

## Primo Genre/Form Task Group Report to the SILS Catalog Working Group

December 17, 2014

The task group was appointed in September 2014 with the following charge:

Discuss moving the form/genre field to its own Primo display and index, as opposed to the current situation of form/genre being written to the subject display and index buckets in Primo. Discuss indexing of a separate form/genre field in both simple and advanced search in Primo. Describe Primo experience for both novice and expert user groups.

The task group members were:

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### **Background and summary of current MARC fields for genre terms**

The current landscape of genre/form information in MARC is complex and in a state of transition. Library of Congress (LC) cataloging practices and controlled vocabularies are also in a state of transition. While MARC 655 is defined as the field for genre/form headings, many LCSH terms in other 6XX fields reflect form or genre, particularly in the areas of literature and music. For the past several years, LC has been carrying out a project to formally separate genre/form terms from LCSH and develop a separate list, *Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT)*. Projects for moving image materials, radio programs, cartographic materials, and law materials have been completed. Genre/form terms in these areas now exist in LCGFT and are coded 655 in bibliographic records.

A detailed explanation of MARC fields related to genre is attached as Appendix 1. This document (prepared by Adam Schiff) provides a preview of the significant changes coming in the near future to the MARC format. Since terms in LCGFT are limited to pure genre/form terms, aspects of LC subject headings that are not genre (audience, nationality, etc.) will be accommodated in new MARC fields and in some cases will be represented in new thesauri.

While the task group was not able to address how Primo should handle these new MARC fields given the short timeframe, it will be important to address this in the near future. Some of the changes are already in place and others will happen in the coming months.

In January 2015, LC will approve approximately 175 “general” genre/form terms for inclusion in LCGFT. Examples include: Biographies, Census data, Conference materials, Diaries, Guidebooks, Periodicals, Statistics. LC has not yet decided when it will implement the use of these genre terms for its own cataloging and does not currently plan to cancel the corresponding LCSH headings and form

subdivisions. Libraries that wish to use the general genre/form terms are to assign them in 655 in addition to using LCSH terms or form subdivisions in 650.

In February 2015, LC will approve approximately 560 genre/form terms for music for inclusion in LCGFT. Examples include: Alternative rock music, Ballads, Hindustani music, Love songs, Symphonies, Tune books, Wedding music. LC has also worked with the music cataloging community to develop a new thesaurus, *Library of Congress Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music (LCMPT)*. This is a stand-alone vocabulary that describes the instruments, voices, etc. used in the performance of musical works. The terms are used in field 382, and they are already being used in MARC records. Over the coming year, the concepts in existing LC subject headings for music will be broken out into their component parts, with forms and genres included in LCGFT and medium of performance in LCMPT. When both are implemented, existing LC subject headings that combine a genre or form with one or more mediums of performance will no longer be assigned and will eventually be canceled (e.g., Suites (Clarinet, violins (2), viola, cello)). LC subject headings that are analogous to genre/form terms for musical works (e.g., Suites) will remain valid because the subject headings should continue to be assigned to works **about** the musical genres and forms.

In March 2015, LC will approve approximately 390 genre/form terms for literary works for inclusion in LCGFT. Examples include: Biographical fiction, Blues poetry, Comedy plays, Fairy tales, Poetry, Short stories. LC has not yet determined its schedule for implementing genre/form terms for literary works. Corresponding LC subject headings will remain valid, because the subject headings will still be assigned to works **about** the literary genres and forms.

Many existing LC subject headings for literature and music include aspects such as audience, nationality, or time period that are not genre and will not be represented in LCGFT. New MARC fields and subfields have been defined to accommodate these characteristics, and LC is developing a new controlled vocabulary, *Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT)* to use in field 385 Audience Characteristics and field 386 Creator/Contributor Characteristics. These new fields are already being used and appear in records in the Network Zone. Appendix 1 provides further explanation and examples. It is important for the Alliance to determine how to index and display these new fields in Primo, but it is beyond the scope of this task group's work. Changes in cataloging practice for music in 2015 are likely to require that these issues be addressed. More information about LC's genre projects is available at: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/genreforment.html>.

## **Methodology**

The task group first focused on understanding the current MARC environment for genre/form terms. Adam Schiff prepared the Appendix 1 document, *MARC Fields Related to Genre/Form*. Next the task group sought to understand current Primo behavior for genre information. Members reviewed the current configuration for indexing and display and searched genre terms of various types in Primo, using simple and advanced search, facets, and browse. After analyzing the results of these searches and discussing possible improvements, the task group worked with WSU's instance of the small sandbox environment to experiment with changes.

## **Current Primo behavior for genre terms**

Genre/form terms (655, 694, and \$v in 6XX) are currently written to the subject display and index buckets.

The PNX record currently includes information to support a “Refine by Genre” facet, although most or all Alliance libraries have not chosen to display it in their production view. “Refine by Subject” presents some genre terms, depending on the search. (Note that individual institutions have choices about which facets to display, and not all Alliance libraries use “Refine by Subject.”)

### **Experience for users: current**

It is difficult and labor intensive to distinguish subject from genre in the current Primo configuration. A novice user doing a simple keyword search may have some success using the “Refine by Material Type” facet, depending on the genre term and type of material. For example, a search on “spaghetti westerns” returns a mix of resources that are about the genre (mostly books) and videos that are examples of the genre; refining to Material Type Video narrows the results to videos, but includes any videos about Spaghetti Westerns. For some genre terms, this may be relatively successful, but the results are unpredictable. A similar search on “silent films” is not successfully narrowed to examples of silent films with this technique because there are many films about silent films. For genre terms of interest to special collections, refining by material type is not a useful option.

