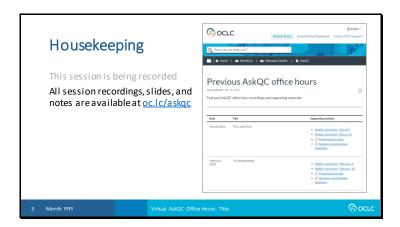
Virtual AskQC Office Hours

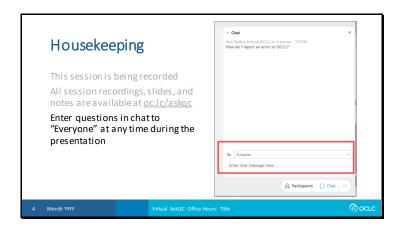
All things authorities

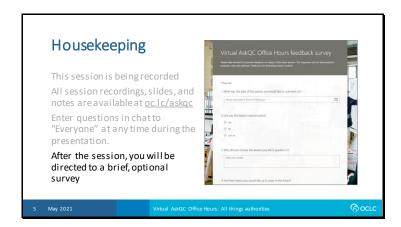
OCLC Metadata Quality May 2021

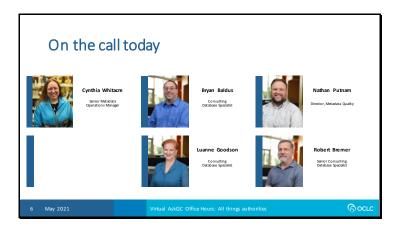
(A) OCL











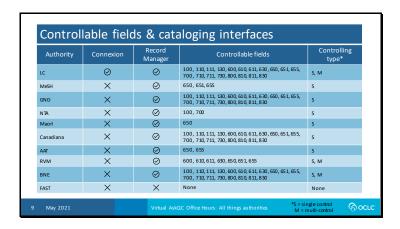


Hello. Today Nathan and I will be talking about the authority files to which OCLC provides access, recent authority-related developments, and upcoming authority-related projects.



OCLC provides access to 9 authority databases that are searchable and browsable in Record Manager, including the LC database, which may also be searched and browsed using Connexion.

Unless otherwise noted, the numbers of records for each database given throughout the presentation are based on counts taken in April 2021.



The LC files are the only authorities that may be controlled from Connexion client or browser, as well as in Record Manager. Aside from FAST, which currently may not be controlled in any interface, each of the other authority files may be controlled using Record Manager.

In order to be able to control 1xx, 7xx, and 8xx descriptive headings, the language of cataloging must be:

English for controlling to LC;

Dutch for controlling to NTA;

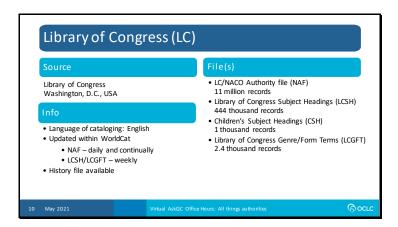
French for controlling to Canadiana;

German for controlling to GND;

Spanish for controlling to BNE.

For French and Spanish, we have business rules in place such that descriptive headings are only automatically controlled with control-all or offline controlling when certain symbols appear in 040\$c. Descriptive headings may still be controlled individually regardless of the symbol in 040\$c, as long as 040\$b matches the language of the name file.

As mentioned earlier, LC Children's headings may not be controlled. LC, RVM, and BNE headings may be either single controlled or multi-controlled.



Library of Congress (LC)

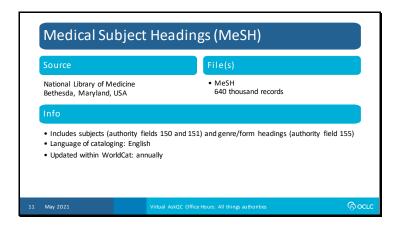
The Library of Congress database contains four files: Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) with approximately 444,000 authority records; LC Children's Subject Headings with about 1,000 authority records; Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT), with about 2,400 authority records; and the LC/NACO Name Authority File, with almost 11 million records. Headings from LC Children's may be searched and browsed but may not be controlled.

OCLC began hosting the LC/NACO name authority file on January 28, 1980, and LCSH on December 21, 1987.

