12	
Total	100%	42	

#	Through external funding programs (please elaborate):
1	Grants and donations
2	NHDS, SSHRC, and special project funds
3	Virtual Museums of Canada, YCW
4	Barber Grants, Heritage Grants
5	Donor monies, grant monies (such as BC History Digitization Program)
6	Plan culturel numérique du Québec
7	Grants
8	We have received both Young Canada Works and NS Provincial Archival Development Program funding for digitization as well as private bequests from external donors
9	internal project grants
10	Grant based; federal or provincial funding
11	Donations, grant funding
12	BC History Digitization Fund
13	grants
14	Manitoba Heritage Grants, Young Canada Works
15	occasional grants
16	In the past
17	TBS
18	Usually Young Canada Works internships and summer job funding
19	Provincial archival grants
20	The digitization of the music recordings is funded in part through grants

21	2019 National Heritage Digitization Strategy grant
22	the majority of our digitization activities are only possible through grants and funds from external bodies (Young Canada Works, Academic Innovation Fund)
23	Grants

#	Other (please specify):
1	Budget d'acquisition + Fondation de l'Université + frais si demande externe
2	We don't really have a digitization program. Funding is usually externally related or incorporated into daily workflow.
3	Je ne crois pas que nous ayons un tel programme.
4	Private donations
5	Through library endowments and occasionally faculty driven projects that provide funding for project staffing
6	Acquisitions budget
7	Donor funds
8	ongoing staff complement in-kind contributions
9	our program is funded on a project basis by a combination of external donors, funders within the xxx community, and granting bodies such as the BC Historical Digitization Program
10	Partnerships
11	external clients, project-based
12	Expendable fund: xxxxxxxx University Archives Digitization Fund

Who does your digitization team digitize for?

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Solely for our own institution	33.33%	14	
Mainly for our own institution, but we occasionally partner with external institutions	61.90%	26	
We often partner with external institutions	4.76%	2	
Not sure	0.00%	0	
Total	100%	42	

If you digitize still images, what file formats do you create? Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
TIFF	97.62%	41	
JPEG	85.71%	36	
JPEG 2000	21.43%	9	
PDF/A	61.90%	26	
Other PDF versions (please specify):	19.05%	8	
PNG	11.90%	5	
Other (please specify):	4.76%	2	
Total	100%	42	




#	Other PDF versions (please specify):
1	basic PDF, not archival
2	PDF-uni
3	unsure
4	pdf
5	PDF 1.7 "regular" PDF
6	Haven't been stringent on PDF-A
7	standard pdf generated by multifunction scanners
8	PDF Standard

#	Other (please specify):
1	We create a variety of derivative files, but our masters are usually JPEG 2000s
2	XML, TXT

If you digitize video materials, what file formats do you create? Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 34







Choice	Percentage	Count	
MPEG	47.06%	16	
MP4	85.29%	29	
AVI/WMV	29.41%	10	

OGG	0.00%	0	
MXF/JPEG 2000	5.88%	2	
DPX (film)	5.88%	2	
Other (please specify):	11.76%	4	
Total	100%	34	

# Other (please specify):	
1	any format FFMPG allows
2	MOV
3	10 quicktime mov
4	Do not digitize

If you digitize audio materials, what file formats do you create? Please select all that apply.


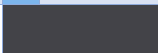
Respondents: 36

Choice	Percentage	Count	
MP3	80.56%	29	
AAC	2.78%	1	
WAV	77.78%	28	
AIFF	2.78%	1	
FLAC	8.33%	3	
Other (please specify):	5.56%	2	
Total	100%	36	

# Other (please specify):	
1	Want to move to AIFF or FLAC
2	M4A

Would your institution consider lending or leasing your scanning equipment to other institutions? Please briefly explain your choice.

