Report for Genre/Form Survey

Response Counts

Completion Rate:	100%	
	Complete	77

Totals: 77
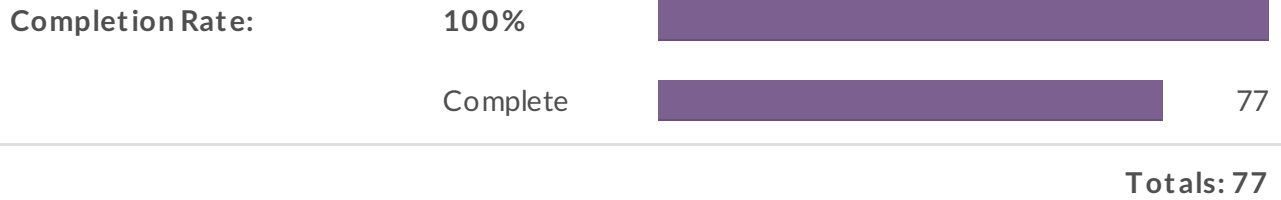
1. Name of the national library or national bibliographic agency

Count	Response
1	Arabic Union Catalog (AUC)
1	Austrian National Library / Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (ÖNB)
1	Bangladesh National Library
1	Bermuda National Library
1	Biblioteca Nacional Mariano Moreno de la Rca. Argentina
1	Biblioteca Nacional Pedro Henrìquez Ureña-Repùblica Dominicana
1	Biblioteca Nacional de Angola
1	Biblioteca Nacional de Chile
1	Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia

Count	Response
1	Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba
1	Biblioteca Nacional del Paraguay
1	Biblioteca Nacional del Perú
1	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Firenze (National Central Library of Florence, Italy)
1	Biblioteca de Catalunya
1	Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma
1	Bibliotheca Alexandrina (Egypt)
1	Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec
1	Bibliothèque nationale de Cote d'Ivoire
1	Bibliothèque nationale de France
1	Bibliothèque nationale de Luxembourg
1	Boris Yeltsin Presidential Library
1	British Library
1	Chamber of Deputies Library (Brazil)
1	Danish Library Center
1	Deutsche Nationalbibliothek
1	Dubai Public Library
1	Fundação Biblioteca Nacional (Brazil)
1	KB, National library of the Netherlands
1	King Abdul Aziz Public Library (Saudi Arabia)
1	Library and Archives Canada

Count	Response
1	Library of Congress
1	Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania
1	NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MYANMAR
1	Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine (NUBBiH)NUBBIH
1	National Agricultural Library (USA)
1	National Diet Library, JAPAN
1	National Heritage Library (Belize)
1	National Library Board Singapore
1	National Library Of Albania
1	National Library of Australia
1	National Library of Estonia
1	National Library of Greece
1	National Library of Ireland
1	National Library of Israel
1	National Library of Jamaica
1	National Library of Korea
1	National Library of Kyrgyz Republic after named A.Osmonova
1	National Library of Latvia
1	National Library of Medicine (USA)
1	National Library of Montenegro "Đurđe Crnojević"
1	National Library of New Zealand

Count	Response
1	National Library of Norway
1	National Library of Poland
1	National Library of Romania
1	National Library of Russia (St. Petersburg)
1	National Library of Scotland
1	National Library of Serbia
1	National Library of Sudan (NLS)
1	National Library of Thailand
1	National Library of Tunisia
1	National Library of Turkey
1	National Library of Viet Nam
1	National Library of the Czech Republic
1	National and University Library in Zagreb (Croatia)
1	National and University Library of Iceland
1	National and University Library, Ljubljana, Slovenia
1	National library of Mongolia
1	National library of Spain
1	Qatar National Library
1	Royal Library of Belgium
1	SS. Cyril and Methodius National Library (Bulgaria)
1	Slovak National Library

Count	Response
1	Swiss National Library
1	The National Library of China
1	The National Library of Finland
1	The National Library of Sweden
1	University of South Africa Library

2. Contact person name and e-mail (optional)

Count	Response
1	Aliya; jolochieva@mail.ru
1	Anna Lucarelli (anna.lucarelli@beniculturali.it)
1	Birutė Pečiulevičiūtė, birute.peciuleviciute@lnb.lt
1	Catherine Argus cargus@nla.gov.au
1	Chantal Adjiman , chadjim@bnci.ci
1	Christian Aliverti christian.aliverti@nb.admin.ch
1	Daniel Paradis daniel.paradis@banq.qc.ca
1	Diòmedes Nuñez Polanco
1	Dr. Josef Steiner (Josef.Steiner@onb.ac.at), Dr. Christoph Steiner (Christoph.Steiner@onb.ac.at), Mag. Karin Kleiber (Karin.Kleiber@onb.ac.at)
1	Dr. Saleh Almusned, Director of the AUC
1	Elena Zagorskaya: e.zagorskaya@nlr.ru

Count	Response
1	Elita Eglīte Elita.Eglite@lnb.lv
1	Esther Scheven, e.scheven@dnb.de
1	Evdokia Kuteva, E.Kuteva@nationallibrary.bg
1	Fatma El Ayeb (fatma_layeb@yahoo.fr)
1	Felene M. Swaso
1	Haliza Jailani (haliza_jailani@nlb.gov.sg)
1	Hatidza Krilic
1	Irena Sešek, irena.sesek@nuk.uni-lj.si
1	Irene Hole irene.hole@nb.no
1	Irene Wolters (irene.wolters@kb.nl)
1	Jane Makke - jane.makke@nlib.ee
1	Janice Silveira
1	Janis L. Young
1	Kadija Ben Mohsen; khadija.ibrahim@dubaiculture.ae
1	Kamil Pawlicki - k.pawlicki@bn.org.pl
1	Kanok-on Sakdadate, e-mail : kanokon.nlt.gmail.com
1	Luzia de Almeida. luziasebastiao03gmail.com
1	MYA OO < mya.myanmar65@gmail.com>
1	Maria V. Stegaeva, stegaeva@prlib.ru
1	Marie.Balikova@nkp.cz
1	Martin Krejčí ; martin.krejci@snk.sk

Count	Response
1	Md. Mozibor Rahman Al-Mamum Director (Joint Secretary) email: nanldirector@gmail.com
1	Milagros del Rosario Delgado Pisfil, mdelgado@bnp.gob.pe
1	Mirjana Vujić mvujic@nsk.hr
1	Ms. Kieu Thuy Nga, Director. Email: ngakieu@nlv.gov.vn
1	Máire Ní Chonalláin mnichonallain@nli.ie
1	Paola Rossi Paola.rossi@beniculturali.it
1	Patrice Carvell pcarvell@gov.bm
1	Per Nonboe, pn@dbc.dk
1	Rehab Ouf
1	Rotaru Denise
1	Rubén Capdevila / biblioteca.nacional,py@gmail.com
1	Sarah Knox sarah.knox@dia.govt.nz
1	Sarah Stacysarah.stacy@canada.ca
1	Thomais Kritikou (kritikou@nlg.gr)
1	Tomomi Kamakura. email: tomomi@ndl.go.jp
1	Valeria Alvarado valeria.alvarado@bibliotecanacional.cl
1	Vjenceslava Ševaljević, vjenceslava.sevaljevic@nb-cg.me
1	Zhu Qingqing/zhuqq@nlc.cn
1	alan.danskin@bl.uk
1	boehrd@mail.nlm.nih.gov
1	bota@nationallibrary.mn

Count	Response
1	claudia.beati@bn.gov.ar
1	disilis@mkutup.gov.tr
1	ftuso@bibliotecanacional.gov.co
1	luciana.grings@bn.gov.br
1	mirja.anttila@helsinki.fi
1	ricardo.santos@bne.es
1	rosast@landsbokasafn.is
1	sharwood@qf.org.qa
1	stefanie.zutter@bnl.etat.lu
1	stephanie.daligault@bnf.fr
1	sylviane.stampfer@nli.org.il
1	viktoria.lundborg@kb.se
1	virginiac@bnjm.cu
1	vladan.trijic@nb.rs

3. How large is the library collection (if applicable)?

Count	Response
1	>150 million items
1	.5 million library materials

Count	Response
1	1 million and a half
1	1,003,200 items
1	1.200.000
1	1.400.000 (depot library)
1	1.5 million titles
1	1.519.253 ítems
1	100000
1	1000000
1	1030642 phsyical items
1	11,697,383
1	12,000 items
1	14 millions books ; 12 millions iconographic documents...
1	18 million objects, 10 million hours of sound and moving images
1	200.000
1	200.000 volumes
1	2015:31.000 000
1	25.000.000
1	26,089,562 physical units; 35,068,622 electronic titles
1	3.3 million bibliographic records
1	3.5 million
1	3.5.million books

Count	Response
1	30000
1	300000 vols
1	3044690 Items
1	37,000,000
1	3967439 documents
1	4 181 103
1	40,000
1	41,881,649 items (Total)
1	530000
1	6 000 000
1	6'000'000
1	6.42 million physical units, 1.76 million titles
1	70 mil items
1	8.784.578 Books and booklets; 404.256 Serials; 4.089 Incunabola; 25.296 Manuscripts; 29.123 sixteenth century books, 70.425 Prints e oltre 1.000.000 Autographs
1	800,000+ volumes
1	828.131 titles; 1,846,810 ejemplares
1	9 million bibliographic records
1	9 million items
1	A large and various collection (2000000 monographies, 15000 collections of periodical, 40000 manuscripts, 140000 photographies, and others)
1	About 1.8m titles

Count	Response
1	Approx. 50,000 volumes (bks)... Collection inventory in progress
1	Approximately 10 million items
1	Approximately 5 million
1	Ca. 1.000.000
1	Ca. 2,7 million books. Lots of other material types
1	Less than 1000 volumes
1	Medium
1	Our library have milion of books, periodics, journals, manuscripts.
1	Over 10 million
1	about 2.000.000 items
1	about 3.2 million items
1	about 800,000 volume
1	approx. 100,000 vols.
1	approx. 3,4 mln items
1	approximately 1,000.000
1	around 3 millions (books)
1	around 8 000 000
1	c. 7.000.000 books (+ manuscripts, rare books, prints, partitions,...)
1	cca 5 100 000
1	more than 4,300,000 bibliographic records
1	our library own around 3 million books

Count	Response
1	over 164 million items
1	over 2.000.000 items
1	over 6 500 000 items
1	we hold ca 10 million items

4. Do you know of any other libraries in the country that are using and/or developing other genre/form vocabularies?

Count	Response
14	No
12	no
8	Yes
3	NO
2	I don't know
2	King Fahad National Library
1	Biblioteca Nacional del Congreso, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Universidad Alberto Hurtado y Universidad de Concepcion
1	Biblioteka Shkencore e Universitetit Politeknik
1	Bibliothèque publique d'information ; Réseau des bibliothèques universitaires
1	Libraries affiliated to the Ministry of Culture
1	Library of Congress

Count	Response
1	National Library of Russia, Russian State Art Library
1	Ngā upoko tukutuku Māori Subject Headings
1	No, no other library in Bulgaria is developing other genre/form vocabularies. They use our.
1	No, we don't
1	None
1	Not sure
1	Russian State Library (Moscow)
1	There are some libraries which don't use separate genre/form vocabularies, but they do use |v subdivision, which is displayed as a genre/form facet(s) in a catalog: Jagiellonian Library, NUKAT Center, Gdańsk University of Technology Main Library, The Library of University of Agriculture in Kraków, The Library of AGH University of Science and Technology in Kraków, The Library of the Pedagogical University of Kraków, The Library of the Pontifical University of John Paul II in Kraków, The Library of Ludwik Solski State Drama School in Kraków, Hieronim Łopaciński Public Library in Lublin (all using Chamo software)
1	University of the West Indies Libraries
1	We are aware that they are used but not by whom or to what extent
1	We are currently developing a genre/form vocabulary jointly in a working group.
1	We don't know
1	Yes we do: the Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Firenze and other
1	Yes, several
1	Yes, there is vocabularies in specialized areas
1	Yes. Mainly university libraries
1	do not know

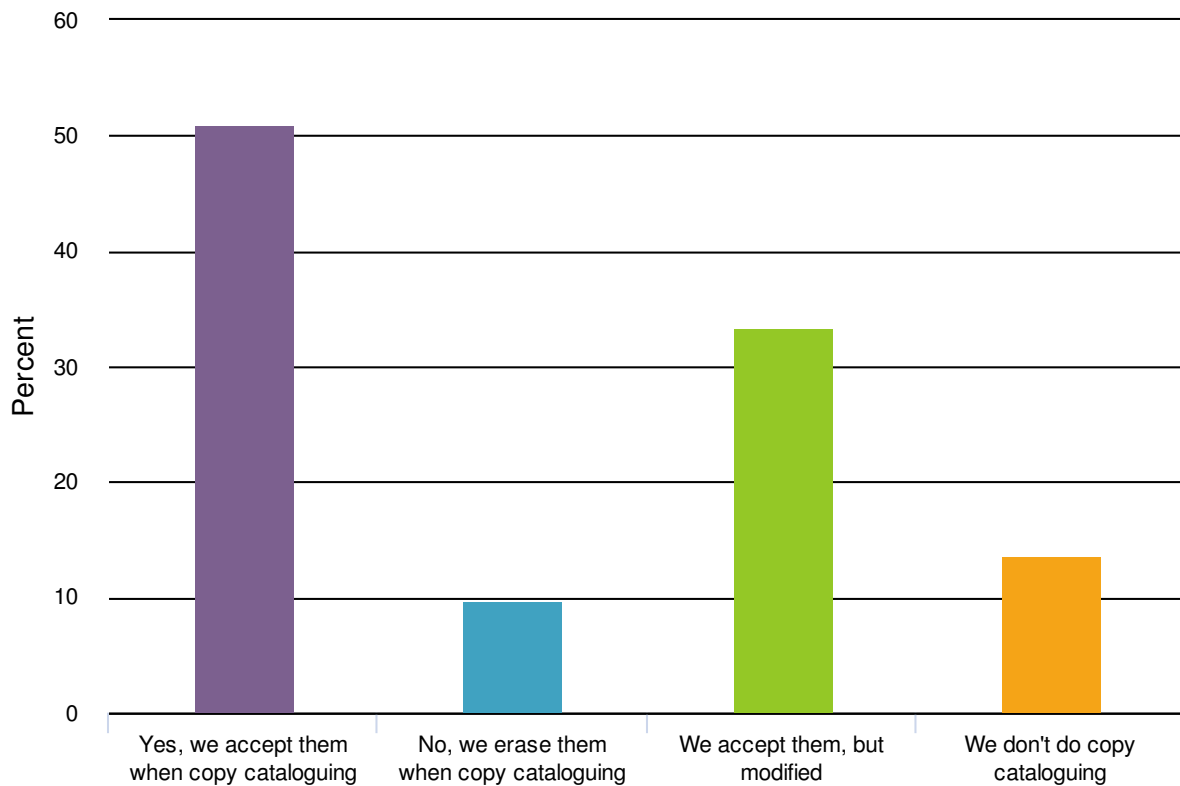| Count	Response
1	form: the whole Austrian Library Network (according to RDA); specifik Gnres (literature / fixtion): only ÖNB
1	large university libraries and other large state libraries use the same vocabulary as DNB; special libraries with special collections have special vocabularies; I can give more detailed information if desired
1	no, I don't
1	yes
1	yes, public libraries and university libraries

5. Does your library currently use genre/form terms in its cataloging, or is it planning to use them in the future?

25% Not being used, and not under development

10% Under development

65% Currently being used
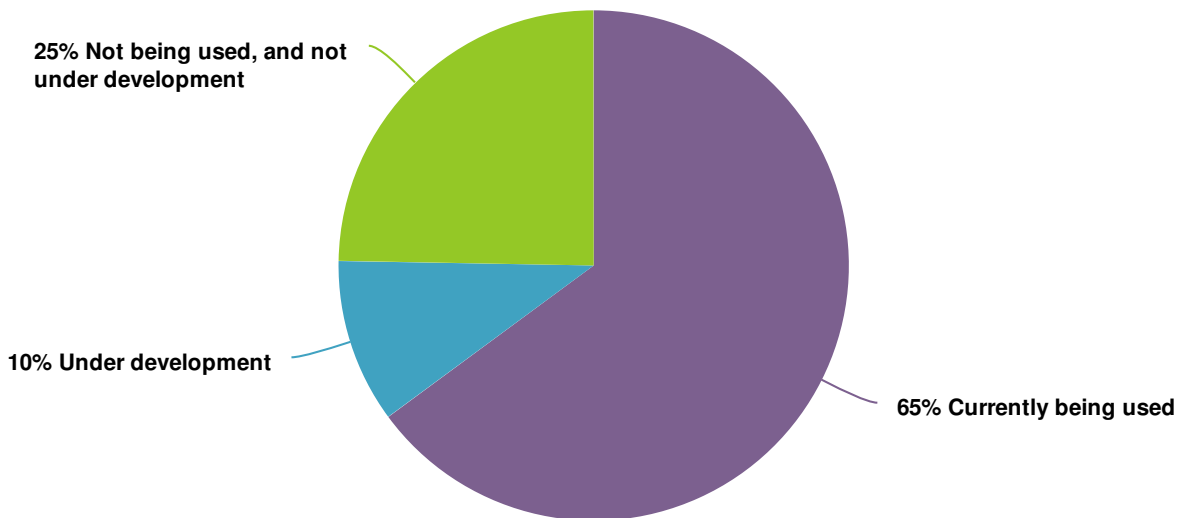
Value		Percent	Responses
Currently being used		64.9%	50
Under development		10.4%	8
Not being used, and not under development		24.7%	19

Totals: 77

## 6. Does your library accept any genre/form terms that were used in its copy cataloging?

Value		Percent	Responses
Yes, we accept them when copy cataloguing		51.0%	26
No, we erase them when copy cataloguing		9.8%	5
We accept them, but modified		33.3%	17
We don't do copy cataloguing		13.7%	7

7. Does your library use one, or more than one genre/form controlled vocabulary? For instance, LCGFT, AAT, an in-house vocabulary

44% Multiple genre-form vocabulary

56% Single genre-form vocabulary
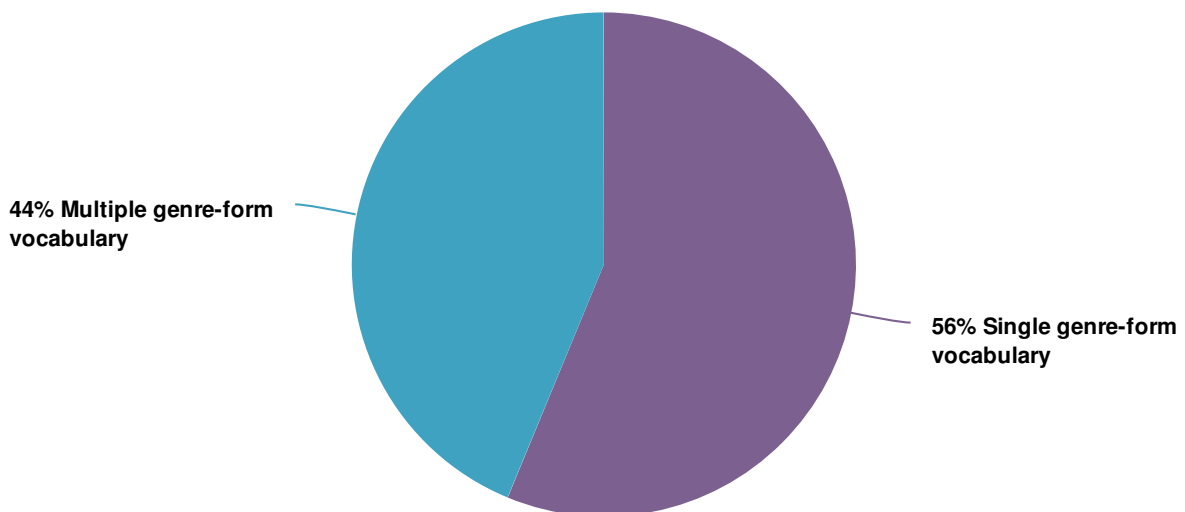
Value		Percent	Responses
Single genre-form vocabulary		56.3%	27
Multiple genre-form vocabulary		43.8%	21

Totals: 48

8. Has your library developed its own genre/form controlled vocabulary, or is it only using one that was developed elsewhere?

24% A mix of both

4% Developed elsewhere (e.g., TGM, Art & Architecture Thesaurus)

72% Developed its own
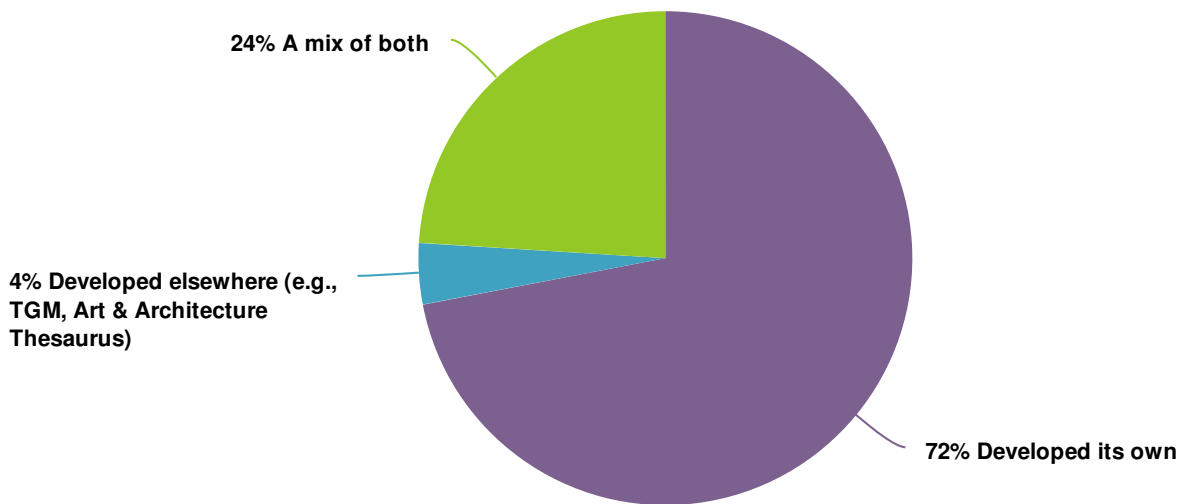
Value		Percent	Responses
Developed its own		72.0%	18
Developed elsewhere (e.g., TGM, Art & Architecture Thesaurus)		4.0%	1
A mix of both		24.0%	6

Totals: 25

9. If it's a vocabulary developed elsewhere, please indicate which institution or organization developed it

Count	Response
1	Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Firenze
1	IDS as part of cataloging rules
1	LC, BNF
1	Library of Congress
1	National Library of the Czech Republic
1	there is no institution or organization developed.

