



# Work It, Baby!

## The Power of Collections Assessment



Martha O'Hara Conway

# Collections Assessment

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- ▶ What it is
- ▶ Why you do it
- ▶ How you do it
- ▶ What you get

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**OCLC Research Reports**

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**Taking Stock and Making Hay:  
Archival Collections Assessment**

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# Taking Stock and Making Hay: Archival Collections Assessment

**An OCLC Research Report by:**

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[Download the report](#) (.pdf: 570K/37 pp.)

This report identifies projects and methodologies that can be used as-is or serve as models for librarians, archivists and others who are considering collections assessment to meet one or several institutional needs. The goal of the report is to encourage a community of practice and to make it easier for institutions of all types to undertake collections assessment.

**Related information:**

Activity page:

[Develop a Holistic Approach to Archival Collections Assessment](#)

Report publication announcement:

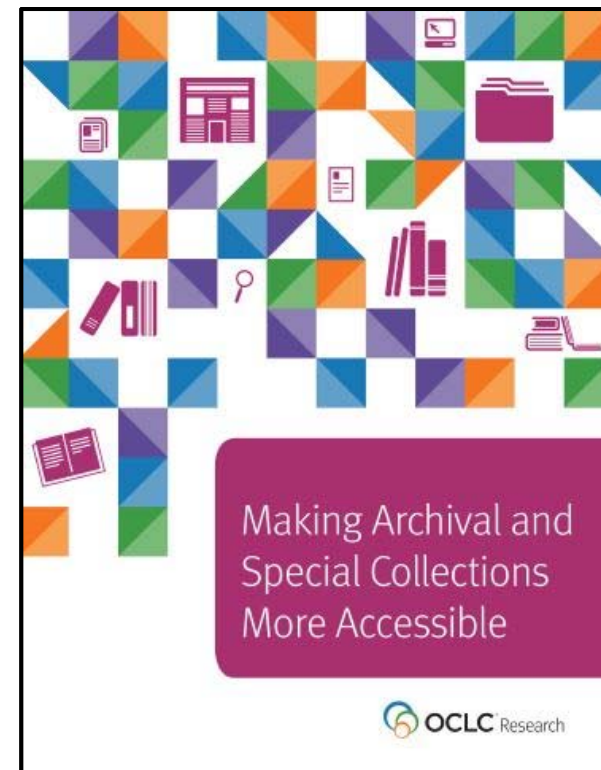
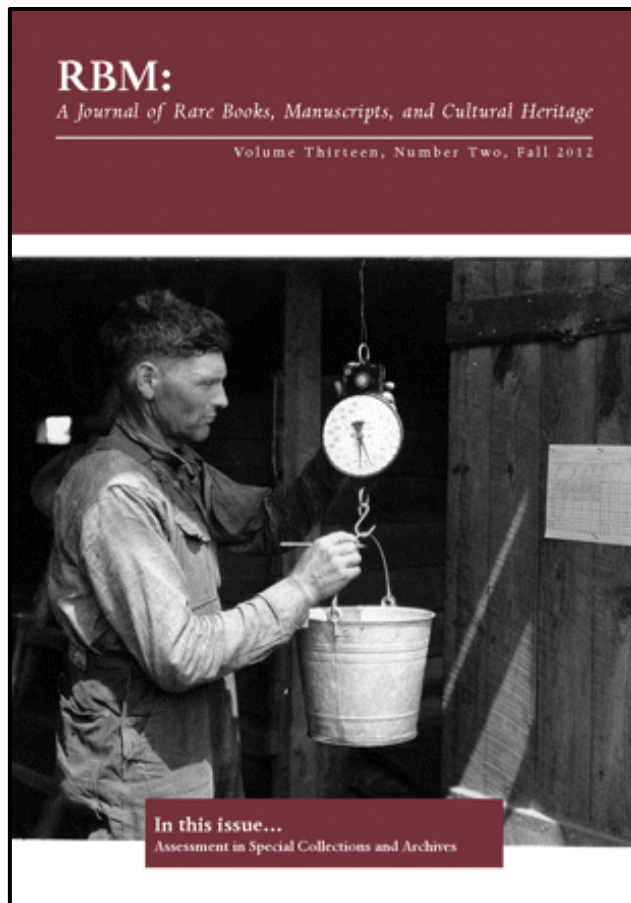
[New Report: Taking Stock and Making Hay: Archival Collections Assessment](#)

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Martha O'Hara Conway and Merrilee Proffitt  
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## The Practice, Power, and Promise of Archival Collections Assessment