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Yes	11.90%	5	
No	50.00%	21	

Not sure	38.10%	16	
Total	100%	42	

# Yes	
1	We have in the past, but now insist on our trained staff doing the work
2	Nous pourrions fournir un accès au Fujitsu ou au numériseur de microfiches, car la demande interne est minime.
3	Depends on future capacity
4	We have leant out our analogue reel player to a local radio station for a project
5	we will digitize on behalf of other institutions as a form of reciprocal exchange; we would send equipment if it cultivates expertise accessible to all partner institutions

# No	
1	Équipement trop vieux
2	The equipment is often heavy and delicate, and it's mostly in use.
3	We do not have enough equipment: it is in high use
4	We only have a small amount of equipment and it is used regularly.
5	We use it regularly and moving it is too precarious
6	We have little equipment and it is fragile.
7	We only have 1
8	nous n'en avons pas assez
9	We don't have enough to lend.
10	but we might agree to do digi services for others
11	our equipment is normally in high demand, and is not portable
12	Our equipment must be retained onsite to facilitate our on-demand digitization services.
13	We only have standard equipment (e.g. flatbed scanners)
14	Unable to as a Gov organization
15	We really don't have any equipment worth lending, just one good flatbed scanner and one low-quality overhead scanner.
16	We have offered digitization services to other institutions but do not lend out our equipment
17	Focused on institutional mandate: supporting teaching and learning at xxxxxxxx University.
18	Our selection of equipment is limited and expensive. We do not have spare equipment to lend. Partners could come in to use equipment.
19	It is used often enough that the equipment would be missed by the various departments. Cannot complete regular work without it.
20	have limited equipment

21 non

#	Not sure
1	Union considerations could affect this
2	depends on circumstance
3	we have limited equipment but potentially could do that
4	Pour le prêt de l'équipement, je ne sais pas mais pour rendre des services, je crois que oui
5	Our IA partners would be happy to work with other institutions, and we would agree to them working on other projects out of the xxxx space
6	We really don't have sufficient equipment to loan out and it would depend on what equipment was being requested, by whom, for how long and the liability that they would be willing to take on for any loss or damage.
7	Unsure
8	Our equipment is quite basic (two flatbed scanners and one preservation-quality book scanner)
9	We have limited equipment to lend/lease
10	Don't think we have anything particularly unique.
11	Depends on the equipment. We have several self-service scanners and would need to continue making these available to library staff and users.
12	I suppose it depends on what the arrangements look like?
13	I don't think we have unique equipment that other institutions would need.
14	This is a decision that would need to be made by our Director. The question has never come up before so I don't know how they would feel about it
15	not ours to lend
16	don't have much specialized equipment; could lend for short periods

Are there new digitization technologies that you are considering using at your institution? (For example, robotic scanners, intelligent character recognition (ICR) which OCRs handwritten text). If so, please elaborate.

Respondents: 22


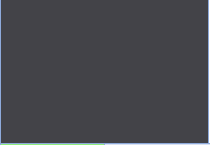




#	Are there new digitization technologies that you are considering using at your institution? (For example, robotic scanners, intelligent character recognition (ICR) which OCRs handwritten text). If so, please elaborate.
1	Nous avons un numériseur robotisé et ça fonctionne très mal; nous voulons tester éventuellement la ROC sur des manuscrits
2	Very interested in ICR for rare manuscripts. Also interested in public transcription online projects.
3	Would like to try ICR with some of our collections
4	ICR for manuscripts and Dragon NaturallySpeaking for audio files.
5	Oui, je sais qu'à notre Module d'Histoire, un projet est en cours (ROC de manuscrits)

6	We would like to acquire a book scanner than can handle fragile material, ICR would also be welcome.
7	Nous travaillons avec deux universités québécoises sur la ROC des manuscrits
8	We are currently doing a trial with HTR and are looking into 3d scanning
9	We are monitoring the development of new technologies but we have limited capacity for the implementation of them or other innovations
10	Not at this time
11	Not currently
12	Not at this time.
13	We're in the early days of our digitization program so are open to considering everything.
14	n/a
15	ICR
16	Not really. Wish we could!
17	Currently investigating auto-captioning for AV material
18	Not at this moment.
19	Not currently, but we would be interested exploring new technologies like intelligent character recognition, robotic scanners, automated microfilm scanners, etc.
20	We are focusing on digital preservation infrastructure; based on our holdings, our areas of concern is audio and video preservation.
21	No. An efficient overhead book scanner would be great. But that is hardly new.
22	Oui, nous envisageons l'achat d'appareils de numérisation adaptés pour les documents fragiles ou anciens.

Access and Preservation Practices at your Institution

Where do you store your digitized content? Please select all that apply.