10. Does the controlled vocabulary include only genre terms, only form terms, or both?

4% Only form terms

96% Both genre and form terms
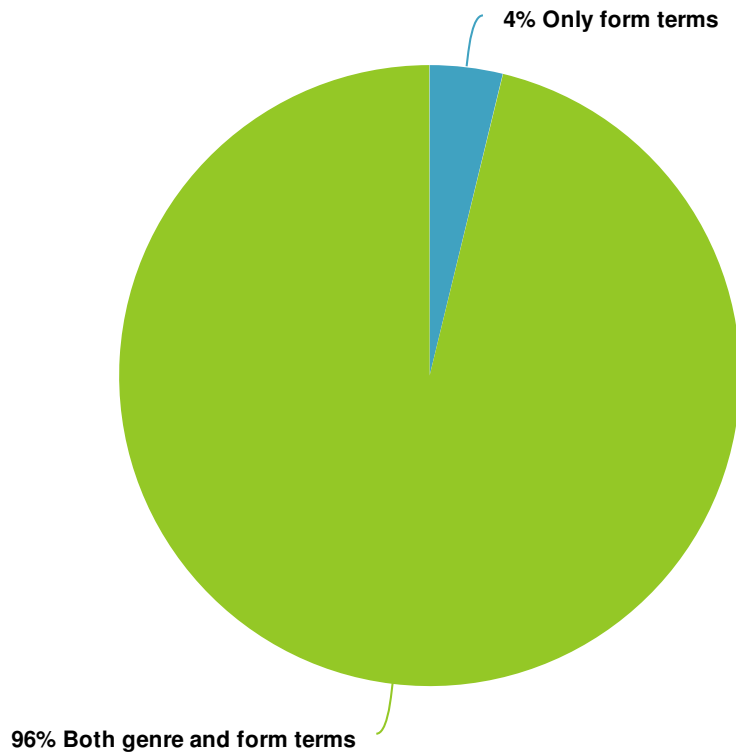
Value		Percent	Responses
Only form terms		3.8%	1
Both genre and form terms		96.2%	25

Totals: 26

11. If the controlled vocabulary includes both genre and form terms, does it distinguish between them? Genre as in, for instance, Allegorical drawings. Form as in, for instance, Metalpoint drawings

48% No

52% Yes
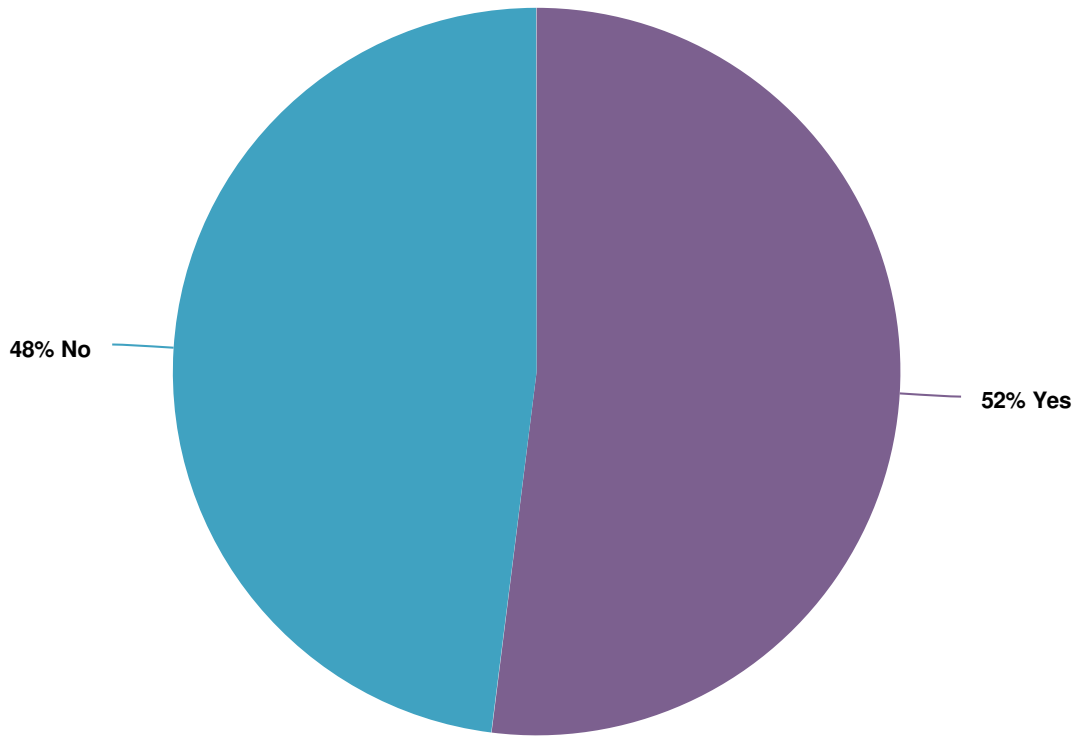
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		52.0%	13
No		48.0%	12

Totals: 25

12. What subjects areas does your vocabulary cover? Check all that apply
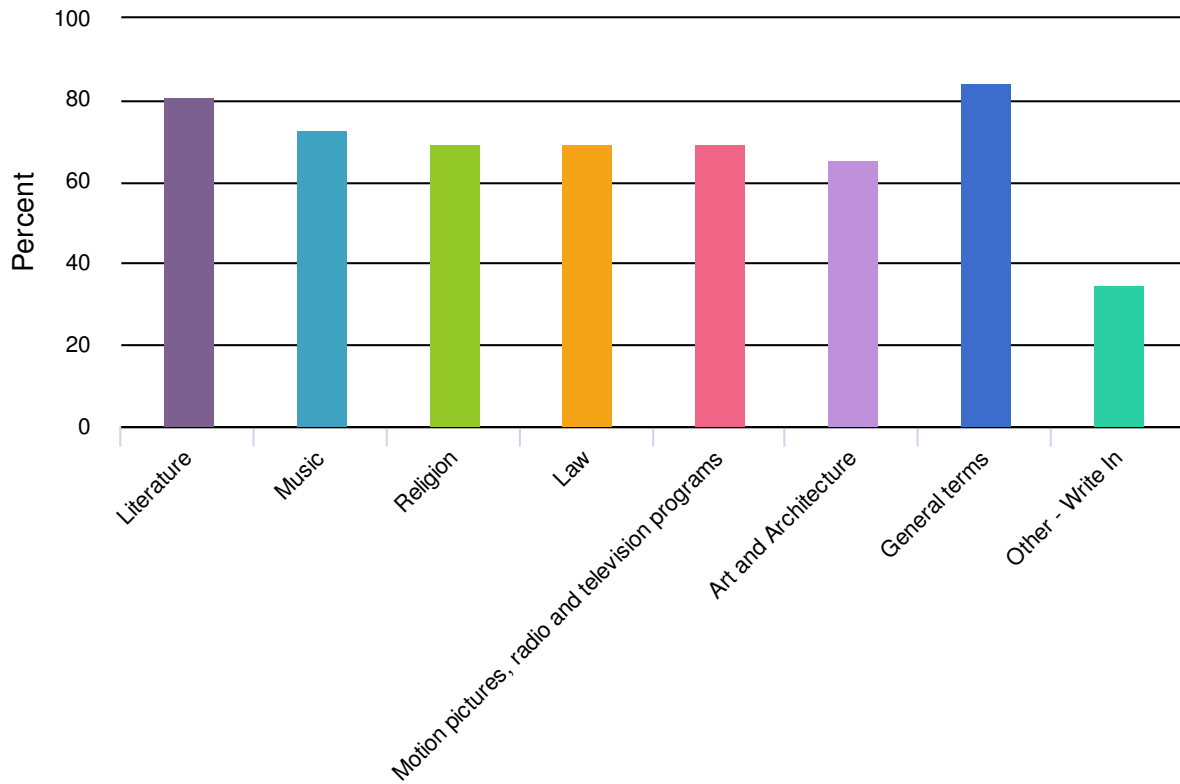
Value		Percent	Responses
Literature		80.8%	21
Music		73.1%	19
Religion		69.2%	18
Law		69.2%	18
Motion pictures, radio and television programs		69.2%	18
Art and Architecture		65.4%	17
General terms		84.6%	22
Other - Write In		34.6%	9

13. Are there plans to include additional subjects?

29% Yes (please specify in the next question)

71% No
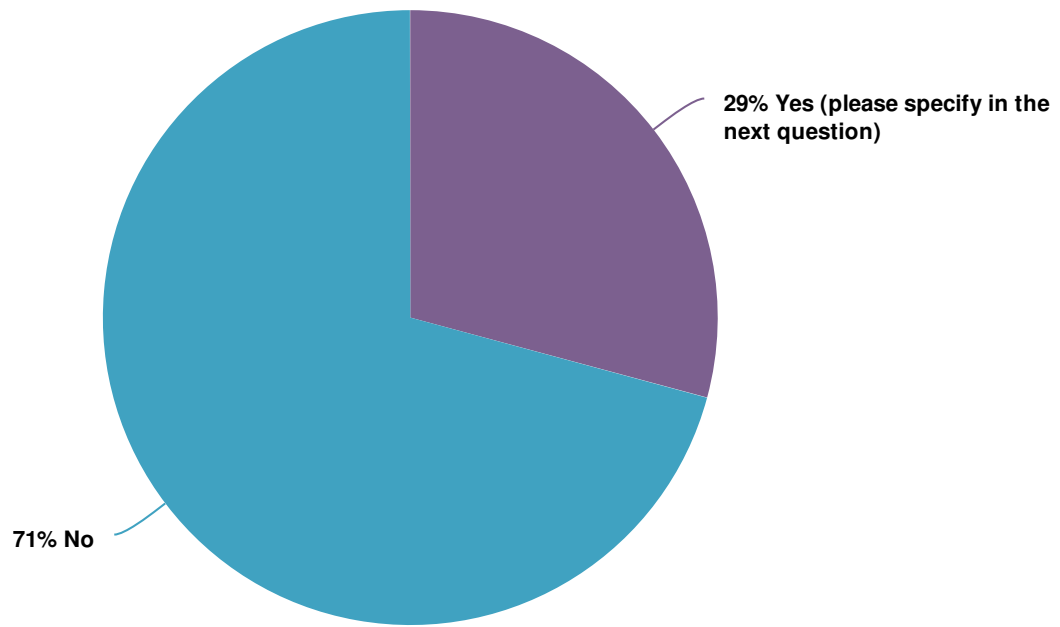
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes (please specify in the next question)		29.2%	7
No		70.8%	17

Totals: 24

14. If there are plans to include additional subjects, please specify which

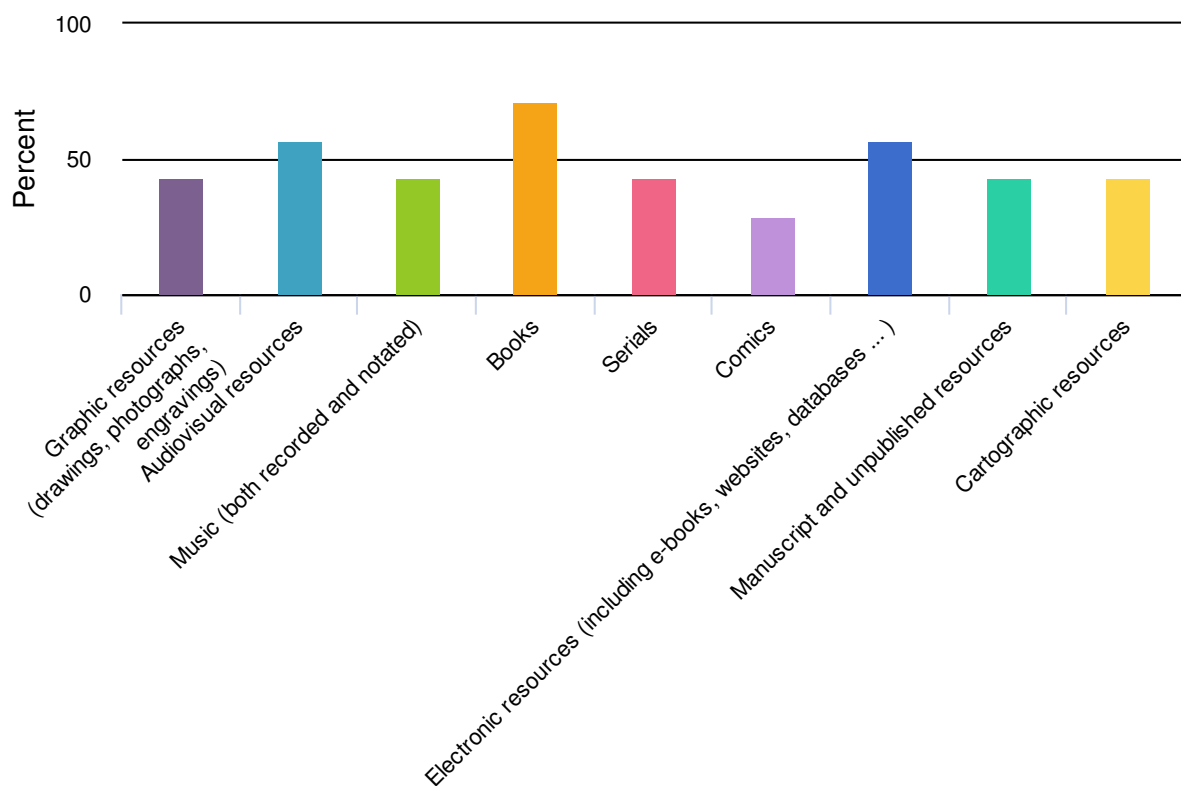| Count	Response
1	LCSH
1	Music, Religion, Law
1	N/A
1	Social media
1	all subjects are already included
1	cybernetics
1	digital objects

15. Is the genre/form controlled vocabulary applicable to all types of materials?
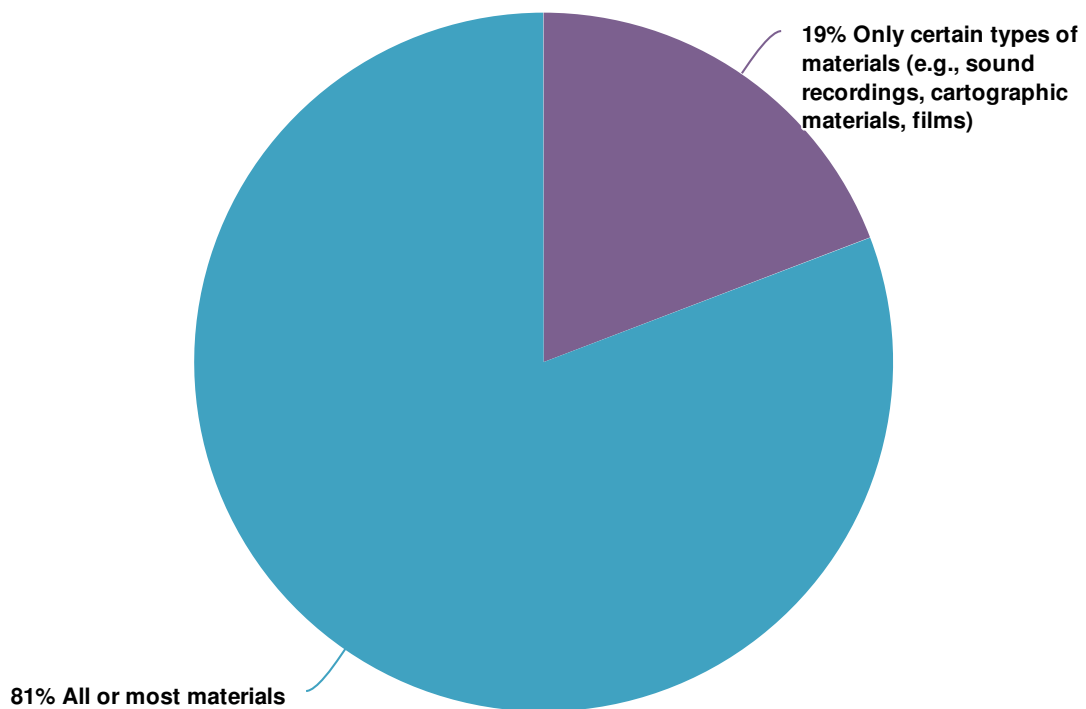
19% Only certain types of materials (e.g., sound recordings, cartographic materials, films)

81% All or most materials

Value		Percent	Responses
Only certain types of materials (e.g., sound recordings, cartographic materials, films)		19.2%	5
All or most materials		80.8%	21

**Totals: 26**

16. If limited to only certain types of resources, which ones?

Value		Percent	Responses
Graphic resources (drawings, photographs, engravings)		42.9%	3
Audiovisual resources		57.1%	4
Music (both recorded and notated)		42.9%	3
Books		71.4%	5
Serials		42.9%	3
Comics		28.6%	2
Electronic resources (including e-books, websites, databases ...)		57.1%	4
Manuscript and unpublished resources		42.9%	3
Cartographic resources		42.9%	3

17. Does your genre/form vocabulary express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics (e.g. College students' writings and Children's stories)?

19% No. Audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics are expressed through a separate vocabulary (e.g., Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms)

42% Yes. Genre/form vocabulary expresses audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics

39% No. Genre/form vocabulary does not express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics and they are not expressed through any other vocabulary
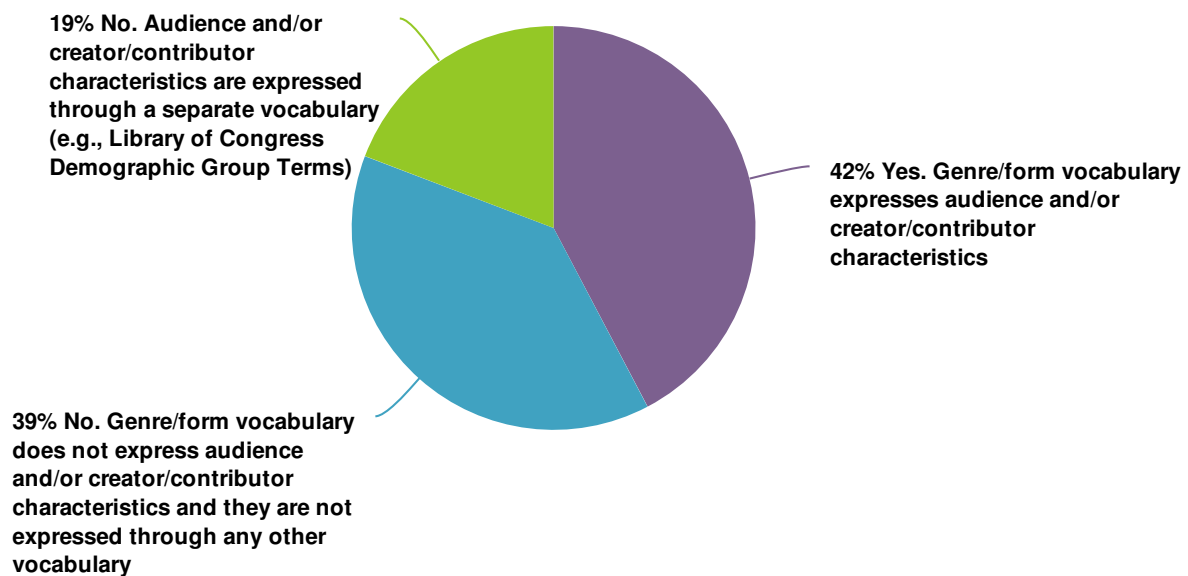
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes. Genre/form vocabulary expresses audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics		42.3%	11
No. Genre/form vocabulary does not express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics and they are not expressed through any other vocabulary		38.5%	10
No. Audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics are expressed through a separate vocabulary (e.g., Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms)		19.2%	5

Totals: 26

18. If the controlled vocabulary was developed in house, please indicate how frequently the controlled vocabulary is updated, and in what manner
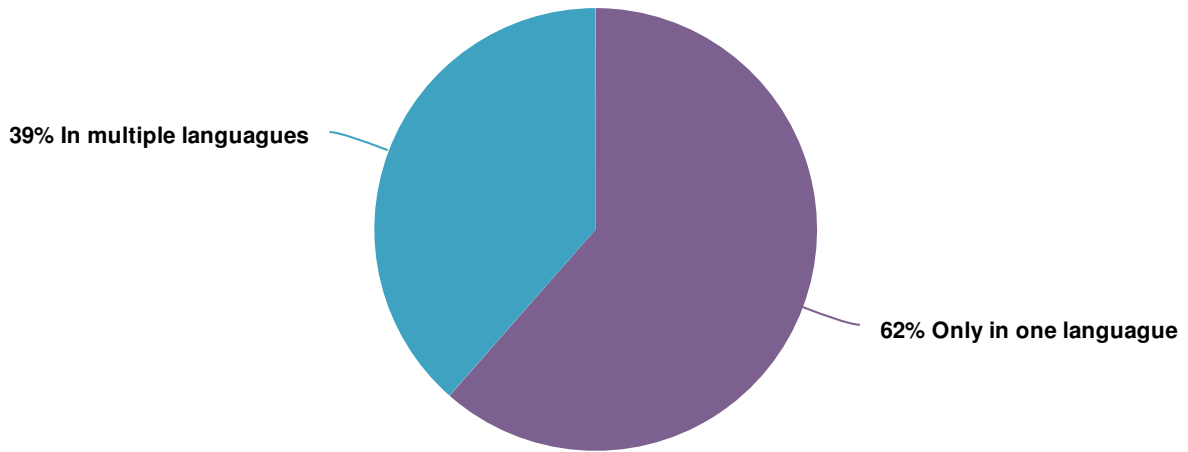
Count	Response
1	We continuously create authorized access points.
1	Constantly, when new terms are needed.
1	Daily, in the process of cataloging
1	It's updated whenever new terms are needed, added only by the National Library's Authority Control Service
1	N/A
1	N/A - we are using LCGFT and the French translation RVMGF
1	Our controlled vocabulary is updated upon the need as well as requests and suggestons received from the users and libraries.
1	The Library is now in the transitional period between the old controlled subject access vocabulary (National Library of Poland Subject Headings) and the new one (National Library of Poland Descriptors), therefore all subject vocabulary, including genre/form terms, are being constantly created and updated on an ongoing basis.
1	Updated annually. Throughout the year new terms are proposed by internal and external users and reviewed by in-house staff.
1	Upon request as discovered from supporting new materials or mapping of metadata from external collections, or when there is a need to review online service platforms for browsing or discovery such as microsite and one search.
1	We are currently developing the vocabulary, it will probably be updated at least 2-4 times a year, but we have not yet discussed this in our working group.
1	We follow the updates of LC or BNF
1	We have a working group on controlled vocabulary for subject headings and subject headings expressing genre/form which meets twice a month and works on additions, corrections and improvements of the vocabulary.
1	We have a working group, that makes meetings when necessary, and decides whether a form will be added to the controlled vocabulary.
1	When needed. There a specialized commission appointed to authorize new terms proposals.

