

Virtual AskQC Office Hours

Local data in WorldCat records

OCLC Metadata Quality

April 2021



Housekeeping

- This session is being recorded



Housekeeping

- This session is being recorded
- All session recordings slides and notes are available at oc.lc/askqc

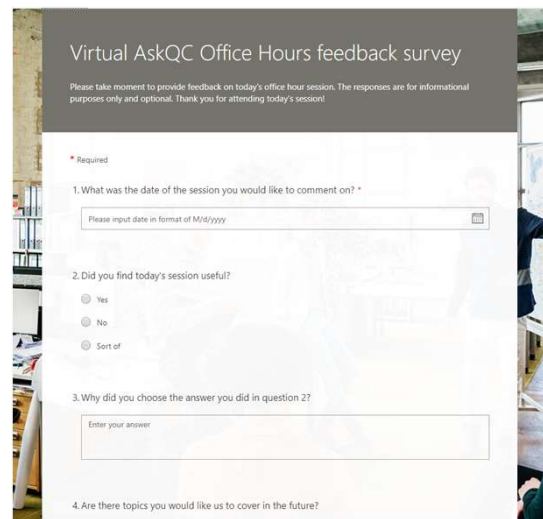
The screenshot shows the OCLC AskQC website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the OCLC logo, a search bar containing "How can we help you?", and links for "Release Notes", "System Status Dashboard", and "Contact OCLC Support". Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: "Home > WorldCat > Metadata Quality > AskQC". The main content area is titled "Previous AskQC office hours" and includes the text "Last updated: Mar 2, 2020" and "Find past AskQC office hour recordings and supporting materials." There are three main entries:

- January 2020 :: Best practices for editing WorldCat bibliographic records**
 - [WebEx recording - January 2](#)
 - [Presentation slides](#)
 - [Summary and member questions](#)
- November 13, 2019 :: Comparisons of searching in Connexion and Record Manager**
 - [WebEx recording](#)
 - [Presentation slides](#)
- October 2019 :: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5: Everything you wanted to know about stats but were afraid to ask**

On the right side of the page, there is a "Table of contents" sidebar with a list of 11 items, each with a date and a brief description of the session topic.

Housekeeping

- This session is being recorded
- All session recordings slides and notes are available at oc.lc/askqc
- After the session you will be directed to a brief optional survey



Virtual AskQC Office Hours feedback survey

Please take moment to provide feedback on today's office hour session. The responses are for informational purposes only and optional. Thank you for attending today's session!

* Required

1. What was the date of the session you would like to comment on? *

Please input date in format of M/d/yyyy

2. Did you find today's session useful?

Yes

No

Sort of

3. Why did you choose the answer you did in question 2?

Enter your answer

4. Are there topics you would like us to cover in the future?

On the call today



Nathan Putnam
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Robin Six
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Specialist

Local data in WorldCat records

Robin Six
Database Specialist II

Hayley Moreno
Database Specialist II

WorldCat is global

For rare and special collections materials, you may supply local data of interest beyond your institution in the WorldCat record

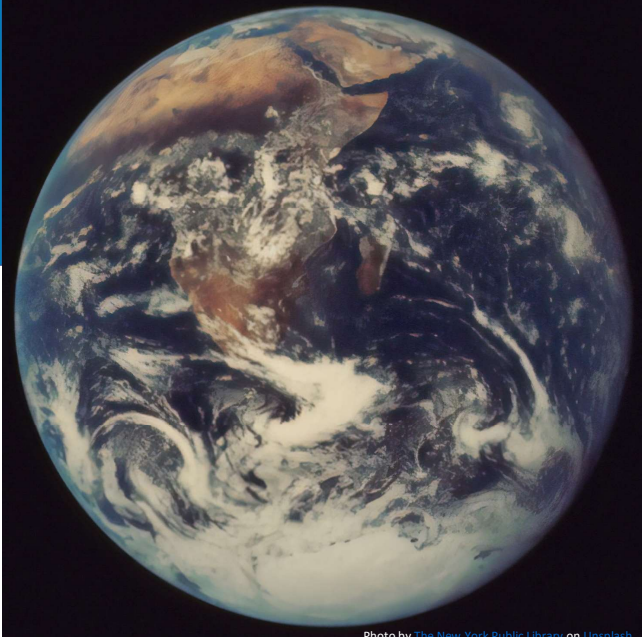


Photo by The New York Public Library on Unsplash

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Virtual AskQC Office Hours: Local data in WorldCat records



OCLC is a global membership cooperative that serves thousands of institutions, archives, and museums in over 100 countries.