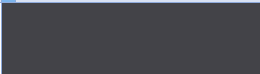

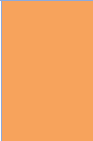






Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Our own servers	97.62%	41	
Partner or service provider's servers (e.g. commercial provider or consortial cloud such as the Ontario Library Research Cloud)	66.67%	28	
Personal computers and workstations	33.33%	14	
Offline (e.g. DVD, tape)	38.10%	16	
Content is digitized, but not stored	7.14%	3	
Other (please specify):	19.05%	8	
Total	100%	42	

#	Other (please specify):
1	Currently moving to cloud-based
2	Backed up on CBU servers
3	Personal computers/workstations are only used as a temporary measure and their use for storage is actively discouraged
4	Our institutional repository
5	We have a locally-hosted instance of Archivematica, and we are currently negotiating an agreement with OLRC to move it to their servers.
6	We subscribe to a cloud based SAAS Archivematica instance. We upload all our IR content here 2/year
7	Archivematica's storage service in EduCloud
8	plus back up drives

How do you manage preservation of digitized content? Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
No special steps are taken to ensure long term preservation	4.76%	2	
A backup is made and kept of digitized content	83.33%	35	
Digital objects are regularly verified against stored checksums, digests or similar means	35.71%	15	
Our institution has a process for verifying the continued support and usability of file formats and migrating them as needed	30.95%	13	
Our institution has a defined process to manage digitized content over its entire lifecycle	30.95%	13	
Our institution has a digital repository which follows a preservation management standard such as TRAC	38.10%	16	
Copies of our digitized content are also maintained by a third party who has taken responsibility for their long-term preservation	42.86%	18	
We expect that a replacement copy can be obtained from a third party in the event of the loss of any digitized content	21.43%	9	
We expect that the original item can be re-digitized in the event of the loss of any digitized content	50.00%	21	
Other (please specify):	14.29%	6	
Total	100%	42	

#	Other (please specify):
1	Encore beaucoup de mesure à mettre en place, présentement sauvegarde avec les serveurs de l'institution (3 mois). Note : ce n'est pas des "totaux de contrôle", mais des "sommés de contrôle"
2	Checksums are automatically created in our new digital asset management system, but we are not yet using the verification and audit features.
3	Moving forward with Scholars Portal Permafrost
4	Checksums are generated but process to verify them has yet to be implemented. Staff remains current on file formats and migration possibilities. Digital items are "bagged" prior to deposit in repository.
5	client receives copies of masters and derivatives for local storage. LOCKSS
6	Not regularly but - Digital objects are verified against stored checksums, digests or similar means




How does your institution provide access to digitized content? Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Online through a public web application	97.62%	41	
Online through a private web application (intranet or access controlled)	38.10%	16	
Online file service (e.g. Dropbox, Google Drive, SharePoint)	52.38%	22	
Internal file service (e.g. network file share)	35.71%	15	
Distributed on demand/on request	69.05%	29	
On physical media	30.95%	13	
We do not provide end user access to digitized material	4.76%	2	
Total	100%	42	

Does your institution provide access to its digitized material and/or descriptive metadata to third-party sites or aggregators (e.g. Internet Archive, Our Digital World, etc.)?

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Yes (please specify):	64.29%	27	
No	23.81%	10	
Not sure	11.90%	5	
Total	100%	42	

#	Yes (please specify):
1	Wikimedia (pour certaines collections); Worldcat; site moissonné
2	Some content is available Internet Archive
3	Some content on Internet Archive
4	Internet Archive
5	Only once to Internet Archive as they digitized some material
6	Internet Archive, HathiTrust
7	World Digital Library, Internet Archive, etc...
8	IA and HathiTrust
9	Internet Archive

10	The xxxxxxxx Project will have its metadata added to the Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) and some of our digital editions are having their metadata included on third party sites as well.
11	Some of our digitized content is available on IA and ODW.
12	Internet archive
13	Via OAI-PMH
14	Digital British Columbia, OpenAire, WorldCat
15	Our thesis collection was harvested by Theses Canada. It's an open repository.
16	A small selection of items are available in the Internet Archive although this model is no longer our practice
17	OCLC WMS
18	Internet Archive, Canadiana, BHL, Archeion
19	For non-commercial use
20	We have used Rhizome's Webrecorder to preserve artists website projects https://rhizome.org/software/
21	OurDigitalWorld
22	HathiTrust, Internet Archive
23	Internet Archive, OCUL, etc.
24	Images and metadata for materials scanned by the Internet Archive from the xxxxx's Printed Collection.
25	Internet Archive; WorldCat; Sheet Music Consortium, Our Digital World (infrequent)
26	In the past, we have partnered with IA and ODW
27	Thèses Canada (documents et métadonnées), WorldCat (métadonnées), Core (documents et métadonnées), NDLTD (métadonnées)

Please select which of the following options would appeal to your institution. Please select all that apply.

