ENUMERATE

Overview of National and International Initiatives
Monitoring the Progress of Digitisation of Cultural Materials

DRAFT version,

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Contents

1. Executive Summary

This deliverable is essentially an overview of monitoring initiatives, with indications of how the overview can be kept dynamic. An annex will be published on the ENUMERATE website.

2. Introduction: Monitoring digitisation progress

The past decennium has seen an increase in attempts at monitoring the state of digitisation of cultural heritage, both international and EU wide, as per country (national and local), and both per sector of the cultural heritage field (museums, libraries, archives, AV institutes, etc.), and across sectors. The aim of these initiatives has often been twofold. On the one hand projects were started to yield relevant actual data for policy development and decision making. On the other hand initiatives were started in order to establish some sort of overarching (inter-)national approach to statistical monitoring.

The NUMERIC Project was pivotal in its attempt to assimilate lessons-learned from various monitoring initiatives prior and up to 2007.

The ENUMERATE work plan includes desk research into recent national and international "post-NUMERIC" digitisation progress monitoring initiatives - with a focus on the EU - in order to review and summarize the current state-of-the-art and to highlight the key lessons learned and more importantly, to offer insight into where analysis efforts may be aligned in order to minimize duplication. Examples of such monitoring initiatives are the Eurostat funded ESSnet Culture project, with its aim of establishing a statistical framework for cultural statistics, and The PrestCentre Cost Survey (2011), which is devoted to a particular aspect (costs) of digitisation/digital preservation issues in the audiovisual domain..

ENUMERATE research will ideally be a non-stop community effort, with a specific role for national representatives, as these know best which statistics agencies and research initiatives exist in their countries. For this task social media tools, as configured in WP1 (e.g. social bookmarking tools like Citeulike and Delicious) will be deployed.

The present report should therefore be conceived as a snapshot of the current situation. It is an EU-wide overview of initiatives in monitoring digitisation of cultural materials, an overview designed to be updated continuously by ENUMERATE community members and other stakeholders in EU countries. ENUMERATE will attempt to liaise with these initiatives for the exchange of knowledge and discussing options for future collaborations.

The report also delineates the procedures ENUMERATE plans to follow to secure the actuality of the new overview. The leading idea is that possible duplication of efforts should be anticipated where possible.

The main questions to be answered are:

- What has been done since the NUMERIC Project in terms of digitisation monitoring?
- What are the changes of assimilation/integration of initiatives in this field?

3. Previous work

3.1 Pre-NUMERIC research findings (state-of-the-art report 2007)
Below we will first summarize the results of desk research covering the pre-Numeric state-of the-art in measuring progress in the digitisation of cultural materials. The period concerned is

roughly the decennium prior to 2007. The methodology of the desk research is briefly presented here, some important findings and recommendations are given, and the consequences for the NUMERIC project, the NUMERIC survey in particular, are described. Then a few words are devoted to NUMERIC. After that the approach chosen here to compile the ENUMERATE overview will be presented.

3.1.1 Methodology of the (pre-)NUMERIC desk research

Pre-NUMERIC desk research was explicitly aimed at revealing and evaluating experiences of earlier attempts to measure digitisation in the cultural heritage field. Other than in the present research - where the effort is to cover references in the form of actual survey reports, (community) websites and portals, (government and EU) reports, and scientific articles - the analysis by Zinaida Manžuch [Manžuch 2007] was based on a selection of 32 reports describing various initiatives to analyse digitisation activities. References to these reports are well documented in the report. This pre-NUMERIC survey claims to be exhaustive. (In fact this is the reason why here we %%refrain from further research regarding the period prior to 2007.) Studies were selected on the basis of several criteria, such as: the thematic relation to digitisation (they should be about digitisation issues); the transparency of the methodology; the exclusion of single institution surveys; and criteria having to do with the thoroughness of the research. [Manžuch 2007, p.14]

Manžuch used a mix of qualitative and quantitative content analysis techniques to first isolate the semantic categories discussed in the 32 reports under study, and then determine the implications and relative importance of these categories.