Count	Response
1	ad hoc
1	daily updated
1	occasionally
1	online

19. Is the controlled vocabulary only in one language, or is it in multiple languages?

39% In multiple languagues

62% Only in one languague

Value		Percent	Responses
Only in one languague		61.5%	16
In multiple languagues		38.5%	10

Totals: 26

20. What language(s) are your terms in?

Count	Response
2	English
1	Albanian
1	Although, searching and browsing the terms in English is also available.
1	Arabic language
1	Arabic; English
1	Bengali and English
1	Bulgarian
1	Croatian Language and english language
1	Czech, English languagues
1	Dutch
1	English and French
1	French, Dutch, English
1	German

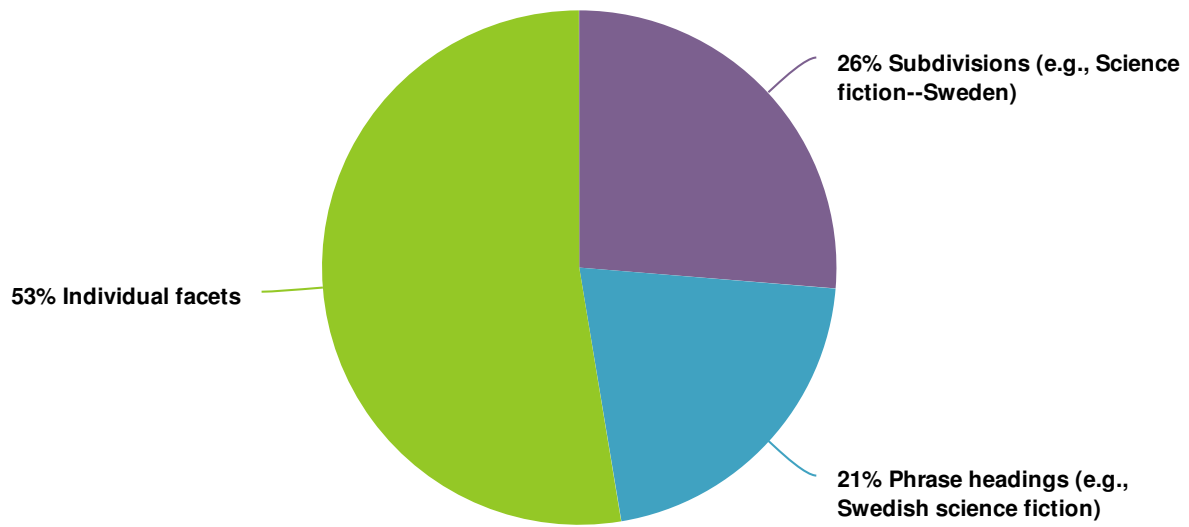| Count	Response
1	Icelandic
1	Italiano
1	National (russian)
1	Polish
1	Slovenian
1	Spanish
1	Spanish, English
1	[Spanish]
1	finnish, swedish
1	french
1	slovak, english
1	vietnamese

21. Does the controlled vocabulary allow geographical aspects to be used with genre/form terms?

8% Only under a limited number of terms

35% No

58% Yes
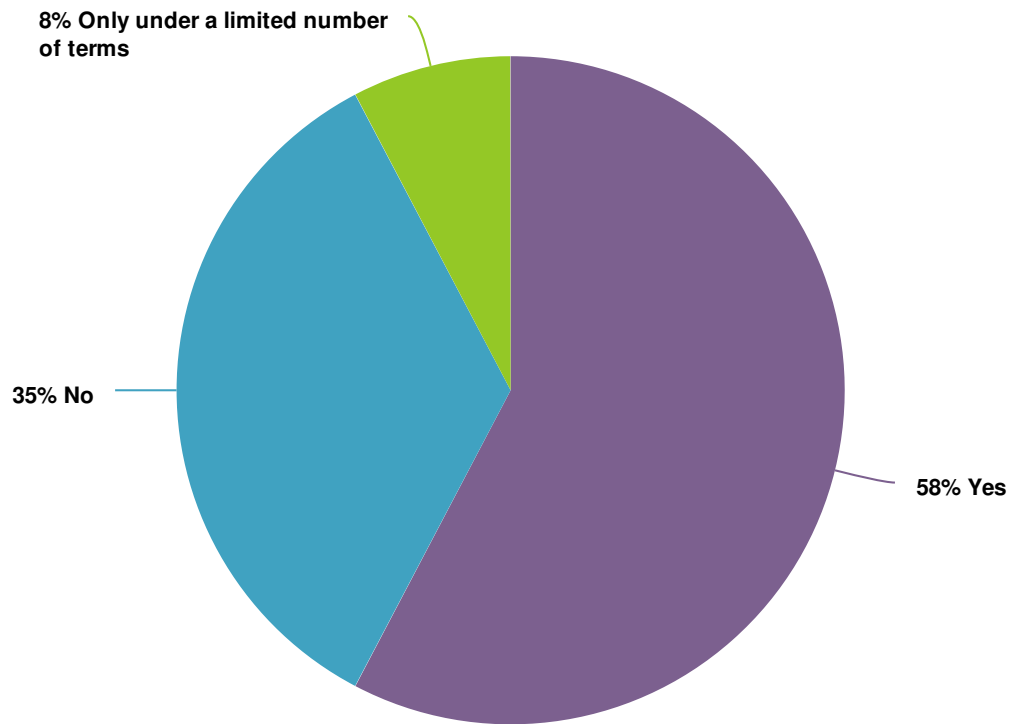
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		57.7%	15
No		34.6%	9
Only under a limited number of terms		7.7%	2
			Totals: 26

22. If geographical aspects are allowed, how are they expressed?

26% Subdivisions (e.g., Science fiction--Sweden)

53% Individual facets

21% Phrase headings (e.g., Swedish science fiction)

Value		Percent	Responses
Subdivisions (e.g., Science fiction--Sweden)		26.3%	5
Phrase headings (e.g., Swedish science fiction)		21.1%	4
Individual facets		52.6%	10

Totals: 19

23. Does the controlled vocabulary allow chronological aspects to be used with genre/form terms?

4% Only under a limited numbers of terms

44% No

52% Yes

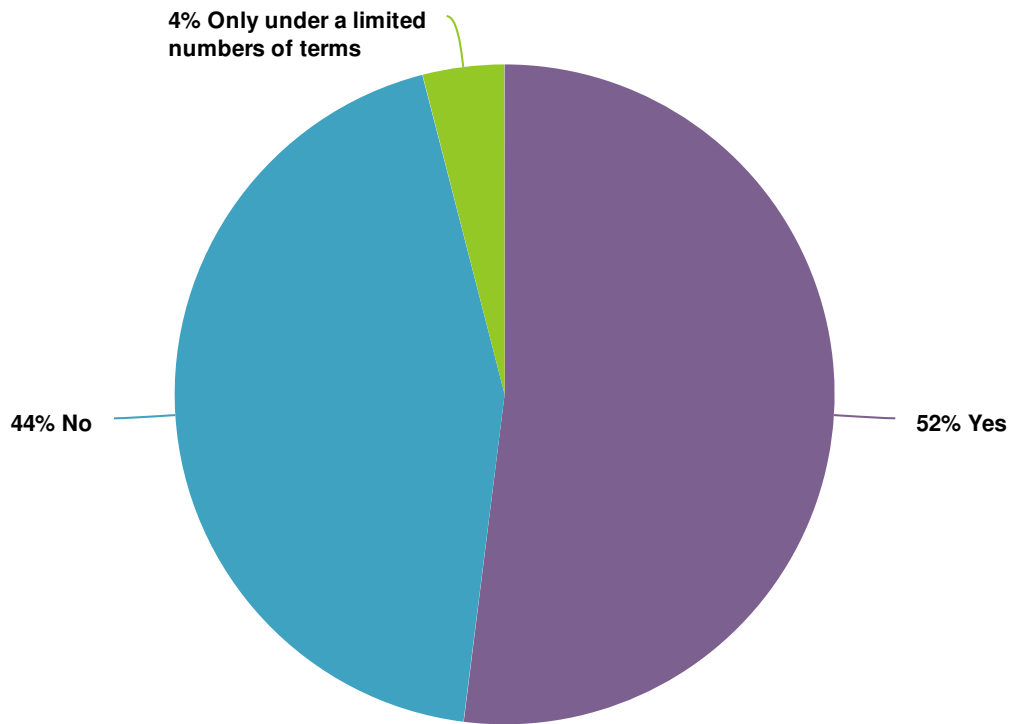| Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		52.0%	13
No		44.0%	11
Only under a limited numbers of terms		4.0%	1

Totals: 25

24. If chronological aspects are allowed, how are they expressed?

47% Individual facets

53% Subdivisions (e.g., Science fiction--Nineteenth century)
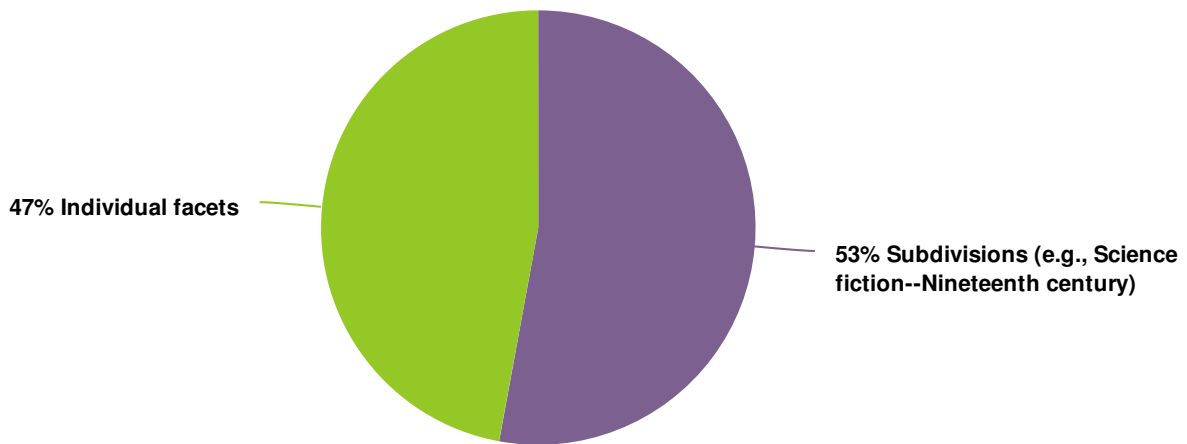
Value		Percent	Responses
Subdivisions (e.g., Science fiction--Nineteenth century)		52.9%	9
Individual facets		47.1%	8
			Totals: 17

25. How does your library index genre/form terms ? (Check all that apply)
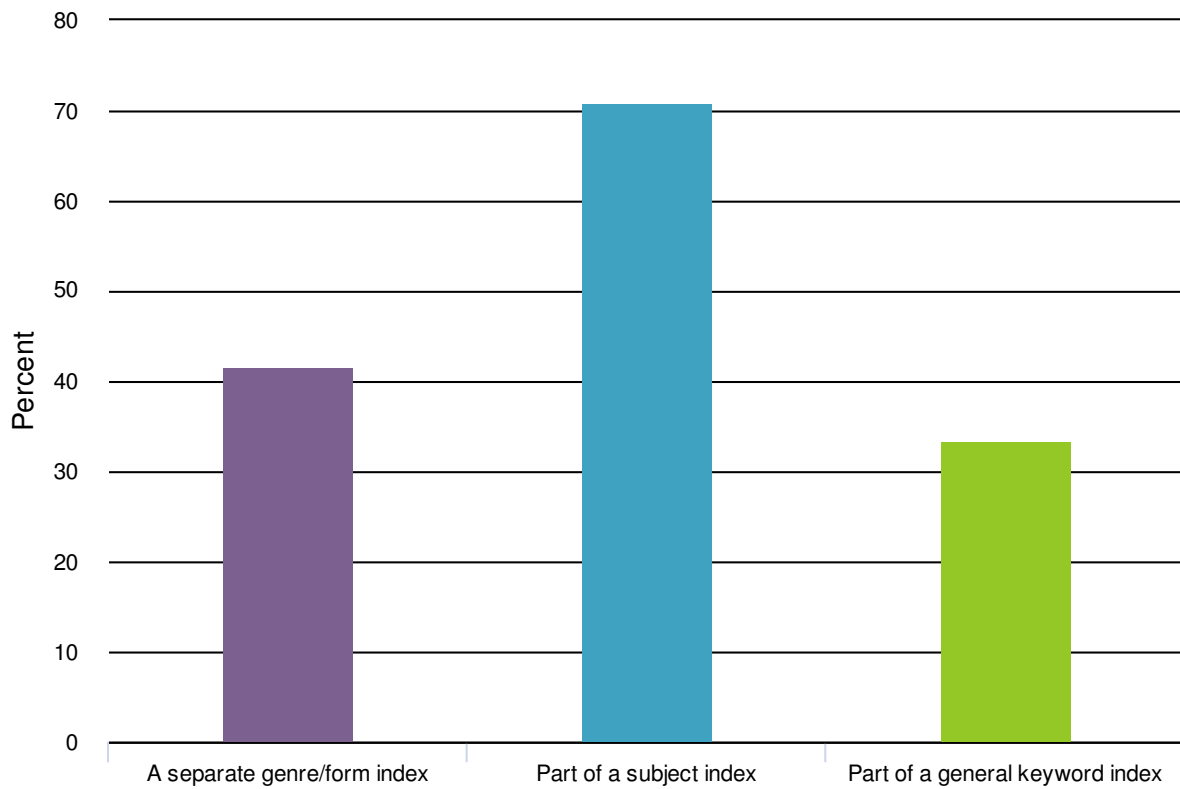
Value		Percent	Responses
A separate genre/form index		41.7%	10
Part of a subject index		70.8%	17
Part of a general keyword index		33.3%	8

26. Are there genre/form terms available as linked data?

19% Yes

35% Not at this moment, but there are plans to make them available in the near future

46% No
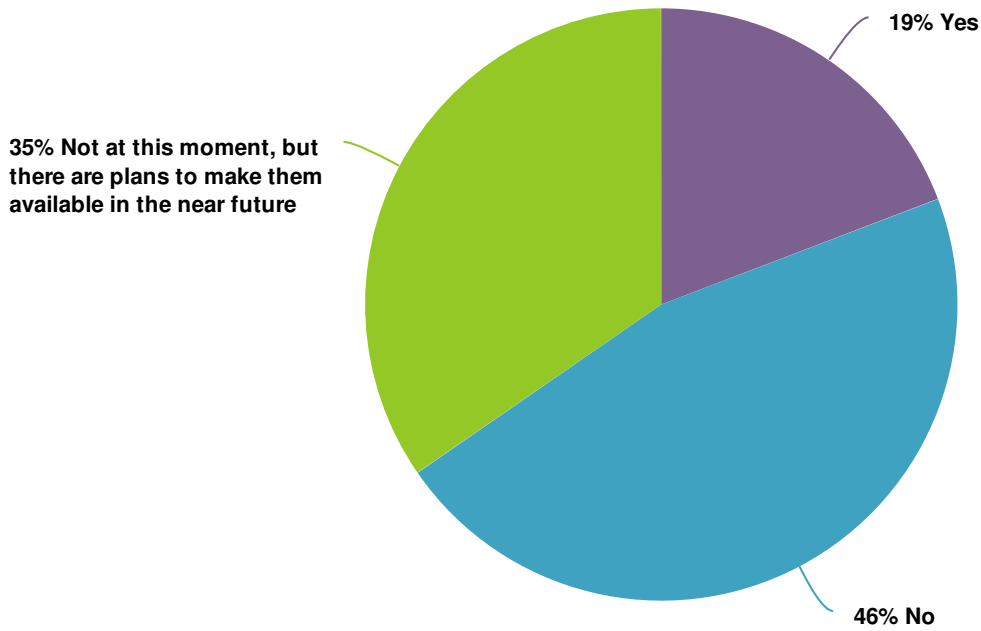
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		19.2%	5
No		46.2%	12
Not at this moment, but there are plans to make them available in the near future		34.6%	9

Totals: 26

27. If they are available as linked data, please give more information (URL site, vocabularies used to describe it, links to other vocabularies, etc.)

Count	Response
1	
1	N/A
1	SBN, Nuovo Soggettario
1	http://datos.bne.es; linked to LCGFT , AAT
1	http://old.nuk.uni-lj.si/ssg/geslovnik.html
1	https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh

28. Is the controlled vocabulary partially or totally publicly available now?

19% Partially available now

35% Not available

46% Totally available now
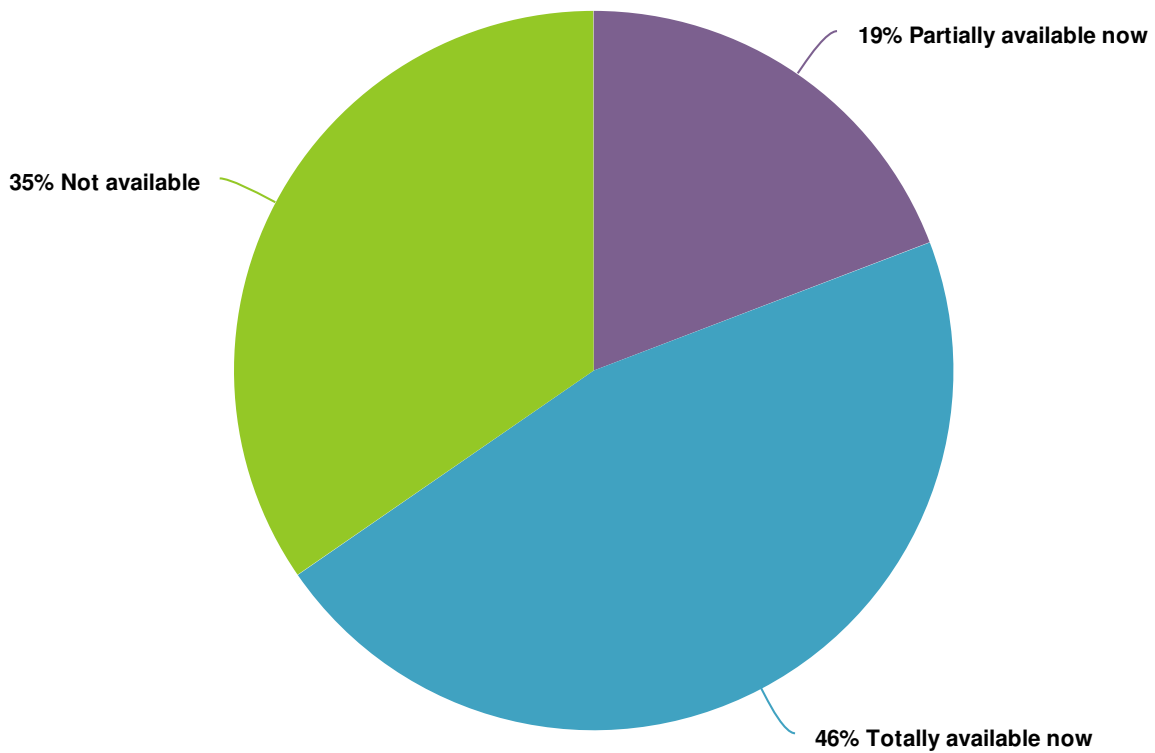
Value		Percent	Responses
Partially available now		19.2%	5
Totally available now		46.2%	12
Not available		34.6%	9

Totals: 26

29. If available, please indicate the web site

Count	Response
1	Available in print and electronically
1	Library of Congress site and Laval University
1	http://aleph.nkp.cz/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b&local_base=AUT&CON_LNG=ENG
1	http://chamo.kis3g.sk/heading/search?theme=snk&locale=en
1	http://ems.elnet.ee/
1	http://finto.fi/mts/fi/
1	http://old.nuk.uni-lj.si/ssg/geslovnik.html
1	http://opac.kbr.be
1	http://przepisy.bn.org.pl/aneksy
1	http://www.bksh.al/
1	http://www.bne.es/es/Inicio/Perfiles/Bibliotecarios/SuministroRegistro/Ficheros/
1	http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/genre-form.html
1	https://lykilskra.landsbokasafn.is/browsesubjects/$005b$005d
1	https://meshb.nlm.nih.gov/
1	thes.bncf.firenze.sbn.it

30. Does the controlled vocabulary have documentation available?

27% Partial documentation available

46% No documentation available

27% Complete document available
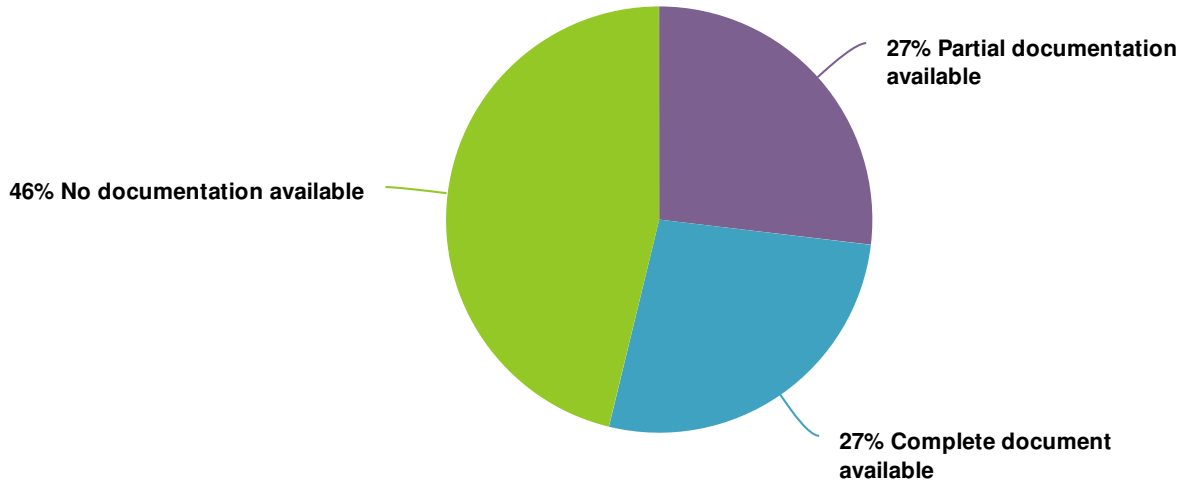
Value		Percent	Responses
Partial documentation available		26.9%	7
Complete document available		26.9%	7
No documentation available		46.2%	12

Totals: 26

31. If applicable, please give information on the documentation, such as level of development, frequency of updating, public availability, etc.

Count	Response
1	Fully developed, providing history, how to use the tools, how to view and download the data, and how to request updates and changes. Updated as needed.
1	No documentation at the moment, the vocabulary is only partially available as part of another vocabulary, and will be published separately later.
1	Terms are maintained in a vocabulary management system (Synaptica)
1	The complete documentation is publicly available at http://przepisy.bn.org.pl/ together with the controlled vocabulary. All genre/form terms are also accessible via the API - http://data.bn.org.pl/authorities.
1	We're using LCGFT and RVMGF
1	http://autority.nkp.cz/vecne-autority/soubor-formalnich-deskriptoru-1/
1	http://www.prlib.ru/Lib/pages/item.aspx?itemid=80488
1	https://wiki.dnb.de/x/cxNSBg
1	there is a manual available

32. Are there plans to retrospectively add G/F terms to legacy data?

8% Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically

8% Yes, to all or part of the records, manually

15% Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically and manually

69% Not, at this moment
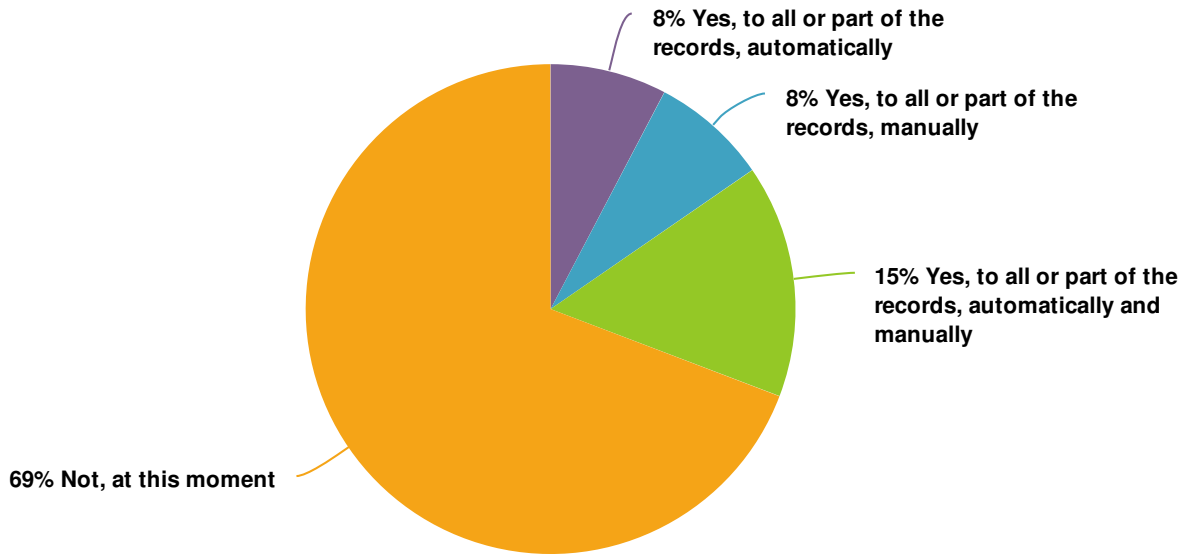
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically		7.7%	2
Yes, to all or part of the records, manually		7.7%	2
Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically and manually		15.4%	4
Not, at this moment		69.2%	18

Totals: 26

33. Why does your library use multiple genre/form controlled vocabularies?

Count	Response
1	Allowing collecting differents categories of resources with differents formats

Count	Response
1	BN users multiple genre/form controlled vocabulary because there may be some undeveloped vocabularies which do not include all the disciplines.
1	Because the French national Library keeps a great diversity of resources (books, maps, sound recordings, manuscripts) that cannot (or could not, till recently) be described with only one genre/form vocabulary. The encyclopaedic vocabulary Rameau is used most of all to describe printed books, as far as genre/form is concerned.
1	Because we catalog in 2 langauges: Arabic and English
1	Because we have a variety of materials in a variety of formats
1	For Subject Headings of NLR and for Classification scheme (RSL responsible)
1	For different purposes. For the different materials e.g. books, music, films we use different sets of genre/form controlled vocabularies. And there is also a difference between books in danish and books in foreign languages
1	For western materials, my library use LCSH
1	LCGFT is not rich enough with regard to fiction. We also have specialist collections that require more specific terminology. We are unable to resource full training in LCSH for all staff, particularly those employed on fixed term projects, who therefore use FAST instead.
1	Library applies LEMB (Colombia's List of Subject Heading for Libraries), but new terms are considered by a committee made by several libraries that also study and apply other vocabularies
1	Our main vocabulary is RVMGF. We also use locally established terms to complement RVMGF, either because we need terms for formats that are out of scope for RVMGF or because, for certain types of materials, we want to combine other facets with genre/form terms in a single string, which is not allowed in RVMGF. Such facets include chronological, geographical and demographic characteristics.
1	Some special collections have their own vocabularies, et al. TGM.
1	There is no single controlled vocabulary to suit all parts of our collection
1	To enable users to find and facet search results in order to identify specific kinds of materials. This is particularly useful for rare book and Māori materials.
1	To specify the topic more accurately