Because of this shared environment, there are ways for members to keep their local data out of the shared bibliographic record, by either using other types of locally maintained records or in fields not retained in the WorldCat record.

For rare and special collections materials, you may supply local data of interest beyond your institution in the WorldCat record.

Otherwise, information which is only relevant locally should be entered using one of the methods we will cover today.

Before we get started ...

Subfield delimiters

Different interfaces use different symbols

‡ Connexion client

\$ Connexion browser, Record Manager

Editing WorldCat bibliographic records

Bibliographic Formats and Standards (BFAS)

OCLC Support online help pages

Virtual AskQC Office Hours presentations

Resource links are provided in the slide notes

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Resources:

BFAS 5.2 Member Capabilities

<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/quality.html#membercapabilities>

Brief guidelines for editing and replacing WorldCat master records

https://help.oclc.org/Metadata_Services/WorldShare_Record_Manager/Reference/Brief_guidelines_for_editing_and_replacing_WorldCat_master_records

Virtual AskQC Office Hours oclc.org/askqc

April 2018 URLs in a shared cataloging environment

June 2018 What is the expert community?

January 2019 When to input a new record

February 2019 Provider neutral cataloging

August 2019 OCLC cataloging policies: An overview of Bibliographic Formats and Standards

January 2020 Best practices for editing WorldCat bibliographic records

February 2020 Best practices for enriching WorldCat bibliographic records

Bibliographic Formats and Standards (BFAS)

3.4 Local Information in Records

Libraries may provide information on the local characteristics of a resource in their collection.

3.4.1 Copy- or Institution-Specific Information

Local Bibliographic Data (LBD)

Local Holdings Record (LHR)

Fields not retained in WorldCat records

Fields retained in WorldCat records using subfield †5

Resources:

BFAS 3.4 :

<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/specialcataloging.html#localinformationinrecords>

Fields not retained in WorldCat records

590	599	690	691	695
696	697	698	699	790
791	792	793	796	797
798	799	84x-87x	901-907	910
	945-949	956		



Photo by Sergey Shmidt on Unsplash

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Virtual AskQC Office Hours: Local data in WorldCat records



The 1st group of fields we are going to cover are fields not retained in the WorldCat record. OCLC has defined these fields for local use and each of these fields has a page in BFAS showing any applicable input standards, indicator use, and the defined subfields for each field.

As these fields are not part of the standard MARC 21 format, they will not be retained in the WorldCat record but will be included in the record displayed during the editing session, exported records, and records delivered via other services.

Find the 9s – most tags containing a 9 are not retained in the WorldCat record

5xx local note fields

590 Local Note

599 Differentiable Local Note

- more flexibility than field 590 because it includes indicators and subfield codes

Examples:

590 Copy 2 autographed by composer

590 Library's copy lacks slide 4

599 00 c.2 †b 2014 †c \$25.00 †d pt †e art dept.

Field 590 is for local general notes, this field is used the same as a 500 general note field
Field 599 is a bit more flexible as you can break the note up into multiple subfields as can be seen in the 3rd example

Resources:

BFAS 590 : <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/5xx/590.html>

BFAS 599 : <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/5xx/599.html>

6xx local subject access points

650	↔	690 Local Subject Added Entry--Topical Term
651	↔	691 Local Subject Added Entry--Geographic Name
600	↔	696 Local Subject Added Entry--Personal Name
610	↔	697 Local Subject Added Entry--Corporate Name
611	↔	698 Local Subject Added Entry--Meeting Name
630	↔	699 Local Subject Added Entry--Uniform Title

Local subject access points are used when locally devised subjects are constructed for use in a bibliographic record. Use these fields only for subject access points not based on authoritative resources or based on nonstandard application of those resources.

Authoritative resources are listed on the pages for each type of subject access point and additional information may be found in the corresponding BFAS pages for subject access points that are retained in the WorldCat bibliographic record.

