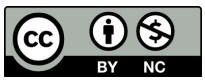
Final Report of the National DPC RAM Benchmarking Project (2025–2026)

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Executive Summary

Objectives

In 2025, a sub-committee of the CARL Digital Preservation Working Group (DPWG) was established to facilitate a national benchmarking exercise using the Digital Preservation Coalition's (DPC) Rapid Assessment Model (RAM). The goal of the project was to develop a national picture of digital preservation capabilities across Canada, and identify areas for further development across the Canadian digital preservation community.

Methods

Data was collected between October 2025 and June 2026 in two phases: a pilot phase open to CARL member institutions, and a broader community phase open to organizations across Canada. Participants completed a DPC RAM assessment and submitted the results anonymously. A total of 47 submissions (37 English and 10 French) were received from organizations of varying sizes. Submissions skew towards providing an overview of digital preservation from a library and archives perspective.

Results

Overall, responses suggest that Canadian organizations have a strong awareness of the importance of digital preservation and are actively engaged in the digital preservation community. However, many programs face significant capacity constraints and are still developing the policies, documentation, infrastructure, and systematic processes needed to reach their desired level of maturity.

The strongest area overall is community engagement (F), with nearly all respondents reporting active engagement with the digital preservation community. Other relatively high-scoring areas include legal and ethical capability (C), IT capability (D), and discovery and access (K). Responses show that legal and ethical rights and responsibilities are generally well-understood and managed, most organizations have access to some IT support for digital preservation activities, and most organizations have at least basic access mechanisms in place. Under organizational viability (A), most respondents indicate that senior management at their organization is aware of the importance of digital preservation, although more support is generally needed.

A few recurring challenges emerge across many of the assessment areas. A generalized lack of resources (time, staffing, budget) allocated to digital preservation is a consistent pattern across responses. Many respondents also identify a need to create, review, update, or further develop policies, procedures, workflows, and other documentation to support digital preservation activities. Respondents indicate that

while processes exist at their organization for many aspects of digital preservation, they are not systematically developed or applied.

The areas with the lowest average levels are continuous improvement (E), which includes assessment and goal-setting, and policy and strategy (B), with the latter showing the largest average gap between current and target levels. Many respondents indicate that they had never undertaken formal assessment prior to this exercise. Finally, in the legal and ethical (C) and discovery and access (K) capability areas, many respondents indicate a need to improve the accessibility of their collections.

Next steps

In tandem with the publication of this report, the CARL DPWG is hosting bilingual community calls to discuss the results with the Canadian digital preservation community, gather input on planning future benchmarking exercises, and determine how CARL can best support the needs identified by organizations in their assessments.

Introduction

This report presents the findings of the National DPC RAM (Digital Preservation Coalition Rapid Assessment Model) Benchmarking Project, undertaken by the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) Digital Preservation Working Group (DPWG). It provides an overview of the project background and methodology, including project design, participation, data collection and analysis, as well as the limitations and constraints encountered. The report also presents a breakdown of responses to the DPC RAM general information section, along with an analysis of capability averages and key themes identified across submissions. Finally, the report outlines suggested next steps.

Methodology

Project Initiation

The idea of a national digital preservation benchmarking exercise emerged during the 2024 @Risk North 3 Summit: Safeguarding the Canadian Digital Record,[1] an event aimed at understanding the prevailing challenges and gaps faced by the digital preservation community in Canada. The summit report recommended undertaking "a national benchmarking exercise using the Digital Preservation Coalition's (DPC) Rapid Assessment Model (RAM) to gain insight into the status of digital preservation activities among Canadian organizations."[2]

The goal of the project is to develop a national picture of digital preservation capabilities across Canada. The project is intended to provide participating organizations with an opportunity to assess their own digital preservation practices while also establishing a common dataset that could be used to identify trends, strengths, gaps, and areas for further development across the Canadian digital preservation community.

A sub-committee of the DPWG was established to oversee the design and implementation of the project. During the initial planning phase, the sub-committee identified DPC RAM as an appropriate assessment framework and developed an approach for piloting the project before expanding participation to the broader Canadian community.

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[1] @Risk North 3 Summit Program, Gatineau, Québec, November 21-22, 2024. https://www.carl-abrc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/@Risk-North-3-Program-2024-as-of-Nov-18.pdf

[2] @Risk North 3 Summit Report, Gatineau, Québec, November 21-22, 2024. https://www.carl-abrc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/@RiskNorth3_Report_Feb2025_EN.pdf.

Project Design

To support participants throughout the assessment process, the sub-committee developed a range of resources, including submission guidelines, a Getting Started primer, examples of completed RAM assessments, and an overview of DPC RAM provided by the Digital Preservation Coalition (DPC). Recognizing Canada's bilingual context, all project resources were translated and made available in both English and French.

In addition to the resources, the sub-committee held kick-off events in French and English for both the pilot and the broader community phase. The kick-off events were followed by office hours, which allowed those interested in participating a chance to talk about DPC RAM and ask questions about the project.

The project was structured in two phases. The pilot phase was open to CARL member institutions and was intended to test the project approach, resources, and processes. The broader community phase subsequently opened participation to organizations across Canada with a digital preservation program. The definition of a digital preservation program was intentionally broad in order to encourage participation from organizations at different stages of development, including those that were just beginning to establish digital preservation practices as well as those with mature and established programs.

As part of the pilot planning process, the sub-committee also developed a communications plan to promote the project and encourage participation. The plan identified a range of communities and professional networks that could have an interest in the project, including archives, libraries, museums, galleries, relevant listservs, and regional professional groups.

