







Consortia – Shared Catalog in Alma

November, 2015

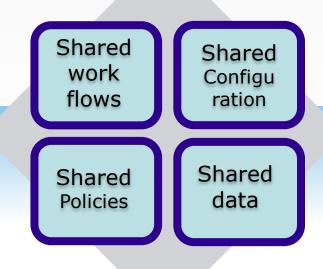


Shared Catalog

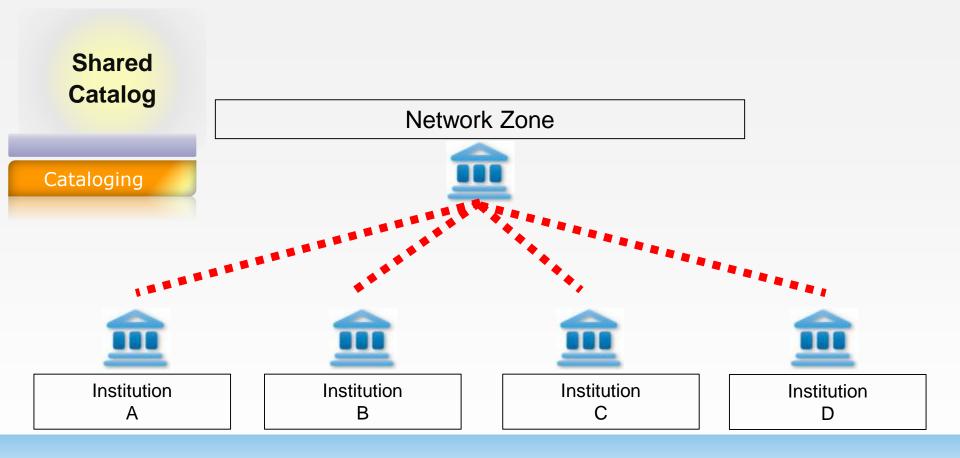
Cataloging

Shared and enriched bibliographic database

- allows network members to maintain singe, central bibliographic record for all members of the network, while maintaining local ownership for local fields and inventory;
- maximizes cooperation, integration and sharing between member institutions of a collaborative network
- Establish cataloging and metadata management standards
- Establish rules for keeping uniqueness of the data
- Establish shared policies

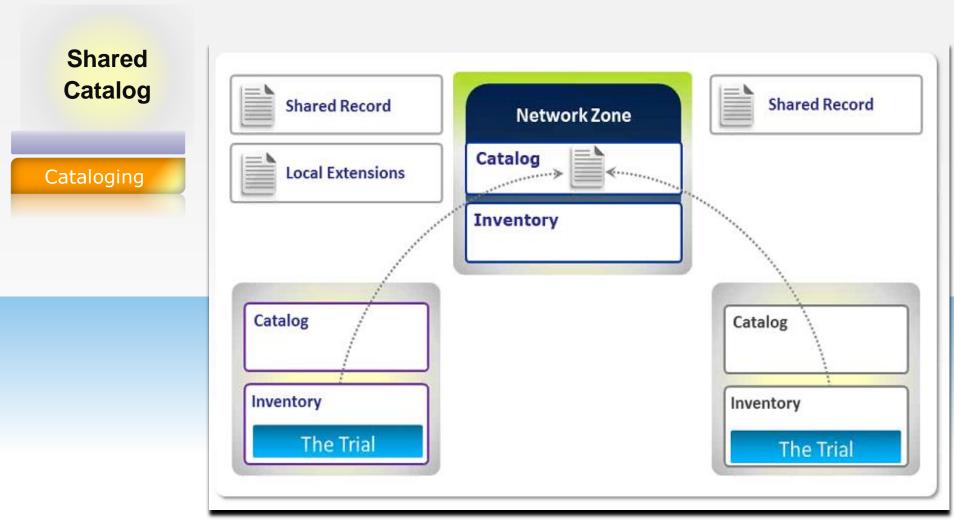
















Shared Catalog

Cataloging

- Initial NZ bibliographic data created and loaded into NZ by migration based on a best approach defined for a consortia
- After migration NZ repository updated and enriched in a day-to day work from each member institution zone and from NZ itself
 - New records loaded in bulk using import profiles
 - New records created manually by copy catalog from External resources
 - New records created manually in Metadata Editor