Resources:

BFAS 690 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/690.html> see also BFAS 650
<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/650.html>

BFAS 691 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/691.html> see also BFAS 651
<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/651.html>

BFAS 696 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/696.html> see also BFAS 600
<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/600.html>

BFAS 697 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/697.html> see also BFAS 610
<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/610.html>

BFAS 698 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/698.html> see also BFAS 611
<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/611.html>

BFAS 699 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/699.html> see also BFAS 630
<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/630.html>

6xx examples

```
690    Prams (Baby carriages)
690 17 Career Exploration. ‡2 ericd
691    Lyme Common, Lyme, N.H.
691    California ‡z Hollywood
696 14 Johnson, Neil, ‡c "Captain Neil"
696    Abbey, Edward, 1927- ‡x Homes and haunts ‡z West (U.S.)
697    "Fram" Expedition
699 04 AISA collection
```

In this slide we have examples showing how some of these 6xx fields might be used to add local subject information.

They look like what we are used to seeing in WorldCat records but may not be the correct form as might be found in an authority file, or perhaps there is some creative subfielding.

Of course, some may be constructed according to current cataloging standards but only have local significance.

695 Added Class Number

- assigned to materials in classified catalogs
- use a separate 695 field for each added class number
- 2nd indicator codes for the source of the classification scheme

Example:

695 _9 (Proquest) MK07396

- classification scheme is locally devised

Another type of 6xx field defined for local use, field 695, is used for added class numbers assigned to materials in classified catalogs.

Use a separate 695 field for each added class number.

Resources:

BFAS 695 : <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/695.html>

7xx local access points

700	↔	790 Local Added Entry--Personal Name
710	↔	791 Local Added Entry--Corporate Name
711	↔	792 Local Added Entry--Meeting Name
730	↔	793 Local Added Entry--Uniform Title
700	↔	796 Local Added Entry--Personal Name
710	↔	797 Local Added Entry--Corporate Name
711	↔	798 Local Added Entry--Meeting Name
730	↔	799 Local Added Entry--Uniform Title

Local access points are used when locally devised access points are constructed for use in a bibliographic record. Use these fields only for locally created access points and for established access points that do not follow standard guidelines.

Authoritative resources are listed on the pages for each type of local access point and additional information may be found in the corresponding BFAS pages for access points that are retained in the WorldCat bibliographic record.

Resources:

- BFAS 790 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/790.html>
see also BFAS 700 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/700.html>
- BFAS 791 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/791.html>
see also BFAS 710 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/710.html>
- BFAS 792 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/792.html>
see also BFAS 711 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/711.html>
- BFAS 793 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/793.html>
see also BFAS 730 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/730.html>
- BFAS 796 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/796.html>
see also BFAS 700 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/700.html>
- BFAS 797 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/797.html>
see also BFAS 710 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/710.html>
- BFAS 798 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/798.html>
see also BFAS 711 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/711.html>
- BFAS 799 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/799.html>
see also BFAS 730 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/730.html>

84x-87x Holdings Data Embedded in Bibliographic Records

841 Holdings Coded Data Values
843 Reproduction Note
845 Terms Governing Use and Reproduction
853, 854, 855 Captions and Pattern
863, 864, 865 Enumeration and Chronology
866, 867, 868 Textual Holdings
876, 877, 878 Item Information

The 84x-87x fields are holdings fields. Holdings data elements included in the bibliographic record include captions and patterns, enumeration and chronology, textual holdings, and item information.

For full descriptions of these fields, see *MARC 21 Format for Holdings Data*. The holdings format should be consulted for field descriptions and information concerning the inclusion of fields 841-845, 853-855, 863-868 and 876-878.

Resources:

BFAS 84x-87x <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/8xx/84x-87x.html>

BFAS 863 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/8xx/863.html>

BFAS 864 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/8xx/864.html>

BFAS 865 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/8xx/865.html>

BFAS 866 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/8xx/866.html>

BFAS 867 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/8xx/867.html>

BFAS 868 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/8xx/868.html>

MARC 21 Format for Holdings Data <https://www.loc.gov/marc/holdings/echdhome.html>

84x-87x examples

```
843    Microfiche. #b [New York : #c New York Public Library, #d 197-?] #e 4
microfiches : negative. #f (NYSPL FSN 14,023)

845    Restricted: Information on reproduction rights available at Reference Desk.

853 03 #8 1 #a (year)
863 40 #8 1.1 #a 1964-1981

868 40 #8 0 #a 1937-1942, 1946-1968, plus 1969/1978 cumulative vol.

876    ABH8998-1-1 #c $6.00 (discounted)
```

Here are some examples of holdings data embedded in bibliographic records.