An expert user may learn to zero in on genre to a certain extent, but it is challenging and the results are unpredictable. A user who performs a Subject search on a genre term typically retrieves records with a mix of subject and genre. “Refine by Subject” may present some genre terms that may help narrow the search. However, we do not fully understand how Primo “chooses” terms for the “Refine By” list, and it is often impossible to tell if the term in the list represents subject or genre, especially in cases where the LCSH term and genre term are identical. If the genre term is very specific and there are not many records, the “Refine by Subject” option may work well. For most genre terms we searched, and for large retrieval sets in general, it was not successful at distinguishing genre from subject. It seems unlikely that even expert users will figure out how to search effectively by genre without assistance, and even with assistance, results are unpredictable.

There are also problems with display of records in the Details tab. Genre terms are included in the Subject field, after the subject headings. Terms from different genre vocabularies are repeated, and in some cases the same term is repeated several times. This redundancy is a problem that is not limited to genre terms, but it is especially problematic for genre because so many different vocabularies are used.

“Browse by Subject” currently includes genre terms. It is extremely difficult to use Browse effectively. Scope is to the institution only, even if the user has specified institution plus Summit. Given this potential difference in scope, the number of results can vary dramatically from other types of searches. In addition to the mix of subject and genre in the Browse index, redundant display is a big problem. Each vocabulary is listed on a separate line, with the source code displaying at the right. In some cases, there are several lines repeating the same genre term, coming from different vocabularies. There is no cross-reference structure. Our testing of the Browse index led us to the conclusion that while it is potentially a useful feature, it is currently so dysfunctional overall that it is not productive to attempt to formulate recommendations that could work well for genre. We think that ExLibris should fix the redundancy problem and the scoping problem first. There would remain complex questions about working with so many different vocabularies in a genre browse.

### **Form/genre terms still present in 6XX fields other than 655**

In considering moving the form/genre field to its own Primo display and index, it is important to take into account the extent of genre terminology that would remain in 6XX fields other than 655 and so would not be picked up in a genre search. As of this writing, this includes: form subdivisions in \$v (e.g., Biography; Juvenile fiction; Statistics); literature headings for collections (e.g., Short stories, Brazilian; Children's plays); and music headings (e.g., Concertos (Violin); Suites (Trombone and piano)). We could index 6XX \$v in the genre index (and in fact we do recommend this) but it is currently problematic to display \$v in the Details tab Genre field due to the issue with redundant display (more discussion below).

The situation with music and literature headings will change as LC and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) implement LCGFT, LCMPT, and LCDGT. Once these are fully implemented, it may be possible to have a cleaner subject index that does not include genre terms. However, an additional problem is simply a cataloging problem: many genre headings in WorldCat and Alma are inaccurately coded as subject. This is especially evident with moving images; it is possible to search nearly any genre term for moving images in Alma and find records in which the genre term is coded 650. At the end of this document, there are some recommendations about developing Alliance policies on applying genre/form terms and coding them correctly, but even if Alliance members follow such policies, other OCLC member libraries can edit the master records and undo that work or add incorrectly coded terms. This may be done because the system they are using can't handle field 655, or because of a lack of understanding about the difference between subject and genre/form.

### **Recommended changes and expected experience for users**

We experimented with changes in configuration in WSU's small sandbox. We moved Genre to a separate index and display and turned on the Genre facet. We also experimented with display of \$v and with using both the full list and a defined list of genre vocabularies. We found that creating a separate index and facet improved access to genre/form information significantly. Specific recommendations are outlined below.

Novice users may not be aware that a genre index exists, but after doing a simple keyword search, the "Refine by Genre" option and the separate display of genre terms in the Details tab may help users learn that it is possible to focus their search to a particular type of resource.

Expert users who seek a particular genre or form will have options to perform a much more precise search than with the current configuration. An advanced search in the Genre index will provide a more focused initial result set which can then be further refined by facets. Separating genre terms in the Details tab provides clarity about the nature of the resource and may encourage exploration of other genre/form aspects by following hyperlinked genre terms. The genre landscape in MARC remains complex and it will still be challenging to get complete and precise retrieval of genre information, but creating a separate index, display, and facet will be a significant improvement.

MARC fields we recommend for a Genre index are 655, 694 (local bibliographic extension), 600-651 \$v, and 380 (Form of Work). Field 380 is not widely used at this point. Controlled vocabulary is not required for this field, but LC and PCC practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as LCSH or LCGFT, so we think the value of including it is greater than the risk of introducing uncontrolled terms.

We do not recommend displaying \$v in the Details tab unless the problem with redundant display is resolved. If \$v displays, many genre terms for videos would have a display such as: "Genre: Horror films;

Feature films; Drama; Drama; Drama; Drama” due to multiple topical headings followed by \$v Drama. FAST terms for form are generally the same as \$v, so if FAST terms display, in most cases the form term (such as Drama) will display just once.

We recommend displaying but not indexing \$3 (Materials specified). This subfield is used to indicate that a form/genre term applies only to a particular part of the resource. For example, a multi-part resource in which part 3 is an audio recording could have: **655\_7 \$3 pt. 3: \$a Audiobooks. \$2 lcgft**. A collection of films in different genres could have: **655\_7 \$3 Der geringste Widerstand: \$a Short films. \$2 lcgft** and **655\_7 \$3 Der rechte Weg: \$a Road films. \$2 lcgft**. It may be best to display the term from \$3 in parentheses after the genre/form term: “Audiobooks (pt. 3)”; “Short films (Der geringste Widerstand)”.