Not surprisingly Manžuch found that the reports varied "highly by objectives of analysis, level of detail and depth of analysis of digitisation phenomena, presentation and detail of the data, etc." [Manžuch 2007, p.15] Since the extent in which attention was paid to digitisation issues was important for further analysis Manžuch perceived three groups of studies: one with an explicit focus on digitisation activities; one with a broader focus; and one with a narrower focus.

The findings of the analysis were presented under six headings, four of which dealt with indicators of investments and costs, volume and growth, users and usage, and objectives of digitisation respectively. The other two groups of findings considered general methodological principles of digitisation research (target audience, sampling, and the typology of memory institutions), and the difference between top-down and bottom-up approaches in digitisation research.

3.1.2 Findings and recommendations

Important recommendations from the NUMERIC desk research will be adopted in the design of the ENUMERATE survey methodology. For the present overview the relevance of this research effort is chiefly in making explicit the dimensions along which different initiatives in analysing digitisation activities may be compared. One may think of e.g. the chosen indicators of digitisation progress; the extent to which monitoring activities explicitly consider the relation between analogue collections and digitized materials; the composition of the target population and the definition of the corresponding sample; the difference between top-down and bottom-up approaches; the extent to which monitoring activities have utilized detailed guidance materials (e.g. to arrive at comparable results in cost estimates).

%%Where the NUMERIC desk research was chiefly about...

%%A summary of findings, relevant for the present survey...

3.2 **The NUMERIC Study**

The 2008-2009 NUMERIC survey is presently the sole recent, cross-sectoral and EU wide survey specifically focussing on measuring the progress made in the digitisation of cultural materials and content. It was intended to be a starting point (framework) for further research.

The design of the NUMERIC approach was such that EU member states could either undertake their own national survey, based on the (translated) questionnaire, guidance materials and other recommendations as supplied by the NUMERIC project team, or they could leave it to the NUMERIC team to manage the survey. In the first case the work being done by the national team could still be fairly restricted, but it could also lead to a comprehensive project, with additional funding and country specific priorities. In the Netherlands, for instance, an additional budget was set in to translate and adapt the NUMERIC questionnaire and to collect data and analyse results. In the latter case an online questionnaire (in English) was used, and the main involvement of the national representatives/coordinators was in compiling the lists of cultural heritage organizations.

One of the recommendations of the NUMERIC Study Report was to repeat the survey within the time span of a year, be it that a much more restricted questionnaire was advised. [Study Report 2009, p.97] For countries that managed a "local version" of the NUMERIC survey, the step towards an iteration of the survey would be relatively small, yet - as we shall see below - up to date no EU member state seems to have taken up the challenge to organize some sort of follow-up to NUMERIC.

Probably most countries have taken the decision to wait for the results of the EU initiated special interest group on digital heritage statistics (SIG-STATS). [cf. Study Report 2009, p.96]

4. Approach

Based in part on the findings of the NUMERIC desk research ENUMERATE has initiated a new follow-up inventory. The inventory is descriptive rather than aiming at methodology development (like defining benchmarks and/or patterns of monitoring digitization). Ideally the overview should yield indications of whether initiatives offer options to match survey efforts with planned ENUMERATE surveys.

Where NUMERIC desk research was on the whole limited to reports on actual surveys [Manžuch 2007, p.14], the ENUMERATE overview also includes plans, policies, national reports (i.e. on the "implementation of the Commission recommendation on digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation"), institutional websites, and (reports of) actual surveys in various heritage sectors. Literature references are listed as well, but these are a by-product of desk research.

In short: we have included all references that may be useful to seek liaisons to other monitoring activities.