The field 843 example shows what local reproduction information might look like.

The field 845 example contains the terms governing use and reproduction information.

The 853/863 examples go together, with the 853 defining the caption and pattern found in the 863 field.

So, in this case, the 863 subfield \$a should only contain years as defined by the 853 subfield \$a caption “year”.

The 868 example shows textual holdings information, and the 876 field contains basic bibliographic unit item information.

9xx local data

901-907, 945-949 Local Data

- *not part of the standard MARC 21 format*
- *your institution may define these fields to meet your needs*

910 Local Data

- *not repeatable*
- *only subfield ≠a*

956 Local Electronic Location and Access

- *information required to locate and access a local electronic item that is not available to other libraries*

These 9xx fields are not part of the standard MARC 21 format and you may define these fields to meet your needs. Before incorporating any of these local fields into your cataloging workflow, contact your local system vendor. Indiscriminate or inconsistent use of these fields may adversely affect the consolidation of records and local data needed in the creation of a local system database.

Field 956 is used like field 856 and this is where you would enter URLs that are specific to your institution, such as items restricted by password access or behind a firewall.

Resources:

BFAS 901-907 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/9xx/901-907.html>

BFAS 910 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/9xx/910.html>

BFAS 945-949 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/9xx/945-949.html>

BFAS 956 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/9xx/956.html>

see also BFAS 856 <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/8xx/856.html>

Fields retained in WorldCat records

copy- or institution-specific

- *note*
- *access point*

must contain subfield †5 with the MARC organization code of the institution that holds the item to which the field applies

026	037	246	500	501	506
526	533	538	540	541	561
562	563	583	584	585	588
655	700	710	711	730	740
758	800	810	811	830	880
885					

Subfield †5 can be used in fields 901-907 and 945-949 either in accord with its control subfield definition or as a locally-defined subfield

Subfield †5 contains the MARC organization code of the institution that holds the item to which the field applies.

The code is used for access points and notes that do not apply to the universal description of the item or are of limited interest.

Subfield †5 is used primarily for rare materials as well as for data related to special collections and projects, such as cooperative preservation programs, of interest beyond the institution creating the record.

In addition to these fields, subfield †5 can be used in fields 901-907 and 945-949, either in accord with its control subfield definition or as a locally-defined subfield.

Resources:

BFAS Control Subfields, Subfield †5

<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/controlsubfields.html#subfield5>

LBDs and LHRs

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Thank you, Robin! Now that we know when it may be appropriate to add local information to the WorldCat record or add fields that can be exported to your local system within the WorldCat record, there are still other available options you can use that are outside the bibliographic record in WorldCat to add local information. Say hello to LBDs and LHRs!

Local information for WorldCat Records

- Local Bibliographic Data (LBDs) - add **local bibliographic** information to a WorldCat record that is specific to your institution (e.g., notes, local subject headings).
- Local Holdings Record (LHRs) - provide information about your **item-specific holdings** as well as **lending and reproduction policies**.

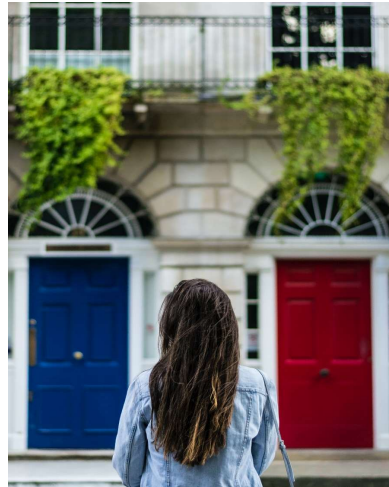


Photo by [Letizia Bordini](#) on [Unsplash](#)

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Virtual AskQC Office Hours: Local data in WorldCat records



So, let's talk more about these other options we can use to add local information for resources in our collections.

Let's begin with Local Bibliographic Data (I will be referring to this as LBDs). This may be a little bit of a newer concept for catalogers as its meant to supplement the WorldCat record with local bibliographic data. The key word is bibliographic! We are talking about information that is specific to your institution's resource which doesn't fall into the traditional LHR realm. This data is meant to supplement the WorldCat record. So, think about local collections names, specific notes that would only be applicable to the users at your library, and local subject headings.