Shared Catalog

Cataloging

Matching identifier

Identifier agreed between institutions – generally OCLC number

035a and 035z = 'OCLC Identifier' Normalization Flow:





Shared Catalog

Cataloging

How Shared Catalog created during migration?

- Each catalog will be migrated to its own Alma institution zone catalog
- Each institution zone catalog is processed to link to the NZ, sequentially from largest to smallest or in predefined order
- First institution zone has biggest rate of contributing to NZ, later institutions link and contribute to NZ depending on match rate

First institution records

become shared NZ records

Following institutions

- ➤ Single Match found in NZ -> IZ record overwritten; local fields remain in IZ record System numbers overwritten; original record kept as previous record version; Inventory remains local; suppressed management tag remains local.
- ➤ Multi-match found -> record is not linked to NZ; record remains in IZ

 Multi-match example IZ record has two OCLC numbers which match two different records in NZ. This record will be rejected from NZ contribution.



Shared Catalog

Cataloging

Import/share local data with the Network



Import data

- Connexion
- Vendor data load, like YBP EOD
- External Searches via Z39.50

Manual work

Match-merge-overlay-normalize rules

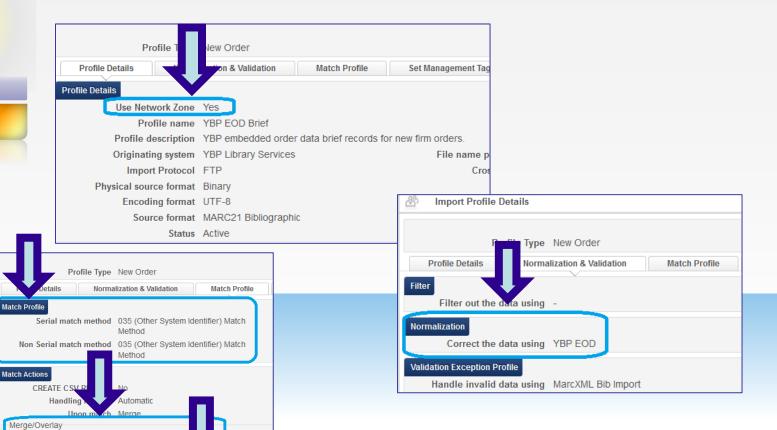




Shared Catalog

Cataloging

Import profile details





Merge method NZ Import YBP E

version

Do not override/ merge record Disabled with an older version

Allow bibliographic record No deletion

Do not override/merge a No non-brief record with a brief



Shared Catalog

Cataloging

- When records are saved from the metadata editor of an institution it is possible to determine whether they will by default be saved in the institution or in the network zone
- Typically the records are saved in the network zone and not in the institution, as this is the motivation of being part of a consortium in the first place.

