The OCLC Cataloguing Community Meeting – for libraries in Europe, Middle East & Africa

25 OCTOBER 2023
Welcome

Bemal Rajapatirana
Director, Data Ingest and Quality
OCLC
Today’s schedule

• Welcome
• Diversity, equity, inclusion
  – Inclusive Descriptive Practice at the British Library
  – Locally Preferred Terms in WorldCat Discovery
• Open questions
Today’s schedule

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• Diversity, equity, inclusion
  – Inclusive Descriptive Practice at the British Library
  – Locally Preferred Terms in WorldCat Discovery
• Open questions

• OCLC cataloging update
  – Open questions
• OCLC Data Quality update
  – Open questions
• Closing
Housekeeping…

Webex

• If your computer audio is not working, please dial-in by phone
  – Dial-in information has been posted in Chat

• To submit questions, use Chat and send to “Everyone”
  – Note: Your question will be visible to others attending this session
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Post-event

• OCLC will make available:
  – Recordings of each session
  – Slides
  – Cited links list

• Notifications:
  – Registrants will receive an email via Webex
  – OCLC will post links to content:
    Cataloging & Metadata, Record Manager and Collection Manager communities, AskQC help site
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Cynthia Whitacre
Senior Metadata Operations Manager, Metadata Engagement
OCLC
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Inclusive Descriptive Practice at the British Library
Dr Pardaad Chamsaz, British Library

Locally Preferred Terms in WorldCat Discovery
Jay Holloway, OCLC

#OCLCcataloging
Dr Pardaad Chamsaz
Metadata Lead for Equity and Inclusion
British Library
Inclusive Descriptive Practice at the British Library

Pardaad Chamsaz, Metadata Lead for Equity and Inclusion
Context

INTERNAL

• ‘Enacting change: An Action Plan for Race Equality at the British Library’ (Jan 2022)
• Alan Danskin, ‘Challenging Legacies at the British Library’ (Art Libraries Journal, 2023)
• ‘Conscientious Bilingual Description: Treating problematic language in colonial records on the Qatar Digital Library’

EXTERNAL

• OCLC Reimagine Descriptive Workflows
• Provisional Semantics: Addressing the challenges of representing multiple perspectives within an evolving digitised national collection
• Cultural Heritage Terminology Network
Why are we doing this?

1. Outdated, offensive or harmful language
2. Hidden contributions of marginalised, colonised, and indigenous people
3. Offensive, outdated, irrelevant subject headings, expressing ideas and people differently to the way communities prefer
4. ‘Description is powerful’
5. Bare minimum we can do to make our records accurate
6. Gaining trust of diverse communities of users
7. BL Collection Metadata Strategy
Metadata and Provenance Research Pilot Objectives

1. To provide a working template for developing sustainable workflows for inclusive collection description and discovery

2. To undertake provenance research on South Asian and Printed Heritage Collections in order to improve our knowledge of the history of the collections, to make this information available, address gaps, and provide equitable and transparent attributions for collections
Inclusive description

refers to the practice of making our metadata accurately and transparently reflect the full historical, cultural and material contexts of our collections

1) by addressing and/or contextualising discriminatory and exclusionary language,

2) by surfacing inaccurately or insufficiently described subjects, creators and contributors, and

3) by opening our descriptive practice to embrace the languages, perspectives, and feedback of users whose experiences and histories are represented in the collections.
Slow progress means real progress

- Complicated multifaceted institution
- Advocacy function
- Hundreds of discussions
- Slow project building

**Framing the project**
- Opportunity to enrich, NOT corrective to colleagues’ work
- Accuracy, NOT “rewriting history”
- Even the smallest interventions can lead to huge impact
Eight strands of activity

1. Inclusive Description Community of Practice (IDCoP)
2. Terminology
3. Exploring collections
4. Collections as data
5. Elements of metadata
6. Communications
7. Training and Documentation
8. Community Engagement
1. Inclusive Description Community of Practice

- Forum for colleagues engaged in inclusive descriptive practice
- Teams space and internal wiki space as hubs for resources and discussion
- Monthly meetings with a focus on a single idea or collection
- Co-develop guidelines and workflows
- Voluntary and broad membership model
- External speakers
- Culture shift
2. Terminology