Respondents: 42

Choice	Percentage	Count	
Long-term preservation of our digitized content in CKRN's Trustworthy Digital Repository (TDR)	45.24%	19	
Access to our digital content integrated into Canadiana.ca	64.29%	27	
Hosting of our digital collections on CRKN infrastructure and services (hosted portals)	23.81%	10	
Storage of our digital collections on CRKN with APIs that we can build our own applications on	21.43%	9	
Content is hosted on our platform, but researchers can also find it through links on Canadiana.ca	69.05%	29	
None of the above	2.38%	1	
Other (please specify):	21.43%	9	
Total	100%	42	

#	Other (please specify):
1	Assistance with bulk digitization
2	We are currently building our next gen DAMS, but we have a lot fo gaps in our long term preservation storage plan.
3	We'd be interested in collaborating more on national preservation and digitization infrastructure projects
4	It would depend on the materials digitized and other options available at the time.
5	Integrated institutional repositories?
6	Likely some combination of the above, but without a strategy it is difficult to answer this question.
7	Not sure, would need need to get more information
8	To be discussed
9	xxx is interested in hosting its content on the most appropriate platform based on our forthcoming Digital Asset Management guidelines -- local, provincial, national, including CRKN.

CRKN's Role in Digital Heritage

Please rate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Respondents: 41

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
I am quite familiar with CRKN's Canadiana collection	14.63% (6)	56.10% (23)	26.83% (11)	2.44% (1)	0.00% (0)	100% (41)
I use CRKN's Canadiana collection often	9.76% (4)	21.95% (9)	24.39% (10)	36.59% (15)	7.32% (3)	100% (41)

How important is it to you that CRKN continue to add new content to the Canadiana collection?

Respondents: 41

Choice	Percentage	Count
Very important	53.66%	22
Somewhat important	41.46%	17
Not very important	0.00%	0
Not at all important	0.00%	0
Not sure	4.88%	2
Total	100%	41

#	Please elaborate on your response.
1	A union catalog of Canadian digital content for anyone to access is highly desirable.
2	It is important to provide as wide access as possible to this content
3	While I have not personally used the Canadiana collection extensively, I recognize it as a value resource for historical knowledge.
4	Given that we contribute annually to Canadiana through our fees, it seems important the new content be added regularly, although, of course, it is understood that there may be system upgrade costs (or such) that may impact in any year on the proportion of our fees that might go to new content.
5	I believe that it's worthwhile to work on a centralized collection of digitized heritage materials, and CRKN is in a good position to do so.
6	new content is essential to the ongoing preservation of and access to our national heritage
7	While Canadiana has been merged into CRKN, there is still an insufficient permanent funding model for it. Right now its cost is shared by member libraries, but expanding it or supporting institutions' varied partial or complete holdings and preservation will lead to additional costs that have no obvious support. While CRKN proudly announces that Canadiana is free to general users, it is seldom if ever mentioned that Canadian CRKN institutions are paying for it. People should know that, so it does not appear to be a resource that has no costs associated with it.
8	I find the content in Canadiana to be too focused on Central Canada. I would like for more western Canadian content to be added.

9	I'm an archivist, so access is very important to me--I also see access as a social justice issue, particularly to cultural and heritage content (while respecting community access guidelines, of course, as in the case of Traditional Knowledge)
10	The more the collections within the Gov Docs content are complete, the better. And the metadata for each document is critical - I know that you are aware of this from your documentation, but it cannot be stressed too much. Users are becoming increasingly familiar with online resources. They expect to see complete collections (such as debates, sessional papers, and so on), and within those items in a result list they expect to see discrete, specific search and sort options specifically. We link to it in the Gov Docs LibGuide, which does get used a lot.
11	I think the collection staying static limits the reach it will be able to have in the future, but I also don't think it should be expanded in lieu of preservation. If materials are being adequately preserved and the infrastructure can handle growth, then I think it should grow. Growth without adequate infrastructure is not worth it though.
12	So much material held in collections across the country, should be supported in digitization and access. Don't focus only on national collections, but on locally held materials as well.
13	The Canadiana collection is a very valuable resource for teaching and research that supports the preservation and conservation of Canadian heritage.
14	The more commonly available primary content that is available to our users benefits them and the library.
15	We direct numerous students and researchers to this resource as an essential repository for primary and secondary source materials for Canadian history. It also helps us with collection development, creating finding aids and our own research.
16	En regroupant sur un seul portail plusieurs collections de canadiana, et en ajoutant régulièrement du nouveau contenu, Canadiana.org demeure une source incontournable et riche pour les chercheurs, les étudiants et le grand public. Il serait important de bien communiquer les nouveaux ajouts pour que les usagers soient à l'affût des nouveautés sur le site.