Placement of new bibliographic records			
C _{Local}		⊙Network	
	Save		Cancel

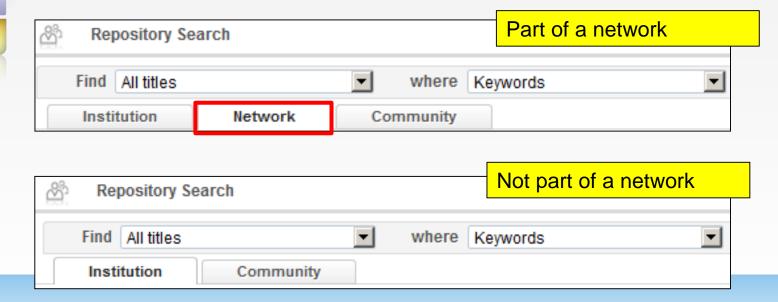




Shared Catalog

Cataloging

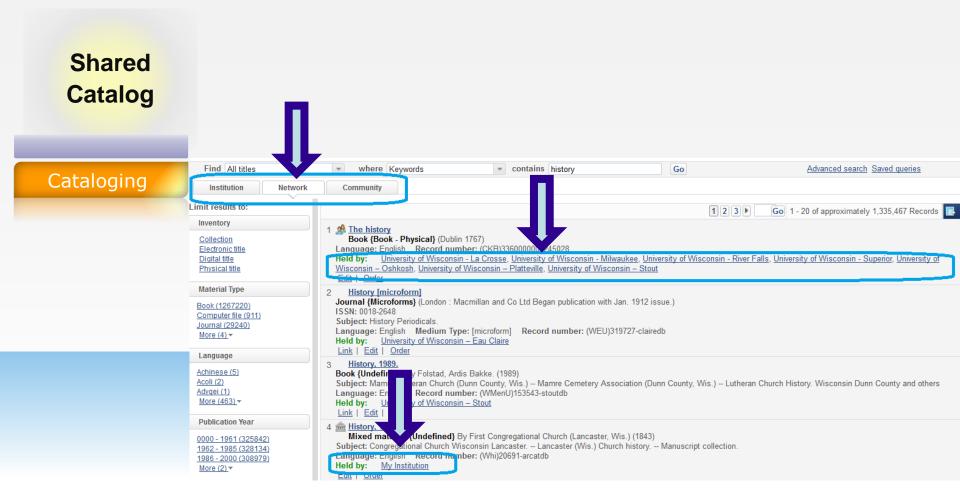
- "Institution" tab and the "Network" tab.
- The "Network" tab only appears for institutions which are members of a network.



Network tab appears as part of the Repository Search. Using this tab, collaborating institutions can search for resources within their shared network.











Shared Catalog

Cataloging

Available: 1

- Details of the inventory at the holding institution "Held By".
- In this case it is physical inventory (indicated by a 'Holdings' tab

Title Uppermost Proterozoic formations in central Mackenzie Mountains, Northwest Territories / J.D. Aitken. Western Washington University Institution Holdings(1) Portfolios(0) Representations(0) Electronic Databases(0) Library: Western Library Location: Wilson 5W - Books Call Number: QE185 .A43 no. 368 No. of Items: 1

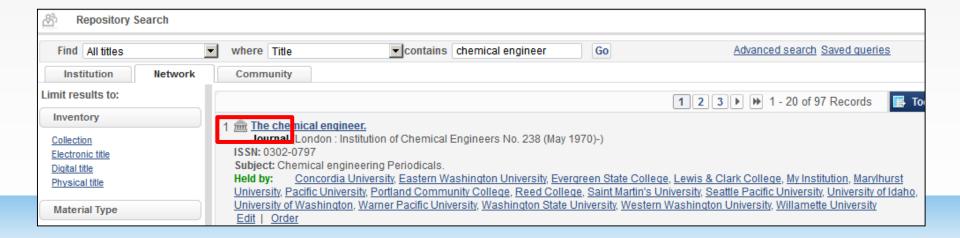




Shared Catalog

Cataloging

 This icon is displayed in the Network tab if the record is linked to the local institution (with or without inventory).