- Contribute to the Inclusive Terminology Glossary
- Consider application of glossary in BL context
- Develop guides to particularly egregious and frequently occurring terms
- Caribbean-British vernacular thesaurus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Contextual note</th>
<th>Time period/Region note</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acquired</td>
<td>Euphemistic terms often used to distort the fact that an item/artefact was looted or stolen, or taken through other coercive means.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquisition</td>
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<tr>
<td>attain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>attained</td>
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<td>discovered</td>
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<td>found</td>
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<td>obtained</td>
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<td>possessed</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>given</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali/s</td>
<td>Derogatory term used by white settlers in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) towards Black people.</td>
<td>Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia), Africa</td>
<td>“Our apps – List of ethnic slurs by ethnicity”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africana</td>
<td>Term still used by some institutions in the USA and Canada today to refer to materials or collectible objects (books, documents, artefacts) related to the African continent. May be considered outdated.</td>
<td>Africa, USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allochtoon/s</td>
<td>Dutch term meaning “from another soil”, translates as “immigrant”. An individual’s specific self-identity would be preferred, i.e. Moroccan-Dutch, Surinamese-Dutch, or Dutch person of [x] background</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>“Tropenmuseum – Words Matter”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXAMPLE: “Piracy” in India Office Records

- Piracy used as justification for British intervention in the Gulf region
- Reinforces British colonial point of view
- Ambiguity of term in different Arabic translations
EXAMPLE: “Piracy”

‘Proceedings adopted in consequence of the depredations committed by the Joasmee pirates in the Persian Gulph’

“PIRACY” IN THE INDIA OFFICE RECORDS: SOME HISTORICAL CONTEXT

DR DAVID WOODBRIDGE, DR MARIAM ABOELEZZ, TAHANI ABU SHABAN, (Gulf History Cataloguer, Arabic Translator, Translation Specialist) - British Library
Recent catalogue feedback

Two centuries old tower named after pirates' lair
[Sidcup?]: Kentish Times, 1984

I don't think it is correct to mention it as pirate's lair as it was Sarkhel (Admiral) of the Maratha Aarmaar (Navy) Kanhoji Angre and later his son Tulaji Angre who fought the British who were fighting a proxy war for the Peshwa rulers in the region. Suvarnadurg was the local ruler's fortress in the sea from which the Anglicised name of Severndroog came about. The Marathas were definitely not pirates and were also fighting against the Portuguese and won against them finally in Thana (now Thane) Bassein (now Vasai) near Bombay (now Mumbai) before the British won those places later on. Hope this will be corrected and written in the right perspective. Thank you.

12 Sept 2023
Two centuries old tower named after pirates' lair.


Title: Two centuries old tower named after pirates' lair.

Subjects: James, William, Sir, 1720-1783 -- Monuments -- England -- London; Tulāji Āṅgre, -1756; Shivaji, Raja, 1627-1660; Severndroog Castle (London, England); Follies (Architecture) -- England -- London; Maratha (Indic people)

Publication Details: [Sidcup?]: Kentish Times, 1984.

Language: English

Description: Summary: The term "pirate" was a term used by British colonial officials to justify attacks they carried out on various seafaring peoples around the world, particularly in the late 16th and early 19th centuries. This article refers to the Suvarnadurg Fort, built by the Raja Shivaji, founder of the Maratha Confederacy, to defend against attacks by both local chieftains and European colonial powers.

Identifier: System number: 011830312

Notes: Extract from: Kentish Times, November 22, 1984. Title reflects the exact title of an article in The Kentish Times.

Physical Description: 1 sheet : ill

Shelfmark(s): Asia, Pacific & Africa SB XXVI/93

UIN: BLL01011830312
3. Exploring Collections

- Facilitating curator-led approaches around complex collections
- Questionnaire to gather information on problematic metadata
- Spreadsheet of case studies
- Workshopping the ideal user experience
- Consider the use of content guidance at collection and item level
- Develop proposals for research placements

Potential collections:
- India Office Records (IOR)
- Papers of Edward Long
- MSS related to Haitian Revolution
- Oral histories of British South Asian life
Throughout his career as a surveyor in India Colin Mackenzie (1754-1821) collected materials on the history of India. His collections included materials in English, Dutch and 15 Asian languages written in 21 different characters.