Project Participation

Participation in the project was entirely voluntary. Organizations were encouraged to use the resources developed by the sub-committee to support their own DPC RAM assessments, regardless of whether they chose to contribute their benchmarking results to the national project.

This approach was intended to reduce barriers to participation and ensure that the project resources could benefit the broader digital preservation community, while allowing organizations to determine the extent to which they wished to participate in the national benchmarking initiative.

Data Collection

Data was collected between October 2025 and June 2026, inclusive of the pilot phase and the broader community phase. As part of the pilot phase, CARL member institutions tested the project methodology, supporting resources, communications approach, and data collection process. Feedback and experience from the pilot informed the subsequent launch of the broader community phase.

Participants completed a DPC RAM assessment using the project's anonymized DPC RAM templates and submitted the results anonymously using Nextcloud supported by the Digital Research Alliance of Canada and hosted at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia. This ensured that all submissions remained in Canada.

Data Analysis

Once the deadline for submission had passed, the current and target results for each capability were entered into a spreadsheet grouped by each DPC RAM capability. The number of times a target level featured in the current column and in the target column were calculated. A summary for each current and target level was completed for each DPC RAM submission. The summaries were then reviewed and key themes that emerged recorded. This process was carried out for all 11 capabilities.

A similar process was implemented to analyze the general information portion of the submission. Ranges were defined for the number of employees and number of terabytes (TB) in holdings information submitted. For the number of employees ranges were small (1-19), medium (20-49) and large (50+). The results are reflective of how many institutions fall into each of these categories. The same approach was used for the size of the holdings.

For the other fields, type of organization, type of content being assessed, time frame used for target levels and region, each answer was counted. As many organizations entered multiple answers for the type of organization, type of content being assessed, these results do not have a 1:1 ratio with the number of submissions.

Constraints and Limitations

While generally a smooth process, there were some limitations and constraints associated with the project. The region question was introduced for the broader community phase, therefore no data is available for phase 1 of the project. Some participants used the DPC RAM sheet provided by the DPC and not the modified version created by the project sub-committee. This meant that the region was not provided for these submissions as well.

Another limitation was the ability to reach beyond the organizations and areas commonly associated with conducting digital preservation work. While the sub-committee had contacts for archives, libraries, and data repositories, reaching museums, galleries and private organizations engaged in digital preservation work proved more difficult. As such, submissions skew towards providing an overview of digital preservation from a library and archives perspective.

DPC RAM Overview

The DPC RAM consists of 11 capabilities covering key areas of digital preservation. These are divided into 6 organizational capabilities, which "describe how well an organization is set up to manage digital preservation activities (such as resourcing, policy, and support),"[3] and 5 service capabilities, which "describe the preservation processes that are in place within an organization (such as acquisition, bitstream preservation and access)."[4] Each capability is assessed on a scale of 0 to 4, with 0 indicating a minimal awareness of the area, and 4 where the organization is working at an Optimized level.

General Information Section

This section provides a breakdown of the results for the general information section of the DPC RAM. It includes breakdown by number of employees, type of organization, type of content assessed, number of terabytes assessed, time frame used for target levels, and the region distribution.

The majority of participants have digital preservation programs supported by a small team. This has a positive correlation with responses citing staff capacity as a need to improve digital preservation programs.

[3] Digital Preservation Coalition Rapid Assessment Model (DPC RAM). Version 3. http://doi.org/10.7207/dpcram24-03, p. 4.
[4] Digital Preservation Coalition Rapid Assessment Model (DPC RAM). Version 3. http://doi.org/10.7207/dpcram24-03, p. 4.

Number of Employees	Results
Small (1-19)	28
Medium (20-49)	1
Large (50+)	9
Data not provided	9

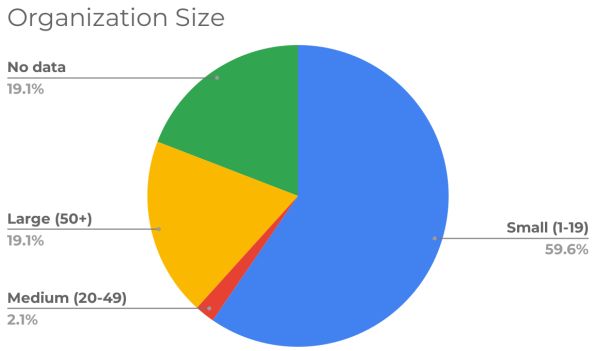


Figure 1: Number of employees breakdown

A total of 10 submissions had two or more responses in the type of organization field.

The number of times a submission had more than one institution type listed in this category provides a glimpse into the complexity of digital preservation in Canada.

Type of Organization	Results
Archives	20
Library	21
Higher Education	15
Museum	2
Data Repository	2
Government institution	2
Art Collection	1
Data not provided	1