CRKN is in the process of considering which materials to add to its Canadiana collection. Some possibilities are listed below. Rank your priorities from 1 (highest) to 15 (lowest).

Respondents: 41

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
At risk material (i.e. last copies of books, films, audio material, etc.)	39.4 7% (15)	23.6 8% (9)	2.6 3% (1)	5.2 6% (2)	2.6 3% (1)	2.6 3% (1)	5.2 6% (2)	2.6 3% (1)	7.8 9% (3)	2.6 3% (1)	2.6 3% (1)	0.0 0% (0)	2.6 3% (1)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (38)
Film/Video	0.00 % (0)	8.11 % (3)	10. 81% (4)	8.1 1% (3)	8.1 1% (3)	5.4 1% (2)	13. 51% (5)	10. 81% (4)	16. 22% (6)	2.7 0% (1)	5.4 1% (2)	5.4 1% (2)	5.4 1% (2)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (37)
Audio recordings	0.00 % (0)	0.00 % (0)	13. 89% (5)	5.5 6% (2)	5.5 6% (2)	11. 11% (4)	8.3 3% (3)	16. 67% (6)	8.3 3% (3)	13. 89% (5)	2.7 8% (1)	8.3 3% (3)	5.5 6% (2)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (36)
Material relating to groups that have been traditionally underrepresented in Canadian documentary heritage (Indigenous peoples, the LGBTQ community, immigrants, women, etc.)	35.0 0% (14)	35.0 0% (14)	10. 00% (4)	0.0 0% (0)	5.0 0% (2)	7.5 0% (3)	2.5 0% (1)	0.0 0% (0)	2.5 0% (1)	2.5 0% (1)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (40)
Newspapers	13.5 1% (5)	8.11 % (3)	13. 51% (5)	10. 81% (4)	5.4 1% (2)	8.1 1% (3)	8.1 1% (3)	5.4 1% (2)	5.4 1% (2)	8.1 1% (3)	5.4 1% (2)	2.7 0% (1)	0.0 0% (0)	5.4 1% (2)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (37)
Photographs and slides	2.86 % (1)	5.71 % (2)	2.8 6% (1)	8.5 7% (3)	17. 14% (6)	11. 43% (4)	11. 43% (4)	8.5 7% (3)	14. 29% (5)	8.5 7% (3)	5.7 1% (2)	2.8 6% (1)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (35)