The focus is on cultural heritage digitisation statistics, but definitions cannot be sharp and in order to cope with differing mappings of the cultural heritage sector across countries, the selection of sources has not been too strict. Sometimes relevant data and information can be

found in publications not exclusively dealing with digital cultural heritage. From the NUMERIC desk research findings [Manžuch 2007, p.15] is taken the classification of research efforts into broadly 3 groups according to the thematic scope of the monitoring:

1. Explicit focus: here the focus of monitoring activities is explicitly the digitisation or digital production (in the case of "born digital" materials) of cultural heritage.
2. Broad focus: here the major focus is broad - often the cultural sector as a whole -, but aspects of monitoring cultural heritage digitisation are touched upon, be it sometimes superficially
3. Narrow focus: the focus is here on specific topics in digitisation (which may be covered in more detail)

Since information on monitoring the progress of digitisation of cultural materials is hard to collect we had to use different channels to get at the data. Data collection has been and is being done in a mix of internet searches; consultations with Enumerate consortium members, the national coordinators and other international experts in digitisation (mostly via e-mail); information from a break-out session at the MSEG Working Group on Digitisation Statistics, held on June 27th, in Luxembourg; and the examination of websites of large national and international organisations like Eurostat, ESSnet, IFLA, ICOM, etc. Additional information comes from the 2010 National Reports of the Member States Expert Group (representatives coming from the national ministries and/or national cultural institutions of all EU countries).

For the current research there are a number of criteria for the inclusion of initiatives:

- The focus is on quantitative monitoring;
- initiatives can be aspirations, policies/plans, methodologies, and actual monitoring activities;
- initiatives date 2008 or later;
- the initiator is a larger [single-institute overarching] consortium, governmental department, or national initiative in gathering statistical information;
- simple large-scale inventories (lists of projects etc.) are excluded.

Below a division is made between large, international monitoring initiatives and monitoring initiatives listed per country (EU member state). For both types of projects a standard description format was used. Some efforts have been made to indicate where the options for liaising with these initiatives exist.

Apart from the initiatives listed below, we have compiled an (online) overview of online resources in the form of a Delicious bookmark list. Conventional publications (books and articles, reports, guidelines etc.) are referenced in Citeulike. See the Annexes for additional in formation.

Tags are used to classify project and initiatives. The following keywords were loosely applied and may help to select specific references from the database:

Attribute	Tags
General	digital.heritage, digitisation, monitoring, metrics, statistics
Product/Object type	organisations, reports, surveys, survey plans, policies, policy proposals, questionnaires

Geographical qualification	international, Europe, Austria, Belgium… [etc.], local
Temporal qualification [if applicable]	2008, 2009, 2010 [etc.]
Time scale [if applicable]	annual, biannual, once-off
Sector	crosssectoral, museums, libraries, archives, av.archives [or more specific, viz. …]
Initiator	government, association, commercial
Scope (of monitoring initiative)	explicit, broad, narrow
Topics	costs, growth, access, preservation, rights

5. International (EU) monitoring

5.1 EGMUS

EGMUS Standard Questionnaire and ALOKMI	
Country:	Europe
Organisor:	*(data not available)*
Contact person:	Monika Hagedorn-Saupe
E-mail:	m.hagedorn@smb.spk-berlin.de
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	http://www.egmus.eu/
National/local:	international
Type of institutions:	museums
Type of product:	(survey) questionnaire, survey data aggregator
Frequency:	intermittently
Description:	EGMUS is the European Group on Museum Statistics. The group was established in 2002. At present 27 European countries, from within and outside the European Union, are represented. The main objective of EGMUS is the collection and publication of comparable statistical data. Available data from national museum statistics and surveys are compiled and updated and stored in the Abridged List of Key Museum Indicators (ALOKMI) table. An alternative for this effort to harmonise scattered data is the use of a Standard Questionnaire, which was developed in 2008 by EGMUS and which can be used as a component in national surveys. Various countries already use the Standard Questionnaire in their national surveys. At present improvements to the questionnaire are in development. The scope of the monitoring activity is broader than digital cultural heritage, but questions about the use of information and communication technology are part of the Standard Questionnaire.