# What is Collections Assessment?

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- ▶ Systematic and purposeful information gathering
  - ▶ Systematic
    - ▶ Having, showing, or involving a system, method, or plan
  - ▶ Purposeful
    - ▶ Goal: the result or achievement toward which effort is directed
    - ▶ Outcome: a final product or end result
  - ▶ Information
    - ▶ Quantitative: describing or measuring quantity (how many of what)
    - ▶ Qualitative: describing or measuring quality (how good)
    - ▶ Other: about the assessment itself (who, when, how long, what done)

# Collections Assessment: Rationale

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- ▶ Expose hidden collections
  - ▶ Create and share collection-level information
- ▶ Establish processing priorities
  - ▶ Identify collections with significant research value
- ▶ Assess condition
  - ▶ Understand unmet preservation needs
- ▶ Manage collections
  - ▶ Undertake better-informed collection management

# Collections Assessment: Tools

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- ▶ What data will be collected and how it will be collected
  - ▶ Procedures manual (definitions, examples, checklists)
  - ▶ Data-gathering instrument(s)
  
- ▶ Where collected data will be stored and made available
  - ▶ Relational database (FileMaker Pro, Microsoft Access)
  - ▶ Collection management systems (Archivists' Toolkit)

# First Things First: Get Organized

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- ▶ Define the scope
  - ▶ Unprocessed collections
  - ▶ Collections meeting certain criteria
  - ▶ All collections
- ▶ Identify the resources
  - ▶ Who will do the work?
  - ▶ What do they need to know?
- ▶ Assemble the documentation and test the tools
  - ▶ Procedures manual (definitions, examples, checklists)
  - ▶ Paper worksheets => relational database



# Next Things Next: Get to Work

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- ▶ **Methodology**
  - ▶ Open the boxes
  - ▶ Look at the stuff
  
- ▶ **Activity**
  - ▶ Count and assess the condition of the containers
  - ▶ Identify and assess the condition of the material
  - ▶ Evaluate arrangement (ease of use)
  - ▶ Evaluate description (existence and accessibility)
  - ▶ Assess research value

# Collecting Quantitative Information

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- ▶ Requires little or no judgment to determine
  - ▶ How many? (extent)
  - ▶ Of what? (types of materials, special formats)
  
- ▶ Questions
  - ▶ Will every box be opened, or is sampling OK?
  - ▶ How will extent be measured?
  - ▶ Which types of content will be identified?
  - ▶ How will it be categorized?

# Collecting Quantitative Information

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- ▶ Tools = Counts and Checklists
  - ▶ Types of Containers
  - ▶ Types of Materials
  - ▶ Collection Surrogates
  - ▶ Conservation Issues
  - ▶ Special Formats
  - ▶ Topics/Themes

# Tools = Counts and Checklists

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- ▶ Container Types
  - ▶ manuscript box
  - ▶ record center box: filed legal
  - ▶ record center box: filed letter
  - ▶ banker's box: 24"
  - ▶ envelope/mailer
  - ▶ flat storage box (small)
  - ▶ flat storage box (large)
  - ▶ other box: oversized
  - ▶ other box: not oversized

# Tools = Counts and Checklists

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- ▶ Collection Surrogates
  - ▶ accession report
  - ▶ appraisal
  - ▶ box/container list
  - ▶ catalog record (Mirlyn)
  - ▶ collection file/control file
  - ▶ finding aid (EAD)
  - ▶ finding aid (paper)
  - ▶ finding aid (Word)
  - ▶ inventory/substandard finding aid

# Tools = Counts and Checklists

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- ▶ Conservation Issues
  - ▶ paper: folded or creased
  - ▶ paper: rolled
  - ▶ paper: tears
  - ▶ paper: metal fasteners
  - ▶ paper: mold
  - ▶ paper: active/recent pest damage
  - ▶ media: visually deteriorating carrier
  - ▶ books: paper problem(s)
  - ▶ books: other problem(s)

# Tools = Counts and Checklists

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## ▶ Special Formats

- ▶ grooved audio: vinyl disk (33, 45, 78 rpm)
- ▶ magnetic: computer disk (3-1/2", 5-1/4")
- ▶ magnetic: video cassette
- ▶ optical: CD-ROM
- ▶ optical: DVD
- ▶ photo film: negatives (B&W)
- ▶ photo glass: lantern slides (positives)
- ▶ photo metal: daguerreotype, ambrotype, tintype
- ▶ photo paper: color prints

# Collecting Qualitative Information

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- ▶ Requires making some kind of judgment in order to
  - ▶ assign a rating (value)
  - ▶ along a numeric or descriptive continuum (scale)
- ▶ In a numeric continuum
  - ▶ 1 is the lowest or worst
  - ▶ 5 is the highest or best
- ▶ In a descriptive continuum
  - ▶ “poor” or “terrible” to “very good” or “excellent”
  - ▶ “negligible” or “none” to “significant” or “very high”