Monographs published in the 1920s and 1930s	0.00 % (0)	2.94 % (1)	0.0 0% (0)	8.8 2% (3)	8.8 2% (3)	2.9 4% (1)	2.9 4% (1)	5.8 8% (2)	8.8 2% (3)	14. 71% (5)	14. 71% (5)	14. 71% (5)	11. 76% (4)	2.9 4% (1)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (34)
Periodicals published in the 1920s and 1930s	3.03 % (1)	0.00 % (0)	12. 12% (4)	3.0 3% (1)	12. 12% (4)	3.0 3% (1)	3.0 3% (1)	3.0 3% (1)	9.0 9% (3)	15. 15% (5)	21. 21% (7)	6.0 6% (2)	6.0 6% (2)	3.0 3% (1)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (33)
Government publications	0.00 % (0)	2.78 % (1)	11. 11% (4)	11. 11% (4)	13. 89% (5)	5.5 6% (2)	2.7 8% (1)	5.5 6% (2)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	11. 11% (4)	5.5 6% (2)	11. 11% (4)	8.3 3% (3)	11. 11% (4)	10 0% (36)
Maps	0.00 % (0)	5.88 % (2)	2.9 4% (1)	5.8 8% (2)	11. 76% (4)	8.8 2% (3)	17. 65% (6)	5.8 8% (2)	2.9 4% (1)	5.8 8% (2)	14. 71% (5)	8.8 2% (3)	2.9 4% (1)	5.8 8% (2)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (34)
Theses	0.00 % (0)	2.94 % (1)	0.0 0% (0)	2.9 4% (1)	8.8 2% (3)	5.8 8% (2)	2.9 4% (1)	8.8 2% (3)	2.9 4% (1)	11. 76% (4)	0.0 0% (0)	2.9 4% (1)	17. 65% (6)	26. 47% (9)	5.8 8% (2)	10 0% (34)
Printed ephemera (e.g. postcards, playbills, menus, business cards, etc.)	0.00 % (0)	0.00 % (0)	2.7 0% (1)	16. 22% (6)	0.0 0% (0)	10. 81% (4)	5.4 1% (2)	10. 81% (4)	2.7 0% (1)	10. 81% (4)	5.4 1% (2)	24. 32% (9)	5.4 1% (2)	5.4 1% (2)	0.0 0% (0)	10 0% (37)
High-interest archival fonds/collections	7.89 % (3)	10.5 3% (4)	18. 42% (7)	21. 05% (8)	2.6 3% (1)	18. 42% (7)	7.8 9% (3)	0.0 0% (0)	10. 53% (4)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	2.6 3% (1)	10 0% (38)
Visual art	5.56 % (2)	0.00 % (0)	2.7 8% (1)	0.0 0% (0)	2.7 8% (1)	2.7 8% (1)	5.5 6% (2)	5.5 6% (2)	5.5 6% (2)	2.7 8% (1)	2.7 8% (1)	11. 11% (4)	22. 22% (8)	27. 78% (10)	2.7 8% (1)	10 0% (36)
Other	0.00 % (0)	0.00 % (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	0.0 0% (0)	14. 29% (1)	85. 71% (6)	10 0% (7)

Please elaborate on the categories that you ranked as high priority in the previous question.

- 1 Les thèses sont déjà présentes dans plusieurs dépôts (dont BAC), Canadiana devrait se concentrer sur le patrimonial...
- 2 Canadiana would benefit from more visual content in the public domain. It could grow interest in the other collections.

3	Hard to rank these as many would rank in the top few positions.
4	content created by and for marginalized groups should be a high priority.
5	We're ultimately more interested in certain subjects rather than formats.
6	Journaux, cartes géographiques, revues, photographies (surtout si elles concernent l'Est-du-Québec)
7	I think it is too difficult to rank by type, as it should be the content that drives the digitization program, unless there is at risk material that needs preserving due to its fragility
8	We are less concerned with the type of material than the content; we want to focus on material for it's uniqueness, rarity, interest and social justice potential
9	We see the need to focus on the digitization of at risk materials, audio-visual materials and materials from under represented communities as they are at greater risk of disappearing before that can be digitized or reformatted from their current analogue formats. They are also often unique without additional copies available in other repositories. This is also true of hidden archival fonds whose digitization could open an undiscovered and under utilized research resource, which could stimulate new research or different perspectives on traditional historical thinking.
10	Some of these are overlapping so it is hard to rank (i.e. format versus communities of interest)
11	Materials that are popular and or hard to access or at risk of deteriorating or lost should be highest priority
12	At-risk materials should be high-priority to ensure their safety. Materials from underrepresented groups hold significant research value because of their rarity, and are essential to a holistic view of Canadian history.
13	These materials are at most risk, materials relating to underrepresented groups are often collected by organizations that do not have money to digitize or preserve long term.
14	We are particularly interested in unique material, at risk material, and material from underrepresented groups.
15	Diversifying the collections is important, as is making accessible non-textual content such as video and audio.
16	Most at risk followed by marginalized communities followed by media followed by visual material then printed material.
17	The ranking was suggested to prioritize materials that will extend researcher materials, focusing on underserved and at-risk areas of research.
18	Archival materials (unique) would be great, and stereoscopic content
19	Material that isnt available at other institutions
20	at risk material should be prioritized - especially film and video
21	I strongly believe we need to ensure Canadiana reflects the histories of all Canadians, which is why material about underrepresented groups is so important, and audio and video is so difficult to institutions to digitize and store on their that Canadiana is a logical repository for this kind of content.
22	xxxxxxx University has a high commitment to diversity, inclusion and equity. We also participate in SPAN, a COPPUL initiative, to preserve at risk local or scarce periodicals.
23	start with the at-risk; the bulky, info-dense; material to contribute to the diversification of Canadian identity online; governemnt docs for transparency and of historical value; other
24	I think providing access to material people don't even know exists/ content that is has little awareness outside of community members is really important. Part of marginalization is erasure from the historical record to isolate people. Re-enfranchising marginalized people to the historical record is very important, BUT it needs to be done appropriately, in consultation with