The second option you may be able to consider with local data is the use of Local Holdings Records (I will be referring to this as LHRs). LHRs have been in the cataloging world for quite some time. They provide information about our holdings that go beyond just your OCLC institutional symbol. Think about information such as lending and reproduction policies, location information, and local barcodes of items.

Please note that for OCLC to showcase your LHRs and LBDs to users you must have a subscription to WorldCat Discovery.

About local bibliographic data:

https://help.oclc.org/Metadata_Services/WorldShare_Record_Manager/LBD/Work_with_local_bibliographic_data/About_local_bibliographic_data

OCLC local holdings records:

https://help.oclc.org/Metadata_Services/Local_Holdings_Maintenance/OCLC_MARC_local_holdings_format_and_standards/Introduction/10OCLC_local_holdings_records#:~:text=indicators%2C%20and%20subfields.-,Definition,beyond%20your%20OCLC%20institution%20symbol

https://help.oclc.org/Librarian_Toolbox/WorldCat_Holdings?sl=en

Local bibliographic data (LBD)

- You can create and edit LBDs through Record Manager
- Other institutions will not be able to see information in the LBD
- The data can also be searched in Record Manager and Discovery
- Data in LBD appears alongside data from the WorldCat record

The screenshot shows the Record Manager interface for editing LBD. At the top, there are buttons for 'Add LBD Record', 'Move All (1)', 'Delete All (1)', and 'Refresh'. Below this, a dropdown menu shows '(System.Suppied@2021-03-16,17:40:48) LBD'. A toolbar contains 'Save', 'Validate', 'Reformat', 'Move', and 'Delete' buttons. A green message box states 'Added the LBD record System.Suppied@2021-03-16,17:40:48.'. The main area is a table with columns for LSN, OWN, LDR, and other fields. The data is as follows:

LSN	OWN	LDR	Other Fields
			System.Suppied@2021-03-16,17:40:48
			TS249
			n
001			1661897891
004			59280738
005			20210316175502.5
500	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Signed by author.
650	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Grandparents and grandkids Sv Juvenile Fiction
710	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Accelerated Reading Collection

LBDs can be created and edited as needed within Record Manager. They can also be created through data sync processes, for example, if data is migrated to WMS, libraries can decide which of their data should go into an LBD. Other institutions will not see LBD information in the WorldCat record. Only your users will see your institution's LBD if you have a subscription to WorldCat Discovery. LBD data can also be exported. The data added to the LBD can be searched by users in your catalog. Data added to the LBD (e.g., notes and subject headings) will appear alongside the other notes and subjects on the WorldCat record.

LBD fields

240	500	501	591-598	599	600
610	611	630	650	651	655
690	691	695	696	697	698
699	700	710	711	730	790
791	792	793	796	797	798
799					

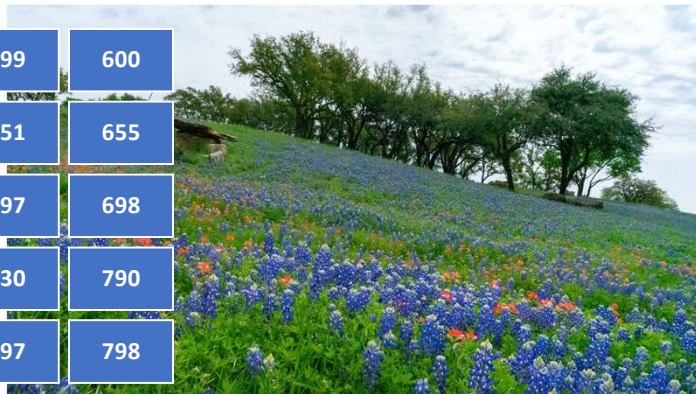


Photo by [Shelly Collins](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Here are all the LBD fields that are currently available. These fields fall in the categories of titles, notes, subjects, and name access points. Let's take a closer look at each of these categories.