The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in the LC/NACO authority file begins when the authority record is updated in OCLC, or shortly after the daily load for records distributed to OCLC from one of the other NACO nodes.

The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in LCSH or LCGFT begins shortly after the weekly load.

OCLC maintains and offers the ability to search and view previous versions of LC records in the LC History file.

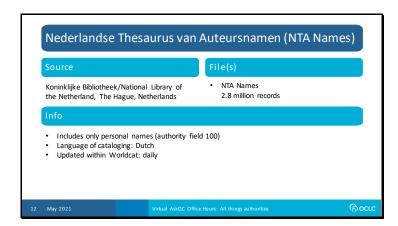


Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

MeSH is a controlled vocabulary maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine that provides uniformity and consistency to the indexing and cataloging of biomedical literature.

OCLC began providing access to MeSH in 2015. The MeSH database contains almost 640,000 authority records.

The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in the MeSH file begins shortly after the annual load of the file.

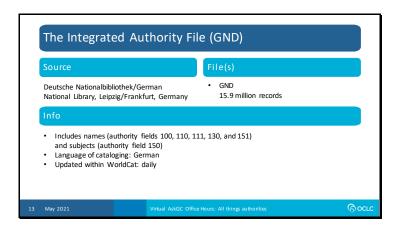


Nederlandse Thesaurus van Auteursnamen (NTA Names)

NTA Names, or the Dutch National Thesaurus for Author names, offers access to nearly 2.8 million authority records, representing only personal names. Despite the name, it is not limited to authors.

OCLC began providing access to NTA in 2014.

The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in the NTA names file begins shortly after the daily load of updates to the file.

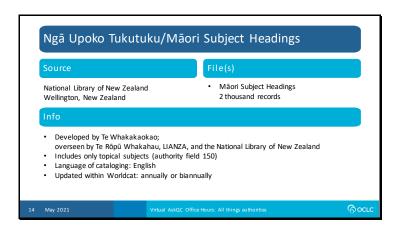


German Integrated Authority File (GND)

GND, or the Integrated Authority File, contained nearly 16 million records in OCLC's copy as of April 20, 2021. However, the German National Library recently deleted about 7.2 million undifferentiated personal names, so we expect the total number of records in the GND file to be close to 9.3 million records once we have refreshed the database at some point in the near future. GND includes authority records for persons, corporate bodies, conferences and events, geographic Information, topics, and works. It is operated cooperatively by the German National Library, all German-speaking library networks, the German Union Catalogue of Serials, and numerous other institutions.

OCLC began providing access to GND in 2016.

The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in the GND file begins shortly after the daily load of updates to the file.



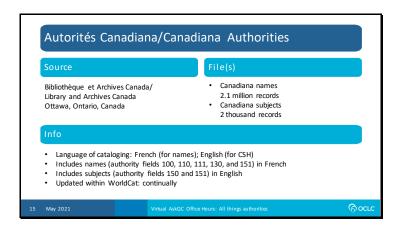
Māori Subject Headings

Māori Subject Headings provides subject access in the Māori language to materials for and/or about Māori. The thesaurus framework offers a structured path to a Māori world view within library and archival cataloguing and description. The headings are provided to OCLC by the National Library of New Zealand.

In addition to field 150 containing headings in Maori, most records also include at least 1 450 reference heading in English.

OCLC began providing access to the Māori file in 2016, and the file contains almost 2,000 records.

The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in the Māori file begins shortly after the annual or semi-annual load of the file.



Canadiana

The Canadiana database includes 2 files:

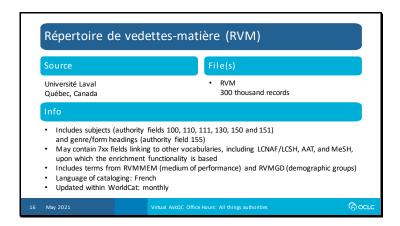
The Canadiana Name Authorities in French are used by Library and Archives Canada (LAC) and other Canadian libraries when creating bibliographic descriptions in French. The database contains more than 2.1 million records for names, names/titles, uniform titles, and series titles. The appropriate forms of names, names/titles, uniform titles, and series titles in English, if applicable, are present in 7xx fields of the authority records.