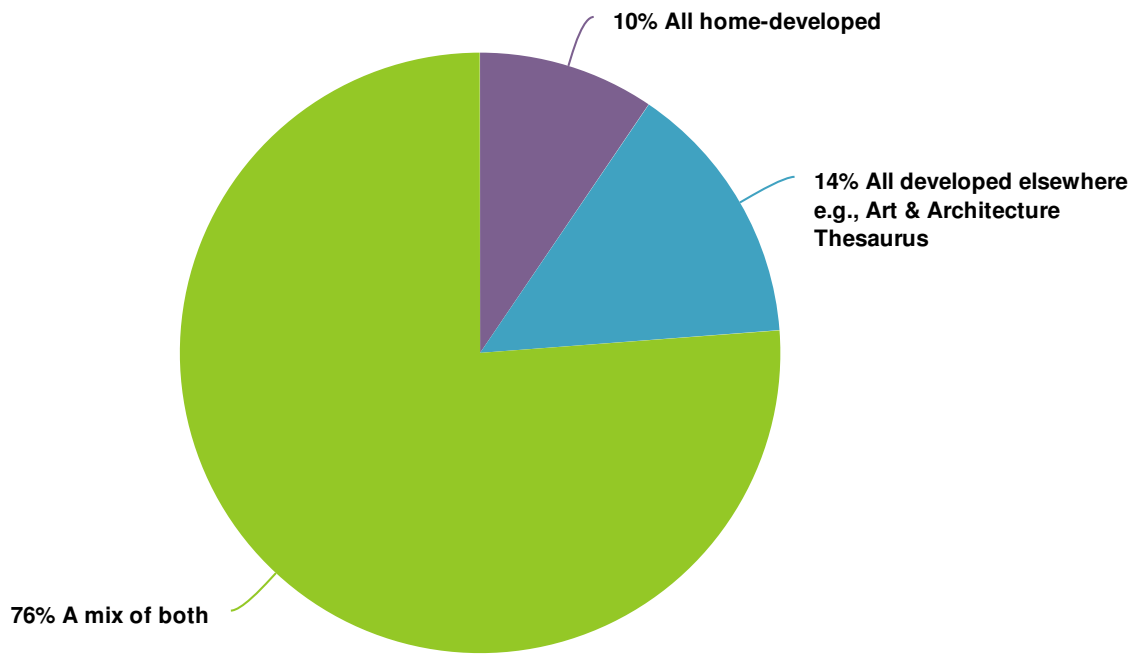| Count	Response
1	We borrow the terms we need for certain specialized sections: graphic materials, rare books and periodicals (from different LC thesaurus). In recent times we are beginning to use LCGFT, but very sparsely, only when somebody asks for the adaptation, even though we are not following a proper developement of the programme because we don't have enough human resources to do it.
1	We have different library materials.
1	in order to cover the needs of our special collections
1	to specify the opportunities in research

34. Which controlled vocabularies does your library use? For instance, LCGFT, AAT, TGM …

Count	Response
1	1- General index for free-floating subdivisions (2) الكشاف العام للتفريعات الحرة- Subdivisions Controlled by Pattern Headings (3) التفريعات المقيدة بالرؤوس النمطية- Free-floating subdivisions in Subject Headings (4) التفريعات الحرة لرؤوس الموضوعات- Chronological subdivisions in Arab and Islamic countries SH (رؤوس التفريعات الزمنية في الموضوعات للبلاد العربية والإسلامية)
1	CCT [only 1 thesaurus given]
1	GND
1	LCGFT AAT
1	LCGFT AAT RBMS controlled vocabularies FAST Ngā Upoko Tukutuku : Māori Subject Headings We add local form and genre headings
1	LCGFT Arabic GFT based on qrmak "Shaaban Khalifa")
1	LCGFT and Powerhouse Museum Object Name Thesaurus

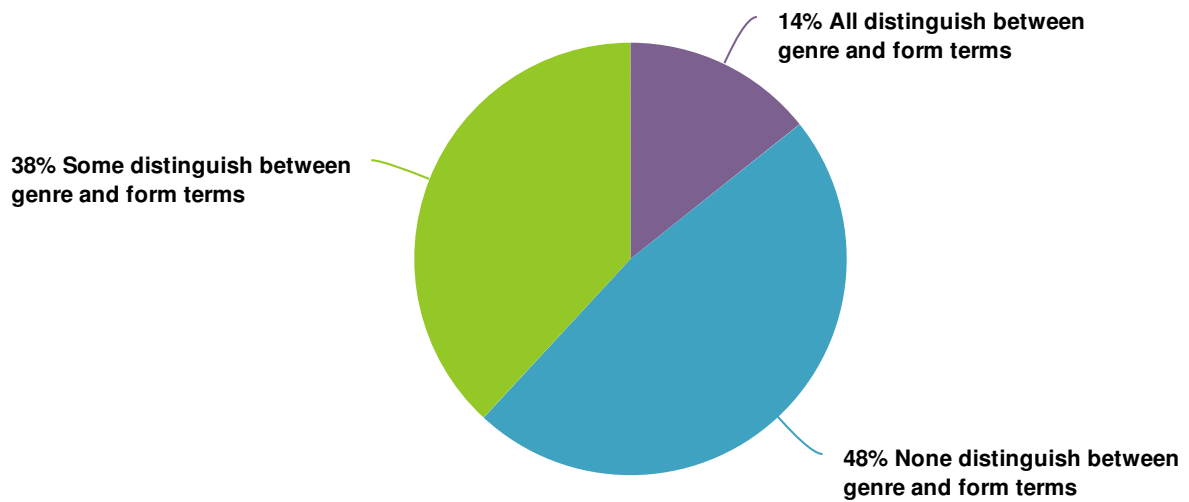| Count	Response
1	LCGFT , AAT vocabulary, TGM controlled vocabulary
1	LCGFT , ATT , TGM, GSAFD, RBMS vocabularies
1	LCGFT , GSAFD, RBMS Genre Terms, UKAT , TGM (Library of Congress Thesaurus for Graphic Materials)
1	LCGFT , TGM, BNE, AAT
1	LCSH(LCGFT), NLSH(National Library of Korea Subject Headings)
1	LEMB, UNESCO y LCGFT .
1	Library of Congress, Biblioteca Nacional de Espana and in-house terms when needed
1	RBGENR GMGPC LCGFT but not sistematically (Some LCSH terms used as a genre)
1	RDA (GND) for form
1	RVMGF (Thésaurus des descripteurs de genre/forme de l'Université Laval) (http://rvmweb-v2.bibl.ulaval.ca)
1	Rameau (genre/form headings and subdivisions). Home-developed vocabularies for cartographic, iconographic or audiovisual documents, and for "archives and manuscripts".
1	SAOGF, TGM
1	Subject Headings Authority file of National Library of Russia (National Authority File)

35. Is your library using only home-developed genre/form controlled vocabularies, or is it using one or more that was developed elsewhere?

10% All home-developed

**14% All developed elsewhere
e.g., Art & Architecture
Thesaurus**

76% A mix of both

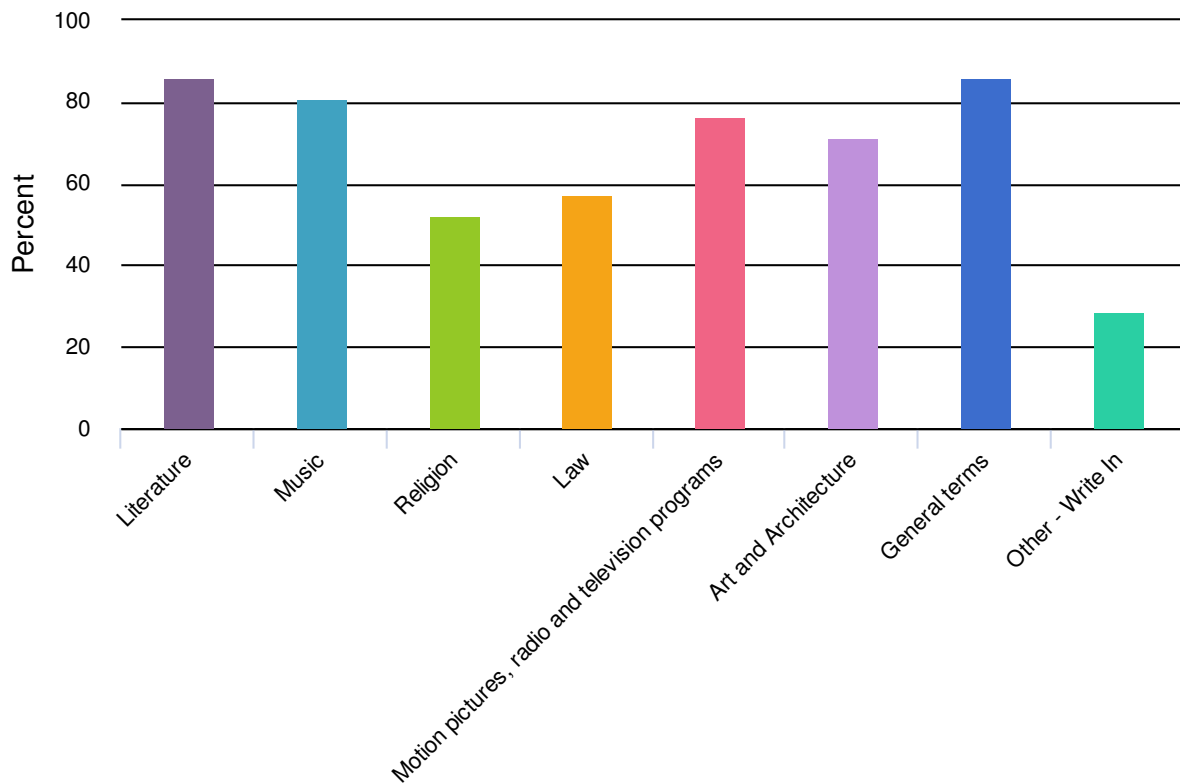| Value		Percent	Responses
All home-developed		9.5%	2
All developed elsewhere e.g., Art & Architecture Thesaurus		14.3%	3
A mix of both		76.2%	16
			Totals: 21

36. If all the controlled vocabularies include both genre and form terms, do they distinguish between them? Genre as in, for instance, Allegorical drawings. Form as in, for instance, Metalpoint drawings

14% All distinguish between
genre and form terms

38% Some distinguish between
genre and form terms

48% None distinguish between
genre and form terms

Value		Percent	Responses
All distinguish between genre and form terms		14.3%	3
None distinguish between genre and form terms		47.6%	10
Some distinguish between genre and form terms		38.1%	8
			Totals: 21

37. What subjects areas do your vocabularies cover? Check all that apply

Value		Percent	Responses
Literature		85.7%	18
Music		81.0%	17
Religion		52.4%	11
Law		57.1%	12
Motion pictures, radio and television programs		76.2%	16
Art and Architecture		71.4%	15
General terms		85.7%	18
Other - Write In		28.6%	6

38. Are there plans to include additional subjects in any of the controlled vocabularies?

43% Yes

57% No
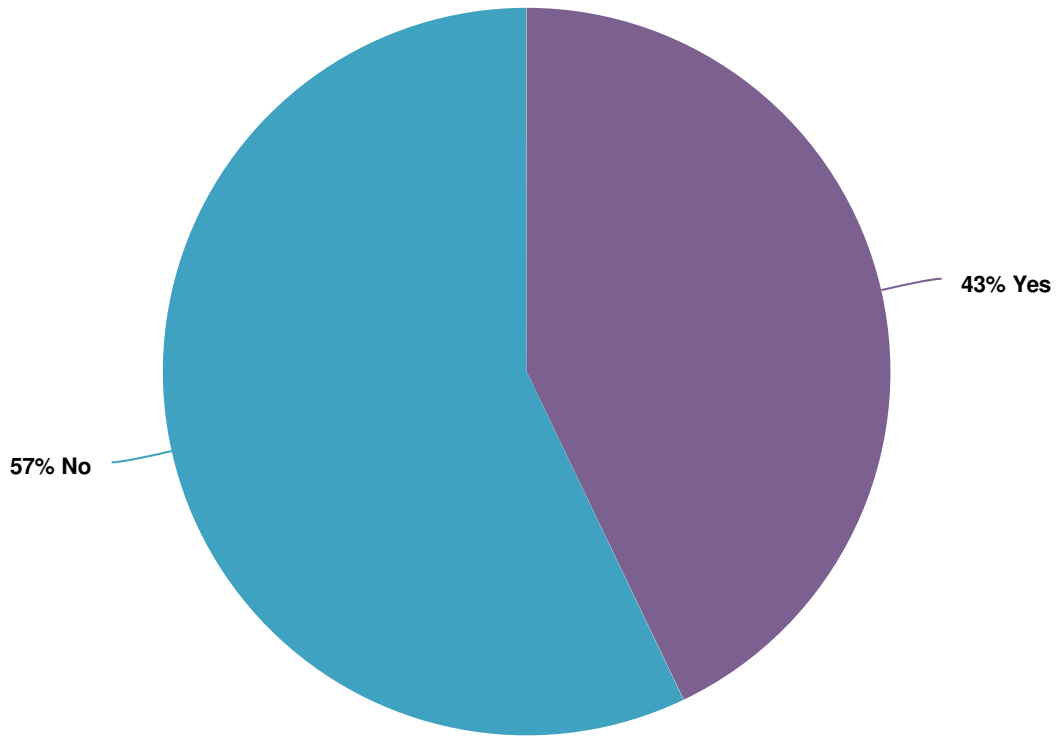
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		42.9%	9
No		57.1%	12

Totals: 21

39. If "yes", please, specify

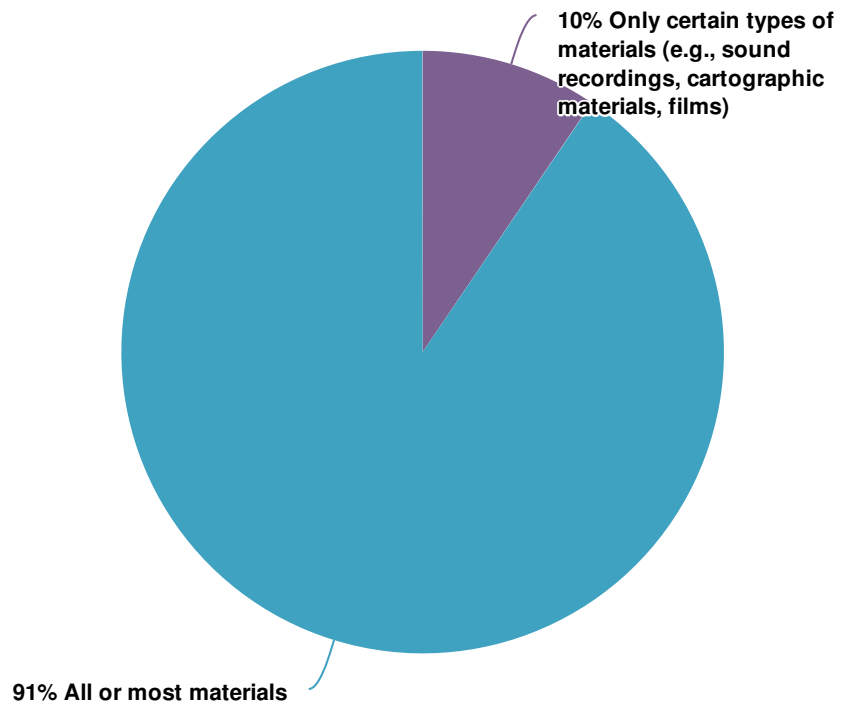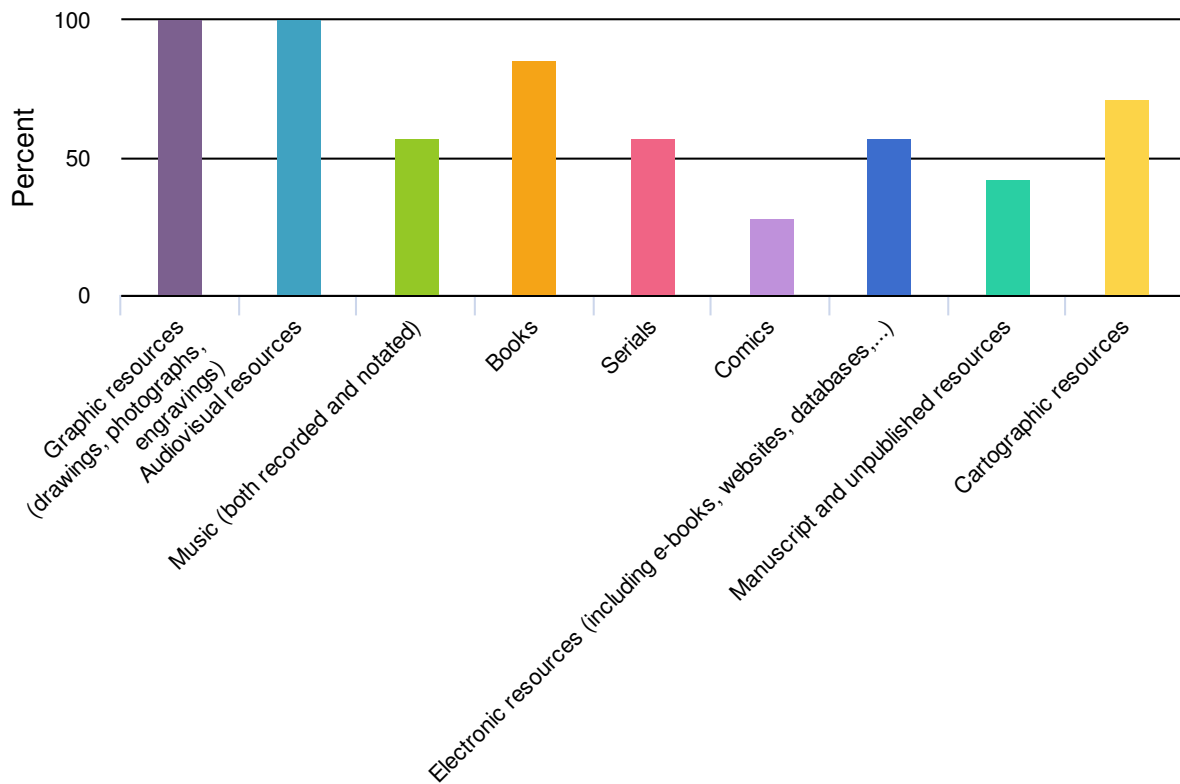| Count	Response
1	According the needs, when new materials and new requirements demand it.
1	Comics
1	Constantly, when new terms are needed
1	LCGFT is continuously updated
1	Projects are ongoing.
1	We are continuously checking the Library of Congress for any updates and/or new terms to translate and add them to our lists.
1	We are exploring options to implement LCMPT
1	Whatever we haven't ticked in Q.12 e.g. Religion, Law
1	collections of special items, such as archives of various fields in Judaica, Jewish art and the arts, digital images, community records, are added to our collection all the time. Therefore new genre terms are required

40. Are the controlled vocabularies applicable to all types of materials?

10% Only certain types of materials (e.g., sound recordings, cartographic materials, films)

91% All or most materials

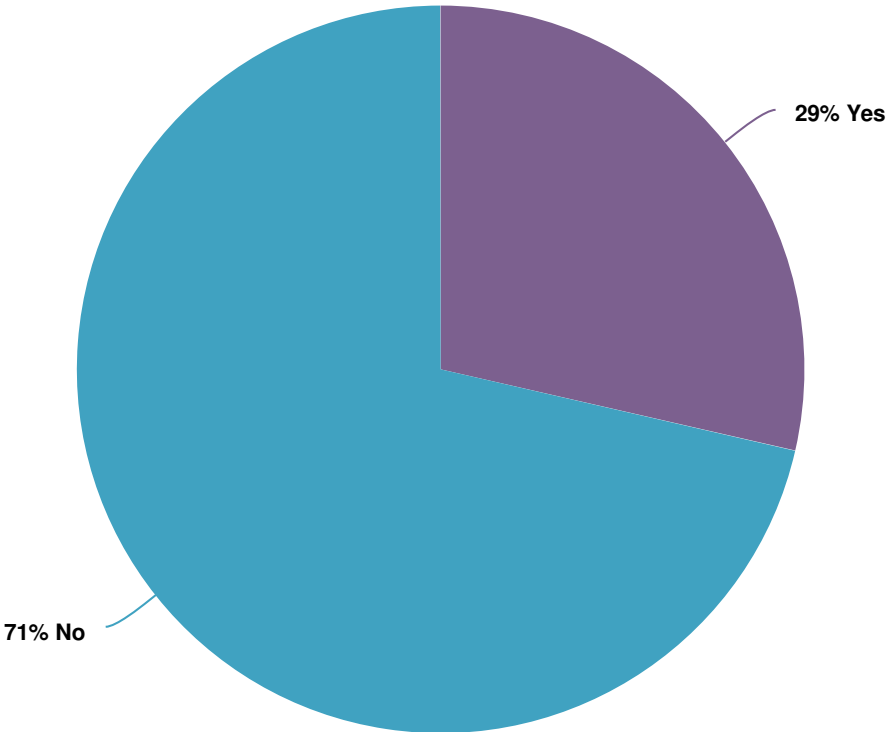| Value		Percent	Responses
Only certain types of materials (e.g., sound recordings, cartographic materials, films)		9.5%	2
All or most materials		90.5%	19
		Totals: 21	

41. If limited to only certain types of resources, which ones?

Value		Percent	Responses
Graphic resources (drawings, photographs, engravings)		100.0%	7
Audiovisual resources		100.0%	7
Music (both recorded and notated)		57.1%	4
Books		85.7%	6
Serials		57.1%	4
Comics		28.6%	2
Electronic resources (including e-books, websites, databases,...)		57.1%	4
Manuscript and unpublished resources		42.9%	3
Cartographic resources		71.4%	5

42. Are there plans to include additional types of materials in any of the controlled vocabularies?
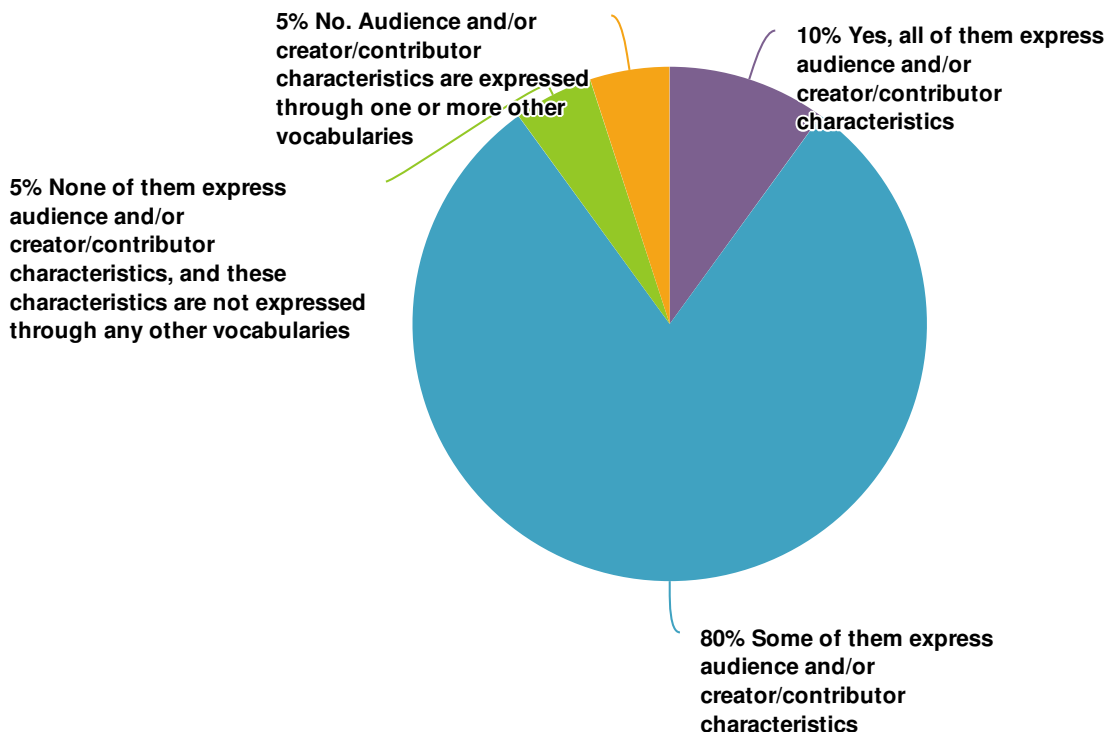

Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		28.6%	6
No		71.4%	15

Totals: 21

43. If "yes", please specify

Count	Response
1	According the needs, when new materials and new requirements demand it.
1	Digital objects
1	Serials
1	The vocabularies we use are not developed and maintained by us.
1	There is an intention to try to make form/genre coverage more consistent, particularly to apply retrospectively to legacy records.