	the groups and with an eye to potential harm open access can cause. Open access is fundamentally inappropriate for some materials (think Indigenous traditional knowledge).
25	Highest priority is unique and underrepresented materials, and materials which have high research value but would be difficult to access for researchers outside major urban centres
26	For the top 3 categories that we identified, they were chosen because they are at high risk of being lost to degradation and damage. Also, we chose (d) because of the importance of preserving the heritage of traditionally underrepresented communities, cultures, etc.
27	At risk materials are ranked number 1 because these really do require a national approach to saving them. The same applies to ranking adding materials from underrepresented communities. This is a national problem that requires a national strategy and support. The next two categories (Film/Video and Audio recordings) are ranked 3 and 4 because many institutions find most challenging to provide access and digitize because of the many different types of obsolete equipment required. We are currently acquiring a new reel-to-reel tape player from Ballfinger in Germany, which may be the last firm making these. The cost is in the \$30-\$40,000 range, which is beyond the reach of most institutions. If Ballfinger ceases operations then everyone will be cobbling together machines from a decreasing supply of old, spare parts.
28	Archival collections are the backbone to all original research in the humanities and social sciences. Having these online would eliminate issues with travel and access. As well, the more records that we can have widely available on underrepresented groups would meet a large need. We have many students who are interested in these groups that struggle to find relevant records to work with.
29	Retrouver des livres uniques au Canada ou des fonds d'archives méconnus sur Canadiana pourrait être très utile pour les étudiants et les chercheurs. Même si elles sont souvent recherchables dans un catalogue, il existe à travers le Canada une énorme quantité d'archives qui ne sont pas encore numérisées et disponibles uniquement en papier sur place.

Besides those materials listed above, are there any other types of materials that you would like CRKN to digitize and preserve? If so, please elaborate.

Respondents: 11

#	Besides those materials listed above, are there any other types of materials that you would like CRKN to digitize and preserve? If so, please elaborate.
1	Actes notariés, correspondance de guerre, de femmes, documents sur les petits métiers, les techniques (savoir-faire), le folklore, les légendes, etc.
2	Non
3	The xxxxxxxx digitization project has lead to interest in the digitization of other natural history collections at the University. We believe that the ongoing digitization of these collections would provide an important and more accessible resource for many scientific and environmental research projects
4	Can't think of anything
5	Artefacts
6	Born digital archival collections.
7	Not sure
8	Microform (its challenging to do for a small department) and ledger books from unpublished gov docs and researchers. They're very dense information that can provide a lot of historical statistics.
9	None at this time.
10	CRKN could also look at becoming involved in supporting controlled digital lending. This is something we and our peer institutions are investigating with more urgency due to the affect that Covid-19 is having on our sector.
11	The list was very good. No additions at this time

How can CRKN best support digitization and preservation of heritage content?

Respondents: 27

#	How can CRKN best support digitization and preservation of heritage content?
1	Openly endorse cross-institutional collaboration; make it easy for other institutions to add their content.
2	To help with large mass/bulk digitization projects.
3	create a long term plan on how digital objects it preserves will still exist in even 10 years.
4	En continuant à nous questionner sur les priorités, les choix à faire et à nous impliquer dans certains projets.
5	Offer more assistance to digitize content held by Canadian institutions knowing that budgets and funding for this work is limited.
6	Subsidized digitization services; digitization advisor to assist with questions and formation of institutional strategies
7	Ensure content is OA and has licenses that facilitate reuse and broad sharing; CRKN should leading coordination on a national scale of digitization priorities and projects.
8	Pas de commentaire
9	Through promotion and a user-friendly interface to provide access to digitized material

