



**Are you able to find
the maps you need?**

Maps in Libraries
March 13th – 14th, 2019

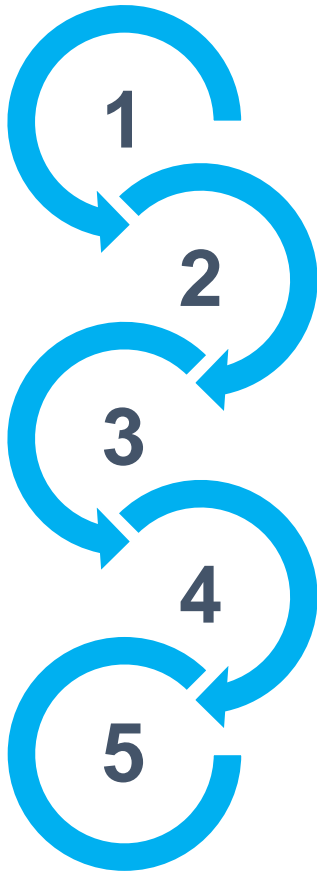
Marta Kuźma





Quality is understood as a set of features that determine how the product fits to satisfy certain needs

METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION



1 Metadata scope pattern

2 Metadata values pattern

3 The compliance of currently used metadata with the accepted pattern

4 To what extent the current way of storing metadata complies with the rules of the adopted metadata

5 A statistical evaluation which academic libraries meet the accepted assumptions

METADATA SCOPE PATTERN

A comparative analysis of metadata elements of spatial data sets according to **ISO 19115** standard with metadata elements of digital objects provided by digital libraries in **the Dublin Core** scheme.

This analysis enables to indicate those metadata elements of digital libraries containing information that provides the basic characteristics of a spatial data set. This information was then used to define the evaluation criteria of accessibility of resources.

EVALUATION CRITERIA



NO.	MAPS CRITERIA	ADMINISTRATIVE CRITERIA
1	Geographic location	Type of content
2	Scale of map	Date
3	Orientation	Date range
4	Reference system	Subject
5	Mapping methods	Access rights 1
6	Map format	Access rights 2
7	Source materials	Distribution format
8		Rights
9		Language

FEATURES OF THE EVALUATION CRITERIA



Directly



**Simple
analysis**



**Specialist
analysis**

RESULTS



Evaluation criterion	Weight		
	1	0.8	0.5
Geographic location	Keywords, e.g. Śląsk	Metadata placed in a single field, information about geographic location always in a particular position in the keywords, e.g. 20 th century; history of Warsaw; map of Warsaw; maps; city plans; Warsaw Poland	Metadata values are derived from metadata elements based on the operator's experience and attributed to the relevant evaluation criteria.

THE EVALUATION



The level of difficulty of obtaining data for evaluation criteria (E_{1b}) in each library

$$E_{1b} = \sum_{k=1}^{16} w_{bk}$$

The level of difficulty of obtaining data in digital library (E_{2k}) for each evaluation criterion

$$E_{2k} = \sum_{b=1}^7 w_{bk}$$

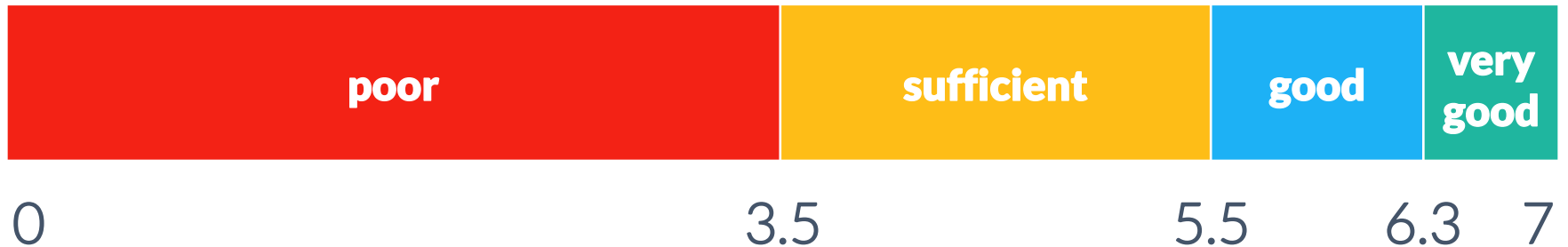
The level of difficulty of obtaining data