5.2 ESSnet Culture

ESSnet-Culture	
Country:	Europe
Organisor:	Ministry of Culture, Luxembourg (funded by Eurostat)
Contact person:	Guy Franck
E-mail:	guy.frank@mc.etat.lu
Plan available?	Yes (refer to "DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION")
Website:	http://www.essnet-portal.eu/culture-1
National/local:	international
Type of institutions:	museums, libraries, archives, culture in general
Type of product:	framework for cultural statistics
Frequency:	once-off (project)
Description:	ESSnets are networks of several organisations from different countries within the EU, belonging to the European Statistical System (ESS). Eurostat initiated ESSnets in order to speed up methodology development and the exchange of ideas and insights in the statistical domain. The work of a particular ESSnet should lead to results that are relevant to the ESS as a whole. The ESSnet "Cultural statistics" project started in September 2009 for a period of 2 years. Participating countries are: Luxembourg (Ministry of Culture, also the co-ordinator), France (Ministry of Culture and Communication), the Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office), Estonia (Statistics Estonia) and The Netherlands (Ministry of Education, Culture and Science). From the four Task Forces defined within the ESSnet Culture Task Force 1 (led by the French Ministry of Culture) is especially relevant for ENUMERATE, as its focus is on the design of a framework of cultural statistics and definitions. This framework will be an update of the European framework for cultural statistics, first drawn up in the year 2000. The new European framework takes into account the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, published in 2009. The ESSnet-Culture covers the whole field of cultural statistics, and is thus more encompassing than the work of ENUMERATE. Yet the results of the ENUMERATE Thematic Network, more detailed about digital cultural heritage activities as they are, will amplify the work of ESSnet-Culture.

5.3 The PrestoCentre Cost Survey

PrestCentre Cost Survey	
Country:	Europe
Organisor:	*(data not available)*
Contact person:	Jef Ubois
E-mail:	jeff@ubois.com
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	http://www.prestocentre.eu/webform/costs-survey
National/local:	International
Type of institutions:	Audiovisual archives
Type of product:	Survey, Questionnaire

Frequency:	Continuous
Description:	In the field of AV archives PrestoCentre is collecting data about planned and completed film, audio and video digitisation projects. The PrestoCentre Cost Survey aims to gather information about budgets, particularly long-term budgets. Information is being gathered to map out an encompassing, yet detailed, understanding of the challenges facing AV digitisation and preservation initiatives. The compiled results of the PrestoCentre Cost Survey will be useful for both the PrestoCentre and the AV archiving community. It will help to understand the wider context of experiences, issues and practices in which AV archives operate.

5.4 ...

6. National monitoring initiatives

As mentioned above, many national efforts in monitoring the progress of digitisation were connected to the NUMERIC project. Initiatives on a national level in individual EU member states are few and far between and information about these activities is scarce. Language barriers have also been an issue in compiling this overview and, because of this, some initiatives may have been gone unnoticed.

At present national initiatives have been found in 10 out of the 27 EU member states. The information that is available is presented below, when possible accompanied by relevant contact information. The listing is alphabetical.

6.1 Belgium

Cijferboek cultureel erfgoed ("figurebook cultural heritage")	
Country:	Flanders-Belgium
Organisor:	Flemish Agency for Arts and Heritage, FARO Flemish interface centre for cultural heritage
Contact person:	Jeroen Walterus
E-mail:	jeroen.walterus@faronet.be
Plan available?	yes (in Dutch)
Website:	www.cijferboekcultureelerfgoed.be (after 25/10/2011) (in Dutch)
National/local:	National/Local, Flanders
Type of institutions:	Alle institutions and organisations in the field of cultural heritage subsidized by the Flemish Governement (museums, archives, heritage libraries, other organisations and associations)
Frequency:	Biannual (first year : 2010)
Description:	Quantitative data for every heritage organisation about: management, financing (costs/revenues), employment, infrastructure, collections (type, size, aquisition, use), conservation/preservation, public activities & visits, research & educational activities, **digitisation (2012: will be based on Enumerate core survey)**