LBD fields:

https://help.oclc.org/Metadata_Services/WorldShare_Record_Manager/LBD/Work_with_local_bibliographic_data/LBD_fields

LBD: Title fields

240

730

- 730 0_ University of OCLC (Radio Program)

793

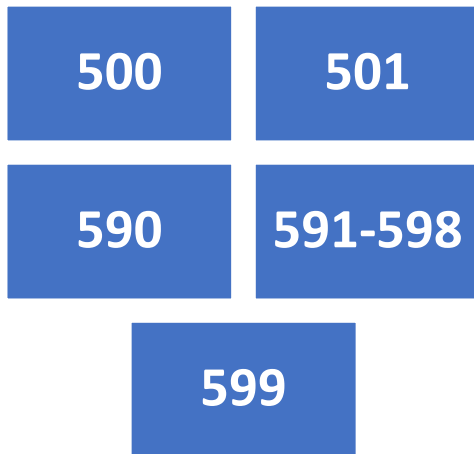
799

- 793 0_ Project Muse online journals

- 799 0_ Beginners' Reading project

Title fields in LBDs can point to local titles associated with your copy of the resource that may not be appropriate for the WorldCat record. The first example includes a local title that perhaps an audio recording has been added to in your library. , The second is an electronic journal package that an e-journal belongs to for your subscription. Or you may want to name the title of a local collection by using the 799 field for resources that are part of a local project in the library.

LBD: Note fields



- 500 __ Slide 5 in pocket is missing.
- 590 1_ Autographed by illustrator
- 599 00 c.2 \$b 2014 \$c \$25.00 \$d pt \$e art dept.

The note fields in LBD can include information that again is only really associated with the copy you hold. For the first example the resource you have at your library is missing certain content like a slide. The second example, illustrates your copy having an autograph by one of the contributors that may not be considered significant to be included in the WorldCat record.

The last example on this slide shows the 599 field which is not part of the standard MARC format. As mentioned by Robin earlier, for fields 591-599 libraries can locally define the subfields. Here we have indicated that subfield a has a copy number, subfield b is for the year of the publication, subfield c the cost of the resource, subfield d indicates if the resource is a supplement of some sort, “pt” locally stands for part, and subfield e indicates the department for which it was purchased. This was all locally defined by the library. The data you see will not match to how another library decides to use this field.

LBD: Subject fields

600	610	611	630
650	651	655	690
691	695	696	697
	698	699	

- 650 _4 Grandkids and granddads
- 691 _4 Little Managua (Miami, Fla.)
- 698 24 MDC Media Conference

Subject fields in LBD can be used for a local control vocabulary or perhaps the addition of more headings that may not be considered appropriate to add to the WorldCat record (e.g., the subject heading represents less than 20% of the content). All three made up examples showcase subjects that are part of some local vocabulary. The library has decided that adding it to the WorldCat record is not appropriate.

LBD: Name fields

700	710	711
790	791	792
796	797	798

- 710 2_ Fred Kilgour Collection
- 790 1_ Rodrigues, Lucy Şe donor
- 797 2_ English Education Study Program (University of OCLC)

Name fields in LBD can be for persons, meetings, or corporations. Here we have examples of names not established in any of the authority files such as LC/NACO Authority file. A particular collection associated with a person such as Fred Kilgour, the name of the donor, or a local program associated with a resource in the library may be relevant to that library's users as it means something to their collections, but not to the rest of the cooperative.

It's worth noting that names cannot be controlled at this time from an LBD.

LBD example

The screenshot displays the LBD Record Manager interface for a record titled "(System.Supplied@2021-03-16, 17:40:48) LBD". At the top, there are buttons for "Save", "Validate", "Reformat", "Move", and "Delete". Below these are fields for "LSN" (System.Supplied@2021-03-16, 17:40:48), "OWN" (TS249), and "LDR" (c). A table of control numbers is shown:

001	1661897891	LBD Control Number
004	59280738	OCLC Control Number
005	20210331224447.4	

Below the control numbers, a table of local data is shown:

500	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Signed by author.
650	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Grandparents and grandkids \$v Juvenile Fiction
799	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Reading Series

Annotations with arrows point from text boxes to the corresponding data: "LBD Control Number" points to the 001 field, "OCLC Control Number" points to the 004 field, and "Local data about my copy" points to the 500, 650, and 799 fields.

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In front of you is an example of an LBD in Record Manager. On the top we have control numbers starting with the LBD itself followed by the OCLC Control Number with which this LBD is associated. The local data I have for this LBD are that the book is signed by the author; the subject access point is from my library's locally controlled vocabulary, and finally, a local collection title assigned to these types of books.

. My subject access points and notes for this LBD will appear in WorldCat Discovery for users in our library.

