

The Enhanced Tagging for Discovery (EnTag) (<http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/projects/enhanced-tagging/>) was a 12-month JISC project funded under the Repositories and Preservation Programme (<http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/reppres.aspx>). While it successfully ended in October 2008, the work on further qualitative analysis will continue and so will dissemination activities. All results are made available at the EnTag dissemination Web page (<http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/projects/enhanced-tagging/dissemination/>). The project involved partners from six institutions, with UKOLN acting as the lead, University of Glamorgan, Intute and Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) being the major partners, while OCLC Office of Research and Danish Royal School of Library and Information Science acted as non-funded supporting partners.

The purpose was to investigate the combination and comparison of controlled and folksonomy approaches to support resource discovery in JISC repositories and digital collections. The specific aim was to determine whether vocabulary control and the use of established knowledge organization systems can assist in moving free social tagging beyond personal bookmarking to aid resource discovery.

Intute digital collection and STFC repository were used as two test beds. For each a separate demonstrator was developed (see <http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/projects/enhanced-tagging/demonstrators/>) and a user study conducted. Three major methods to collect user data were log analysis, questionnaires, and interviews. The evaluation of the Intute demonstrator involved comparing basic and advanced system for indexing and retrieval implications. The test setting comprised 28 students in political science and 60 documents covering 4 topics of relevance for the students. Dewey Decimal Classification was used. The STFC study involved 10 authors depositors. The ACM Computing Classification Scheme was used.

The results showed the importance of controlled vocabulary suggestions for both indexing and retrieval: to help produce ideas of tags to use, to make it easier to find focus for the tagging, as well as to ensure consistency and increase the number of access points in retrieval. The value and usefulness of the suggestions proved to be dependent on the quality of the suggestions, both in terms of conceptual relevance to the user and in appropriateness of the terminology. The participants themselves could also see the advantages of controlled vocabulary terms for retrieval if the terms used were from an authoritative source.