Currently all genre terms in MARC records index and display as subject in Primo. We believe that the user experience will be improved by using a defined list of genre vocabularies. This should reduce clutter and help highlight the vocabularies that are relevant to our users (many non-English vocabularies are now being added to OCLC master records; the value to our users of these German, Czech, and other non-English genre/form terms is questionable). Appendix B is a suggested list of vocabularies that we think will meet the needs of Alliance libraries. If we use a defined list, it will be important to have a mechanism to add to the list as new vocabularies are added to the MARC code/terms lists.

### **Browse by Genre**

Though we do not recommend configuring “Browse by Genre” at this point, we do think it would be a useful feature once other issues with Browse (scoping and redundant display of terms) are resolved. Ideally, a genre browse would allow a user to enter a known genre/form term and retrieve resources matching that term, as well as have syndetic structure from genre/form authority records that leads him or her from variant forms to authorized genre/form terms.

### **Indexing genre terms in the subject index**

After much deliberation, the task group concluded that at this point, it is best to retain genre terms in the Subject index, but not to display them as Subject.

This is not ideal. We would prefer to have a cleaner solution and index genre terms only as genre. Subject and genre are different things and it would be best to enable users (especially expert users) to make this clear distinction. However, there is still a substantial mix of genre/form in LCSH headings at this point, for music and literature in particular. This should change in the coming year or two. In addition, there are many errors in catalog records in which genre headings are inaccurately coded 650.

Advantages of continuing to index genre terms as subject (for now):

- more comprehensive retrieval, since many terms that are genre are still coded as subject
- particularly useful for novice searchers who may not make the distinction between subject and genre
- although a Subject search will still retrieve a mix of subject and genre, a user could use the Genre facet to refine the search to particular genre terms
- retains the ability to browse by genre, which could be useful in some cases, even with all of the flaws in the Browse feature. Since we are not recommending a specific “Browse by Genre” function, a user who wants to browse genre terms can still do it by selecting “Browse by Subject.”

#### Disadvantages:

- Users who select a Subject search might reasonably expect that their search results would be resources **about** their search term. Results will still be a mix of subject and genre (e.g., resources about Spaghetti Westerns and films that are Spaghetti Westerns), as is the case with the current configuration.
- Once a separate Genre index is available, expert users may assume that there is now a clean distinction between the two indexes, which will not be the case.

#### Recommendations

1. Index genre headings separately from subject
  - a. MARC fields to include in Genre index: 655, 694, 380, \$v of 600, 610, 611, 630, 650, and 651 fields
  - b. Index in both simple and advanced search
2. Turn on the Genre facet
  - a. Display it after the Subject facet
3. Display genre headings in Details tab separately from Subject
  - a. Use Label: Genre / Form
  - b. Display after Subject
  - c. Display local bib extension genre fields (694) on a separate line
    - i. Display everything tagged 655 together
  - d. Do not display \$v of 600-651 (due to repetition issue); FAST terms provide nearly the same terms without redundancy
  - e. Display \$3 in a useful manner, perhaps with the text of the subfield in parentheses or square brackets after the term
4. Use a defined list of genre vocabularies, rather than all vocabularies
  - a. Recommended list in Appendix 2
  - b. Use this defined list in both Details tab and Genre facet
  - c. Develop a mechanism to add new vocabularies if others are later added to the MARC code/term lists
5. Continue to index genre terms in the Subject index, but do not display them in the Subject field in Details tab
  - a. Revisit this decision after LC has completed implementation of music and literature projects
  - b. Consider doing clean-up projects in WorldCat to fix genre terms mistakenly coded as subject
6. Ask ExLibris to fix the problem of redundant display of the same term
7. Form another genre task group to address:
  - a. how the new MARC fields related to genre should be indexed and displayed in Primo
  - b. development of a useful genre browse

## **Additional recommendations**

As explained above, even with the recommended changes in Primo configuration, access to genre information will still be compromised by inaccurately coded data. At the Alliance level, this is partly a training and documentation issue. It would be helpful to have policies and training resources for coding genre terms accurately. This will become even more important as music and literature terms are implemented in LCGFT because so many records will be affected.

Many records in Alma have valid genre terms inaccurately coded as 650 or as local genre terms. This is partly due to the relatively recent implementation of LCGFT; libraries often did whatever was needed in their local catalog to make it possible to search genre headings. Valid genre terms coded as local genre terms will be indexed appropriately but will add to the redundant display problem.

It would be very beneficial to clean up inaccurately coded data. One complication is that it must be done in Connexion. We believe it would be worthwhile to organize an Alliance clean-up project for genre in which libraries identify problem data and correct master records in Connexion.

In addition, it would be worthwhile to contact OCLC and request clean-up of some genre-related data. Many Connexion records include GSAFD headings that are now redundant since the same term from LCGFT is in the record. There are also many LCGFT terms for moving images still coded as 650 in Connexion records. OCLC did sweep through the database and convert these terms after genre terms for moving images were implemented, but libraries continue to add them incorrectly.

Finally, it would be useful to assess the impact of these genre indexing and display changes after Alliance libraries have some experience using the new features. A review of how effectively users can find genre information in Primo would be helpful several months after the changes are implemented.

## Appendix 1. MARC Fields Related to Genre/Form

Prepared by Adam Schiff

### 655 - Index Term-Genre/Form (R)

Second indicator specifies the thesaurus:

- 0 - Library of Congress Subject Headings
- 1 - LC subject headings for children's literature
- 2 - Medical Subject Headings
- 3 - National Agricultural Library subject authority file
- 4 - Source not specified
- 5 - Canadian Subject Headings
- 6 - Répertoire de vedettes-matière
- 7 - Source specified in subfield \$2

The source codes used in \$2 can come from two lists:

*Genre/Form Code and Term Source Codes:* <http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/genre-form.html>

*Subject Heading and Term Source Codes:* <http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/subject.html>

Examples in bibliographic records:

655 \_0 Artists' books.