44. Do all your genre/form vocabularies express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics (e.g. College students' writings and Children's stories)?
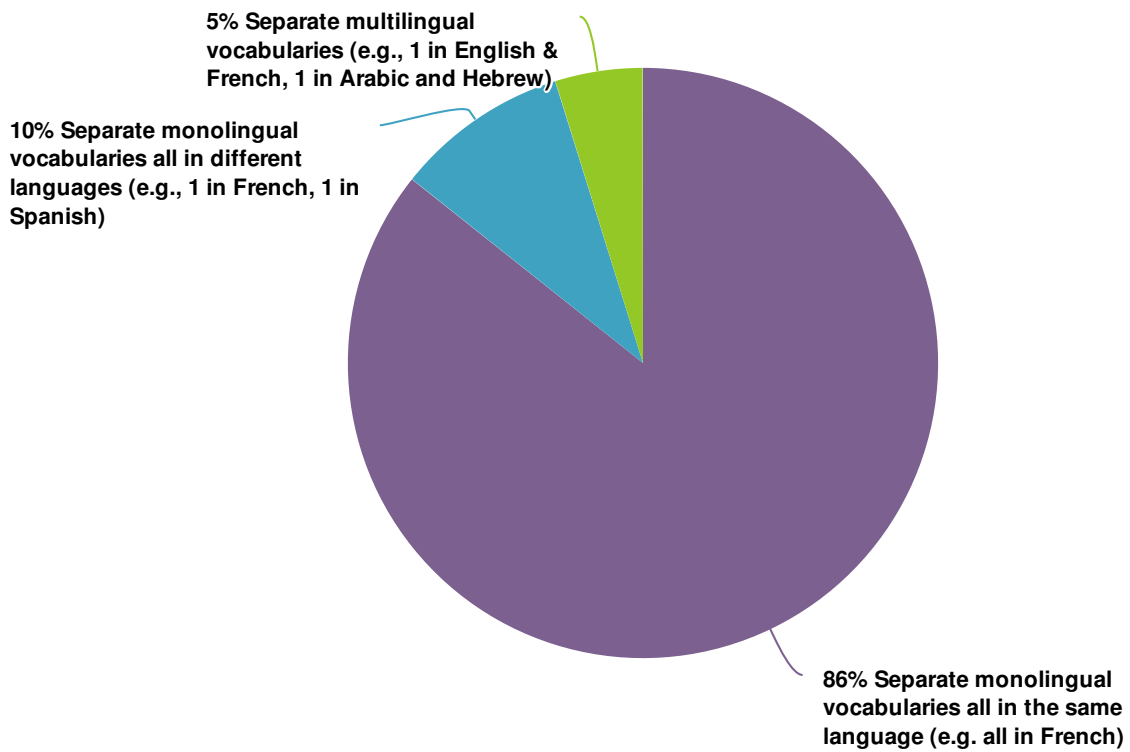

5% No. Audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics are expressed through one or more other vocabularies

10% Yes, all of them express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics

5% None of them express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics, and these characteristics are not expressed through any other vocabularies

80% Some of them express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics

Value		Percent	Responses
Yes, all of them express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics		10.0%	2
Some of them express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics		80.0%	16
None of them express audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics, and these characteristics are not expressed through any other vocabularies		5.0%	1
No. Audience and/or creator/contributor characteristics are expressed through one or more other vocabularies		5.0%	1

Totals: 20

45. How frequently are the controlled vocabularies updated, and in what manner?

Count	Response
1	-
1	A few times a year
1	According to the users' needs.
1	Constantly, through research and consulting selected sources
1	Constantly, when needed
1	Dependent on source
1	Haven't undergone any update yet.
1	Infrequently at the moment

Count	Response
1	Irregularly updated
1	Irregulary updated
1	It varies by vocabulary
1	LCGFT, LCMPT and FAST are updated regularly in the Alma community zone. Māori subject headings are updated 3-4 times per year. RBMS and AAT terms are not loaded as authority files and refer to the appropriate thesaurus websites.term
1	Only under request
1	RVMGF is updated regurarly through requests from agencies using it.
1	See Q 18
1	Vocabularies are updated daily. When a new term is registered and also when new relationships are established.
1	according to RDA development (GND)
1	approx. every year
1	frequently
1	regular electronic updates
1	they are created and changed according to our needs

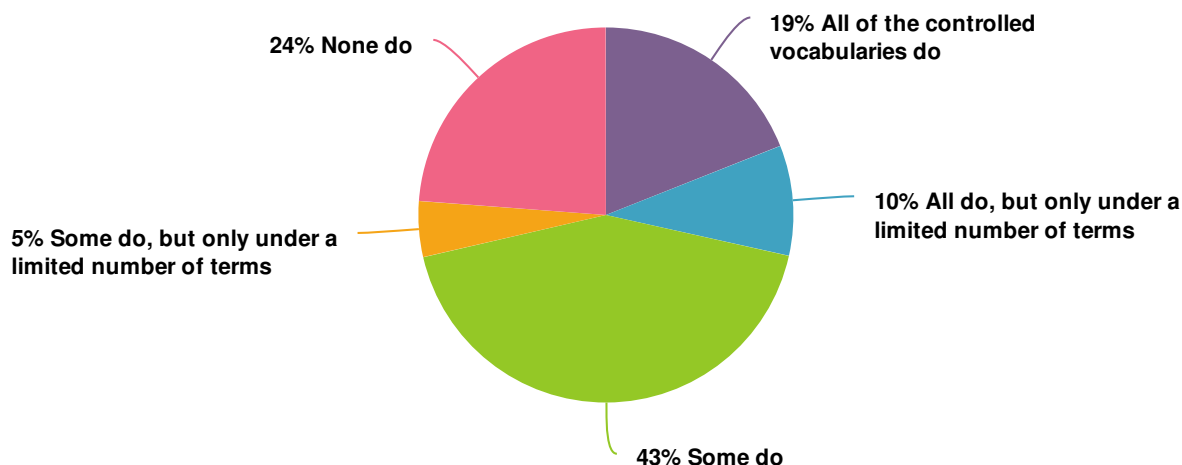## 46. Are all the genre/form vocabularies in the same language or languages?

5% Separate multilingual vocabularies (e.g., 1 in English & French, 1 in Arabic and Hebrew)

10% Separate monolingual vocabularies all in different languages (e.g., 1 in French, 1 in Spanish)

86% Separate monolingual vocabularies all in the same language (e.g. all in French)

Value		Percent	Responses
Separate monolingual vocabularies all in the same language (e.g. all in French)		85.7%	18
Separate monolingual vocabularies all in different languages (e.g., 1 in French, 1 in Spanish)		9.5%	2
Separate multilingual vocabularies (e.g., 1 in English & French, 1 in Arabic and Hebrew)		4.8%	1

Totals: 21

47. Which languages does your library use?

Count	Response
2	French
2	Spanish
1	Arabic and English
1	Arabic, English and looking forward to add French
1	Catalan
1	Chinese
1	English
1	English is the language of cataloguing
1	English is the language of the organization and the cataloging, but we catalog materials in hundreds of languages
1	English with Hebrew translations
1	English, Māori
1	German
1	German, French, Italian, Romansh
1	Korean
1	Montenegrin
1	Only Danish
1	Russian
1	Spanish-english
1	Swedish

48. Do the controlled vocabularies allow geographical aspects to be used with genre/form terms?

24% None do

19% All of the controlled vocabularies do

10% All do, but only under a limited number of terms

5% Some do, but only under a limited number of terms

43% Some do

Value		Percent	Responses
All of the controlled vocabularies do		19.0%	4
All do, but only under a limited number of terms		9.5%	2
Some do		42.9%	9
Some do, but only under a limited number of terms		4.8%	1
None do		23.8%	5

Totals: 21

49. How do the controlled vocabularies express geographical aspects? (Check all that apply)
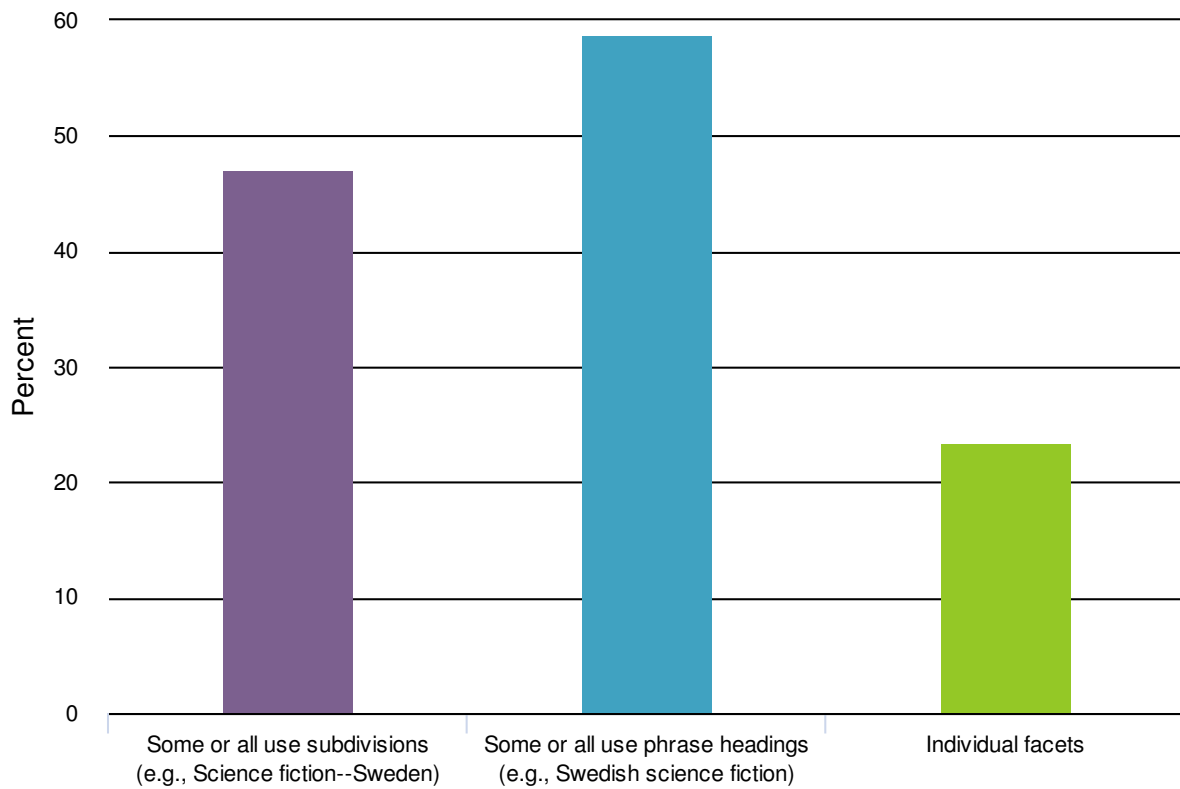
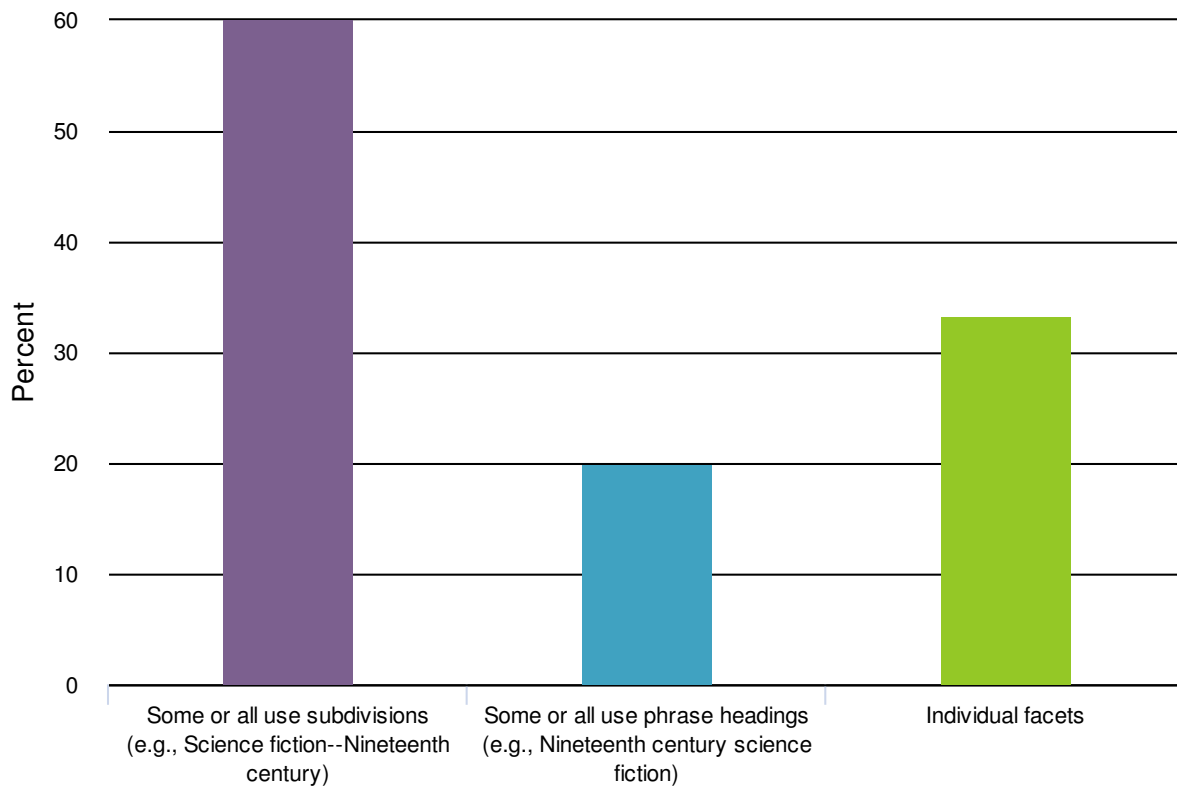| Value		Percent	Responses
Some or all use subdivisions (e.g., Science fiction--Sweden)		47.1%	8
Some or all use phrase headings (e.g., Swedish science fiction)		58.8%	10
Individual facets		23.5%	4

50. Do all the controlled vocabularies allow chronological aspects to be used with genre/form terms?

19% All of the controlled vocabularies do
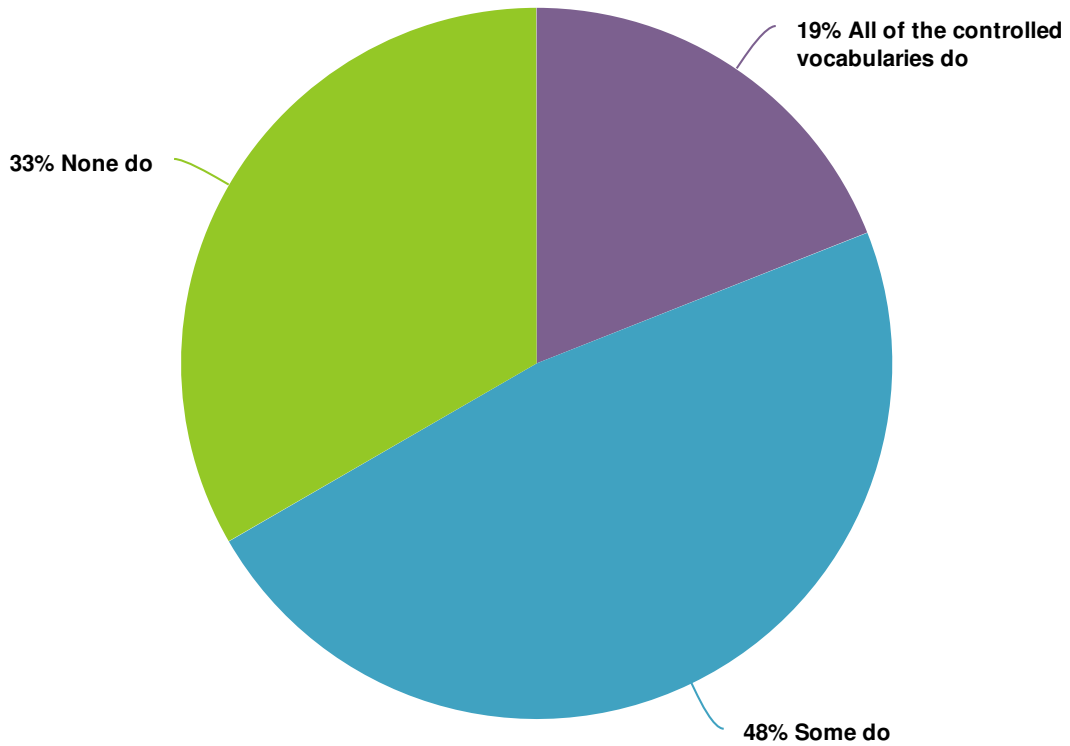
33% None do

48% Some do

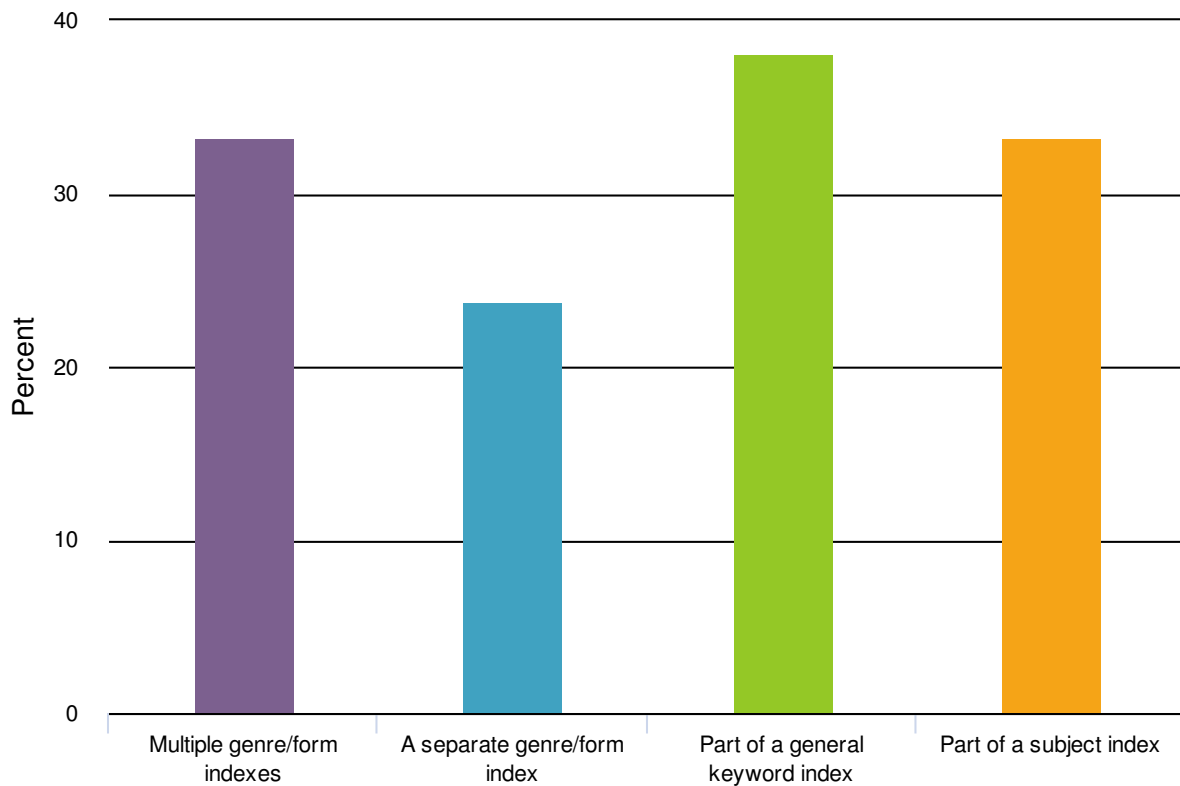| Value		Percent	Responses
All of the controlled vocabularies do		19.0%	4
Some do		47.6%	10
None do		33.3%	7

Totals: 21

51. How do the controlled vocabularies express chronological aspects? (Please check all that apply)
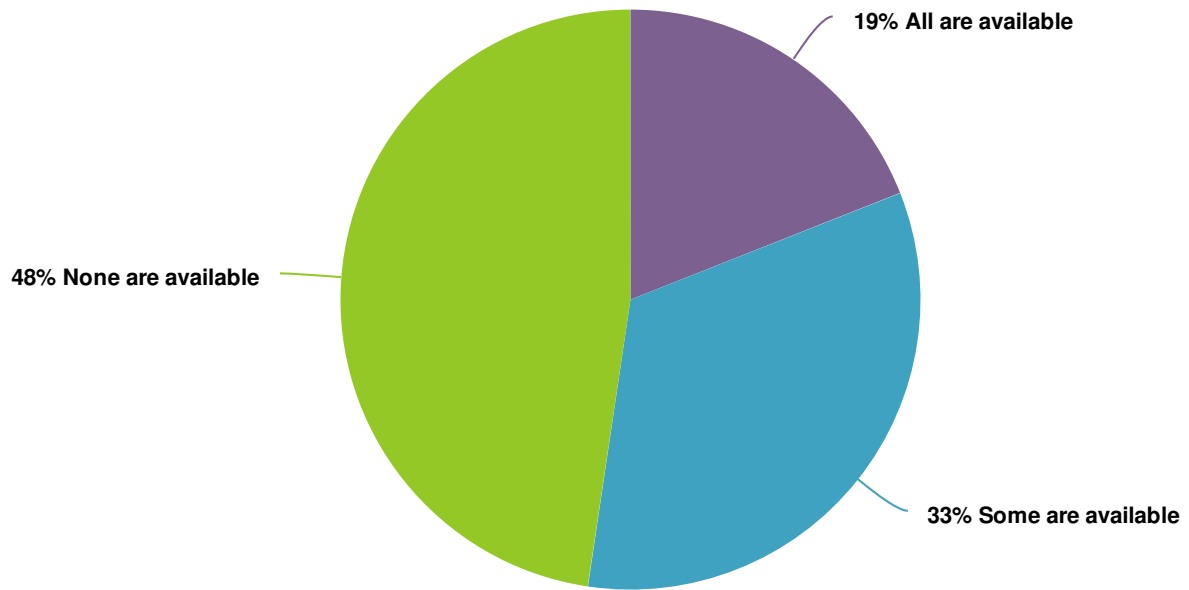
Value		Percent	Responses
Some or all use subdivisions (e.g., Science fiction--Nineteenth century)		60.0%	9
Some or all use phrase headings (e.g., Nineteenth century science fiction)		20.0%	3
Individual facets		33.3%	5

52. How does your library index genre/form terms ? (Check all that apply)

Value		Percent	Responses
Multiple genre/form indexes		33.3%	7
A separate genre/form index		23.8%	5
Part of a general keyword index		38.1%	8
Part of a subject index		33.3%	7