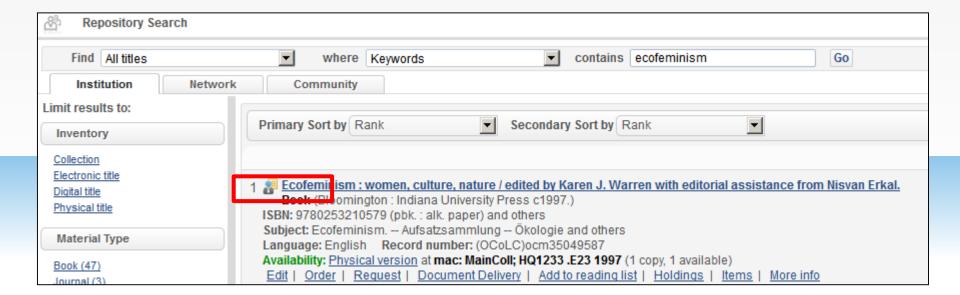




Shared Catalog

Cataloging

 This icon is displayed in the Institution Zone tab if the record is linked to the shared bibliographic record in the network zone





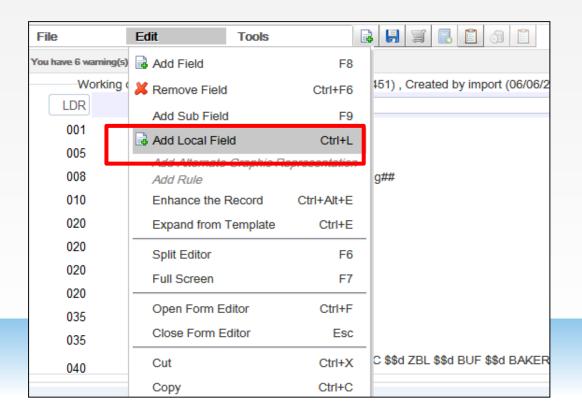
Shared Catalog – local fields



Shared Catalog

Cataloging

The institution-specific local fields added in the metadata editor





Shared Catalog – local fields



Shared Catalog

Cataloging

- Tags in the 09x, 59x, 69x, and 9xx can be used to catalog and store institution local fields/extensions to the master NZ record
- Local extensions are protected from any external update from NZ record
- Local extensions are visible and searchable only by institution
- Institution can configure label for search, and search menu simple or advanced.
- Local fields can be exposed to Primo for specific institution/ or consortium





Shared Catalog

Cataloging

Basic principles to identify and document specific policies:

- Catalog quality metrics
- Identify enrichment workflows to the shared catalog consistency across sources of records (vendor supplied records; external searches, etc.)
- Identify matching routines
- Avoid duplicates
- What is considered duplicate?
- Singe or separate records?
- Ordering workflows
- What is considered brief record?
- Catalog completeness, update/overlay policies





Shared Catalog

Cataloging

Policy for what local extensions to reserve for what purpose

Motivation: to create Primo normalization rules, policies for internal vs. public-facing data must be defined; it's also useful to reserve some 9xx fields for network-wide data

Example:

Public-facing extensions: 590-594, 690-694, 950-975

Internal extensions: 595-599, 695-699, 921-949

Reserved for network-wide public-facing: 900-920

Reserved for network-wide internal: 976-999





Shared Catalog

Cataloging

 Policies and examples of import profile settings that can be shared across institutions

Motivation: aid setup; avoid duplication; avoid data loss

Example: default New Order, Repository, and Update Inventory profiles including:

- Match logic (what matches exist in most records)
- Merge handling (what to retain or discard from existing and incoming records)
- Normalization rules





Shared Catalog

Cataloging

 Guidelines for when to input a new record vs. reusing an existing one

Motivation: avoid duplicates for the same manifestation and agree upon a rules

Example: OCLC and other shared catalogs have templates here.

Alternately, have a policy to use OCLC record when it exists.





Shared Catalog

Cataloging

Shared data

- bibliographic records
- local authorities

Shared policies

- Cataloging decisions
- Rules to avoid duplicates
- Matching routines agreement
- Definition of uniqueness (P and E)
- Local fields/local extension
- Keep 'Local only' records rule
- Agreements on data import and link into NZ

Shared configuration

- Match records rules
- Data normalization rules
- Merge records rules
- Brief record template
- Record cataloging templates
- Import profiles

Shared workflows

- NZ catalog enrichment and maintenance, data load, day-today cataloging activities
- Local authorities and vocabularies maintenance





Thank you!