655 \_7 Detective and mystery films. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Mystery films. \$2 gsafd

655 \_7 Broadsides. \$2 lctgm

LCGFT does not permit subdivision, but other thesauri do allow subdivision, and using subdivision can also be coded as a local practice:

655 \_7 Fantasy literature \$y 1884. \$2 rbgenr

655 \_7 Prize books (Provenance) \$z England \$z London \$y 19th century. \$5 WaU \$2 rbprov

655 \_7 Marbled edges (Binding) \$z England \$y 19th century. \$5 WaU \$2 rbbin

655 \_7 Feature films \$z China. \$2 local

655 \_7 Fantasy fiction \$v Juvenile. \$2 local

655 \_7 Theses \$x Psychology. \$2 local

LCSH currently includes in some of its genre/form terms aspects such as audience, nationality or ethnic origin, other characteristics of creators (e.g., profession, gender, religion, disability status), and time period that are not strictly genre/form. Examples of such terms in LCSH, which are often currently assigned to collections, and sometimes to individual works, include the ones shown below. In each of these terms, the part that strictly pertains to the form/genre is in italics.

*Audience*

**Asian American *newspapers***

**Children's *poetry***

**Men's *magazines***

***Web sites* for older people**

**Women's *encyclopedias and dictionaries***

**Young adult *fiction***

*Nationality or Geographic or Ethnic Origin or Other Creator Characteristics*

**American *literature*--African American authors**

**American *poetry*--Northwest, Pacific**

**Children's *diaries***

***Essays*--Catholic authors**

**Mexican *poetry***

***Music* by women composers**

***One-act plays*, Canadian**

**Political prisoners' *writings***

**Women's *music***

**Women's *periodicals*, Swiss**

*Language*

**Arabic *poetry***

**Didactic *drama*, French**

**African *fiction* (Portuguese)**

*Time Period*

**Christian *literature*, Early**

**English *drama*--19th century**

***Literature*, Medieval**

**Operas--18th century**  
**Rock music--2001-2010**

Terms in LCGFT are limited strictly to pure genre/form terms. Other aspects such as audience, nationality, religion, time period, etc. that are found in LCSH will not be part of LCGFT terms. This has particular impact on how music and literature will be cataloged in the future once LCGFT terms for those disciplines are available (probably early 2015). New fields and subfields have been created to accommodate the characteristics that would be lost once LCGFT for music and literature is implemented. These include:

**046 - Special Coded Dates (R)**

**\$k - Beginning or single date created**

**\$l - Ending date created**

**\$o - Single or starting date for aggregated content**

**\$p - Ending date for aggregated content**

For individual works of literature or music, the date or dates of creation can be coded in \$k and \$l. For compilations, the date(s) of creation of the compilation itself can also be coded in \$k/\$l, but the dates of the works contained within the compilation can be coded \$o and \$p. For example:

046 \$k 1931  
130 0\_ City lights (Motion picture)  
245 10 City lights : \$b a comedy romance in pantomime / \$c written and directed by Charles Chaplin.  
264 \_1 [New York] : \$b The Criterion Collection, \$c [2013]  
**Film created in 1931**

046 \$k 1598? \$l 1599? \$2 edtf  
100 1\_ Shakespeare, William, \$d 1564-1616.  
245 10 Much ado about nothing / \$c edited by John F. Cox.  
260 Cambridge, U.K. ; \$a New York : \$b Cambridge University Press, \$c 1997.  
**Play written probably in 1598-1599**

046 \$k 2014 \$o 1801 \$p 1900  
245 00 Voices beyond bondage : \$b an anthology of verse by African Americans of the 19th century / \$c edited by Erika DeSimone and Fidel Louis.  
264 \_1 Montgomery : \$b NewSouth Books, \$c [2014]  
**Poetry anthology created in 2014; works in it created from 1801-1900**

046 \$k 2007 \$o 1830 \$p 1920

245 00 Glances backward : \$b an anthology of American homosexual writing, 1830-1920 / \$c edited by James J. Gifford.

260 Peterborough, Ont. ; \$a Orchard Park, NY : \$b Broadview Press, \$c c2007.

**Literary anthology created in 2007; works in it created from 1830-1920**

*Note: For compilations the date of creation of the compilation itself is not likely to be of much interest, and probably won't often be coded in the 046.*

## **382 - Medium of Performance (R)**

### **First indicator**

# - No information provided

0 - Medium of performance

1 - Partial medium of performance

### **Subfield Codes**

\$a - Medium of performance (R)

\$b - Soloist (R)

\$d - Doubling instrument (R)

\$n - Number of performers of the same medium (R)

\$p - Alternative medium of performance (R)

\$s - Total number of performers (NR)

\$v - Note (R)

\$0 - Authority record control number or standard number (R)

\$2 - Source of term (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

Existing LCSH terms that include genre/form and medium of performance will be split up once LCGFT music terms are implemented. The genre/form aspect will be recorded in field 655 and the medium of performance aspect will be recorded in field 382. Field 382 has already been implemented and there are numerous examples of it already in Alma. We will need a way to provide access to this data in Primo.

LC recently published a new vocabulary for medium of performance terms, LCMPT (*Library of Congress Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music*). This vocabulary is available through Classification Web and through LC's Linked Data Service.