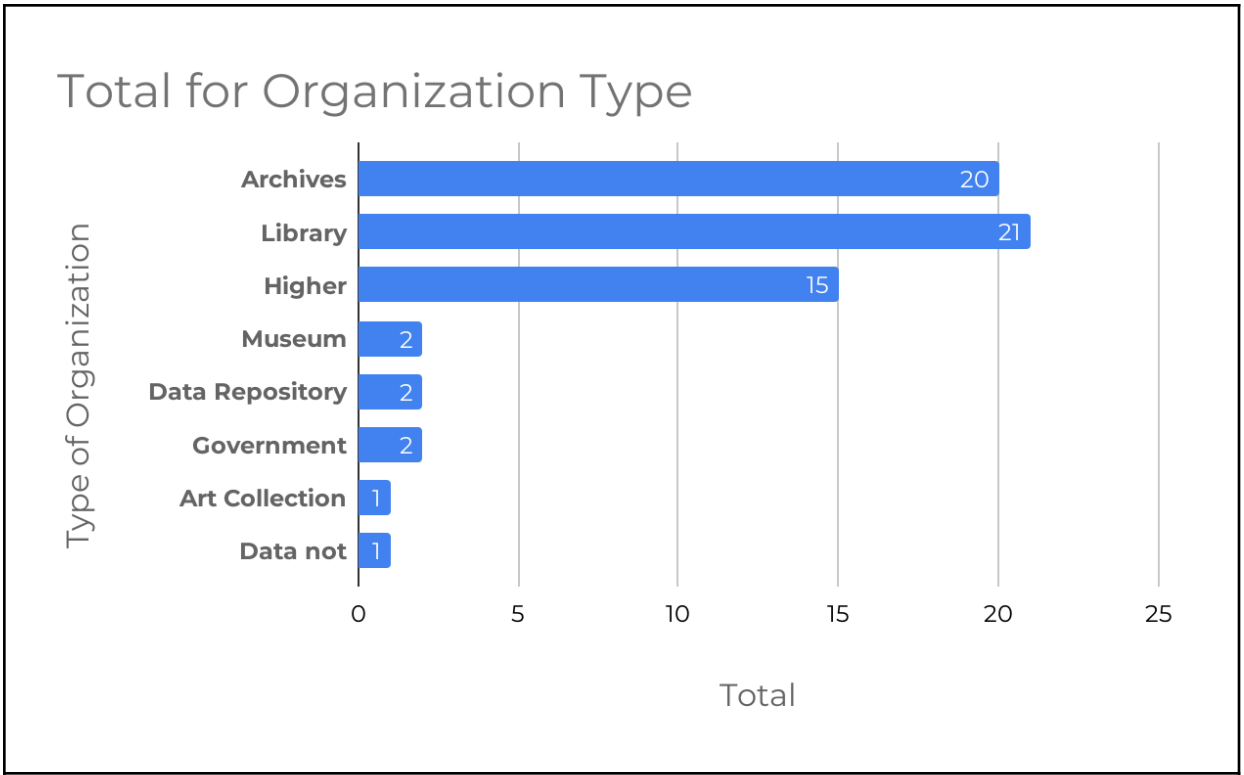


Figure 2: Type of organization breakdown

If a submission specified a type of archives or library (e.g. community archives or university library) these were counted as part of the larger library or archives bucket.

The majority of submissions reported that the total content assessed for the benchmarking exercise was between 1-99 TB (36).

Total Content Assessed	**Total (TB)**
Small (1-99 TB)	36
Medium (100-249 TB)	2
Large (250+ TB)	4
Data not provided	5

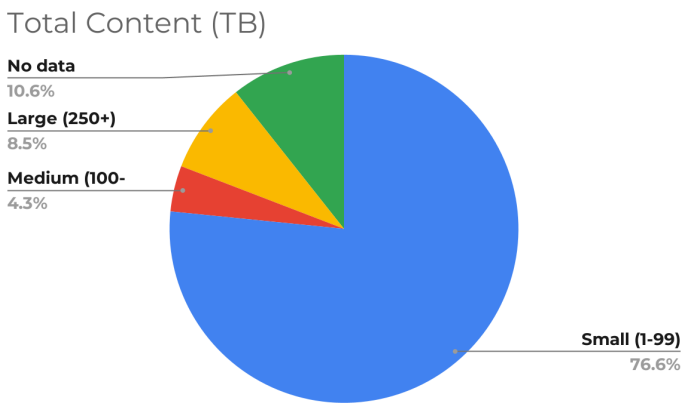


Figure 3: Total terabytes assessed

Born digital material was cited the most (39) under type of content assessed followed closely by digitized content (34) and digitized AV collection (32). The content types in the left-hand column of the table below are listed in the DPC RAM assessment template, while content types in the right-hand column were added by respondents.

Content Type	Total	Content Type	Total
Born Digital material	39	Databases	1
Digitized material	34	Digitized art	1
Digitized AV collection	32	Oral histories	1
Email	12	Digitized objects	1
Etheses	16	Scholarly publications	1
Research data	14	e-Journals	2
Websites	19	e-Resources	1
e-Books	3	Data not provided	1