- Little known about provenance – where he acquired from, how items were purchased etc.
- Parts of the collection catalogued using existing historic descriptions; other parts in process of cataloguing now with an element of sensitivity review
- Evidence of the contributions of pandits and Indians doing translation and intellectual work?
- Descriptions distributed across different collections and platforms
4. Collections as Data

- Identify sources of collections data, e.g. bibliographies, retro-converted catalogues, print catalogues, specialist catalogues, datasets

- Query data using list of problematic terminology and analyse using AntConc

- Explore patterns of bias through analysis of padded context

- Develop guidance on particular terms through gradual and repeated analysis of occurrences in different sources of description
5. Elements of metadata

Subject and name headings

- Discuss alternative vocabularies, e.g. Homosaurus, African Studies Thesaurus
- Explore potential of local subject headings
- Explore use of subject heading files developed for specific cultures, e.g. Māori subject headings

Language

- Improve capability to search catalogue by language and incorporate non-Roman scripts
- Contribute to work around use of non-English language metadata

Advisory notes

- Explore use of specific fields for advisory note and alternatives

Discovery

- Develop workflow for mapping problematic terms to preferred terms in public catalogue
6. Communication

- Community of Practice as main vehicle of communication
- Internal communications to make metadata work accessible to all colleagues
- Project governance connects work to wider Race Equality Action Plan
- External knowledge sharing
- Communication as transparency
7. Training and documentation

- Defining inclusive descriptive practice
- Core principles
- Guidance for curators – how to embed inclusive descriptive practice
- Guidance for cataloguers – how to define and address problematic content
- Convert guidance into flowcharts
- Guidelines to support staff working with traumatic and distressing content
- Comprehensive training
8. Community Engagement

- Work with curators to involve user communities in our decisions
- Focus on British-Caribbean communities through research project centring creative engagement with our catalogue descriptions
- Improve current catalogue feedback experience
Respectful, reciprocal, community codesign

Inaction on acknowledging and addressing inaccurate, inappropriate, and racist descriptions can damage the affected communities’ trust in and relationships with the libraries. Libraries and archives must rebuild this trust by involving the communities represented in the process of repairing descriptions. Recognizing and engaging with communities whose identity and culture are reflected in the collections as equal stakeholders in metadata creation and maintenance is a critical step in reparative description work. Essential to institutions’ successful and sustained engagement with these communities is ensuring that these relationships are reciprocal between communities and power-holding institutions. When relationships are reciprocal, parties feel valued and honest conversations can occur.

OCLC Reimagine Descriptive Workflows (2022)
## Tensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On the one hand</th>
<th>On the other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is <strong>urgent</strong> work</td>
<td>It <strong>takes time</strong> and will benefit from <strong>slow work</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We need to embed <strong>community consultation</strong></td>
<td>Consultation needs to be <strong>non-extractive</strong> and the institution must take responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This work is important for our <strong>general collections</strong>, shared and used by everyone</td>
<td>This work is important to <strong>special collections</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change is best accomplished at a <strong>local level</strong></td>
<td>Change is best accomplished through <strong>networks</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language must be <strong>precise</strong> to demonstrate respect and inclusivity</td>
<td>In a diverse world, there will never be full agreement on the same words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OCLC Reimagine Descriptive Workflows
Thank you

Pardaad.Chamsaz@bl.uk
Jay Holloway
Director, End User Services
OCLC
LOCALLY PREFERRED TERMS
IN WORLDCAT DISCOVERY

Jay Holloway
Director, End User Services
Global Product Management, OCLC
What we will cover

• How "Reimagine Descriptive Workflows" fueled this feature
• Locally preferred subjects in WorldCat Discovery
• Directions for future work
Reimagine Descriptive Workflows

• Convening of library community broader than specific products

• My ‘roadmap’ takeaways from working sessions:
  – Reduce harm rapidly while more effective solutions develop within the library community and library ecosystem
  – Multiplicity – global solutions require culturally contextual solutions, not one-size-fits-all solutions
WorldCat – Continuously updated, scalable infrastructure for global and local bibliographic metadata

When controlled vocabularies do not encounter multiplicity issues, they scale at the pace of change.

