Summaries

Jesper Jørgensen: Metadata, langtidsbevaring af e-arkivalier og LO-fagforbundenes elektroniske informationssystemer. (Metadata, long-term preservation of electronic records and the e-systems of the members of The Danish Confederation of Trade Unions.)
Pages: 5-27

The article answers the following questions: Do the Danish LO unions live up to the metadata standards in record management? Can it be expected that there will be enough metadata to secure a satisfactorily long term preservation of the unions' electronic records? We answer the questions by two investigations: 1) a review and discussion about metadata and long term preservation of electronic records, and 2) a questionnaire survey of the use of electronic information systems in The Danish Confederation of Trade Unions' affiliated unions. The survey shows that the smaller unions don't use e-systems; the middle-sized unions use electronic registers to a varying extent; and the large unions have implemented ERMS. The positive conclusion is that, besides some of the largest unions, there is a clear tendency to choose standard solutions (e.g. FESD-certified systems), which is the best way securing sufficient metadata. On the negative side and to the danger of future historical sources is, that the unions follow a not recommended preservation strategy of simple migration of data from system to system.

Kirsten Kirkegaard Moe: Organisering af viden i Dansk Musik Tidsskrift - en analyse af tidsskriftets genrerepertoire og dets konsekvenser for informationssøgning (A genre analysis of the Danish musical journal, Dansk Musik Tidsskrift).
Pages: 29-43

With genre theory as the point of departure, this article examines whether a genre analysis of a specific media can help users predict what type of information to expect from the information source in question and hence if it is potentially useful for the user. This is studied in an analysis of a Danish musical journal, Dansk Musik Tidsskrift (hereafter DMT) as the empirical case. The journal has a genre repertoire consisting of 15 genres which evolves and changes dynamically over time. New genres emerge, while others disappear, and the genre repertoire undergoes a gradual typification.

It is found that DMT primarily produces and organizes information about 20th century Danish musical life and culture, rather than about music itself, and hence primarily is capable of providing such information. It is concluded that a genre analysis of a given media in fact is able to expose its informativeness and of which kind of information it can be used as a source.

Brian Kirkegaard Lunn & Pia Borlund: Karakteristika ved brugernes informationsbehov i en tv-udsendelseskontekst. (Characteristics of users information needs in a television broadcast context).
Pages: 45-56

This article reports on an explorative study of information need characteristics in a television broadcast context. Nine in-depth interviews are conducted with scholars and students within the academic field of Media Studies, in order to identify four information need characteristics. Firstly, broadcasts are needed as objects of analysis in empirical research. Secondly, the needs are related to three broadcast dimensions: 1) Transmission; 2) Archive; *and* 3) Reception. Thirdly, four fundamental types of information needs are verified in a television broadcast context: 1) Known item; 2) Factual data; 3) Known topic or content; *and* 4) Muddled topic or content. Fourthly, the test participants' needs consist of four parts: 1) Getting an overview of transmitted broadcasts; 2) Identification of borderline exemplars; 3) Selection of specific programmes; *and* 4) Verification of facts. Hereby, the present article presents novel research on characteristics of information needs in a television broadcast context. This knowledge is imperative for the design and construction of future effective broadcast retrieval systems.

Karen Birgitte Philipson: Indekseringsprocessen: konsistensmål til sammenligning af tilgange til emnevestemmelse og emnebeskrivelse. (The Indexing Process: four approaches to subject indexing compared by means of consistency measures).
Pages: 57-71

This is the first, mainly quantitative part of a study of the indexing process. The second part will be a qualitative analysis of the same material. The central question in both studies is whether different approaches to indexing yield different results.

Two groups of indexers indexed the same text and described the process. The indexers in the first group used four different approaches each, the second group one approach each. The subjects and the indexing terms were compared and consistency measures applied.

The analysis showed generally higher consistency on subject level than on subject term level. Use of a thesaurus in the second study improved the consistency slightly compared to free terms, but was difficult for the relatively inexperienced indexers to use. Studies with more simple kinds of vocabularies would probably increase the consistency.

The study also showed that the results of the indexing differed depending on what approach the indexers used. The differences concerned the aspects of the text that the indexers found as well as the indexing terms they assigned.