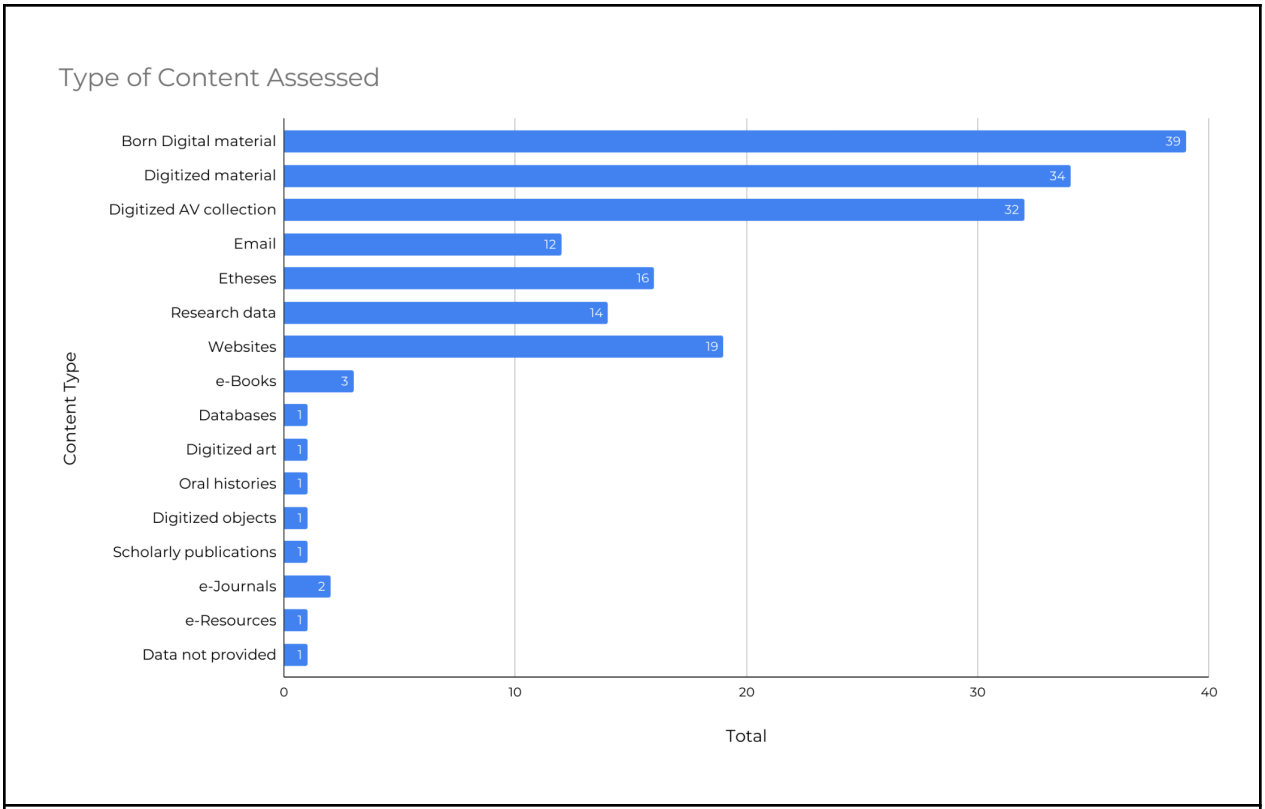


Figure 4: Type of content assessed breakdown

Submissions were received predominantly from Ontario (7) and Quebec (6). The majority of regions, with the exception of Northern Canada, are represented in the results.

Region	Results
Atlantic	2
North	0
Ontario	7
Pacific	3
Prairies	2
Québec	6
Data not provided	7

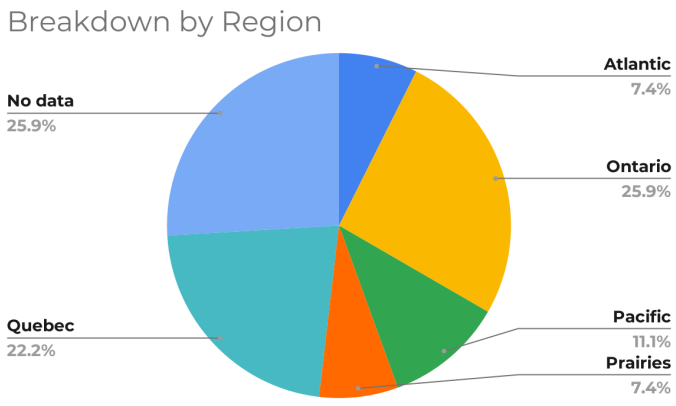


Figure 5 : Breakdown of submissions by region
Data only available for broader community phase

Regions correspond to the following provinces/territories:

- Atlantic - New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador
- North - Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut
- Ontario - Province of Ontario
- Quebec - Province of Québec
- Prairies - Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta
- Pacific - British Columbia

Capabilities

The table provides an overview of the averages of the current and target levels for each DPC RAM capability as well as the gap between the current and target. The table also includes the count for individual levels for each current and target capability.

RAM section	Average current level	Average target level	Average gap
A. Organizational viability	**1.96** 1 - Minimal awareness 13 - Awareness 20 - Basic 13 - Managed 0 - Optimized	**3.02** 9 - Basic 28 - Managed 10 - Optimized	**1.06**
B. Policy and strategy	**1.76** 2 - Minimal awareness 30 - Awareness 27 - Basic 14 - Managed 1 - Optimized	**2.85** 15 - Basic 24 - Managed 8 - Optimized	**1.09**
C. Legal and ethical	**2.17** 1 - Minimal awareness 5 - Awareness 43 - Basic 16 - Managed 1 - Optimized	**2.91** 1 - Awareness 8 - Basic 31 - Managed 6 - Optimized	**0.74**

RAM section	Average current level	Average target level	Average gap
D. IT capability	**2.11** 3 - Minimal awareness 7 - Awareness 20 - Basic 16 - Managed 1 - Optimized	**2.83** 3 - Awareness 7 - Basic 31 - Managed 5 - Optimized	**0.72**
E. Continuous improvement	**1.72** 1 - Minimal awareness 18 - Awareness 21 - Basic 7 - Managed 0 - Optimized	**2.77** 15 - Basic 28 - Managed 4 - Optimized	**1.05**
F. Community	**2.62** 1 - Minimal awareness 6 - Awareness 12 - Basic 19 - Managed 9 - Optimized	**3.17** 8 - Basic 23 - Managed 16 - Optimized	**0.55**
G. Acquisition, transfer, and ingest	**1.91** 2 - Minimal awareness 12 - Awareness 22 - Basic 10 - Managed 1 - Optimized	**2.77** 1 - Awareness 14 - Basic 24 - Managed 7 - Optimized	**0.86**
H. Bitstream preservation	**1.89** 2 - Minimal awareness 15 - Awareness 18 - Basic 10 - Managed 2 - Optimized	**2.81** 1 - Awareness 15 - Basic 23 - Managed 8 - Optimized	**0.92**