### **CURRENT PRACTICE**

100 1\_ Pine, Rachel Barton, \$d 1974- \$4 prf

245 10 Violin concertos by Black composers of the 18th & 19th centuries.

260 \_\_\_ Chicago, Ill. : \$b Cedille Records, \$c p1997.

650 \_0 Concertos (Violin)  
650 \_0 Concertos (Violin with string orchestra)  
650 \_0 Violin with orchestra.  
650 \_0 Orchestral music \$y 18th century.  
650 \_0 Orchestral music \$y 19th century.

#### FUTURE PRACTICE

046 \_\_ \$o 1701 \$p 1900  
100 1\_ Pine, Rachel Barton, \$d 1974- \$4 prf  
245 10 Violin concertos by Black composers of the 18th & 19th centuries.  
260 \_\_ Chicago, Ill. : \$b Cedille Records, \$c p1997.  
382 0\_ \$b violin \$a orchestra \$2 lcmpt  
382 0\_ \$b violin \$a string orchestra \$2 lcmpt  
386 \_\_ Composers \$a Blacks \$2 lcdgt  
388 1# 18th century \$a 19th century \$2 [source code for controlled vocabulary]  
655 \_7 Concertos. \$2 lcgft

### **385 - Audience Characteristics (R)**

A category of persons for which a resource is intended or a category of persons representing the intellectual level for which the content of a resource is considered appropriate.

#### **Subfield Codes**

\$a - Audience term (R)  
\$b - Audience code (R)  
\$m - Demographic group term (NR)  
\$n - Demographic group code (NR)  
\$0 - Authority record control number or standard number (R)  
\$2 - Source (NR)  
\$3 - Materials specified (NR)  
\$6 - Linkage (NR)  
\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

Audience characteristics currently found in LCSH strings will be recorded in this field once the literature and music genre/form terms are added to LCGFT. The field allows for terms to be used from numerous thesauri. However, LC is developing a new controlled vocabulary, the Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT) to use in this field. LCDGT is expected to have its initial release of authorized terms by the end of 2014.

Field 385 includes subfields \$m and \$n to identify some broad categories into which a specific demographic group term fits. For example, teenagers are one type of age group. Librarians are

an occupational group. So far MARC codes and terms for these group categories have been established:

Age group [age]  
Educational level group [edu]  
Ethnic/cultural group [eth]  
Gender group [gdr]  
Language group [lng]  
Nationality/regional group [nat]  
Occupational/field of activity group [occ]  
Religious group [rel]

The term and code list is available online at <http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/lcdgt.html>. It is expected that some additional groups will be established by LC (e.g., Disability group, Sexual orientation group). LCDGT authority records will contain an 072 field with the code or codes for the category to which a term belongs. For example, in the hypothetical record below, the 072 specifies that the demographic group term **Women** belongs to the gender group category:

010 \_\_ \$a dg2014000100  
040 \_\_ \$a DLC \$b eng \$c DLC \$e lcdgt  
072 \_7 \$a gdr \$2 lcdgt  
150 \_\_ \$a Women  
450 \_\_ \$a Females

Some examples of how the 385 field will probably be used in conjunction with field 655:

#### CURRENT PRACTICE

008/22 [Target Audience] **d** [= Adolescent]  
100 1\_ George, Elizabeth, \$d 1949- \$e author.  
245 14 The edge of the water / \$c Elizabeth George.  
650 \_0 Interpersonal relations \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Secrecy \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Abandoned children \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Seals (Animals) \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Psychic ability \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Sexual orientation \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Selkies \$v Juvenile fiction.  
651 \_0 Whidbey Island (Wash.) \$v Juvenile fiction.  
**655 \_0 Young adult fiction.**

008/22 [Target Audience] **blank** [= Unknown or unspecified]  
245 00 Japanese for professionals / \$c Association for Japanese-Language Teaching.

650 \_0 Japanese language \$v Textbooks for foreign speakers \$x English.  
650 \_0 Japanese language \$v Conversation and phrase books (for professionals)

## FUTURE PRACTICE

008/22 [Target Audience] **d** [= Adolescent]  
100 1\_ George, Elizabeth, \$d 1949- \$e author.  
245 14 The edge of the water / \$c Elizabeth George.  
**385 \_\_ Teenagers \$2 lcdgt**  
650 \_0 Interpersonal relations \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Secrecy \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Abandoned children \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Seals (Animals) \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Psychic ability \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Sexual orientation \$v Juvenile fiction.  
650 \_0 Selkies \$v Juvenile fiction.  
651 \_0 Whidbey Island (Wash.) \$v Juvenile fiction.  
**655 \_7 Fiction. \$2 lcgft**

008/22 [Target Audience] **blank** [= Unknown or unspecified]  
245 00 Japanese for professionals / \$c Association for Japanese-Language Teaching.  
**385 \_\_ \$n occ \$a Professional employees \$2 lcsb**  
\* 650 \_0 Japanese language \$v Textbooks for foreign speakers \$x English.  
\* 650 \_0 Japanese language \$v Conversation and phrase books (for professionals)  
**655 \_7 Textbooks. \$2 lcgft**  
**655 \_7 Phrase books. \$2 lcgft**

\* It's not yet clear if these types of subject strings will continue to be valid in LCSH in the long run. It may well be that in 650 we will just say "Japanese language" and that the genre/form aspect will only be in 655 and the audience aspect only in 385.