Local holdings record (LHR)

- LHRs are leveraged by a variety of OCLC services like WMS, WorldShare ILL, WorldShare Collection Evaluation, and Discovery
- Several interfaces allow you to create and edit LHRs: WorldShare Record Manager, Z39.50, Connexion Browser, WorldShare Collection Manager, and OCLC APIs
- OCLC local holdings record structure is based on MARC21 Format for Holdings Data

Barcode	Call Number	Title
000		rx zi
001	354380167	
004	1048935077	
007	tz	
008	2103162p 8 4001abeng0210316	
852	0	TS249 \$b MAIN \$h PZ7.1.W658 \$i Hel 2019
876		\$p 21234123456782

When you choose to include detailed holdings information to support resource sharing, collection development, circulation, and acquisitions activities of use to library staff, users, and other libraries, OCLC recommends using LHRs.

Many OCLC services leverage the data contained in LHRs, including ILL, collection evaluation, and shared print.

You can edit and create LHRs through various OCLC products such as WorldShare Record Manager and Connexion Browser to name a few.

Local holdings records are based on the MARC21 Format for Holdings Data.

LHR fields

001	004	007	008	014	017
020	022	024	035	337	347
338	506	538	541	561	562
563	583	842	843	845	852
853	854	855	856	863	864
865	866	867	868	876	877
		878			



These are all the fields that can be used in LHRs. Like LBDs they can be categorized. For LHRs we have grouped them by control numbers and coded information, medium and format, notes, and location and holdings.

LHR fields:

https://help.oclc.org/Metadata_Services/WorldShare_Record_Manager/Local_holdings_records/Work_with_local_holdings_records/LHR_fields

LHR: Control numbers and coded information fields

001	004	007	• 007 __ ta
008	014	017	• 022 0_ 1054-1500
020	022	024	• 035 __ (MH) MHAA08221HU011
	035		

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Virtual AskQC Office Hours: Local data in WorldCat records



These fields contain control numbers and coded information. Some of the control numbers found in LHRs can be an OCLC control number or other system control numbers associated with the item as shown in the third example. Having other control numbers in field 035 assists with the synchronization of holdings through various systems. Standardized numbers such as ISBNs and ISSNs can also be found in these group of fields. The second example contains an ISSN associated with an item.

Coded information is recorded in fields 007 and 008. The first example on the slide contains a 007 field which describe the physical characteristics of the copy of the bibliographic item for which the holdings are attached. The physical characteristics are usually derived from information in the related MARC bibliographic record, especially from field 300 and/or one of the 5xx note fields. The example is coded to indicate the resource is text by the code t and is regular print by the code a.

I also want to point out that the Leader/06 describes the type of holdings: single part, multi part, serial, or unknown. This 'record type' determines how much of the rest of the record will be formatted and validated.

008/20 and 008/21 set the interlibrary lending & reproduction policies for the materials described in the LHR. This is important data for OCLC's resource sharing services.

LHR: Medium and format fields

337

338

347

- 337 __ computer \$b c \$2 rdamedia
- 338 __ volumen \$2 rdacarrier/spa
- 347 __ image file \$2 rdaft
- 347 __ \$b JPEG

For medium and format fields we are talking about information that reflects the media and carrier of the resource. Here we have an example of 337 that indicates that we have a resource that needs to be accessed through a computer. This may have been added to the LHR rather than the WorldCat record because the author is from your university and sent the library an online video where they talk about the resource, this is not part of the universal description of the resource, but a unique supplement that only you have. So, recording the format in the LHR makes sense as you want it reflected and associated with the resource found in WorldCat. Our example of field 338 indicates that the resource is contained in a volume. Notice that the RDA term is in Spanish. This is possibly added to an LHR as you are trying to provide facets in Spanish for a bilingual catalog. The last example, fields 347 discusses the digital file characteristics of the item.

LHR: Note fields

506	538
541	561
562	563
583	

- 541 __ \$c Purchase; \$d 1965
- 563 __ Bound in a contemporary green half-morocco portfolio over green buckram boards; gilt Glasgow coat of arms and lettering on cover; "Faculty of procurators in Glasgow" red morocco label with gilt lettering mounted on cover; edges gilt; banded spine gilt in six compartments; green closure ribbons; marbled endpapers and portfolio flaps.
- 583 __ exhibit \$c 19840512 through 19841230 \$e Pending results of conservation test \$j Museum of Fine Arts \$k AFD

Note fields in LHRs can be attributed to acquisition, access, system details, binding information or action notes (the lifecycle of that item in your catalog). These notes tend to be important for the individual institution and not the bigger cooperative.