RAM section	Average current level	Average target level	Average gap
I. Content preservation	**1.85** 0 - Minimal awareness 12 - Awareness 25 - Basic 7 - Managed 1 - Optimized	**2.77** 1 - Awareness 21 - Basic 16 - Managed 10 - Optimized	**0.92**
J. Metadata management	**1.96** 1 - Minimal awareness 17 - Awareness 14 - Basic 13 - Managed 2 - Optimized	**3.00** 1 - Awareness 12 - Basic 19 - Managed 14 - Optimized	**1.04**
K. Discovery and access	**2.11** 2 - Minimal awareness 8 - Awareness 21 - Basic 15 - Managed 1 - Optimized	**2.91** 1 - Minimal awareness 1 - Awareness 9 - Basic 26 - Managed 10 - Optimized	**0.8**

Figure: Current vs Target Averages

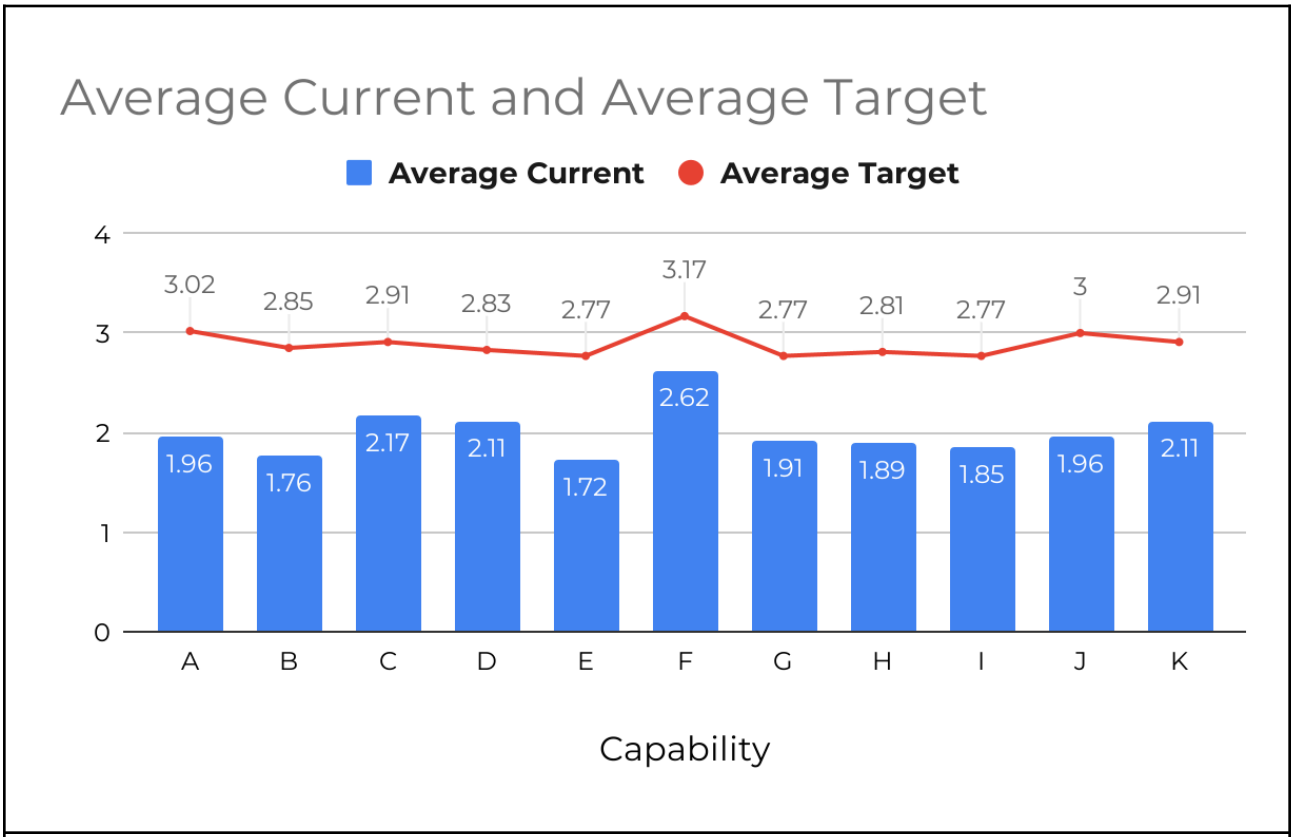


Figure 6: Current level averages and target level averages

Figure: Current Levels by Criteria

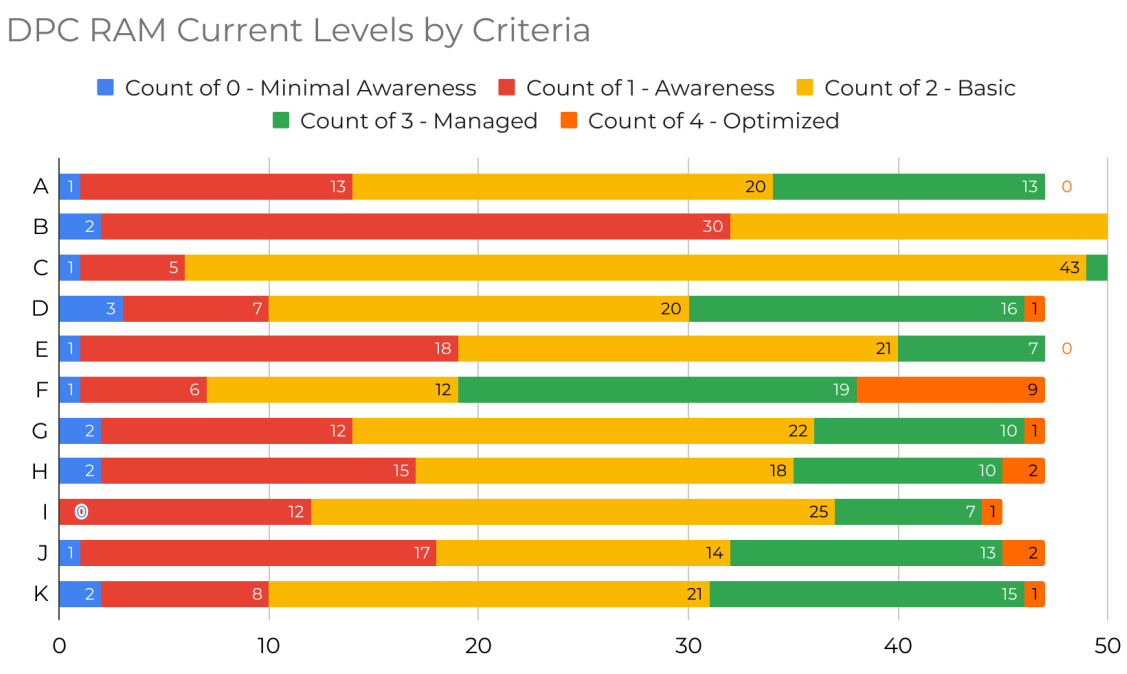


Figure 7: Current levels by criteria

Figure: Target Levels by Criteria

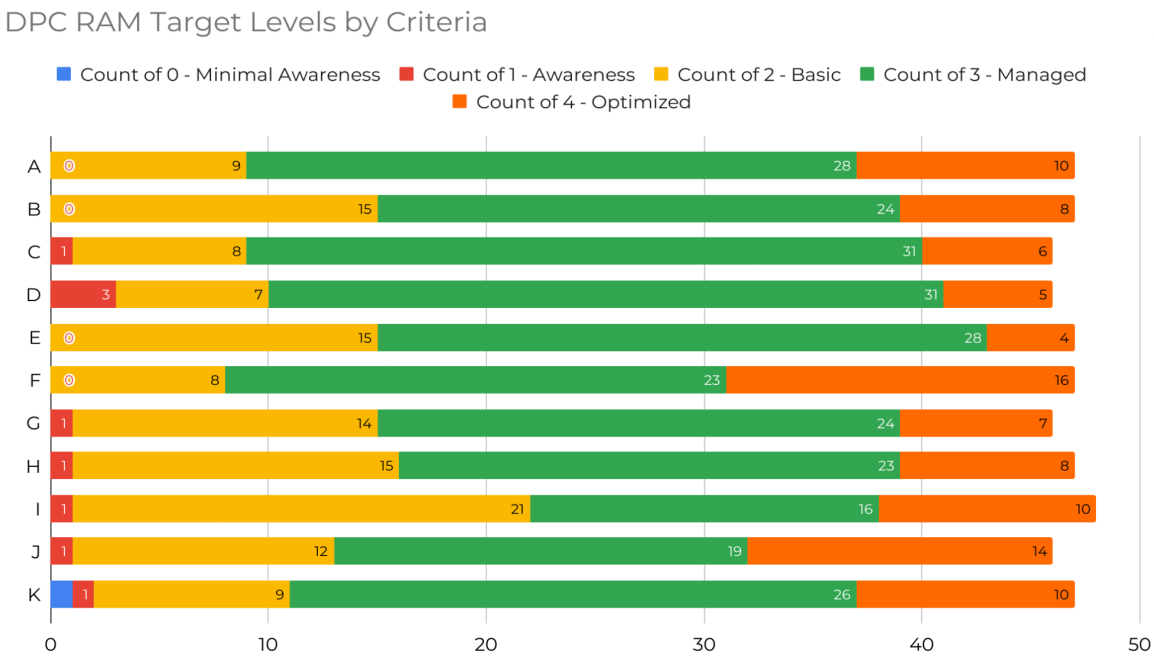


Figure 8: Target levels by criteria

Key themes

A. Organizational viability: Governance, organizational structure, staffing and resourcing of digital preservation activities.

Current level: Over 70% of respondents indicate that senior management at their organization is aware of the importance of digital preservation, but more engagement and formal commitments are generally needed. Just over 50% of respondents report having insufficient resources to support digital preservation activities, with many noting a lack of dedicated budget, time-limited funding, and insufficient staffing.

Target level: Over 87% of respondents aim for a higher target level in this area, making it the most targeted for improvement. Nearly half of respondents plan to engage in advocacy to meet their target state for this criteria, including securing or formalizing commitments from senior management, and increasing engagement and awareness of digital preservation across their organization. Securing additional or dedicated funding for digital preservation is mentioned by most participants, and sixteen respondents specifically aim to increase staffing or secure staff with dedicated digital preservation responsibilities.

B. Policy and strategy: Policies, strategies, and procedures which govern the operation and management of the digital archive.

Current level: Over half of respondents have or are in the processing of developing a digital preservation policy and/or strategy. Others mention that digital preservation is supported by other policies, such as collections or access policies, and several note that a better alignment with other strategic and policy areas is needed. Workflows and procedures to action these policies are in various states of development, and while documentation of workflows and procedures generally exists, it is often incomplete, inconsistent, scattered, or out of date.

Target level: Responses identify a need for improvement in this area, with 85% of respondents aiming for a higher target level. To meet their target level, nineteen respondents aim to develop a digital preservation policy, while sixteen plan to review their existing preservation and related policies for gaps and alignment, with several mentioning integrating digital preservation into related policies. Most respondents plan to develop or review workflows, procedures, and documentation.