The database also includes authority records for approximately 2,100 Canadian Subject Headings. "Canadian Subject Headings (CSH) is a list of access points in the English language, using controlled vocabulary, to express the subject content of documents on Canada. The scope of CSH is mostly limited to the Canadian cultural, economic, historical, literary, political and social experience, with few subject headings in other fields of study." (https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/services/canadian-subject-headings/Pages/about-csh.aspx)

OCLC began hosting the Canadiana database in 2017-2018.

The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in the Canadiana authority file begins when the authority record is updated in OCLC.

OCLC maintains and offers the ability to search and view previous versions of Canadiana records in the Canadiana History file.



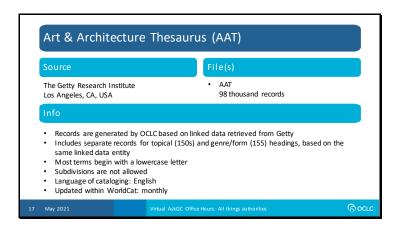
Répertoire de vedettes-matière de l'Université Laval (RVM)

RVM is a controlled vocabulary made up of four mostly bilingual thesauruses. It is designed for document indexers, organizations that want to describe the content of their documents or of their products and services, as well as anyone who wants to clarify vocabulary in English and French as part of their work or research.

OCLC began providing access to RVM in 2020. The RVM database contains approximately 291,000 topical RVM headings; 2,100 genre headings from RVMGF; 1,300 demographic headings from RVMGD; and 800 medium of performance headings from RVMMEM. Headings from the latter two files may be searched and browsed, but may not be controlled.

RVM authority records may contain 7xx fields linking to other vocabularies, including LCNAF/LCSH, AAT, and MeSH. These fields serve as the basis for the enrichment functionality that Nathan will discuss later

The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in the RVM file begins shortly after the monthly load of the file.

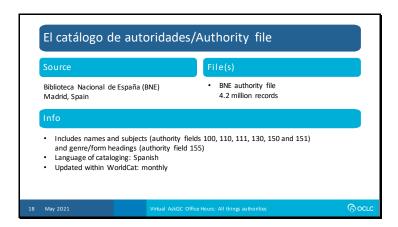


Getty Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)

AAT contains terms used in museums, libraries, and other cultural heritage institutions to describe art, architecture, decorative arts, material culture, and archival materials. The thesaurus contains concepts that include both topical headings and genre terms. AAT has no subdivisions, so only subfield \$a will be controllable when entered in 650 and 655 fields. AAT headings with subdivisions will not be controllable. Most headings begin with a lowercase letter unless they start with a proper noun.

OCLC began providing access to AAT in 2020. The AAT database contains about 98,000 authority records. These are generated by OCLC using linked data retrieved from Getty. Separate subject and genre/form records are created from the same linked data entity.

The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in the AAT file begins shortly after the monthly load of the file.

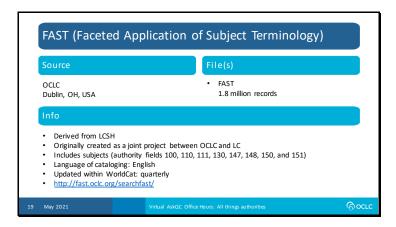


Biblioteca Nacional de España (BNE)

The BNE authority file, from the National Library of Spain, contains nearly 4.2 million authority records, including personal, corporate, and geographic names, titles, subjects, genres, and subdivision headings.

OCLC began providing access to BNE in December 2020.

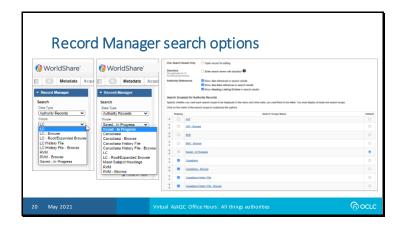
The process for updating bibliographic headings controlled to a heading in the BNE file begins shortly after the monthly load of the file.



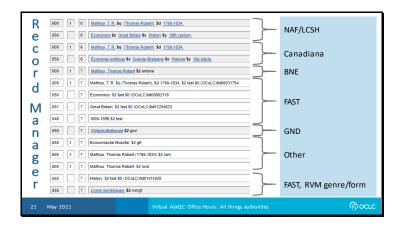
FAST

In addition to the databases I've just mentioned, OCLC hosts the FAST database, which is currently not available for searching or browsing directly within any cataloging interface, but is used behind the scenes to add headings to bibliographic records based on LCSH and LCGFT in those records. It is available for searching using the SearchFast interface (http://fast.oclc.org/searchfast/).