10	CRKN can best support these efforts through its continued active support of ongoing national initiatives like the National Heritage Digitization Strategy and the work being done by groups like CARL, CCA and otehr national bodies dealing with various aspects of this work. CRKN should work closely with these groups to develop strategies for the securing of sustainable funding and for the development and promotion of achievable digitization standards, staff core competencies and training.
11	Provide training and workshops, more awareness of digitization
12	By hosting and maintaining trusted digital repositories and allowing institutions to transfer digitized materials, and also by providing digitization services to institutions
13	Facilitate the development of a national digitization and preservation network, to increase communication and partnerships between institutions. For example, we'd love to share expertise and learn about what is being digitized at other institutions to develop partnerships, similar to the data community.
14	We have the heritage content, but do not have the capacity to do large-scale digitization and description work in-house. Having CRKN's support in these areas would be so valuable.
15	Coordinating and supporting organizations that are also doing this work.
16	By providing low-cost, high-volume digitization services for various media
17	By complementing existing strong non-profit programs, such as the Internet Archive's services, with additional services that are currently unavailable to CRKN members and the research communities they serve. If at all possible, duplication of existing service partners' offerings should be avoided.
18	Provide usable, cost-effective services for storing and preserving digitized files, with excellent technical support
19	Help with digitizing A/V and microfilm formats, along with digital storage and a "one-stop-shop" approach for end users searching for heritage content would be most useful.
20	Infrastructure and reduced consortial pricing of services for institutions
21	Accompagner les institutions sans expertise à mettre sur pied des projets de numérisation quand ils ont du contenu patrimonial unique.
22	In my mind, focusing on the content that other orgs struggle with is important. CRKN being willing to fill the gaps in content/subject matter and material type would be a huge benefit!
23	Recognizing the importance of collections held in small and medium sized institutions across the country, work to provide grant funding for digitization & description projects. Very often this can't be done with existing staff complement, so we will need to hire project staff to carry out large-scale digitization.
24	We think that a decentralized approach very similar to those carried out through consortia, or an open resource conceptualization.
25	By helping institutions to help themselves and you. CRKN could work on finding grant funding opportunities like the NHDS to assist with big digitization projects at member locations that can be shared in Canadiana. CRKN could create a stable of specialized/ hard to obtain equipment that could be loaned out to facilitate digitization projects at member locations that can be shared in Canadiana. CRKN could quarterback and provide secretariat support to national initiatives to save at risk material
26	I think sharing procedures, workflows and details on equipment and software used would be a great way to encourage further digitization of these materials within the archival community.
27	Le RCDR pourrait jouer un rôle de coordination dans tous les grands projets de numérisation qui se déroulent au Canada. Informer les partenaires des projets en cours. Le RCDR pourrait aussi du soutien financier pour la numérisation (comme c'est le cas avec la SNPD) ou offrir des services de numérisation à des tarifs très concurrentiels.

Closing Questions

Is there anything else you would like to share with us?

Respondents: 14

#	Is there anything else you would like to share with us?
1	This was certainly one of the better surveys I completed in a long time.
2	Tout au long du sondage, j'ai eu du mal à déterminer si les questions s'appliquaient à mon université (xxxx) ou au service de la bibliothèque où je travaille ? (svp, tenir compte de ce doute dans mes réponses).
3	Non
4	With the COVID-19 pandemic we are anticipating an increase in demand for digitized materials as researchers remain reluctant or are actively dissuaded from physically visiting the Libraries. We are currently examining how we will handle this demand and what changes to our current practices will have to be made to meet this anticipated increase in the demand for digitized content.
5	No
6	No
7	n/a
8	n/a
9	No
10	We are in the early stages of implimenting digital asset management systems here. In the last couple of years,we have partnered with ARCA, through COPPUL, to impliment our institutional repository and participation in WestVault. We have also been working on an instance of Dataverse. We also hope to impliment Archivematica for digital preservation but that won't happen this year.
11	Merci pour nous avoir consulté.
12	Our Digitization Centre was in the process of posting 2 additional full time staff positions (one for Metadata and one for digitizing rare and fragile materials) just as we shut down due to covid-19. We will resume with hiring once we are back on site.
13	Not at this time. Thank you.
14	There are two persistent challenges in the area of digitization. The first is the recruitment/training of staff to manage digitization activities on a consistent basis. The second is the allocation of funding for the maintenance of our digital preservation infrastructure, in particular,the recruitment of sys admin staff to manage server infrastructure and preservation repository system for the content that we are creating through digitization.