Here are some examples of Network Zone records in Alma that have 385 fields in them:

### *Titles:*

Fijian for kids  
10 by 10 : ten ten-minute plays by ten leading playwrights for young audiences, each inspired by one of the Ten Commandments  
An introduction to Spanish for health care workers : communication and culture  
Northwest Asian weekly  
Northwest enterprise (Seattle, Wash.)  
Voice of the Black community (Decatur, Ill.)  
Pippi Långstrump  
The edge of the water  
Japanese for professionals

## 386 - Creator/Contributor Characteristics (R)

A group category to which the creator(s) of a work or compilation of works, or the contributor(s) to an expression or compilation of expressions, belongs.

### Subfield Codes

\$a - Creator/contributor term (R)

\$b - Creator/contributor code (R)

\$m - Demographic group term (NR)

\$n - Demographic group code (NR)

\$0 - Authority record control number or standard number (R)

\$2 - Source (NR)

\$3 - Materials specified (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

Creator/contributor characteristics currently found in LCSH strings will be recorded in this field once the literature and music genre/form terms are added to LCGFT. The field allows for terms to be used from numerous thesauri. However, LC is developing the Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT) to use in this field. LCDGT is expected to have its initial release of authorized terms by the end of 2014.

Like field 385, the 386 includes subfields \$m and \$n to identify some broad categories into which a specific demographic group term fits. The same MARC codes and terms for group categories that will be used in field 385 (and in LCDGT authority record field 072) will be used in field 386:

Age group [age]

Educational level group [edu]

Ethnic/cultural group [eth]

Gender group [gdr]

Language group [lng]

Nationality/regional group [nat]

Occupational/field of activity group [occ]

Religious group [rel]

The term and code list is available online at <http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/lcdgt.html>.

It is expected that some additional groups will be established by LC (e.g., Disability group, Sexual orientation group).

Some examples of how the 386 field will probably be used in conjunction with field 655:

## CURRENT PRACTICE

245 00 Glances backward : \$b an anthology of American homosexual writing, 1830-1920 / \$c edited by James J. Gifford.

*[nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century American writings about gay male love, including love stories, Westerns, ghostly tales, poetry, drama, essays, letters, and memoirs; authors are both male and female]*

650 \_0 Gay men \$v Literary collections.

650 \_0 Male homosexuality \$v Literary collections.

650 \_0 Gay men's writings, American.

650 \_0 American literature \$y 19th century.

650 \_0 American literature \$y 20th century.

245 00 Miju munhak = \$b Korean American literature.

546 \_\_ In Korean and English.

650 \_0 Korean American literature \$v Periodicals.

650 \_0 American literature \$x Korean American authors \$v Periodicals.

245 00 ¡Negras somos! : \$b antología de 21 mujeres poetas afrocolombianas de la región pacífica / \$c Guiomar Cuesta Escobar, Alfredo Ocampo Zamorano, compiladores.

650 \_0 Colombian poetry \$x Women authors.

650 \_0 Colombian poetry \$x Black authors.

650 \_0 Colombian poetry \$y 20th century.

650 \_0 Women authors, Black \$z Colombia.

## FUTURE PRACTICE

046 \_\_ \$o 1830 \$p 1920

245 00 Glances backward : \$b an anthology of American homosexual writing, 1830-1920 / \$c edited by James J. Gifford.

386 \_\_ Gay men \$2 lcdgt

386 \_\_ \$n nat \$a Americans \$2 lcdgt

386 \_\_ \$n gdr \$a Men \$a Women \$2 lcdgt

388 1\_ Nineteenth century \$a Twentieth century \$2 lcsh

655 \_7 Literature. \$2 lcgft

245 00 Miju munhak = \$b Korean American literature.

386 \_\_ \$n eth \$a Korean Americans \$2 lcdgt

386 \_\_ \$n nat \$a Americans \$2 lcdft

546 \_\_ In Korean and English.

655 \_7 Literature. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Periodicals. \$2 lcgft

245 00 ¡Negras somos! : \$b antología de 21 mujeres poetas afrocolombianas de la región pacífica / \$c Guiomar Cuesta Escobar, Alfredo Ocampo Zamorano, compiladores.

386 \_\_ \$n nat \$a Colombians \$2 lcdgt

386 \_\_ \$n gdr \$a Women \$2 lcdgt

386 \_\_ \$n eth \$a Blacks \$2 lcdgt

386 \_\_ Women, Black \$2 lcsh

655 \_7 Poetry. \$2 lcgft

Here are some examples of Network Zone records in Alma that have 386 fields in them:

*Titles:*

Early symphonies (CD 2) [*symphonies written by Mozart as a child*]

Shadowed dreams : women's poetry of the Harlem Renaissance

The Oxford anthology of African-American poetry

Surfacing sadness : a centennial of Korean-American literature 1903-2003

Nineteenth-century British drama

Writings by Western Icelandic women

10 by 10 : ten ten-minute plays by ten leading playwrights for young audiences, each inspired by one of the Ten Commandments

Morning due

Promised lands : new Jewish American fiction on longing and belonging

Place of passage : contemporary Catholic poetry

Voice of the Black community (Decatur, Ill.)

Don Juan in the village

Pippi Långstrump

Miju munhak

Glances backward

## **388 - Time Period of Creation**

The time period of creation or origin of the work or expression (including aggregate works), or of the works or expressions contained in an aggregation. Coded dates or time periods of creation are recorded in field 046.

First Indicator – *Type of time period*

# - No information provided

1 – Creation

The time period of creation or origin of the work/expression, or, of the components of an aggregate work considered collectively.

2 – Creation of aggregation

The time period of creation or origin of an aggregate work.

## Subfield Codes

\$a - Time period of creation term (R)

\$0 - Authority record control number or standard number (R)

\$2 - Source of term (NR)

Specifies a code that identifies the source of a controlled vocabulary used in \$a.