DIGIPAT	
Country:	Belgium
Organisor:	Federale Wetenschappelijke Instellingen en het Koninklijk Belgisch Filmarchief
Contact person:	Elena Phalet
E-mail:	elena.phalet@stis.belspo.be
Plan available?	http://digipat.stis.belspo.be/digipat.asp?id=10;20&lang=NL
Website:	http://digipat.stis.belspo.be/
National/local:	National
Type of institutions:	Museum, Libraries and Archives
Frequency:	*(data not available)*
Description:	At the federal level, an encompassing digitization plan started in 2004. A second phase will take the form of a PPP, which is presently in a preparatory negotiations phase. This digitization plan at once frames the largest part of the digitization initiatives in the cultural and scientific institutions under federal authority, and monitors their progress.

Plan de préservation et d'exploitation des patrimoines (PEPs)	
Country:	Belgium
Organisor:	La Délégation générale à la numérisation des patrimoines culturels
Contact person:	Evelyne Lentzen
E-mail:	peps@cfwb.be
Plan available?	http://www.numeriques.cfwb.be/fileadmin/sites/numpat/upload/numpat_super_editor/numpat_editor/documents/CFWB/PlanPEP_s.pdf
Website:	http://www.numeriques.cfwb.be/index.php?id=nupa_accueil
National/local:	Nationa/Local, Walloon Region
Type of institutions:	Museum, Libraries and Archives
Frequency:	*(data not available)*
Description:	Monitoring is in progress, connected with the digitization campaigns organised in the framework of the PEPs plan (Le Plan de préservation et d'exploitation des patrimoines de la Communauté française), which started in 2008.

6.2 Czech Republic

No name is given for this initiative	
Country:	Czech Republic
Organisor:	Ministry of Culture
Contact person:	*(data not available)*
E-mail:	*(data not available)*
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	*(data not available)*
National/local:	National

Type of institutions:	Museums, Libraries and Archives
Frequency:	*(data not available)*
Description:	"In 2009, the Ministry of Culture CR carried out for the first time in the history an extensive questionnaire survey among national cultural organizations (institutions receiving contribution from the state budget) related to digitisation. The survey mapped financial, technical and human resources for cultural material that is: (a) part of an institutions analogue collection, (b) already digitised, (c) scheduled for digitisation in the near future and (d) planned for restauration prior to being digitized."

6.3 Estonia

No name is given for this initiative	
Country	Estonia
Organisor:	Council for Digital Preservation of Cultural Heritage
Contact person:	Indrek Eensaar
E-mail:	Indrek.Eensaar@kul.ee
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	http://www.kul.ee/webeditor/files/Digi_Kult_AK_2011_2016_l6plik.pdf
National/local:	National
Type of institutions:	Museums, Libraries, Archives
Frequency:	Annual
Description:	The Council for Digital Preservation of Cultural Heritage regularly monitors the progress in digitisation.

6.4 Greece

No name is given for this initiative	
Country	Greece
Organisor:	Hellenic National Audiovisual Archive
Contact person:	George Bolanis
E-mail:	gbolanis@avarchive.gr
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	*(data not available)*
National/local:	*(data not available)*
Type of institutions:	*(data not available)*
Frequency:	*(data not available)*
Description:	The Hellenic Ministry of Culture and the Hellenic National Audiovisual Archive worked together in 2008 to give an idea of the numerical status of digitization related to hellenic cultural items. The MICHAEL program and the surveying platform set up by the HeNAA have been used as the basis for questioning and the NUMERIC questionnaires have been filled up by approx 20% of the organizations approached.