FAST (Faceted Application of Subject Terminology) is derived from the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), and is one of the library domain's most widely used subject terminology schemas. The development of FAST has been a collaboration of OCLC Research and the Library of Congress. Work on FAST began in late 1998.



In Record Manager, the authority databases are visible once a user selects data type "Authority Records" and then looks under the scope dropdown menu. The scope dropdowns shown on this slide can be customized in User Preferences, so that the user may select which files will display and in which order they will appear. The same is also true for the indexes under each database.



Example: #244766900

When controlling a bibliographic heading within Record Manager, it shows up as a hyperlink, as shown here.

Subjects may be controlled in a bibliographic record using the appropriate indicator or combination of 2nd indicator 7 plus subfield \$2 code.

LC: 2nd indicator 0

LCGFT: 2nd indicator 7 + subfield \$2 lcgft

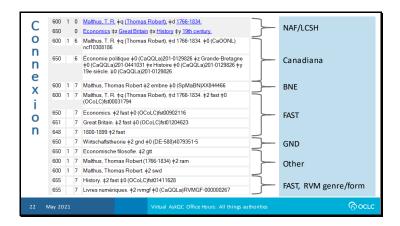
MeSH: 2nd indicator 2

Canadian SH: 2nd indicator 5 Canadiana/RVM: 2nd indicator 6

RVMGF: 2nd indicator 7+ subfield \$2 rvmgf

AAT: 2nd indicator 7 + subfield \$2 aat BNE: 2nd indicator 7 + subfield \$2 embne BNEGF: 2nd indicator 7 + subfield \$2 tgfbne FAST: 2nd indicator 7 + subfield \$2 fast

GND: 2nd indicator 7 + subfield \$2 gnd Māori: 2nd indicator 7 + subfield \$2 reo



Example: #244766900

Within Connexion client and browser, headings controlled to LC also show up as hyperlinks. Headings controlled to another database include a \$0 containing the control number to which the heading is linked. It is best not to attempt to edit these within the Connexion interfaces.

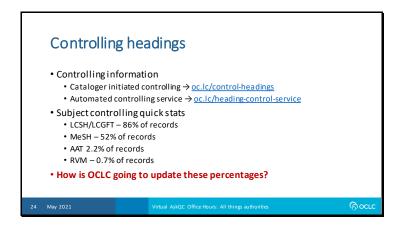
Note that multi-controlled RVM and BNE headings will have a \$0 behind each controlled subfield, while uncontrolled subfields will not be followed by a \$0. Single-controlled RVM and BNE headings will have a single \$0 at the end of the field.

Note that the FAST headings include \$0 and look the same as the headings controlled to one of the controllable databases, even though the FAST headings are not actually controlled.

And now I'll turn it over to Nathan.



https://pixnio.com/free-images/2019/04/20/2019-04-20-14-52-32.jpg



LCSH

Descriptive: controlled in 38.7% of English language of cataloging records Subject: controlled in 86.1% of records with a heading coded for LC or LCGFT

MeSH

Subject: controlled in 51.6% of records with a heading coded with 2nd indicator "2" for MeSH

NTA

Descriptive: controlled in 8.13% of Dutch language of cataloging records

GND

Descriptive: controlled in 12.7% of German language of cataloging records Subject: controlled in 50.1% of records with a heading coded for GND

Maori

Subject: controlled in 86.6% of records with a heading coded for Māori

Canadiana

Descriptive: controlled in 1.2% of French language of cataloging records Subject: controlled in 25.9% of records with a heading coded for CSH Subject: controlled in 3.96% of records with a heading coded for Canadiana

RVM

Subject: controlled in 0.691% of records with a heading coded for RVM

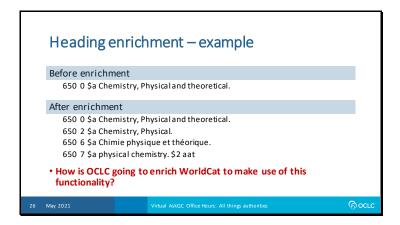
AAT

Subject: controlled in 2.2% of records with a heading coded for AAT

BNE

Descriptive: controlled in 0.03% of Spanish language of cataloging records Subject: controlled in 0.22% of records with a heading coded for BNE

• Record Manager functionality • "Add Equivalent Subject Headings" to a bibliographic record • Functionality available since June 2020 The process reviews controlled subject strings in bibliographic records containing RVM, AAT, LCSH, or MeSH and inserts equivalent terms as found in RVM authority records into the bibliographic record for these vocabularies.