\$3 - Materials specified (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

Field 388 was approved at ALA Annual 2014 in Las Vegas, and has not yet been published in the MARC formats. Therefore, it has not yet been implemented in OCLC. However, once it is available for use, it will be used in conjunction with field 655 for genre/form to bring out, using controlled terminology, the time period of creation of a work or works in a compilation. The field should be indexed in some way, if only for limiting/faceting. Here are some examples of what it will look like, adapted from the MARC proposal (<http://www.loc.gov/marc/mac/2014/2014-06.html>). The “Glances backward” example above also shows the future use of this field.

## Individual works

*All's well that ends well* / by William Shakespeare ; edited by Barbara A. Mowat and Paul Werstine, published in 2006. Probably originally written in 1604 and 1605; originally published in the First Folio in 1623.

046 \_\_ \$k 1604 \$l 1605

100 1\_ Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616.

245 10 All's well that ends well / \$c by William Shakespeare ; edited by Barbara A. Mowat and Paul Werstine.

260 \_\_ New York : \$b Washington Square Press, \$c 2006, c2001.

388 1# Elizabethan period \$2 [source code for controlled vocabulary]

655 \_7 Comedy plays \$2 lcgft

*Beowulf*, originally written between the 8th and 11th centuries A.D.

046 \_\_ \$k 07uu/1100 \$2 edtf

245 00 Beowulf / \$c edited by Michael Alexander.

260 \_\_ London ; \$a New York : \$b Penguin Books, \$c 1995.

388 1# Anglo-Saxon period \$2 [source code for controlled vocabulary]

546 \_\_ Text in Old English, introd. and notes in English.

655 \_7 Epic poetry. \$2 lcgft

## Aggregate works/Collections

**Broken laughter : select fragments of Greek comedy**, a collection of ancient Greek fragments, the dates of which are undetermined, but could range from 8th-6th centuries B.C. to the 7th century A.D.

046 \_\_ \$o -07uu/-05uu \$p 06uu \$2 edtf  
245 00 Broken laughter : \$b select fragments of Greek comedy / \$c edited with introduction, commentary, and translation, S. Douglas Olson.  
260 \_\_ Oxford ; \$a New York : \$b Oxford University Press, \$c 2007.  
388 1# Ancient period \$2 [source code for controlled vocabulary]  
655 \_7 Comedy plays \$2 lcgft

**Violin concertos by Black composers of the 18th & 19th centuries** / performed by Rachel Burton and the Encore Chamber Orchestra, published 1997. Individual concertos dates range from 1775 to 1899.

046 ## \$k 1997 \$o 1775 \$p 1899  
100 1\_ Pine, Rachel Barton, \$d 1974- \$4 prf  
245 10 Violin concertos by Black composers of the 18th & 19th centuries \$h [electronic resource].  
260 \_\_ Chicago, Ill. : \$b Cedille Records, \$c p1997.  
382 0\_ \$b violin \$a orchestra \$2 lcmpt  
382 0\_ \$b violin \$a string orchestra \$2 lcmpt  
386 \_\_ Composers \$a Blacks \$2 lcdgt  
388 1# 18th century \$a 19th century \$2 [source code for controlled vocabulary]  
655 \_7 Concertos. \$2 lcgft

**Les anciens poètes de la France**, a monographic series published from 1858-1870.

046 ## \$k 1858 \$l 1870 \$o uuuu \$p 1500  
245 04 Les anciens poètes de la France; \$c pub. sous les auspices de M.le Ministre de l'instruction publique et sous la direction de Guessard.  
260 \_\_ Paris, \$c 1858-70.  
380 \_\_ Monographic series \$2 lcsh  
386 \_\_ French \$2 lcdgt  
388 1# Medieval period \$2 [source code for controlled vocabulary]  
388 2# 19th century \$2 [source code for controlled vocabulary]  
655 \_7 Poetry. \$2 lcgft  
655 \_7 Chansons de geste. \$2 lcgft

### **370 - Associated Place (R)**

At ALA Annual 2014, it was announced at the MARC Advisory Committee meeting that field 370 was inadvertently left out of the bibliographic format when it was defined for the authority

format. LC will be adding it to the bibliographic format in the next MARC Update. The field includes one subfield relevant to aspects related to genre/form:

\$g - Place of origin of work (R)

Many current LCSH strings for genre/form include geographic aspects that will need to be accommodated once LCGFT for literature and music are implemented. For example:

650 \_0 American poetry \$z Oregon.  
650 \_0 Jazz \$z Lithuania.  
650 \_0 Love-letters \$z Missouri.  
650 \_0 Political poetry, Arabic \$z Egypt.  
650 \_0 Rock music \$z Northwest, Pacific.  
650 \_0 Tales \$z Africa, Sub-Saharan.

There are two ways users might search for something from a particular place. If one is looking for poetry by Oregon writers, one might want to search for poetry *from* Oregon. Another way to approach this is poetry *by* Oregonians. We can't know how a user might search, so we probably need to accommodate both approaches. Linked data of the future will probably link a place to its demonym (the name for people from that place). For now, however, we may need to include both the demonym (a demographic group term recorded in field 386), and the place. Field 370 is one place the place may be recorded once the field is available in the bibliographic format. For example:

245 00 Millennial spring : \$b eight new Oregon poets / \$c edited by Peter Sears & Michael Malan.