C. Legal and ethical: Management of legal, social and cultural rights and responsibilities, compliance with relevant regulation and adherence to codes of ethics related to acquiring, preserving and providing access to digital content.

Current level: Legal and ethical rights and responsibilities are generally well-understood and managed through policies, agreements, templates, workflows, and processes. Many respondents report having access to expertise and advice within their organization. Ten respondents mention awareness and work around Indigenous rights, and seven mention concerns around accessibility. Noted gaps in this area include reliance on ad-hoc or reactive processes, a lack of documentation, and a lack of systematic and scalable procedures.

Target level: To meet their target level, twenty respondents plan to further develop or standardize workflows, processes and documentation to build capacity in this area, notably around access and use restrictions, sensitive information, and risk assessment. Nearly a third of respondents aim to improve the accessibility of their documents and systems. Several plan to engage with the community on ethical issues or formalize commitments to ethical issues such as Indigenous data sovereignty and environmental considerations.

D. IT capability: Information Technology capabilities for supporting digital preservation activities.

Current level: Most organizations have access to some IT support for digital preservation activities, with only five respondents reporting no or minimal support. Regular systems maintenance, including patches and updates, are mentioned by thirteen respondents. Just under half of respondents report having access to some form of digital preservation-related systems and tools, and sixteen mention using third-party service providers for components of their digital preservation infrastructure. Common challenges include IT staff lacking an understanding of digital preservation or their role in it, a lack of documentation of roles and responsibilities relating to digital preservation for both internal and external partners, and limited staff capacity for IT support.

Target level: Documentation is highlighted as a key area for improvement, with roughly half of respondents aiming to develop or improve documentation of their IT systems, contracts, and roles and responsibilities. Several respondents would like to improve coordination and communication with IT and identify current and future IT needs. Further development of tools, systems, and infrastructure is also mentioned by many respondents.

E. Continuous improvement: Processes for the assessment of current digital preservation capabilities, the definition of goals and the monitoring of progress.

Current level: Nearly all respondents are aware of the importance of assessment and goal-setting, however, few have systematically assessed or documented their capabilities prior to this assessment. While five organisations report having done previous benchmarking assessments, thirteen state that this is their first benchmarking exercise. Many are aware of their current capabilities and areas for improvement, and several have defined goals and roadmaps in place.

Target level: Over a third of respondents would like to repeat this assessment regularly. Many respondents plan to set goals to address the gaps identified through this assessment, including mechanisms to monitor progress. Developing or formalizing a roadmap was mentioned by nineteen respondents.

F. Community: Engagement with and contribution to the wider digital preservation community.

Current level: This is the strongest area overall, with nearly all respondents reporting active engagement with the digital preservation community. Over 55% of respondents participate in various formal and informal communities and committees that operate at consortial, provincial, regional, national, and international levels. Many respondents report engagement with digital preservation training such as workshops, webinars and conferences, and several state that they share knowledge with the community.

Community engagement is a core organizational function and strength that is supported by management and, in some cases, formalized through policy for several respondents. Finally, three respondents are members of the Digital Preservation Coalition.

Target level: This capability is the least targeted for improvement, with roughly half of respondents aiming to increase their level of engagement, and half seeking to maintain their current level. Respondents' goals include joining additional networks, increasing participation and leadership in groups or initiatives, and sharing knowledge with the community. Several respondents plan to advocate for continued or formalized support for community engagement.

G. Acquisition, transfer, and ingest: Processes to acquire or transfer content and ingest it into a digital archive.

Current level: A majority of respondents report having processes in place for acquisition, transfer, and ingest, though many describe gaps in documentation and inconsistent practices depending on the type of content. A small number of institutions report mature workflows and a few report having automated or partially automated ingest processes. Ten institutions report carrying out transfer verification and integrity checking, and eight specify having a dedicated workstation to carry out activities related to acquisition, transfer, and ingest.

Relationships with and guidance for donors, depositors, and record creators vary, with some respondents noting a lack of communication with depositors, and others describing more robust and ongoing communication practices and documentation.

Target level: Over 70% of respondents aim for a higher level in this area, and developing documentation or improving existing documentation for ingest processes is one of the most commonly reported needs. Integrating automated or partially automated ingest processes is of interest to several respondents, and there are also a number of references to technical needs, such as a dedicated workspace to carry out digital preservation activities as well as general software and hardware needs. Transfer verification and integrity checking were also listed as part of the respondents' target level needs.

Stakeholder relationships, including communication and guidance for donors, depositors, and record creators, are frequently mentioned by respondents as one of the elements needed to reach their desired target level. Appraisal and reappraisal processes are also noted areas of interest.

H. Bitstream preservation: Processes to ensure the storage and integrity of digital content to be preserved.

Current level: Roughly half of respondents described access to some level of dedicated digital preservation storage. This includes a handful of respondents with access to basic preservation storage, while a slightly higher number describe redundancy through replication and geographic distribution. Just over half of respondents utilize checksums to some extent, though a number of respondents note that integrity processes are inconsistently applied. A few respondents make reference to recording the location of their content in a digital asset register, or recent work to develop one.

Target level: Over 70% of respondents aim for improvement in this area. Just over half of respondents identify a need for some degree of integrity checking and content replication as a means to reach their target level. Several respondents plan to create or improve a DAR to support asset management, and multiple respondents plan to undertake assessments to assess storage risks and mitigation strategies.

I. Content preservation: Processes to preserve the meaning, usability and functionality of the digital content over time.