6.5 Lithuania

No name is given for this initiative	
Country:	Lithuania
Organisor:	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania
Contact person:	dr. Zinaida Manžuch
E-mail:	zinaida.manzuch@gmail.com
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	http://www.lrkm.lt/go.php/lit/Lietuvos_kulturos_paveldo_skaitmeninimo_/430/6/194
National/local:	National
Type of institutions:	Museum, Libraries, Archives
Frequency:	Annual
Description:	An annual questionaire is sent out to memory institutions containing questions on the number of digitised resources, its internet accessibility, usage and on financial issues. Data is collected in the form of (amongst others) page numbers, items or hours, downloads, funding, staff hours etc. The data is reported to the Council on Digitisation of Lithuanian Cultural Heritage.

6.6 Netherlands

More Digital Facts	
Country:	Netherlands
Organisor:	Digitaal Erfgoed Nederland (DEN foundation)
Contact person:	Marco de Niet (National Coördinator)
E-mail:	marco.deniet@den.nl
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	http://www.den.nl/bericht/2274
National/local:	National
Type of institutions:	Museums, Libraries and Archives
Frequency:	Once-off
Description:	As a followup to the Dutch NUMERIC contribution The Digital Facts, DEN conducted research into three topics that previously had gone unexamined. These topics were: born digital collections, the costs of digitisation and webstatistics. The research culminated in a calculation model for digitisation costs, recomendations for digitisation, tips for proper webstatistics and a terminology list for born digital heritage.

6.7 Poland

No name is given for this initiative	
Country:	Poland
Organisor:	The National Heritage Board of Poland
Contact person:	*(data not available)*

E-mail:	info@nid.pl
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	http://www.nid.pl/idm,45.html
National/local:	National
Type of institutions:	Archives
Frequency:	*(data not available)*
Description:	Systematic monitoring of the digitisation of Polish archives.

No name is given for this initiative	
Country:	Poland
Organisor:	Committee for Digitisation, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
Contact person:	*(data not available)*
Contact:	(48 22) 42 10 100
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	*(data not available)*
National/local:	National
Type of institutions:	Museums, Libraries and Archives
Frequency:	*(data not available)*
Description:	One of the tasks of the Committee is to gather information about current and planned digitisation initiatives of all kinds of cultural materials in different institutions, and to create overviews of such digitisation in order to prevent duplication of efforts and being able to indicate the predictable increase of digitised material in the future.

6.8 Portugal

Registo Nacional de Objectos Digitais	
Country:	Portugal
Organisor:	The National Library of Portugal
Contact person:	*(data not available)*
E-mail:	bnd@bnportugal.pt
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	http://rnod.bnportugal.pt/ (d.d. 20110901 not working)
National/local:	National
Type of institutions:	Libraries
Frequency:	*(data not available)*

Description:	The 2010 MSEG report reads: "The National Library of Portugal is currently developing a national registry of digitized/to be digitized library materials called RNOD (National Registry of Digitized Works) that will function as a tool for coordination (to prevent duplication of work) and aggregation of metadata from OAI servers to convey such data to Europeana. Organization and procedures are being defined." The specification that the reigistry will contain digitised and to be digitised works implies that some form of monitoring of progress will be in place. As of yet, however, not much information about the project is available.

6.9 Romania

Romanian Digital Library	
Country:	Romania
Organisor:	Romanian National Library
Contact person:	Irina Oberländer-Târnoveanu (National coordinator)
E-mail:	irina@cimec.ro bibvirt@bibnat.ro
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	http://www.bibnat.ro/dyn-doc/CHESTIONAR%20fara%20prezentare.doc (Survey)
National/local:	National
Type of institutions:	Libraries
Frequency:	Once-off?
Description:	In 2009 a survey was sent out to all Romanian libraries, regarding the progress of digitisation of, only, the materials that these libraries would like to have included in the Digital Library. The results of this survey cannot be found.