370 \_\_ \$g Oregon \$2 naf  
386 \_\_ \$n nat \$a Americans \$2 lcdgt  
655 \_7 Poetry. \$2 lcgft

If LCDGT includes demonyms for subnational places (LC is still deciding on this issue), the 386 field above might instead be:

386 \_\_ \$n nat \$a Americans \$a Oregonians \$2 lcdgt

Alternatively, some other demonym list that includes "Oregonians" could have a MARC code assigned to it and be used instead.

Two other fields that places may be recorded are fields 257 and 751.

**257 - Country of Producing Entity (R)**

Name or abbreviation of the name of the country(s) where the principal offices of the producing entity(s) of a resource are located. Entity(s) in this instance is the production company(s) or individual that is named in the statement of responsibility (subfield \$c) of field 245 (Title Statement).

### Subfields

\$a - Country of producing entity (R)

\$2 - Source (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

Field 257 is currently being used primarily for moving image resources. The field should be searchable in Primo, so that users can search for films or television programs from a particular country. UW is currently always adding field 257 to records, along with some local genre/form access points that subdivide a small number of moving image genres by place (e.g., 655 \_7 Feature films \$z Japan. \$2 local). If field 257 is made searchable in some useful way, UW will stop including the local genre/form headings and make a concerted effort to add field 257 to the records that lack it. Example:

245 04 The hobbit : \$b the desolation of Smaug / \$c Warner Bros. Pictures ; New Line Cinema and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures present a Wingnut Films production ; directed by Peter Jackson ; screenplay by Fran Walsh & Philippa Boyens & Peter Jackson & Guillermo del Toro ; produced by Carolynne Cunningham, Zane Weiner, Fran Walsh, Peter Jackson.

257 \_\_ United States ; \$a New Zealand \$2 naf

655 \_7 Fantasy films. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Action and adventure films. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Film adaptations. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Fiction films. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Feature films. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Feature films \$z United States. \$2 local

655 \_7 Feature films \$z New Zealand. \$2 local

655 \_7 Video recordings for the hearing impaired. \$2 lcgft

Because the field is limited to countries, it is not useful for works from other kinds of entities (regions above or below the country level, states/provinces, cities, etc.). For that, field 370 or field 751 is needed.

### 751 - Added Entry-Geographic Name (R)

Added entry in which the entry element is a geographic name that is related to a particular attribute of the described item, e.g., the place of publication for a rare book, place of

distribution, place of a university to which a dissertation is submitted, place of an event such as a conference, etc.

### Subfields

\$a - Geographic name (NR)

\$e - Relator term (R)

\$0 - Authority record control number (R)

\$2 - Source of heading or term (NR)

\$3 - Materials specified (NR)

\$4 - Relator code (R)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

This field has not been used in North American cataloging, but is available immediately. Best practices will need to be developed whether to use field 370 or 751 for geographic places. An example of the use of 751 would be:

245 00 Millennial spring : \$b eight new Oregon poets / \$c edited by Peter Sears & Michael Malan.

386 \_\_ \$n nat \$a Americans \$2 lcdgt

655 \_7 Poetry. \$2 lcgft

751 \_\_ Oregon. \$2 naf

At its meetings at ALA Annual, the SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation discussed the need for some MARC relator terms and codes that could be used in association with a place in field 751. There are already a number of terms and codes defined for use in field (in subfield \$e and \$4):

Distribution place [dbp]

A place from which a resource, e.g., a serial, is distributed

Event place [evp]

A place where an event such as a conference or a concert took place

Manufacture place [mfp]

The place of manufacture (e.g., printing, duplicating, casting, etc.) of a resource in a published form

Production place [prp]

The place of production (e.g., inscription, fabrication, construction, etc.) of a resource in an unpublished form

Publication place [pup]

The place where a resource is published

Setting [stg]

An entity in which the activity or plot of a work takes place, e.g. a geographic place, a time period, a building, an event

University place [uvp]

A place where a university that is associated with a resource is located, for example, a university where an academic dissertation or thesis was presented

The following new terms/codes will be requested for use in \$e/\$4:

Place of origin of work

Place of capture

Place of discovery

If these are approved, our example might look something like this:

245 00 Millennial spring : \$b eight new Oregon poets / \$c edited by Peter Sears & Michael Malan.

386 \_\_ \$n nat \$a Americans \$2 lcdgt

655 \_7 Poetry. \$2 lcgft

751 \_\_ Oregon, \$e place of origin of work. \$2 naf

## Appendix 2. Genre vocabularies to include if we use a shorter list of sources

The Genre/Form Task Group recommends using a defined list of genre vocabularies in both the Details tab and the Genre facet. These are the vocabularies identified by the Task Group as relevant to our users. Any vocabulary that is used by an Alliance library should be included; additions are welcome.

### Based on indicators:

655\_0 LCSH

655\_2 MeSH

655\_4 Genre/form term, source not specified

### Based on \$2:

aat Art & Architecture Thesaurus

fast Faceted Application of Subject Terminology

ericd Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors

ftamc Form Terms for Archival and Manuscripts Control

gmgpc Thesaurus for Graphic Materials: TGM II

gsafd Guidelines on Subject Access to Individual Works of Fiction, Drama, Etc.

lcac Library of Congress Annotated Children's Cataloging Program Subject Headings

lcgft Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials

lcsch Library of Congress Subject Headings

lcsnac Children's subject headings *in* Library of Congress subject headings: supplementary vocabularies

local Local

mesh Medical Subject Headings

ngl Newspaper Genre List

rbbin Binding Terms

rbgenr Genre Terms

rbpap Paper Terms

rbpri Printing & Publishing Evidence (printing terms)

rbprov Provenance Evidence

rbpub Printing and Publishing Evidence (publishing terms)

rbtyp Type Evidence