E_{1b}



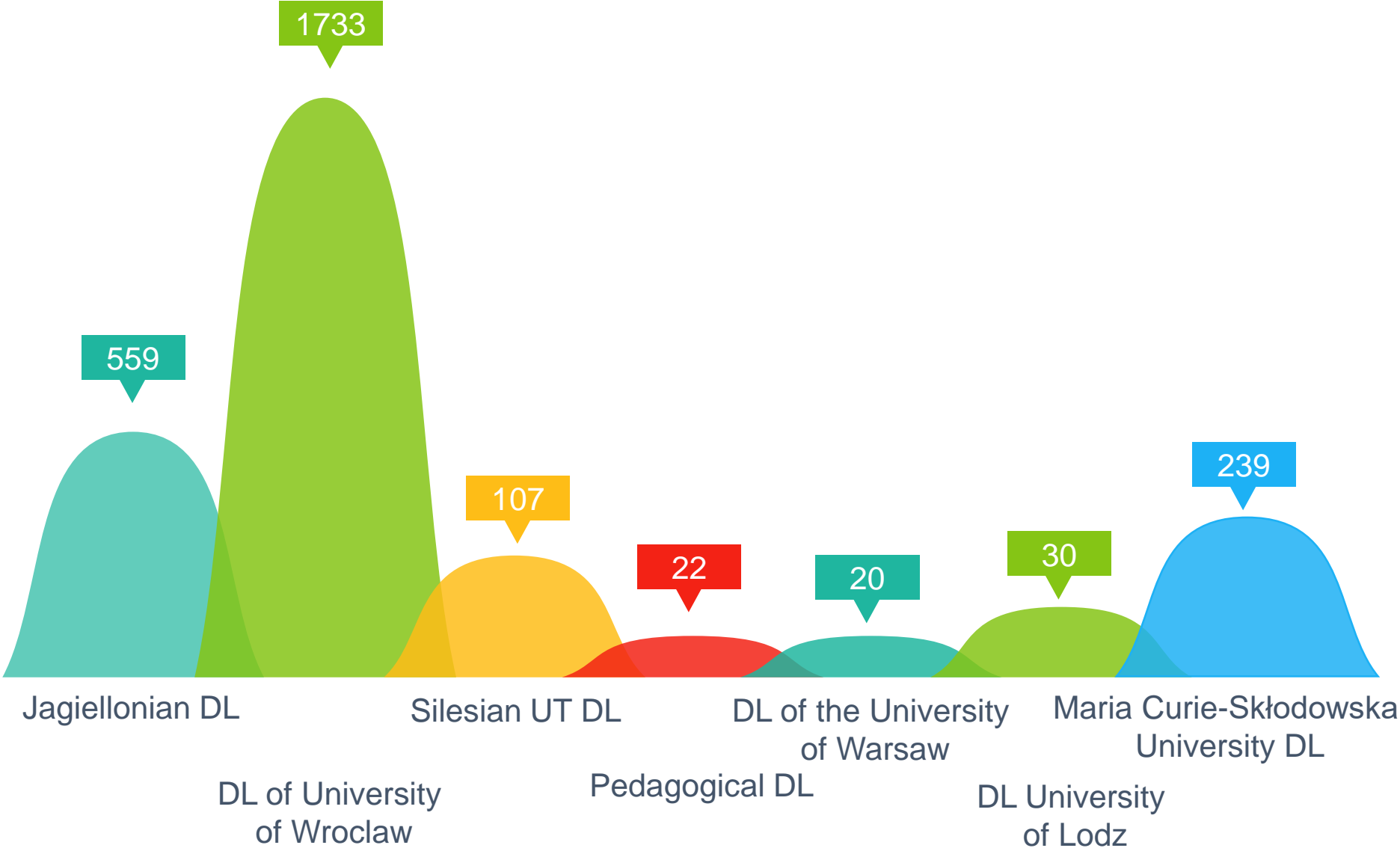
The level of difficulty of obtaining data

E_{2k}





DATA



RESULTS



The level of difficulty of obtaining data in each library (E_{1b})

<i>b</i>	DIGITAL LIBRARY NAME	E_{1b}	EVALUATION	
1	DL University of Lodz	7.6	poor	✗
2	Pedagogical DL	8.0	poor	✗
3	Maria Curie-Skłodowska University DL	9.2	sufficient	✗
4	DL of University of Wroclaw	9.7	sufficient	✗
5	Silesian UT DL	9.8	sufficient	✗
6	Jagiellonian DL	10.0	sufficient	✗
7	DL of the University of Warsaw	10.2	sufficient	✗

RESULTS



The level difficulty of obtaining value
for each administrative criterion (E_{2k})

k	EVALUATION CRITERION	E_{2k}	EVALUATION	
1	Type of content	7.0	very good	✓
2	Date	7.0	very good	✓
3	Access rights 1	7.0	very good	✓
4	Distribution format	7.0	very good	✓
5	Language	7.0	very good	✓
6	Date range	4.2	sufficient	✗
7	Subject	3.5	poor	✗
8	Rights	2.0	poor	✗
9	Access rights 2	1.0	poor	✗

RESULTS



The level difficulty of obtaining value
for each map criterion (E_{2k})

k	EVALUATION CRITERION	E_{2k}	EVALUATION	
1	Geographic location	3.5	poor	✗
2	Scale of map	6.4	very good	✓
3	Orientation	2.4	poor	✗
4	Reference system	0.0	poor	✗
5	Mapping methods	2.4	poor	✗
6	Map format	2.9	poor	✗
7	Source materials	0.8	poor	✗

CONCLUSION



- The typical information of maps, and not for books, is **the map scale**. It is recorded in metadata.
- **Other elements of the map description** are not present on many archival maps.
- Comparison of Dublin Core with ISO 19115 shows that digital libraries **do not have all the core metadata elements** developed in accordance with the standard.
- The ability to use maps are significantly reduced due to the fact that **access to interesting objects is quite difficult**.
- Evaluation based on own methodology **is objective and has a numeric metrics**. An objective assessment allows you to determine what is wrong and what requires more work.



Marta Kuźma

e-mail: marta.kuzma@wat.edu.pl