An example:
• OCLC received updated LCSH vocabulary on 30 November and implemented changes to ~41,000 WorldCat records by 9 December 2022
• Primary changes include *aliens* to *noncitizens* and *illegal aliens* to *noncitizens* and *illegal immigration*
• Metadata now available for global use in local catalogs and in WMS
WorldCat model today

Global data leverages controlled vocabularies

Local data further enriches existing data

Library users
Users see the terms you define

- Subject search for “su: homeless persons”
- Even if I added local bibliographic data, there would be no change to the global data
How can we update language for the user to reduce harm caused by one-size-fits-all controlled vocabularies?
WorldCat model today replaced with local terms

- Global data using controlled vocabularies
- Local data further enriches existing data
- Locally preferred language replaces global and local terms
- Library users
Users see the terms you define

- Subject search for “su: homeless persons”
- I updated the globally controlled data that meets expectations of my library’s language
Local subject re-mapping template

With this document, libraries can:
- Share their work and collaborate
- Benefit from the contributions of others
- Access/share region-specific re-mappings
Item details display local subjects

Users will see the replaced subject on the item details page. The subject is linked, so they can click to perform a search on that term.
Phase 1 – Harmful language warning

You can customize language to warn users before they see harmful language when a search is performed on an original subject.

Available now.
Phase 1 – Harmful language warning

You can customize language to warn users before they see harmful language when a search is performed on an original subject.

Available now.
Phase 2 – Local search expansion

You can replace the search box terms with local terms and still get the global subjects returned from the appropriate indexes.
Phase 2 – Local search expansion

You can replace the search box terms with local terms and still get the global subjects returned from the appropriate indexes.
Future development roadmap

• **Research complete**: Optimizations to support large-scale efforts (e.g. use of regular expressions to match multiple items in configuration files)

• **Research not started**: Considering how to help provide sensitive content warnings

• **Have an idea?** Please share with us!
Because what is known must be shared.

Thank you.

Jay Holloway
hollowaj@oclc.org
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Please enter questions in chat and send to everyone
OCLC Cataloging Update

David Whitehair
Director, Metadata & Digital Services
OCLC

Jeff Mixter
Senior Product Manager, Metadata Services
OCLC
Please enter questions in chat and send to everyone
Linked Data
Why linked data
Solving for a variety of challenges

- Increasingly complex and messy hybrid environments
- **Disparate URIs** make authority work difficult and time-consuming
- **Lack of tools** supporting a unified cataloging environment prohibits data connections
- **Inability for data to serve multiple workflows** leads to duplicative creation and curation
- **Absence of an ecosystem** that enables shared, collaborative linked data management at scale promotes disparate workflows which are ill-suited and unsustainable
OCLC’s linked data ecosystem

Authority Data

Bibliographic data

#OCLCcataloging
Meeting libraries where you are today

- **Create global identifiers** that will be used across workflows by adding to URIs to WorldCat data
- **Release tools that bridge the gap** between traditional records and linked data frameworks to enable seamless creation and curation of data
- **Import and export WorldCat data as BIBFRAME** so librarians can work seamlessly between MARC and BIBFRAME
- **Evaluate and adapt to flavors of BIBFRAME** so librarians can share and exchange data with the highest fidelity possible
OCLC linked data ecosystem

OCLC improves access to bibliographic metadata by working with the global library community to create and nurture a linked data ecosystem that encompasses infrastructure, data, applications, APIs, and a global network.
Connexion
What you need to know

- We’re discontinuing Connexion browser on **30 April 2024**
- We encourage you to make the switch to WorldShare Record Manager today; access is already included in your cataloging subscription
- Record Manager is a modern, web-based cataloging solution that supports all the workflows you’re accustomed to with Connexion browser, plus much more
- We’re committed to providing the support and resources needed to make the transition as quick and easy as possible
- We will continue to support the Windows-based Connexion client, so users of the locally installed software can continue to use Connexion client as normal
“Record Manager is super easy to use—a lot less steps than Connexion browser.”

Martha Higgins, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Library

“It was really easy to transition from Connexion browser to Record Manager.”

Connie Sterner, Natural Resource Building Library, Fish and Wildlife

“...Record Manager provides greater flexibility in the searching process through its selected facets for finding specific bibliographic records that match both physical and digital acquired resources.”

Milagros Dominicci, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus
Why switch to Record Manager?