Current level: Many respondents report that basic checks and processes for content preservation are in place, although several note that these are not systematically applied. File format identification is mentioned by 34% of respondents, and normalization or migration is mentioned by 19%. A few respondents report only validating files. Several respondents specify that processes are performed systematically upon ingest into a digital preservation system. A small number of respondents report that user needs for content preservation have not been identified.

Target level: Many respondents explicitly mention file format management capabilities as a target for improvement, with thirteen respondents aiming to increase their understanding of file formats and proactively identify at-risk formats, and a few planning to develop a file format registry or inventory. Several institutions also plan to develop and formalize content preservation workflows, monitor preservation actions more consistently, or document technical dependencies. A few respondents specify that the planned implementation of a preservation system will help them meet their target needs for content preservation. A handful of respondents aim to identify user needs for content preservation.

J. Metadata management: Processes to create and maintain sufficient metadata to support preservation, discovery and use of preserved digital content

Current level: Just over 36% of respondents indicate that metadata standards and schemas are implemented. The most commonly mentioned types of metadata are descriptive metadata, persistent identifiers (PIDs), and preservation metadata, with several respondents noting that preservation metadata is captured at ingest. Several respondents report maintaining guidance for metadata, and a handful of respondents report regular review or continuous improvement of metadata standards. A small number of respondents mention collaboration with marginalized or Indigenous communities for metadata creation and description.

Target level: Over 75% of respondents aim to improve their current level. Thirteen respondents would like to improve their overall metadata management, including defining more systematic and consistent practices, and eight respondents would specifically like to develop or improve their preservation metadata. Multiple respondents also plan to adopt and consistently implement controlled vocabularies and PIDs. A small number of respondents would like to consult on content description for marginalized or Indigenous communities.

K. Discovery and access: Processes to enable discovery of digital content and provide access for users

Current level: Over 53% of organizations report having basic access mechanisms in place, but several respondents note inconsistent approaches to access. Reported methods of providing access include onsite access, mediated access, and remote access. Just under 30% of respondents report basic or limited discovery mechanisms, and slightly fewer report search functionality. A number of respondents report having no online system for access. Several respondents mention access for users with disabilities, most of whom report that accessibility needs to be improved, and a small number indicating that their systems comply with best practices.

Target level: Seventeen respondents discuss actions to improve accessibility, making it the most mentioned target for improvement in this area. Specific actions include conducting assessments, providing relevant information to end users, doing more work around accessible formats, and consulting with users. Eight respondents also plan to improve their usage statistics tracking. Several respondents aim to broadly improve discovery and/or access for their collections through the development of procedures, metadata enhancements, and technical infrastructure development.

Next Steps

Concurrent with this report, the CARL DPWG is hosting bilingual community calls to share the results of the National DPC RAM Benchmarking Project. Through these

discussions with the Canadian digital preservation community, the DPWG will gather input to inform recommendations to CARL on how to best support the needs identified by organizations in their assessments.

Conclusion

This project successfully fulfilled its goal to provide a national picture of digital preservation capabilities across Canada. This report identifies and summarizes trends, strengths, gaps and areas for future development across the Canadian digital preservation community. The project also provided participating organizations with an opportunity to assess their own digital preservation practices, many of which reported that they were doing so for the first time. To our knowledge, this project is the first national-scale benchmarking exercise conducted using the DPC RAM. We hope that the methodology and results described in this report will be useful to other groups looking to assess digital preservation capabilities on a large scale.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the respondents who took the time to complete and submit their assessments. We would also like to thank Anna Perricci and Eleanor O'Leary of the Digital Preservation Coalition for contributing their time and expertise to the outreach and data analysis portions of the project. Many thanks go to Elizabeth Kalbfleisch and Taleen Aktorosian of CARL for their assistance with coordinating events and communications relating to the project. Finally, we wish to thank the members of the broader DPWG for their invaluable input throughout the project.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Sub-committee Members

- Kenton Good - University of Alberta
- Sarah Lake - Co-Chair, Concordia University and CARL Visiting Program Officer for Digital Preservation
- James MacGregor - Canadian Research and Knowledge Network (CRKN)
- Y. G. Rancourt - Council of Prairies and Pacific University Libraries (COPPUL)
- Julie Shi - Scholars Portal, Ontario Council of University Libraries
- Amanda Tomé - Co-Chair, Digital Research Alliance of Canada

Appendix 2: Resources Created

The appendix provides a list of resources created for the National DPC RAM Benchmarking Project.

- Getting Started Guide
- Submission Guidelines
- Kick-Off Slides
- Digital Preservation Coalition recording
- Sample assessments
- Anonymized template

Appendix 3: Kick-Off Results

A menti-meter poll was used during the kick-off events to gauge participants familiarity with DPC RAM and benchmarking in general.

The results displayed in the table are the combined results between the French and English sessions for both the pilot and the broader community phase of the project.

Question 1: Has your institution completed a DPC RAM assessment?

Yes	Yes, but I was not involved	No	Unsure
27	2*	51	4

*Only asked during the broader community kick-off event

Question 2: Has your institution completed benchmarking of your digital preservation program using another assessment model?

Yes	No	Unsure

14	48	9

Question 3: If you have not completed a benchmarking assessment, what has kept you from doing so?

Highest themed answers include:

- Not enough time
- Lack of resources/staffing
- Lack of expertise
- Lack of support/awareness

Question 4: If you have completed a benchmarking assessment, how often do you review your results to gauge progress?

1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Other*
3	0	2	0	3	18

*Other answers included “irregular intervals” and “we have only done one assessment”

Question 5: What support do you need to complete your benchmarking exercise?

Highest themed answers include:

- Setting aside time
- Guidance and resources
- Support from leadership