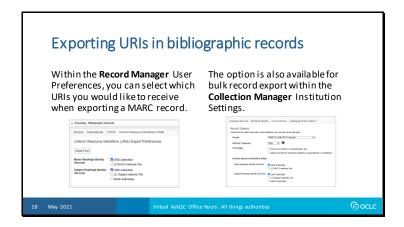
Controlling (and enrichment) retrospective

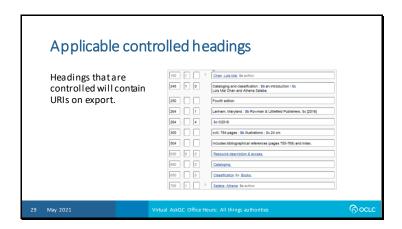
- $\hbox{$^\bullet$ Later this year, OCLC will run the controlling software over the WorldCat bibliographic catalog (510+ million bibliographic records)}$
- This will
 - Control all controllable headings
 - Update headings as applicable
 - Apply the heading enrichment
- Estimated that three-quarters of all WorldCat records will be updated
- Email coming soon on how to take advantage of the added headings through WorldCatupdates within Collection Manager

27 May 2021

irtual AskQC Office Hours: All things authorities







Exported records without URIs

- =100 1\\$aChan, Lois Mai,\\$eauthor.
 =245 10\\$aCataloging and classification:\\$ban introduction /\\$cLois Mai Chan and Athena Salaba.
- =250 \\\$aFourth edition.
- =264 \1\$aLanham, Maryland :\$bRowman & Littlefield Publishers,\$c[2016]
- =264 \4\$c@2016
- =300 \\\$axviii, 784 pages :\$billustrations ;\$c24 cm
- =504 \\\$alncludes bibliographical references (pages 755-769) and index.
- =630 00\$aResource description & access.
- =650 \0\$aCataloging.=650 \0\$aClassification\$xBooks.
- =700 1\\$aSalaba, Athena,\$eauthor.

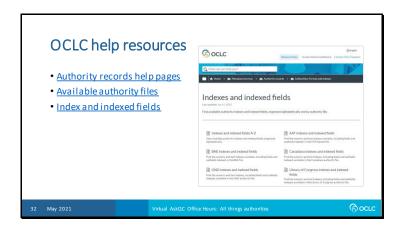


Exported records without URIs

- =100 1\\$aChan, Lois Mai,\$eauthor; \$0http://nd.loc.gov/authorities/names/n78012981.html
 =245 10\$aCataloging and classification;\$ban introduction /\$cLois Mai Chan and Athena Salaba.
- =250 \\\$aFourth edition.
- =264 \1\$aLanham, Maryland :\$bRowman & Littlefield Publishers,\$c[2016]
- =264 \4\$c@2016
- =300 \\\$axviii, 784 pages :\$billustrations ;\$c24 cm
- =504 \\\$alncludes bibliographical references (pages 755-769) and index.

- -630_00\$aResource description & access \$\frac{9}{0}\text{thermises/authorities/names/n2010035897.html} \]
 -650_00\$aCataloging_\$\frac{9}{0}\text{thermises/authorities/subjects/sh85020816.html} \]
 -650_0\$aCataloging_\$\frac{9}{0}\text{thermises/bubjects/sh85020816.html} \]
 -550_0\$aClassification\$xBooks \$\frac{9}{0}\text{thermises/bubjects/sh85026721.html} \]
 -700_1\$\frac{1}{3}\text{aSalaba}, Athena,\$\frac{9}{0}\text{seuthor.}\frac{5}{0}\text{html}/\frac{1}{0}\text{loc.gov/authorities/names/n02006027735.html} \]





Here are some OCLC-based links for additional information.



Here are links to additional information on each authority at each of their sources.