The first example, field 541 provides information on the acquisition of the item.

Field 563 has information about the binding of the item, this is used primarily for rare materials and other special collections.

Field 583 contains information about an action taken on the item. In this note example we have indicated that the resource is from an exhibit which is currently undergoing a conservation test. Also, the 583 field can contain information on shared print commitments.

LHR: Location and holding fields

842	843	845
852	853	854
855	856	863
864	865	866
867	868	876
877	878	

- 852 01 VA@ \$b VA@M \$k Ref \$h
HF5531.A1 \$i N4273
- 856 40 \$u
https://eu01.alma.exlibrisgroup.com/view/uresolver/44NLS_INST/openurl?u.ignore_date_coverage=true&portfolio_pid=53603928850004341&Force_direct=true
- 866 31 \$8 0 \$a v.1(1941)-v.86(1987) \$x
bound in 2 v. per year \$z Some issues
missing

Fields 8xx in LHRs contain location and holdings information for the item. The examples here highlight:

Field 852 which provides the location of the item in the library. This field can be as detailed as needed (example here provides a call number) or it can be general (just that the organization holds the item).

Field 856 contains the location of an electronic resource. We commonly see these in bibliographic records in WorldCat, but you can consider using it in an LHR to indicate an institution specific URL which is not appropriate to have on the WorldCat record. You may not want to have your institution specific URL be in a shared database like WorldCat and have individuals outside of your institution try to access it.

Field 866 contains a textual description of the holdings of a bibliographic unit. This field is normally not used in holdings for single-part items. In our example we indicate that the library has v. 1 through v. 86. We bind the two volumes that come out every year and are missing some issues.

LHR example

Record Number 354377745
 Date Entered on File 210316
 Last Updated 20210316
 Related Bibliographic Record [993583603](#)
 Title MFON :
 Summary Local holdings available.

000					ny 3i
001					354377745
004					993583603
007					ta
008					2103162p 8 0001uueng0210316
235	0				TS249 \$b MAIN \$c MAIN-Periodicals \$h TR646.A35 \$i M445
853	3	3			\$8 1 \$a v. \$i (year) \$w a
863	3				\$8 1.1 \$a 1 \$i 2017
863	3				\$8 1.2 \$a 2 \$i 2018
863	3				\$8 1.3 \$a 3 \$i 2019
863	3				\$8 1.4 \$a 4 \$i 2020
876					\$8 1.1 \$p 31234123456785
876					\$8 1.2 \$p 3123400001337
876					\$8 1.3 \$p 31234000157105
876					\$8 1.4 \$p 31234000157063

Annotations:

- LHR control number (points to 001)
- OCLC control number (points to 004)
- Location, location, location (points to 007)
- Captions for the first level of enumeration and chronology of the serial (points to 235)
- The actual volumes we have in the library (points to 853-863)
- Barcodes associated with each of the volumes (points to 876)

Here is how an LHR looks in Record Manager. On the top we have control numbers starting with the LHR itself followed by the OCLC Control Number with which it is associated. We have our location information to find the item in the shelves. We are describing an annual publication, so we need to provide captions to indicate the first level of enumeration and chronology of the serial, this is represented in field 853. 853 provide us context as to what we indicate in the following 863 fields. We know that subfield I information is meant for year. We then end with the barcodes associated with each volume in the 876 fields.



Photo by [Priscilla Du Preez](#) on [Unsplash](#)

That's it for our high-level view of local data in WorldCat. Thank you for listening and I will now pass it back to our emcee Nathan.

On the call today



Nathan Putnam
Director, Metadata Quality



Robin Six
Database Specialist II



Hayley Moreno
Database Specialist II



Bryan Baldus
Consulting Database
Specialist



Robert Bremer
Senior Consulting Database
Specialist

Thank you!

May Virtual AskQC Office Hours
All things authorities

Tuesday, 11 May at 9:00 AM Eastern
Thursday, 20 May at 4:00 PM Eastern

Registration and session links available
at oc.lc/askqc

Send cataloging policy questions at
any time to askqc@oclc.org



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