53. Are all the controlled vocabularies available as linked data?
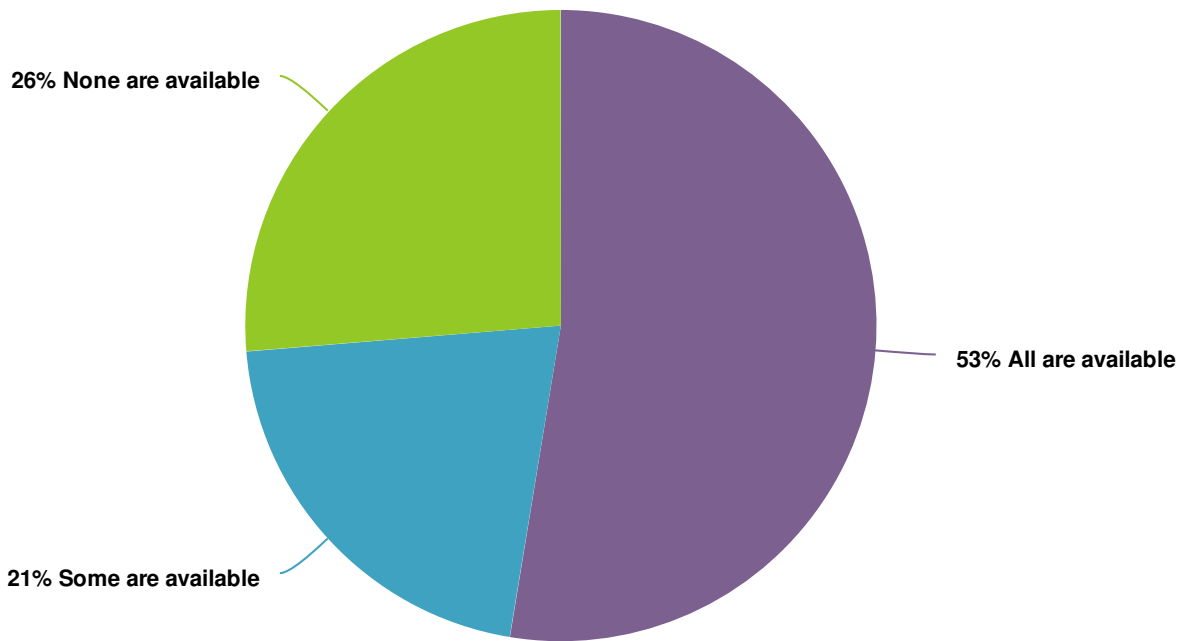
Value		Percent	Responses
All are available		19.0%	4
Some are available		33.3%	7
None are available		47.6%	10
			Totals: 21

54. If "all" or "some", please give more information

Count	Response
1	Available at www.id.kb.se
1	Availalble in print and electronically.
1	GND file
1	LCGFT is available as linked data but we don't know if the Powerhouse object thesaurus is.
1	LCGFT, AAT FAST
1	Rameau is a linked data vocabulary, via data.bnf.fr
1	Subscribers to RVMGF can download authority records in SKOS format.
1	The LC-maintained vocabularies are available. I do not have information about the availability of other vocabularies in linked data
1	We have not published any local vocabularies as linked data.
1	[No information given]

55. Are all the controlled vocabularies publicly available now?

26% None are available

53% All are available

21% Some are available

Value		Percent	Responses
All are available		52.6%	10
Some are available		21.1%	4
None are available		26.3%	5

Totals: 19

56. If available, please specify the web site

Count	Response
1	At each public library interfaces in Denmark
1	LC vocabularies are available through LC's website, www.loc.gov
1	Library of Congress website for LCGFT and the Powerhouse Museum website for the Powerhouse object thesaurus
1	None of the local vocabularies is.
1	Online calogue http://catalogo.bn.gov.ar/F/ Authorities catalogue http://catalogo.bn.gov.ar/F/?func=find-b&local_base=BNA10
1	Publically available on relevant website e.g. Māori Subject Headings https://natlib.govt.nz/nga-upoko-tukutuku
1	http://archivesetmanuscrits.bnf.fr http://catalogue.bnf.fr
1	http://ingreso.lembdigital.com/lemb/
1	http://lod.nl.go.kr/
1	https://www.bncatalogo.cl
1	www.id.kb.se
1	www.nlr.ru www.aleph.nlr.ru
1	www.oruc.org/ar/Web

57. Do all the controlled vocabularies have documentation available?

24% None have documentation available

29% All have documentation available

48% Some have documentation available
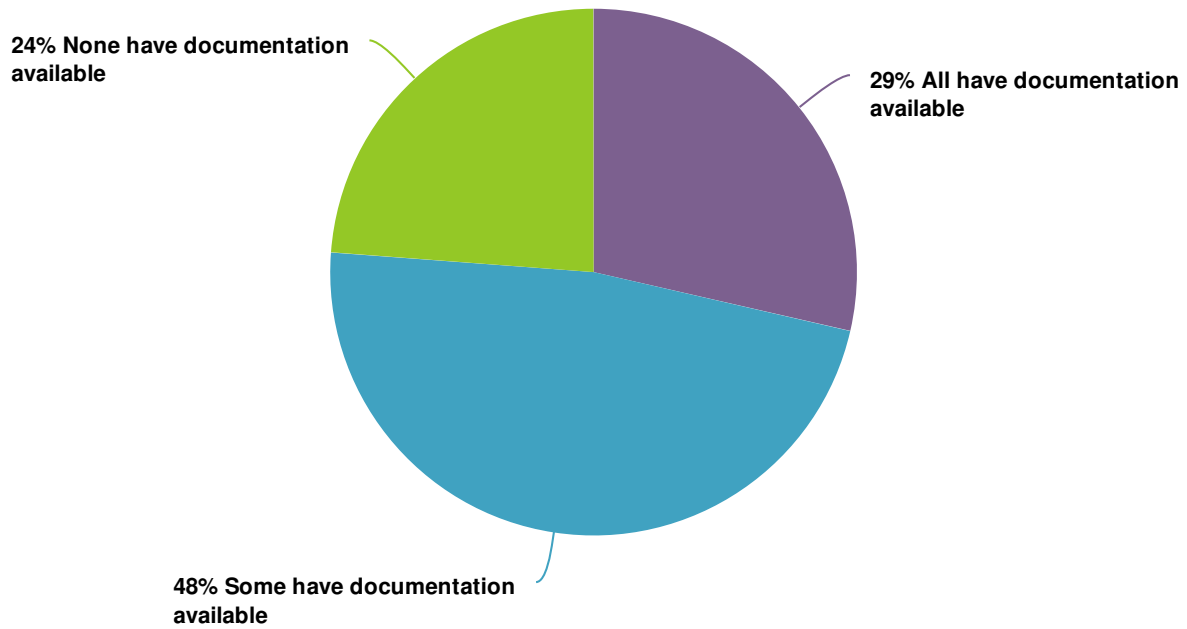
Value		Percent	Responses
All have documentation available		28.6%	6
Some have documentation available		47.6%	10
None have documentation available		23.8%	5

Totals: 21

58. If applicable, please give information on the documentation, such as level of development, frequency of updating, public availability, etc.

Count	Response
1	A list of terms is by definition documentation, so yes, all of them have documentation
1	Check the AUC website.
1	LC documentation is still under development. We don't know if there is any documentation for the Powerhouse thesaurus
1	Only LCGFT Not yet written for Arabic GFT
1	RDA - form
1	RMV provides a preliminary translation in French of the Library of Congress Genre/Form Manual at http://rvmweb-v2.bibl.ulaval.ca/guide-pratique/rvmgf.
1	SAOGF has guidelines in Swedish available publicly as PDF:s. They are updated when needed. TGM has guidelines translated to Swedish.
1	The Danish Library Center has published an indexing instructions. It is updated once in a while and it is freely available on e.g. the webside of The Danish Library Center
1	The documentation is available in resources for librarians of the page of the Library. Public available. The update frequency is annual. The level of development is basic.
1	We would like to see more regular updating and communication to user communities; in particular LCGFT.
1	http://ingreso.lembdigital.com/lemb/
1	http://www.bnf.fr/fr/professionnels/format_intermarc/s.referentiels_intermarc.html?first_Art=non Guide d'indexation Rameau
1	public

59. Are there plans to retrospectively add G/F terms to legacy data?

10% Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically

10% Yes, to all or part of the records, manually

52% Not, at this moment

29% Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically and manually
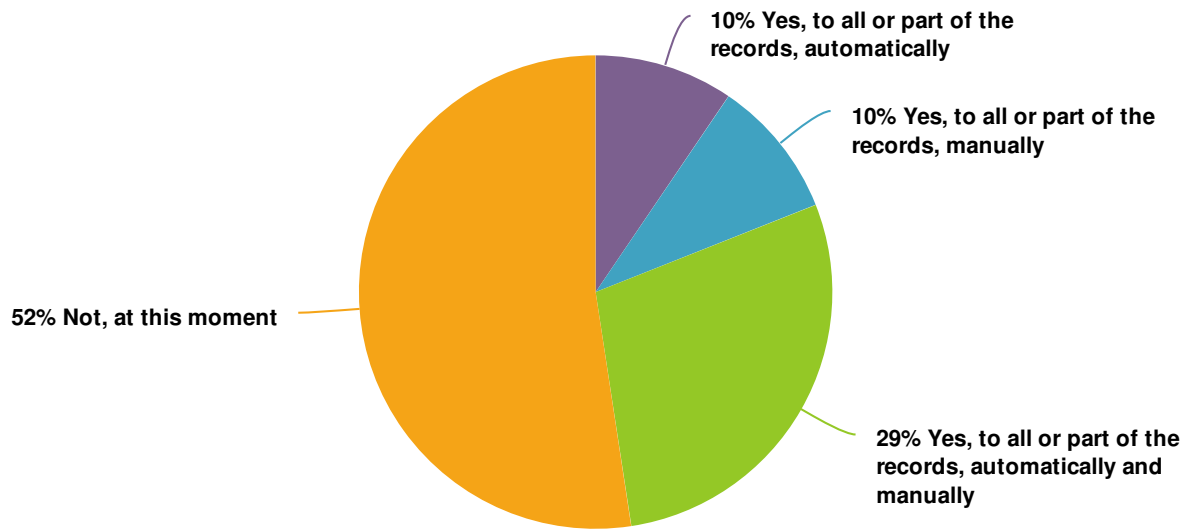
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically		9.5%	2
Yes, to all or part of the records, manually		9.5%	2
Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically and manually		28.6%	6
Not, at this moment		52.4%	11

Totals: 21

60. Is your library developing a single or multiple genre/form controlled vocabularies?

29% Multiple genre/form vocabularies

71% Single genre form vocabulary
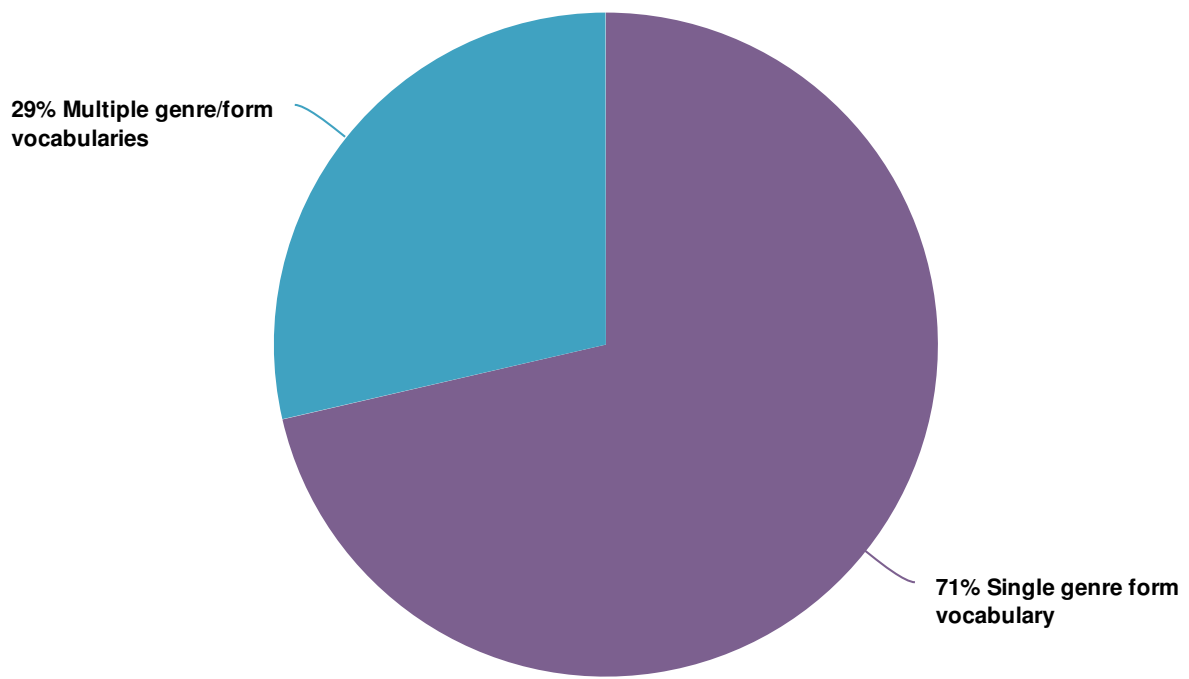
Value		Percent	Responses
Single genre form vocabulary		71.4%	5
Multiple genre/form vocabularies		28.6%	2

Totals: 7

61. Which controlled vocabulary is your library developing?

Count	Response
1	Arabic Thesaurus
1	LC GFT
1	LIVES-Ro Thesaurus
1	National Library of Chile own vocabulary
1	National Library of Latvia General Genre/Form Terms
1	Nothing
1	Subject
1	Subject headings lists

62. Will the controlled vocabulary include only genre terms, form terms, or both?

11% Only genre terms

89% Both genre and form terms
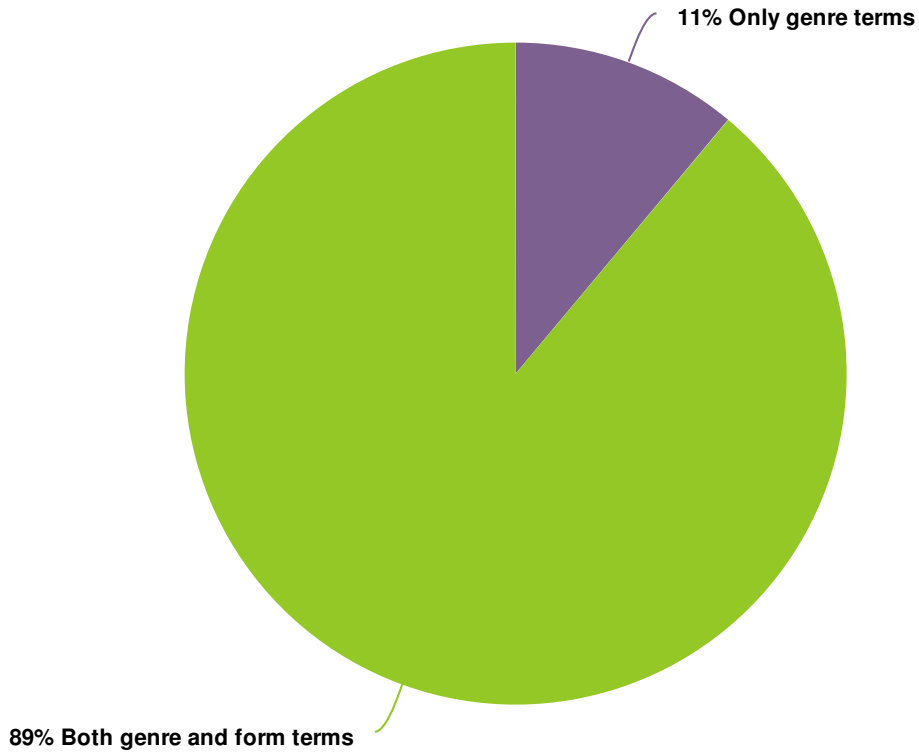
Value		Percent	Responses
Only genre terms		11.1%	1
Both genre and form terms		88.9%	8

Totals: 9

63. Will the controlled vocabulary distinguish between genre and form terms?

44% No

56% Yes
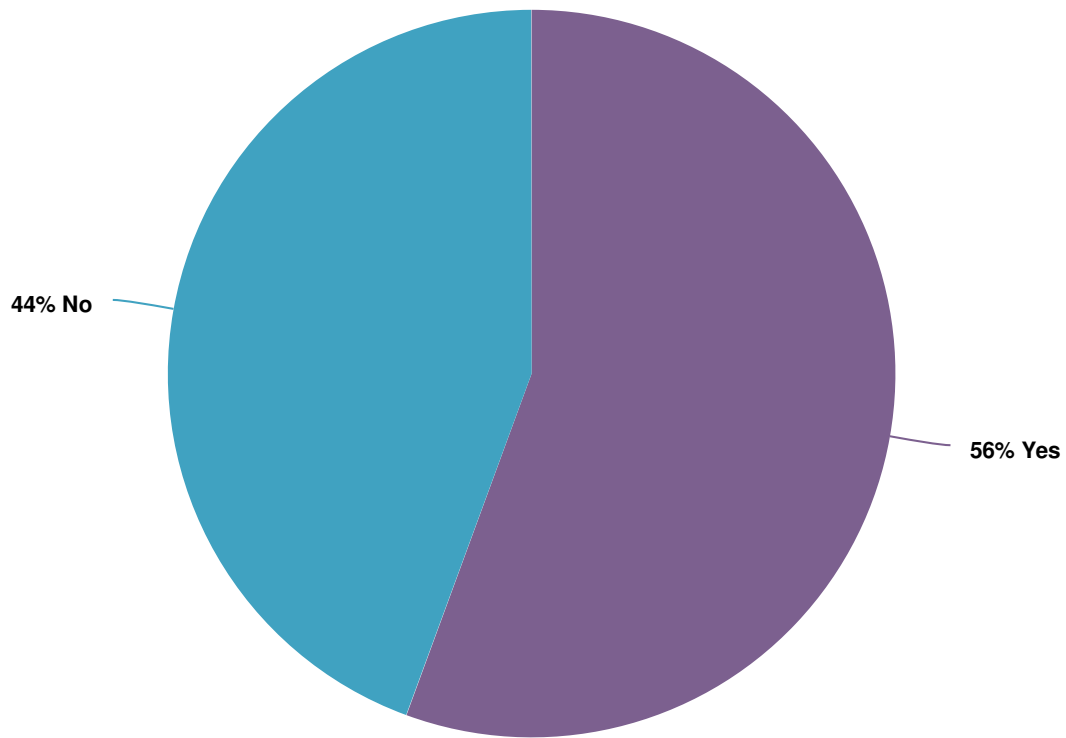
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		55.6%	5
No		44.4%	4

Totals: 9
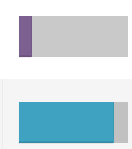
64. If yes, please specify how

Count	Response
1	Adding newly coined terms; modifying Arabised/translated terms from English as appropriate; Adding Acronyms/abbreviations for the names of ogranisations/diseases/programmes.
1	In Serbian language, genre is type (material) and form is the way it is presented.
1	We are already keeping any genre terms downloaded from OCLC and TCD databases that don't clash with the LCSHs we use. Now that I have read about the difference between form and genre, I intend to use genres more and to email my colleagues in cataloguing about the possibility of including genre terms when appropriate.
1	by building separate lists of terms for genre and form

65. Will the controlled vocabulary cover only certain subjects?

13% Only certain subjects

88% All or most subjects
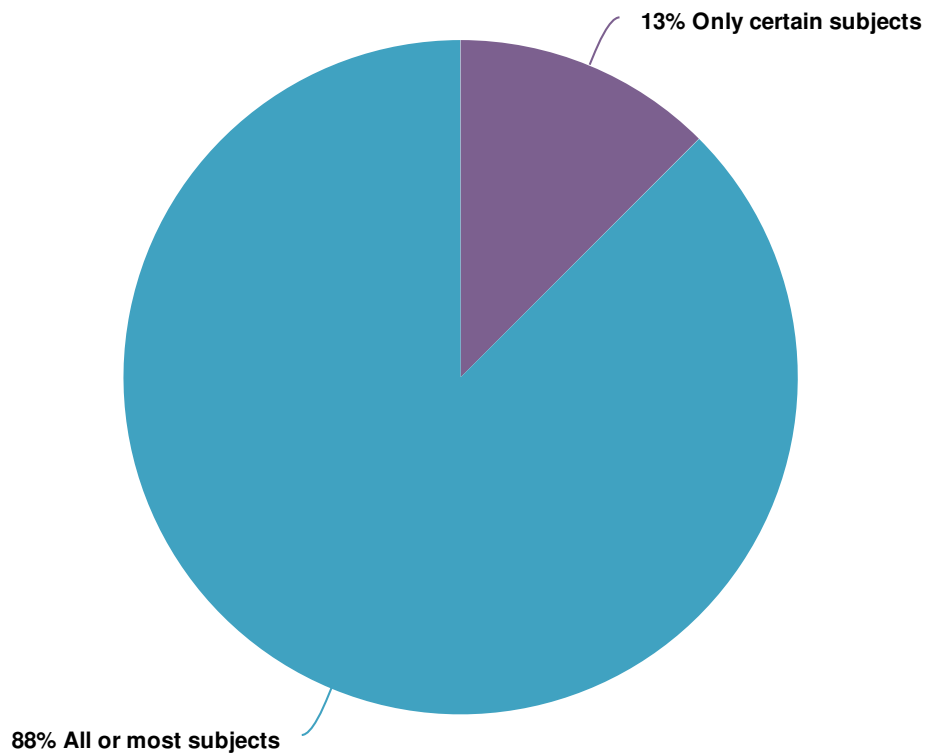
Value		Percent	Responses
Only certain subjects		12.5%	1
All or most subjects		87.5%	7

Totals: 8

66. If only certain subjects, which ones?

Count	Response
1	Literature, History, Language

67. Will the controlled vocabulary include only certain types of materials?
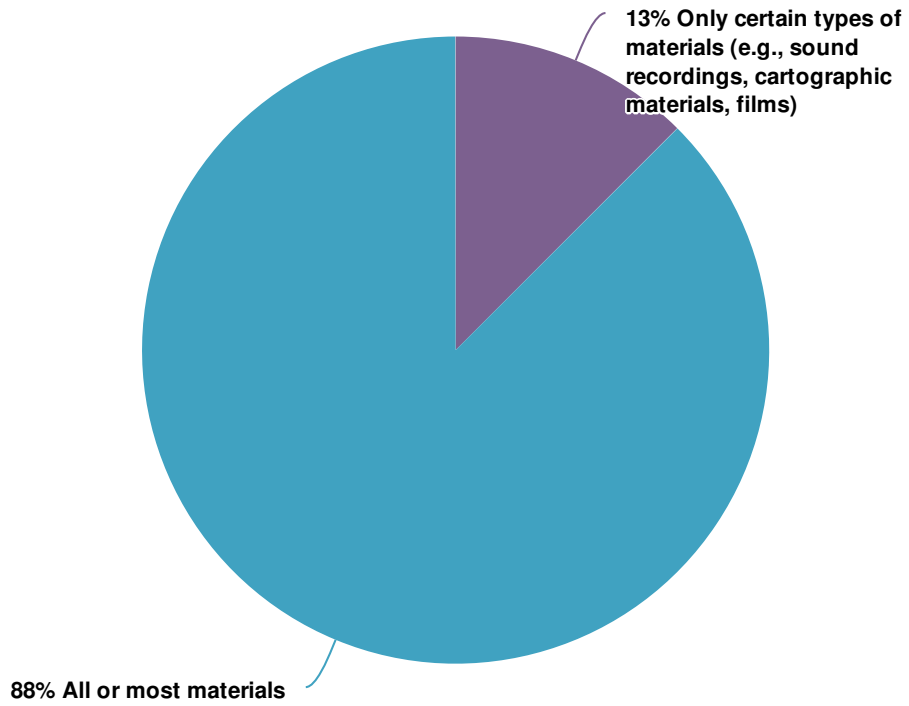
13% Only certain types of materials (e.g., sound recordings, cartographic materials, films)

88% All or most materials

Value		Percent	Responses
Only certain types of materials (e.g., sound recordings, cartographic materials, films)		12.5%	1
All or most materials		87.5%	7
			Totals: 8