6.10 Sweden

No name is given for this initiative	
Country:	Sweden
Organisor:	Swedish National Archives
Contact person:	Borje Justrell
E-mail:	borje.justrell@riksarkivet.se
Plan available?	*(data not available)*
Website:	*(data not available)*
National/local:	National
Type of institutions:	Museum, libraries and archives
Frequency:	*(data not available)*

Description:	In 2010, the Government began to gather information for formulating a national strategy on digitisation, on-line access and digital preservation. All state or state subsidised cultural institutions had to report their level of progress in this field. The national strategy is not yet in place, but the Government has decided to set up a secretariat for coordinating activities concerning digitisation. Monitoring progress will be one the issues for the secretary to tackle.

7. Other recent (non EU) monitoring initiatives

7.1 IMLS

The Status of Technology and Digitization in the Nation's Museums and Libraries of 2006 - which was an iteration of censuses in 2002 and 2004 - seems not to have been continued.

7.2 The Survey of Library and Museum Digitisation Projects

The Survey of Library and Museum Digitisation Projects, 2011 Edition	
Country:	USA, New York
Organisor:	Primary Research Group,Inc. (commercial)
Contact person:	*(data not available)*
E-mail:	primarydat@mindspring.com
Plan available?	Not applicable
Website:	http://www.primaryresearch.com/view_product.php?report_id=282
National/local:	International, EU
Type of institutions:	Museums, Libraries
Type of product:	Survey report, Questionnaire
Frequency:	Annual
Description:	This is a commercially initiated, broad survey, aimed at collecting data of digitisation projects in the Western world. The survey is conducted in a relatively small sample of about 100 libraries and museums (archives are excluded) in Northern America, Europe and Australia. The survey questionnaire is lengthy and rather detailed. Topics include: what kinds of materials are being digitised, the costs of digitising; staffing costs; presentation and publishing details; outsourcing; the use of equipment; digital assett management; marketing; copyright and licensing; etc. Survey results are presented in a commercially available report.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

From the current overview it may be concluded that there are surprisingly, and actually disappointingly few EU27 countries and organizations/associations in the cultural heritage domain that have existing surveys and other monitoring mechanisms for gathering data about cultural heritage digitization progress, costs and use, in place. Perhaps a side effect of the NUMERIC project has been that EU member states concluded upon installation of the SIG-STATS and the subsequent call for proposals to initiate a thematic network under the ICT Policy Support Programme, that it would be wise to wait for the necessary improvements

to the NUMERIC framework. At the same time it has repeatedly been said in the past few months that the time is ripe for new steps in the area.

A few opportunities for ENUMERATE to start liaising with national monitoring initiatives do exist however, and it is advisable to continue tracking additional monitoring projects, that may have gone unnoticed up to now. The present overview will therefore be improved and updated, and an online version can be inspected at:

- http://www.delicious.com/enumeratesources

9. References

[cit, 2007] NUMERIC Desk-Research Findings. Technical report, IPF/European Commission, November 2007.

[cit, 2009] NUMERIC Study Report: Developing a statistical framework for measuring progress made in the digitisation of cultural materials and content. Technical report, May 2009.

[Bina et al., 2010] Bina, Vladimir, Philippe Chantepie, Valérie Deroin, Guy Frank, Kutt Kommel, Josef Kotýnek, and Philippe Robin. Projet ESSnet Culture: Intermediary Report. Technical report, Eurostat, October 2010.

 [Manžuch, 2007] Manžuch, Zinaida. An analysis of the state-of-the-art in measuring the progress of digitisation of cultural materials. Technical report, IPF/European Commission, Information Society and Media, September 2007.

[Manžuch, 2009] Manžuch, Zinaida. "Monitoring digitisation: lessons from previous experiences." *Journal of Documentation* 65 (2009): 768–796.

10. Annexes

Annex 1: ENUMERATE online list of websites

Annex 2: ENUMERATE online references

10.1 Annex 1: ENUMERATE online list of websites

Refer to: http://www.delicious.com/enumeratesources/d2.3?sort=alpha&order=asc

10.2 Annex 2: ENUMERATE online references

Refer to: http://www.citeulike.org/group/15379