# Collecting Qualitative Information

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- ▶ Tools = Ratings Scales
  - ▶ Condition
    - ▶ physical condition of collection material
    - ▶ quality of the housing in which it is contained
  - ▶ Physical Access (Arrangement)
  - ▶ Intellectual Access (Description)
  - ▶ Research Value/Significance

# Tools = Ratings Scales

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## ▶ Physical Condition

- ▶ 5 (excellent) Little damage with no further deterioration expected due to the high quality of the material.
- ▶ 4 (very good) Little damage with some further deterioration expected due to the mixed quality of the material.
- ▶ 3 (good) Expected deterioration with some further deterioration possible.
- ▶ 2 (fair) Somewhat worse than expected deterioration with some further deterioration possible.
- ▶ 1 (poor) Significant damage and/or deterioration that makes the collection difficult to use.

# Tools = Ratings Scales

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- ▶ Physical Access (Arrangement)
  - ▶ 5 (excellent) Fully arranged to the item level in series and subseries, as appropriate.
  - ▶ 4 (very good) Arranged in series and subseries, as appropriate, to the folder level. Generally good order within folders.
  - ▶ 3 (good) Roughly arranged by date, document type, function, source, or other characteristic. May require researchers to work through extraneous material to locate pertinent items.
  - ▶ 2 (fair) Partially or superficially arranged; arrangement discourages use except with staff assistance.
  - ▶ 1 (poor) Totally unarranged; lack of arrangement prohibits use even with staff assistance.

# Tools = Ratings Scales

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## ▶ Intellectual Access (Description)

- ▶ 5 (excellent) The collection is described online in an appropriate collection-level record that is sufficient to promote use.
- ▶ 4 (very good) There is a MIRLYN record and a good finding aid but the finding aid is not online.
- ▶ 3 (good) There is no MIRLYN record; there is a good finding aid but the finding aid is not online.
- ▶ 2 (fair) There is no MIRLYN record; there is a sub-standard finding aid that is not online.
- ▶ 1 (poor) The collection is described only in an accession record, collection/control file, and/or other document(s) that is/are inaccessible to researchers.

# Tools = Ratings Scales

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## ▶ Research Value/Significance

Documentation Interest		Documentation Quality	
very high	5	very rich	5
high	4	rich	4
moderate	3	moderately rich	3
slight	2	incidentally rich	2
negligible or none	1	slight	1

# Tools = Ratings Scales

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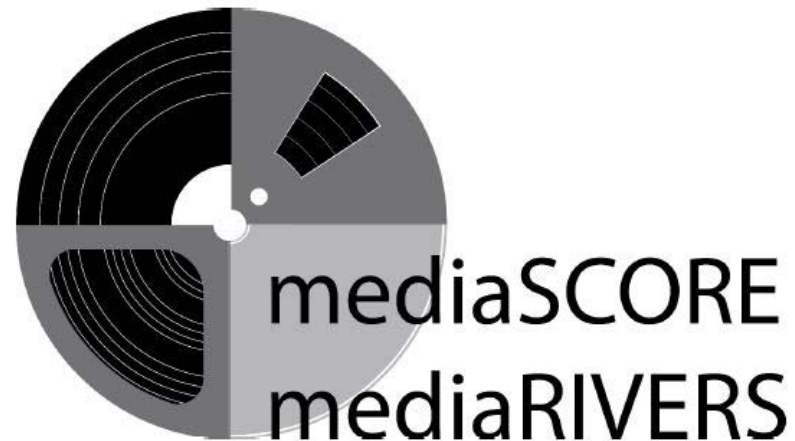
## ▶ Research Value/Significance

- ▶ 5 (Unique) The collection is unique because of the quality, quantity, and value of the material it contains on a topic (or topics) of significant research interest. Anyone interested in the topic(s) it documents would have to make extensive and primary use of the collection.
- ▶ 3 (Some/Pertinent) The collection has some research value and is pertinent insofar as it documents a topic (or topics) of demonstrated research interest and the material it contains is sufficient (in terms of quality and/or quantity) to warrant consultation by a researcher.
- ▶ 1 (None) The collection has no research value.

# Tools = Ratings Scales

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- ▶ Research Value/Significance



**MediaSCORE and MediaRIVERS**

**Media Preservation Prioritization Software**

**User Guide**

Guide created by:



MAC 2015 Annual Meeting

# The Power of Collections Assessment

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- ▶ Get your act together
  - ▶ It feels good
  - ▶ It makes you look good
  
- ▶ With your act together you can
  - ▶ Pursue and protect strategic priorities
  - ▶ Create opportunities for collaboration
  - ▶ Make compelling appeals for new resources





Thank you!



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