68. If limited to only certain types of materials, which ones?
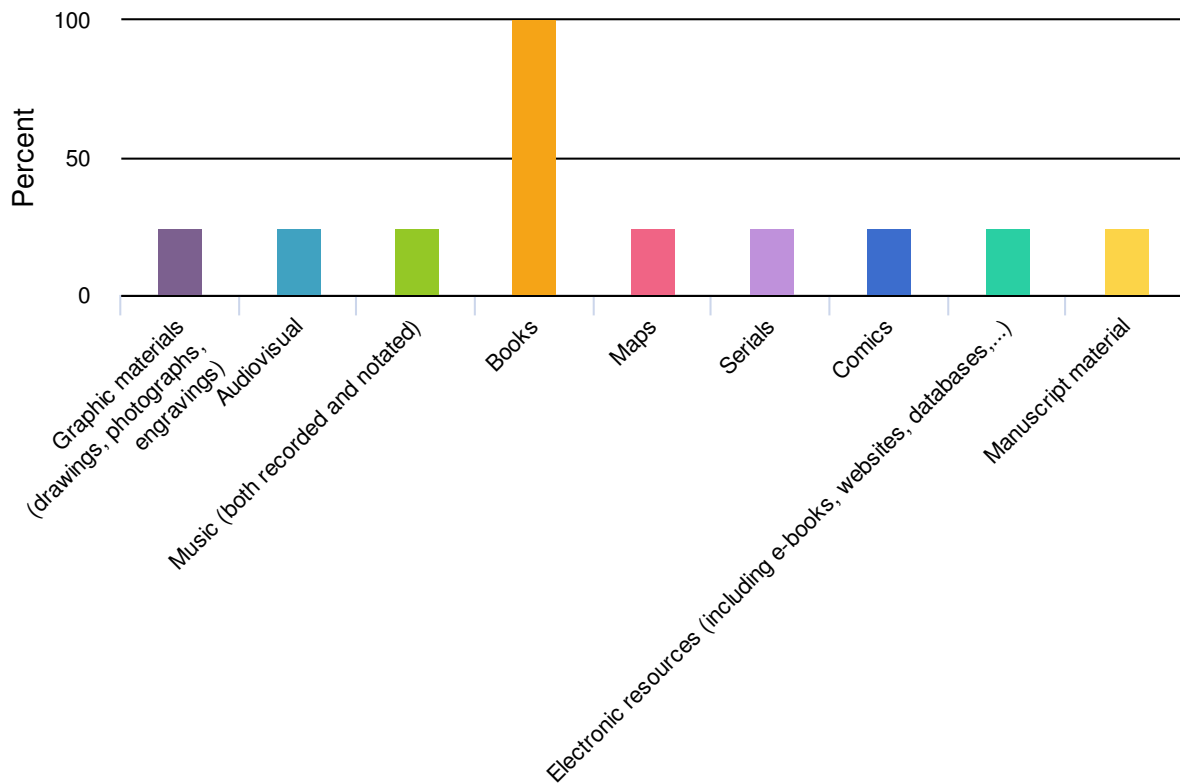
Value		Percent	Responses
Graphic materials (drawings, photographs, engravings)		25.0%	1
Audiovisual		25.0%	1
Music (both recorded and notated)		25.0%	1
Books		100.0%	4
Maps		25.0%	1
Serials		25.0%	1
Comics		25.0%	1
Electronic resources (including e-books, websites, databases,...)		25.0%	1
Manuscript material		25.0%	1

69. How frequently will the controlled vocabulary be updated, and in what manner?

Count	Response
1	According the needs
1	Automated (through the system)
1	Establish/build a specialized technical team to work on the updates
1	Updating will depend on quality and quantity of material.
1	once a year - this is our aim both form and genre terms will be added depending on the propositions received from the users of the already mentioned vocabulary

70. Will the controlled vocabulary be in only one language, or in multiple languages?

25% In one language only

75% In multiple languages
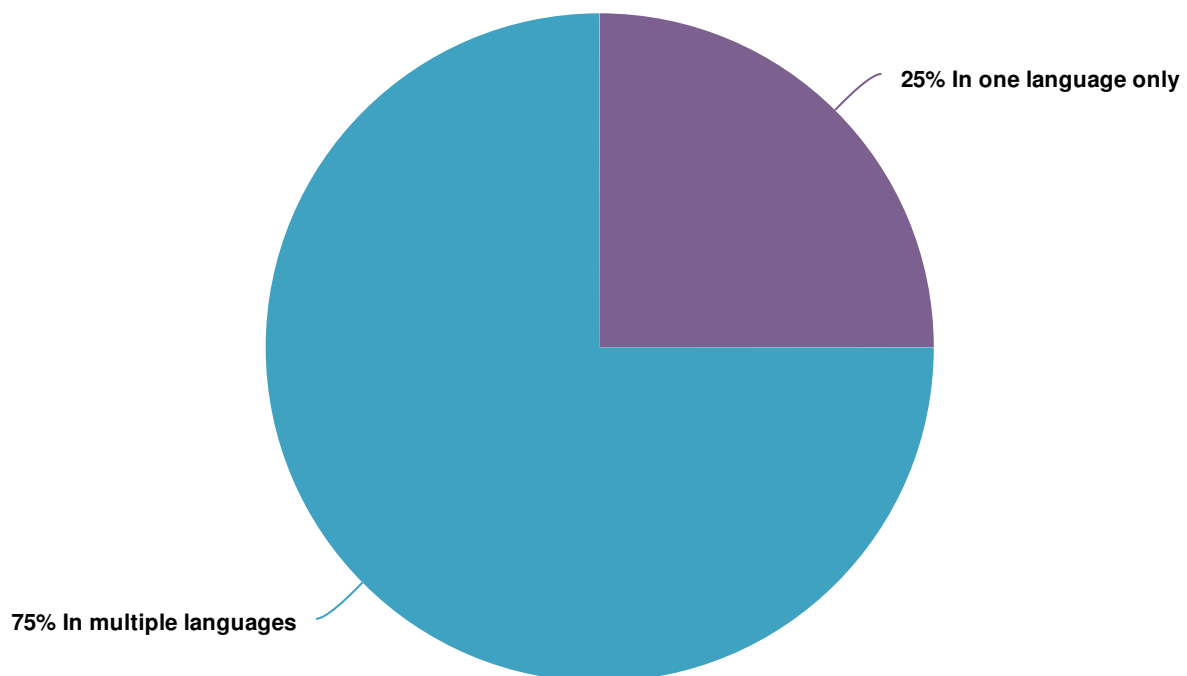
Value		Percent	Responses
In one language only		25.0%	2
In multiple languages		75.0%	6

Totals: 8

71. If multiple languages, which languages will be included?

Count	Response
1	Arabic, English
1	Arabic; English
1	English and Spanish
1	English, Chinese, Russian
1	Latvian English
1	we have already included, French and English as our thesaurus is built having as a starting point RAMEAU thesaurus

72. Will the controlled vocabulary allow geographical aspects to be used with genre/form terms?

29% Yes

43% Undecided yet

14% No

14% Only under a limited number of terms
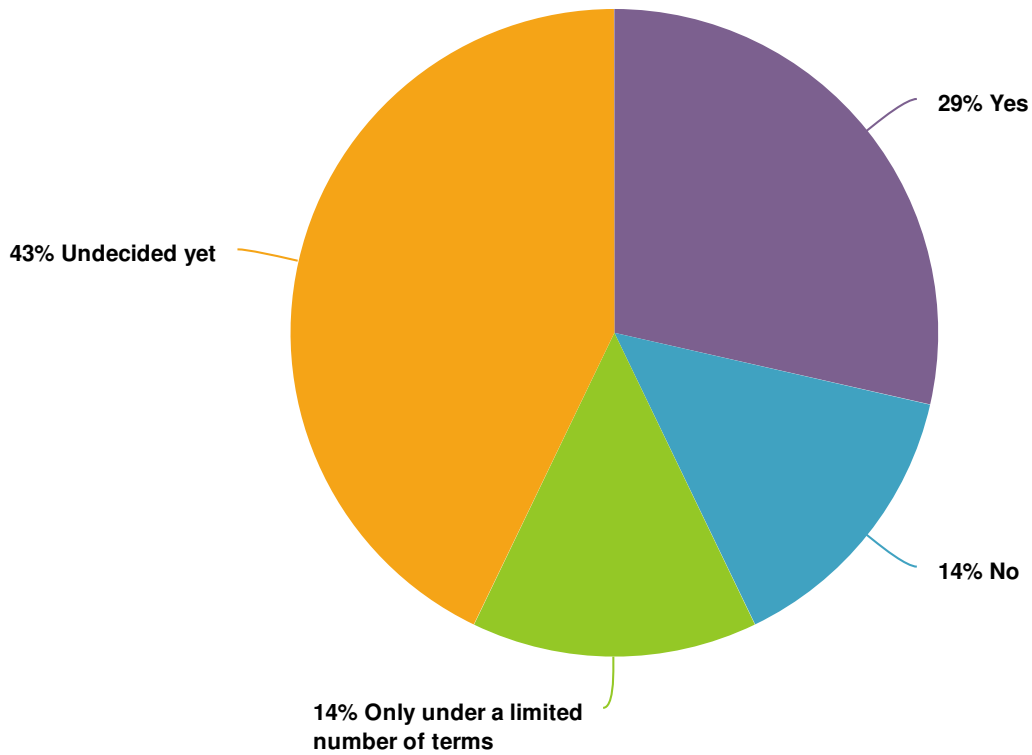
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		28.6%	2
No		14.3%	1
Only under a limited number of terms		14.3%	1
Undecided yet		42.9%	3

Totals: 7

73. How will geographical aspects be expressed?

13% Phrase headings (e.g., Swedish science fiction)

25% Individual facets
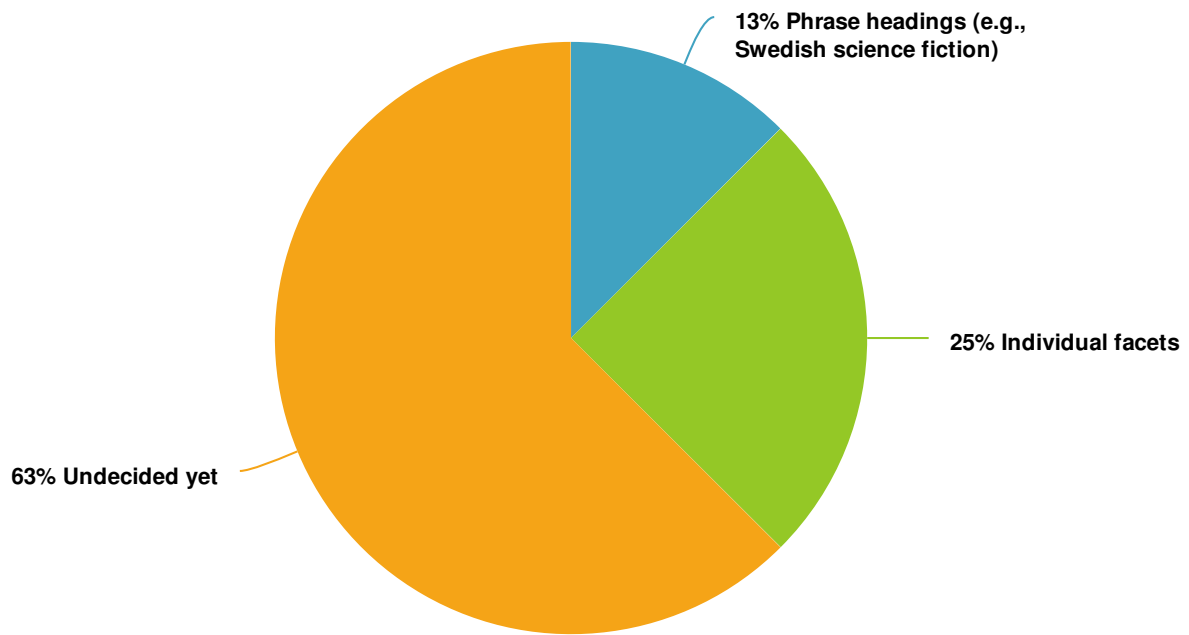
63% Undecided yet

Value		Percent	Responses
Phrase headings (e.g., Swedish science fiction)		12.5%	1
Individual facets		25.0%	2
Undecided yet		62.5%	5

Totals: 8

74. Will the controlled vocabulary allow chronological aspects to be used with genre/form terms?

29% Undecided yet

29% Yes

14% Only under a limited number of terms

29% No
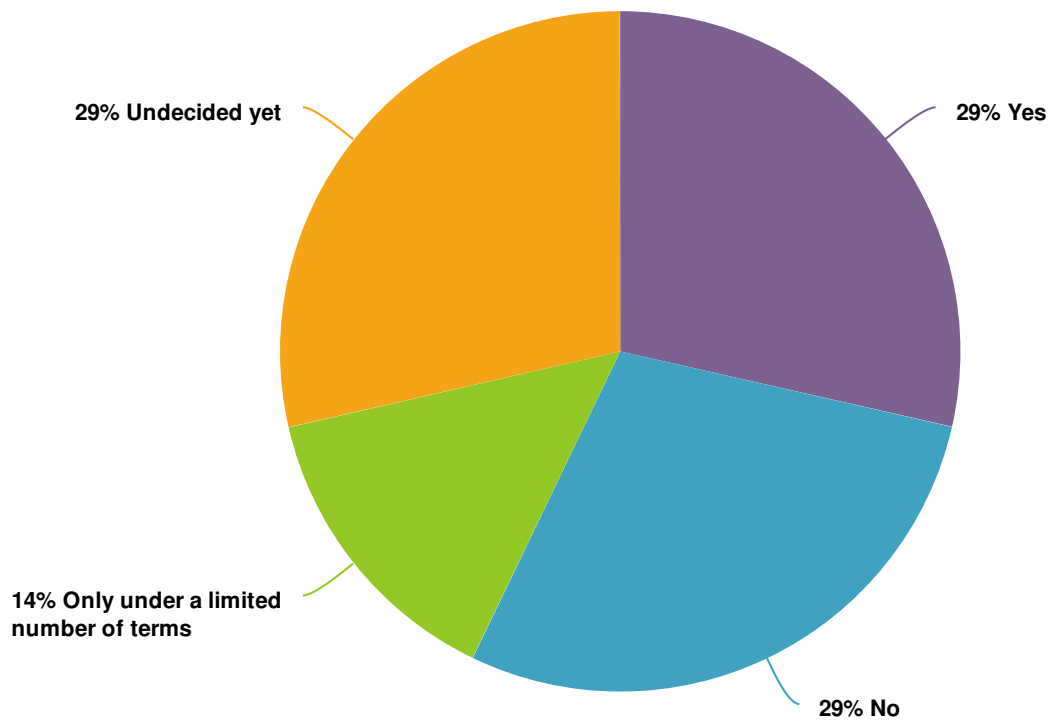
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		28.6%	2
No		28.6%	2
Only under a limited number of terms		14.3%	1
Undecided yet		28.6%	2

Totals: 7

75. How will chronological aspects be expressed?

29% Subdivisions (e.g., Science fiction--Nineteenth century)

43% Undecided yet

14% Phrase headings (e.g., Nineteenth century science fiction)

14% Individual facets
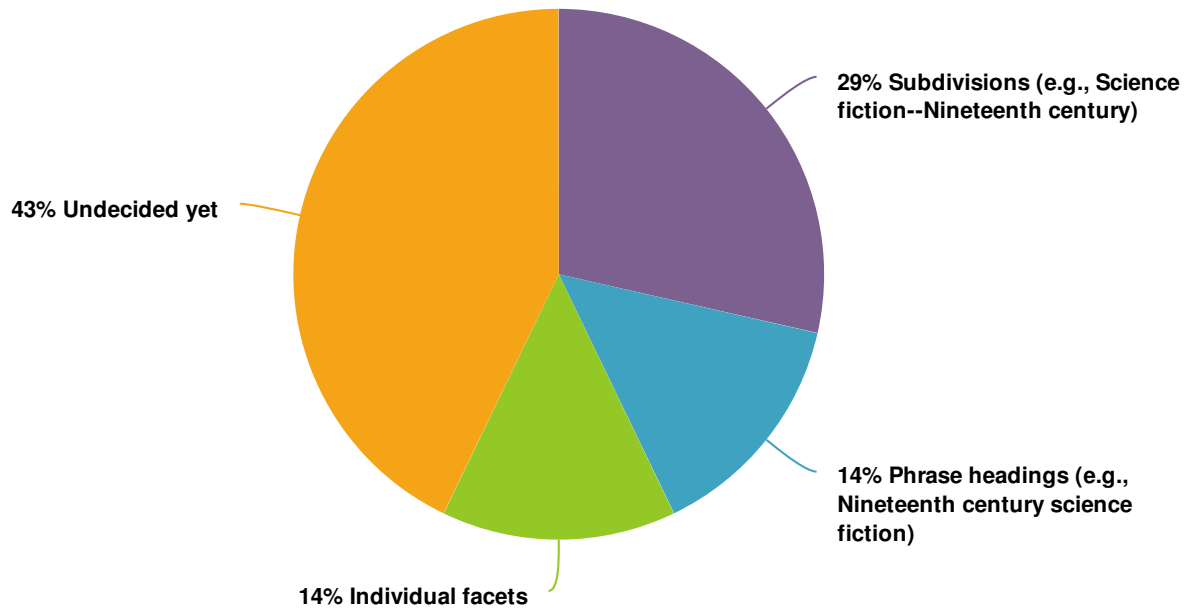
Value		Percent	Responses
Subdivisions (e.g., Science fiction--Nineteenth century)		28.6%	2
Phrase headings (e.g., Nineteenth century science fiction)		14.3%	1
Individual facets		14.3%	1
Undecided yet		42.9%	3

Totals: 7

76. Will the genre/form terms be available as linked data?

50% No   50% Yes
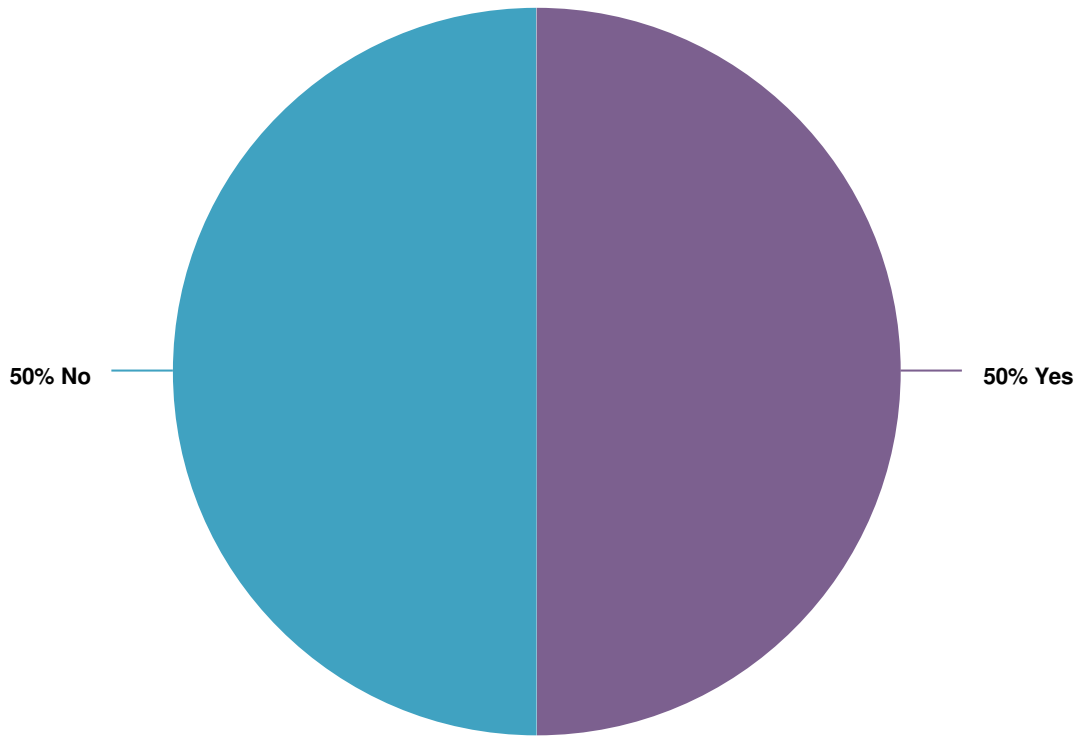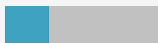
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		50.0%	3
No		50.0%	3

Totals: 6

77. If "yes", please specify how it will be implemented.

Count	Response
1	Establish links between terms and countries.
1	Undecided yet.

78. Will the controlled vocabulary be made publicly available in the near future?

29% No

71% Yes
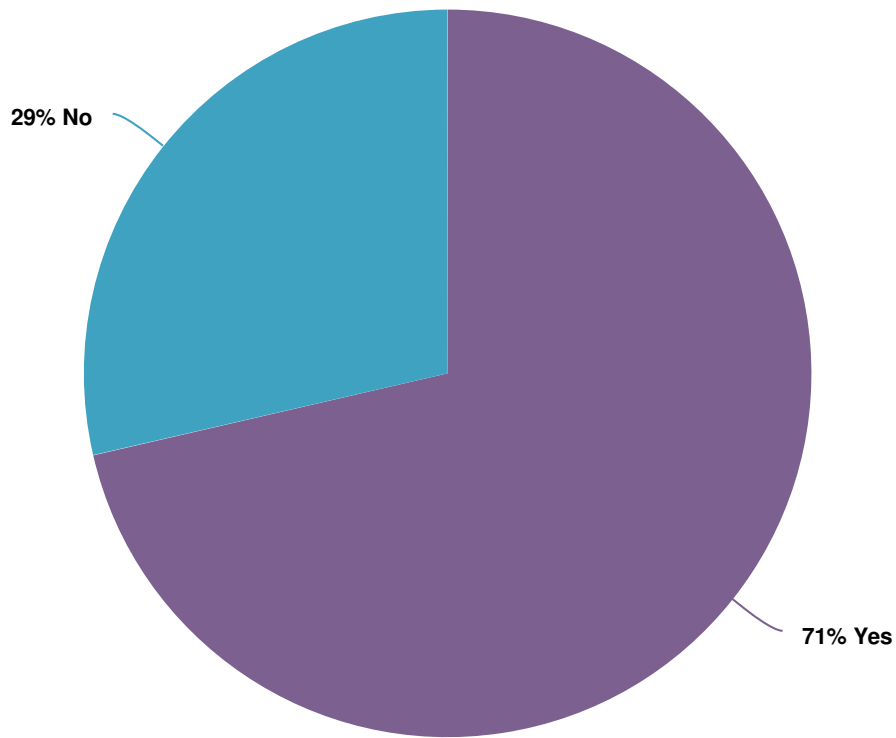
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		71.4%	5
No		28.6%	2

Totals: 7

79. Is any documentation being planned or developed for the use of the controlled vocabulary?
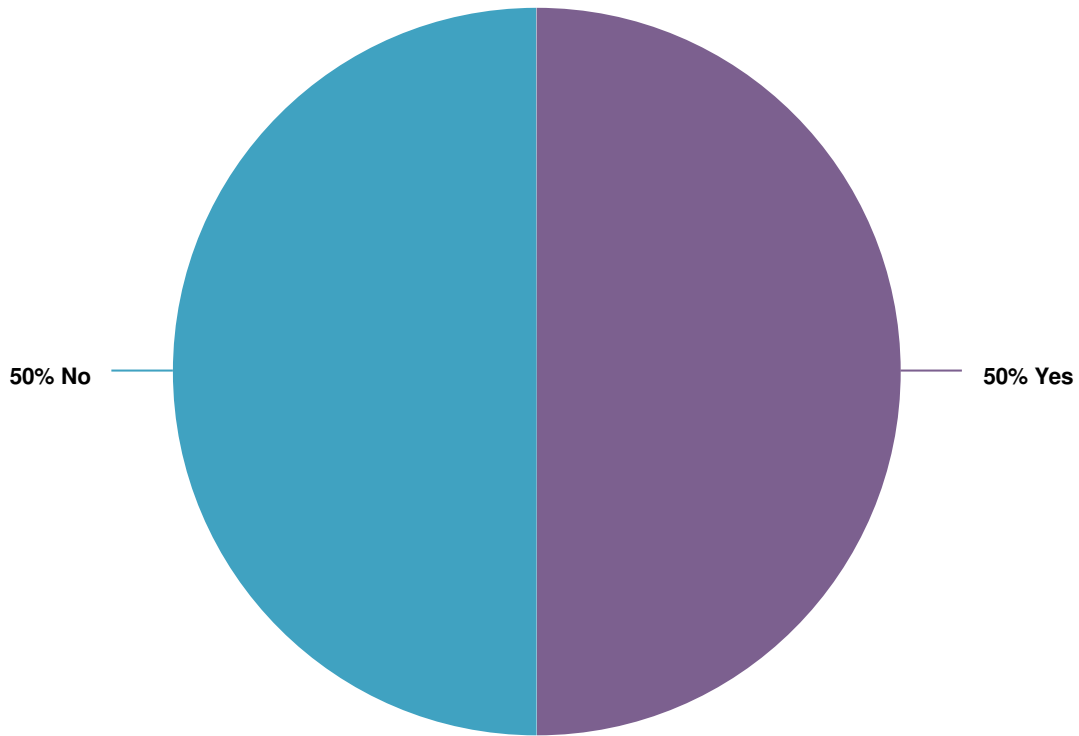
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		50.0%	4
No		50.0%	4

Totals: 8

80. Please give more information if answer is "yes" (e.g., planned level of development, frequency of updating, public availability, etc.)