• Work in a more intuitive and efficient cataloging environment with improved search functionality to more easily find WorldCat® records for copy cataloging and managing WorldCat holdings

• Better serve diverse communities through non-Latin script data in WorldCat records

• Locally manage staff users and permissions through email-based WorldShare authentication

• Leverage more label formats plus the option to create custom labels

• Access more authority files, including AAT, BNE, Canadiana, GND Authorities, LC, Māori Subject Headings, MeSH Authorities, NTA Names, and RVM.

• View more UI language options, including English, Simplified and Traditional Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, and Spanish
How will we support you?

We’re here to help! To make this transition as easy as possible, the following resources are available to you:

- Links to live trainings and dedicated office hours where you can connect with OCLC staff and ask questions
- On-demand demos and introduction videos
- Functionality comparison chart and a detailed action-by-action comparison table
- Log-in/credential assistance
Make the switch to WorldShare Record Manager

WorldShare Record Manager is a modern, web-based cataloging solution that supports all the workflows you’re accustomed to with Connexion® browser, plus so much more.

We’re discontinuing Connexion browser on 30 April 2024. Record Manager is already included in your cataloging subscription, so we encourage you to begin your transition today. We will continue to support the Windows-based Connexion client, so users of the locally installed software can continue to use Connexion client for their cataloging workflows.

Get started with Record Manager

#OCLCcataloging
WorldShare Collection Manager and WorldCat knowledge base
• Provides access to the WorldCat knowledge base to simplify and automate your electronic workflows
• Automatically maintains WorldCat holdings
• Improves the quality of your catalog with optional WorldCat MARC record delivery
• Makes your e-resources easier to find in WorldCat.org and Google Scholar
• Available to all Cataloging subscribers, including WMS libraries
WorldCat knowledge base collections

Automate your holdings management

Future partners:

For more information, visit oc.lc/autoload

#OCLCcataloging
OCLC cataloged collections

For more information, visit oc.lc/cataloged-collections
Automated creation of WorldCat records for WorldCat knowledge base titles

- Goal: 100% of titles in WorldCat knowledge base global collections will match to WorldCat bibliographic records
- ELvl = 3 with 040 value OCLKB to denote created by automation
- Recorded on Collection Manager title history
- Retrievable in Record Manager and Connexion to upgrade
  - “lv:3 AND cs=oclkb AND li:[your library symbol]”
- Upgrades available via Collection Manager WorldCat Updates

#OCLCcataloging
Automated creation of WorldCat records

1. Titles added to WorldCat knowledge base
2. KB titles matched to WorldCat bibliographic records
3. New records created if no match
4. WorldCat holdings managed
5. WorldCat MARC records output
6. Titles discoverable in WorldCat and WorldCat Discovery

NEW!
WorldCat Metadata API
WorldCat Metadata API 2.0

- Now available!
- Read and write Local Holdings Records (LHRs)
- Search WorldCat and receive single best-match WorldCat bibliographic record from multiple matches
- Search Local Bibliographic Data (LBD) records on a variety of indexes
- Previously added to 1.1: search WorldCat on additional indexes rather than only by OCLC Number
- WorldCat Metadata API 1.x will be decommissioned on 30 April 2024

For more information and comparison table, visit oc.lc/metadataapi
Please enter questions in chat and send to everyone
OCLC Data Quality Update

Laura Ramsey
Senior Metadata Operations Manager, Data Quality
OCLC

Becky Dean
Lead Data Analyst
Metadata & Digital Services
OCLC
Today's topics

- Faceted Application for Subject Terminology (FAST)
- DDC Enrichment Project
- Q&A to follow
Faceted Application for Subject Terminology

• Collaboration of OCLC Research and the Library of Congress
• Consists of nine distinct categories or facets:
  – Personal names (field 600)
  – Corporate names (field 610)
  – Meeting names (field 611)
  – Geographic names (field 651)
  – Events (field 647)
  – Titles (field 630)
  – Time periods (field 648)
  – Topics (field 650)
  – Form/Genre (field 655)
The FAST Quick Start Guide is intended to give you answers to some of the most frequently asked questions about FAST and offer instructions for getting up and running with FAST in any environment.

[oc.lc/fast-quick-start-guide]
FAST Converter

Web interface for the conversion of Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) to FAST headings.

Enter LCSH subject headings here, using $ for field separators and including the 6xx field number. Clicking Convert will start the conversion, and the results will appear to the right. This converter has a 20 heading limit.

FAST Result:

600 17 $a Washington, George, $d 1732-1799 $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst00178100
647 7 $a Battle of Trenton $c (Trenton, New Jersey : $d 1776) $2 fast $0
(OCoLC)fst01404297
648 7 $a 1776 $2 fast
651 7 $a New Jersey $z Trenton. $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst01207908
651 7 $a United States $z Delaware River. $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst01310316
655 7 $a Juvenile works. $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst01411637

oc.lc/fast-converter
FAST Funnel Project (Faceted Application of Subject Terminology)

Co-Coordinates:
- Janet Ashton
  Western European Languages team manager
  janet.ashton@bl.uk
- Alan Danskin
  Collection Metadata Standards Manager
  alan.danskin@bl.uk
- British Library
- Boston Spa
- Wetherby
- West Yorkshire
- United Kingdom
- LS23 7BG

Background
The FAST Policy and Outreach Committee established the FAST Funnel to support the development of the FAST vocabularies. The Funnel provides a route by which new terms can be proposed for FAST or through which changes to existing terminology can be proposed. Any member of the FAST user community may use the funnel.

https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/FASTfun.html
FAST Funnel *NEW* Term Proposal

FAST Funnel

The FAST Funnel Project was established to provide a route for new and changed terms to be proposed via SACO (Subject Authority Cooperative Program) for LCSH and other LC vocabularies, allowing those terms to also become part of FAST once accepted by the Library of Congress. Any FAST user may propose a term via the FAST Funnel. See the proposal form or send an email to the Funnel coordinators with your proposal. Note that this is not a route to directly change FAST, but to change LC vocabularies.

FAST Funnel term proposal

The FAST Funnel Project was established to provide a route for new and changed terms to be proposed via SACO (Subject Authority Cooperative Program) for LCSH and other LC vocabularies, allowing those terms to also become part of FAST once accepted by the Library of Congress. Any FAST user may propose a term via the FAST Funnel. Note that this is not a route to directly change FAST, but to change LC vocabularies.

Please submit one form per term.

https://fast.oclc.org/searchfast/
Updating FAST headings

Adds, Changes, Deletes

- OCLC adds FAST to WorldCat bibliographic records with Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) and no FAST headings. FAST headings may be manually assigned within a new record for a resource being cataloged, or to a record found in the database for the resource.

- When changing, deleting, and/or adding Library of Congress Subject Headings in a bibliographic record, while not required, it is encouraged to delete the entire set of FAST headings, and they will be completely regenerated in about a month.

- More information: oc.lc/oclc-fast
Ability to control FAST headings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEFORE CONTROLLING</th>
<th>AFTER CONTROLLING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>650 7 Arithmetic $x$ Foundations. $2$ fast $0$ (OCoLC)fst00814493</td>
<td>650 7 Arithmetic $x$ Foundations $2$ fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 7 Number concept. $2$ fast $0$ (OCoLC)fst01041202</td>
<td>650 7 Number concept $2$ fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655 7 Psychological fiction. $2$ fast $0$ (OCoLC)fst01726481</td>
<td>655 7 Psychological fiction $2$ fast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DDC Enrichment Project

Goal: add DDC numbers to bib records that lack them

• Class number comes from other records in a work cluster
• Formatting and conditions set by Alex Kyrios, Senior Dewey Editor
• Treat as any other class number found in a record

Example

• 082 04 $a 306.909421 $q OCoLC $2 23/eng/20230216
DDC Enrichment

Progress so far

- Initial pass resulted in approximately 85M candidate records
- ~79 million records processed since February
- Added DDC number to 61.8 million records
- Clean up scan to process new candidate records
OCLC Data Quality Update

Please enter questions in chat and send to everyone
Final notes

Recordings, slides & links

• Watch your email
  – Webex email
  – Listservs
• Linked on the OCLC Community Center
  – Cataloging and Metadata
  – Record Manager
  – Collection Manager
• Linked on the AskQC help site
Final notes

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Continue the conversation

• Cataloging policy
  – Email AskQC@oclc.org
  – AskQC twice monthly webinars
• News, discussions, and more...
  – Cataloging and Metadata community
  – Record Manager community
  – Collection Manager community
Stay in touch

Regional offices: https://oc.lc/offices

Community Center: https://oc.lc/community
Thank you
And thank you to our community!