Count	Response
1	Guidelines for librarians.
1	I will circulate information re genre terms to staff who catalogue.
1	public availability- the end of this year

81. Do you plan to retrospectively add G/F terms to legacy data?

13% Undecided yet

13% Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically

25% Yes, to all or part of the records, manually

38% Not, at this moment

13% Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically and manually

Value		Percent	Responses
Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically		12.5%	1
Yes, to all or part of the records, manually		25.0%	2
Yes, to all or part of the records, automatically and manually		12.5%	1
Not, at this moment		37.5%	3
Undecided yet		12.5%	1

Totals: 8

82. Does your library use broad subject vocabulary with genre/form in it, instead of, or in addition to, genre/form controlled vocabulary (e.g., using a term coded as a subject heading vocabulary to express genre/form (such as LCSH's law reports, digests, etc.)?

41% No

59% Yes
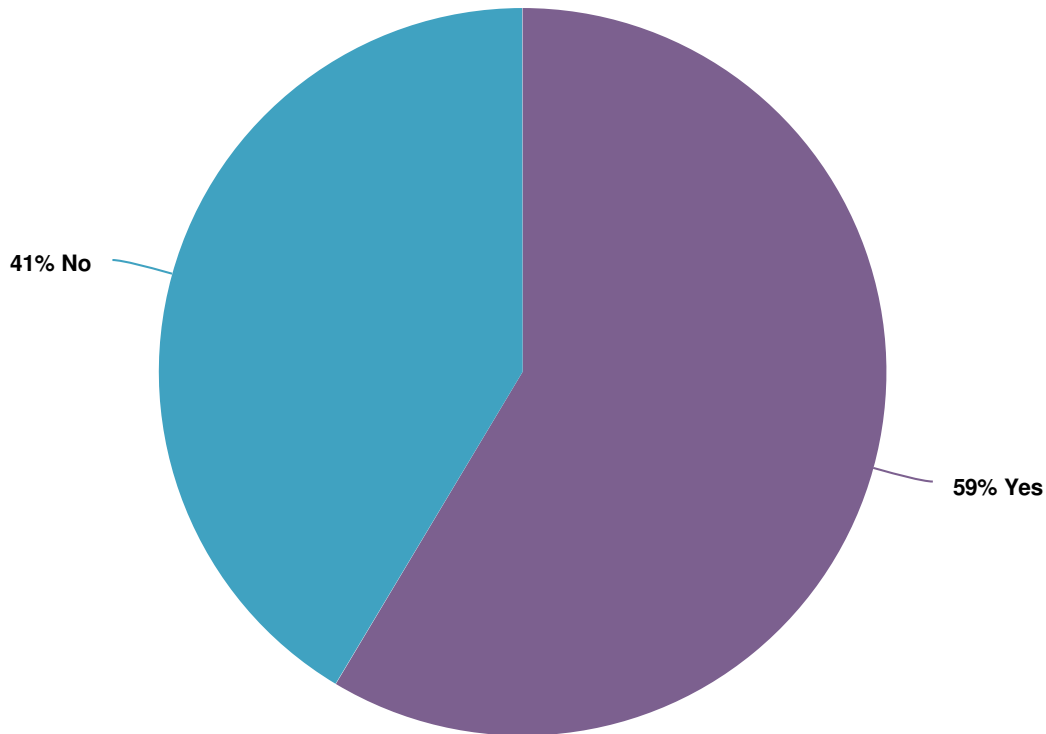
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		58.6%	41
No		41.4%	29

Totals: 70

83. Does your library also use form/genre subdivisions applied to subject headings (e.g. MARC 21 600-651 $v) ?
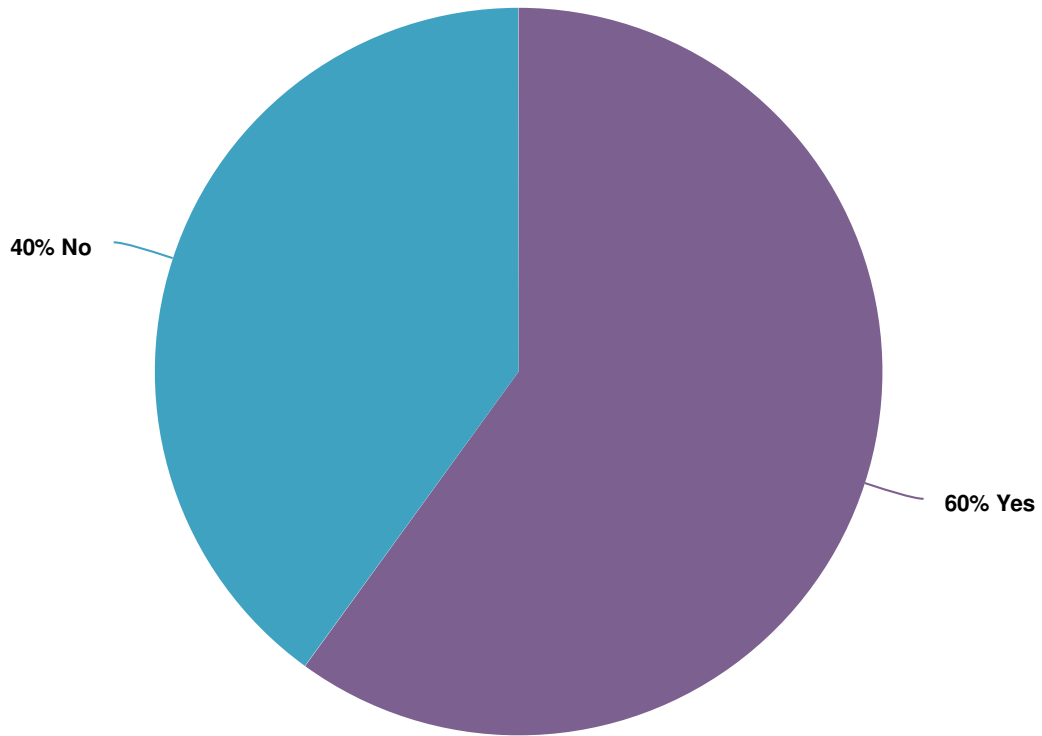
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		60.0%	42
No		40.0%	28

Totals: 70

84. Please give more information on how do you express G/F concepts

Count	Response
1	

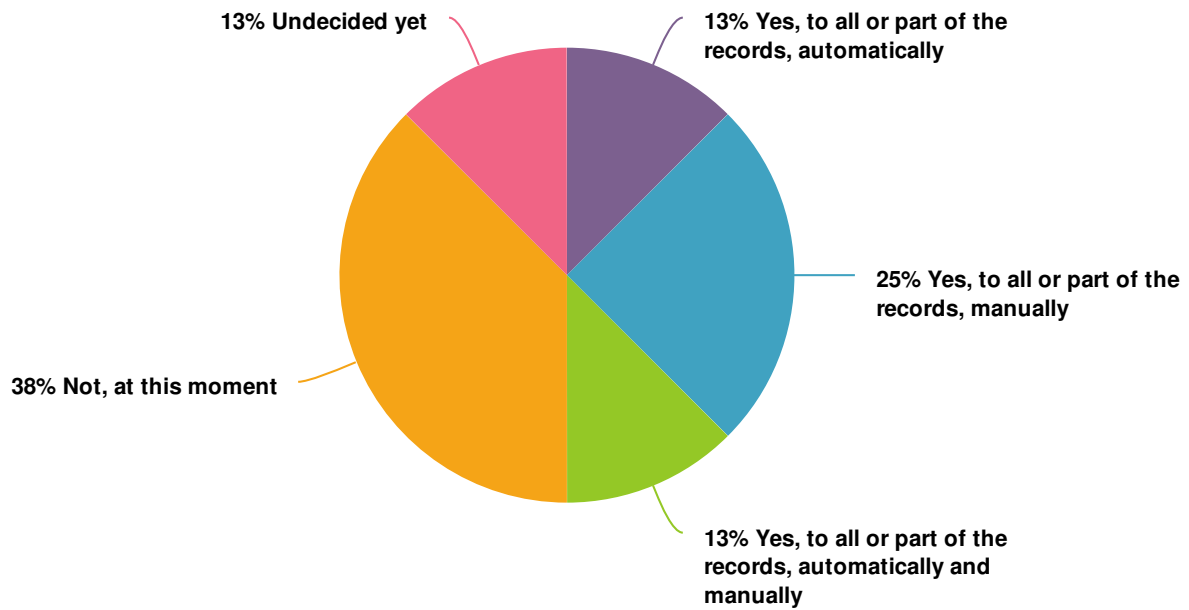| Count	Response
1	Libraries in Republica Dominicana use mainly LEMB (Lista de Encabezamientos de Materias para Bibliotecas – List of Subject Heading for Libraries), maintained by the Banco de la República of Colombia, as the subject controlled vocabulary. National Library of Republica Dominicana does not have any policy on G/F. LEMB uses form subdivisions to record physical features independent from the subject content. Therefore, form data is recorded in subfield $v in 6xx fields. Nevertheless, we consider the use of 155 (655 in bib records) are much more appropriate to record this data, so that assist users in the task of better selecting resources.
1	-
1	650 $a한국 현대 소설[韓國 現代 小說] * '한국 현대 소설' means 'Modern Korean Fiction'
1	655 #7 Estampes calcogràfiques|xAutoria japonesa|y2000-2010|2gmgpc//cat
1	All our legacy data already contains G/F concepts where relevant and are recorded in the MARC 655 field.
1	At the moment, we use genre/form by including \v in 6XX fields or use 650 fields with a subject heading which would equally qualify as a genre heading. We try not to have 650s and 655s that are identical in phrasing. We generally don't use 655 fields unless they are downloaded from other databases.
1	Combination of 6. & 7. with classification and placement in special collections
1	Form Sources contains a list of sources of terms indicating the form, and/or physical characteristics of the materials being described in bibliographic records.
1	G / F as model is not used in our library, but simply the notion form is used as a subdivision in our indexing system (e.g. name of person (as a main subject) -- photographies, literatures - theses and memories , Etc. In general we use unimarc and not marc 21
1	Genres include facet, form recorded by the subject heading.
1	In $v (form subdivision) in MARC 21 fields 600, 610, 611, 630, 650, 651.

Count	Response
1	In the universal Nuovo Soggettario Thesaurus (currently 60,000 terms: http://thes.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/ricerca.php) many genre / form terms refer to the facets "Form" or "Objects" (http://thes.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/criteri.php?menuR=2&menuS=2#cate). These terms are all currently included in the universal Thesaurus and not in a genre/form controlled vocabulary. In the pre-coordinated indexing, terms are employed as topics or as a form subdivision (which represents the form in relation to particular topics). Until now, in the Italian subject indexing tradition, these terms have been used in one of two cases and are not assigned as only genre / form headings. .
1	LCSH includes form headings and form subdivisions. LC also uses numerous vocabularies that are specific to genre/form terms, as indicated above.
1	Like subject heading and subdivisions
1	MARC 653; 243; MARC authority 380; 372
1	NLS is mostly adopting and modifying the concepts and principles of LCSH.
1	Not currently using Genre/Form vocabulary
1	Please contact me if you need more pieces of Information, e.scheven@dnb.de
1	Previously we used certain subject headings from our thesaurus to express genre/form in field 650, but some years ago changed practice to use these terms in 655. At the moment a more comprehensive genre/form-vocabulary is being developed jointly with representatives from other libraries. There are no plans at the moment regarding legacy data in our library or other libraries, since the practice of using genre terms has not been consistent and all genre/form terms are not separable from subject headings if used in 650. This is however only the present situation, it is quite possible that in future some updates could be made to legacy data automatically.
1	Separate post-coordinated facets.
1	They are used as subtitles or subject headings
1	This is newly matter for our libraries We need to study more about it.
1	Use in literary works, especially in novels, sometimes in film
1	We currently only use LCGFT for selected materials. For the remainder of our collections we use LCSH subdivisions coded as $v

Count	Response
1	We exclusively express G/F using subject headings (controlled vocabulary) in 650 #4. We do not use 655 at all.
1	We express G/F concepts by subject headings.
1	We generally follow LCSH practice. However we have an intention to separate form/genre from subject. There is no timescale yet.
1	We hardly perform indexing in our library. We only assign UDC numbers.
1	We maintain the authority records and the list of form subdivisions.
1	We take (and rarely edit) OCLC records for English cataloging We add Arabic GFT to our original Arabic cataloging
1	We use LCSH headings translated into Greek to express G/F concepts ("Short stories, French" for instance). We use form subdivisions but we so far code them as topical subdivisions. We plan to implement form subdivisions in the future and develop Genre/form headings.
1	We use dc:type to capture terms from our locally-developed list.
1	While we do not have a policy on providing/applying form genre headings we do retain them if they are already in copy cataloguing records.
1	With the subdivisions LCSH (geogr., chrono., forms ex. "exhibitions",...)
1	generally speaking, we observe the same pattern as the one used in the development of the RAMEAU authority List
1	genre/form terms are applied in 655, uncontrolled terms (from copy cataloguing) in 653
1	marc21 control field codes
1	pre-coordinated RVM subject headings
1	we still use $v extensively, but apply genre / form terms in cases the $v does not answer the needs of the the material

85. Are genre/form aspects expressed through some other means instead or in addition to genre/form terms? (e.g., keywords, "form of work" elements, genre/ form subdivisions attached to subject headings, uncontrolled index terms (MARC 653)?
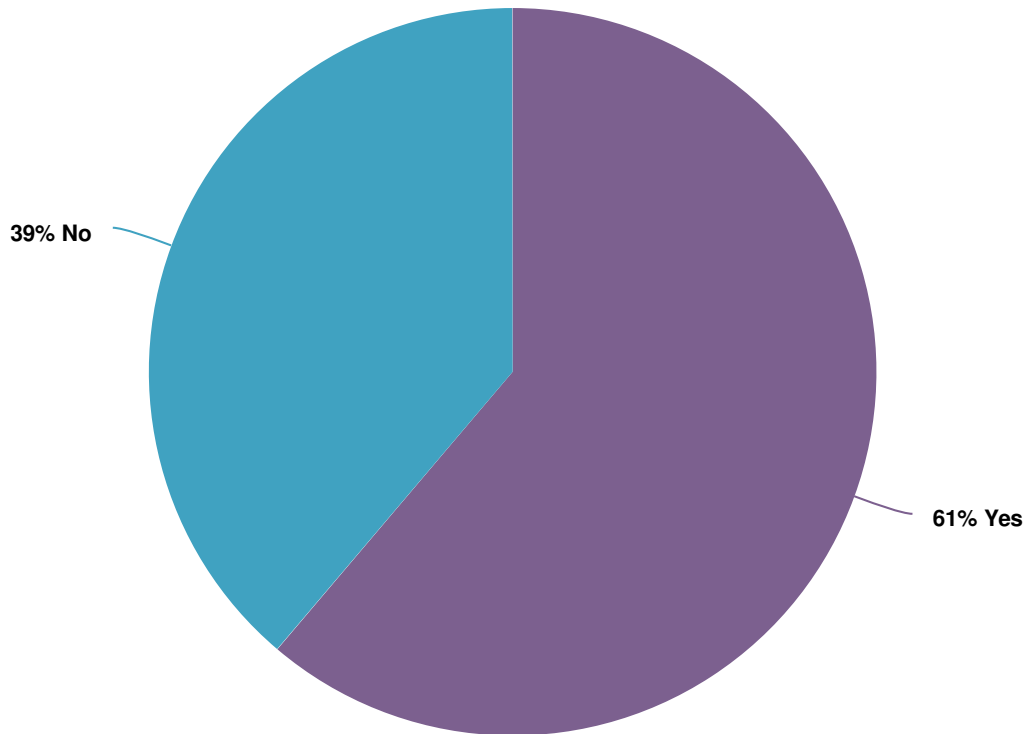
Value		Percent	Responses
Yes		61.2%	41
No		38.8%	26

Totals: 67

86. What other means are used to express genre/form? (Check all that apply)
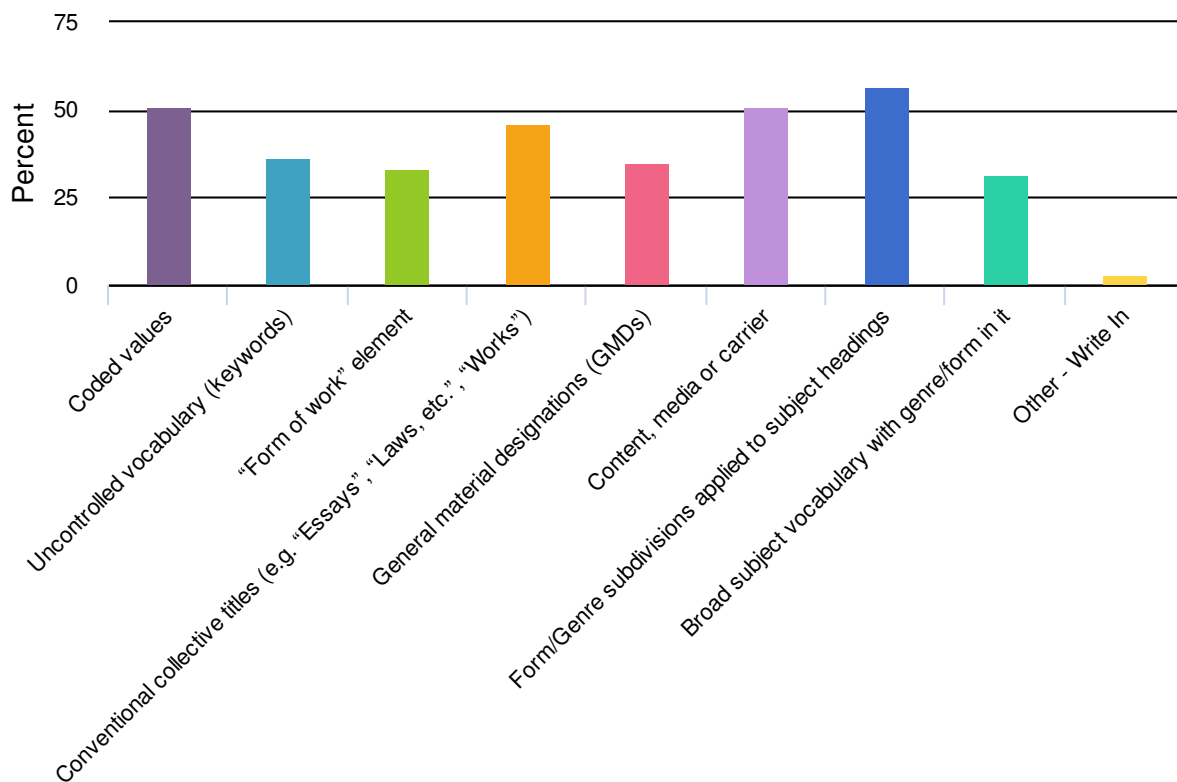
Value		Percent	Responses
Coded values		50.8%	32
Uncontrolled vocabulary (keywords)		36.5%	23
"Form of work" element		33.3%	21
Conventional collective titles (e.g. "Essays", "Laws, etc.", "Works")		46.0%	29
General material designations (GMDs)		34.9%	22
Content, media or carrier		50.8%	32
Form/Genre subdivisions applied to subject headings		57.1%	36
Broad subject vocabulary with genre/form in it		31.7%	20
Other - Write In		3.2%	2

87. What are the main hurdles and benefits you find in using Genre/Form terms?

Count	Response
1	-
1	?
1	At present we derive little benefit because of the way the data is indexed and the lack of consistency across the collection as a whole. We perceive this to be an area where there are opportunities to improve our offering to researchers and other stakeholders, and we will develop this through implementation of our Metadata Strategy.
1	Benefit would be enhanced search possibilities Hurdle - maintaining the vocabulary
1	Benefit: They provide more specific and direct access to the genres and forms of resources than can often be provided through subject headings. Hurdle: Genre/form terms sometimes repeat data already present in the subject headings, so there is can be resistance to doing "extra" work. There are plans to change LCSH policy, but that cannot happen until library catalogs and discovery systems provide full access to the genre/from terms.
1	Benefits: -They enhance the efficiency of search from various aspects (such as genre, media, time). -They are utilized as an enabler for faceted search. Hurdles: -We don't have enough personnel to cope with the increasing workload. -We don't have enough knowledge to establish a broad system of G/F forms.
1	Better classify and retrieve items according physical characteristics. Separate content and physical features.
1	Conceptual problems distinguishing and mixing subjects and G/F. Main benefits come from the possibility of retrieving specialized and precise items
1	Developing in-house procedures on how to uniformly apply LCGFT and RVMGF within a large team.

Count	Response
1	Firstly, the new solution of the National Library of Poland concerning genre/form terms has benefits for the catalogers, who now have more opportunities to use their competences to specify genre of a resource more deeply; the solution therefore contributes to increasing of their role and responsibility. Secondly, the solution has also consequences for the users, who are given additional access points and who have from now on the possibility to filter library resources not only by form, genre, audience and cultural area, but also in fact by two different degrees of genre. Some aspects of new model seem to contribute to increasing transparency of the faceted search interface, while some others (especially putting in one facet terms belonging to three different categories) create the risk of confusing the users.
1	Having separate G/F terms better serves users by allowing faceting of result sets and better identification of material.
1	Hurdles: different terminology used in different English-speaking countries. Benefits: a more precise way to express genre. Improved access for users. Critical for maps as the specific genre subdivisions required were removed from LCSH.
1	Hurdles: Lack of resources to add them. Records from different sources often have terms from different thesauri. Some terms may conflict. Can be confusing in a catalogue. A library's OPAC needs to be able to make clear to the user what term is a genre/form and what is a subject heading. Benefits: Useful if terms can index separately. Users can search specifically for the genre or form of an item so search results don't need to include items about a particular subject.
1	In some cases we have difficulties with correct determination of the form, because many of the materials issued in Bulgaria are not formed correctly and despite our desire to detail the shape of the work can not happen. Positive in use of the form terms we see in that thanks to them we are able to quickly find a resource for arranging certain editions of our fund so that they are suitable for use by our readers.
1	In subject indexing the genre/form terms are very important to allow access to the bibliographic record not only by subject headings but also by other fields. It is necessary to assess whether it is more useful to develop a separated genre/form controlled vocabulary or if it is better to have a single general vocabulary within genre/form terms are marked with special tags and usable also outside of traditional subject indexing
1	Indexing, searching, selection of resources for digital collections
1	It could be used as an alternative or complement to subject headings, like a "first filter" for the user's research.
1	Lack of specialists in such a narrow field; limited time; retrospective conversion.

Count	Response
1	Main benefits: Genre/Form terms are more appropriate for catalogs that use facets, such as ours. For music materials, separating genre/form from medium of performance simplifies subject analysis by eliminating the complicated rules required to combine both facets into a single string. Main hurdles: For some types of materials (e.g., films, videos and fiction), it would be more useful for users to combine various facets into one string, which is not allowed by some vocabularies. For compilations, it makes it harder for users to determine which facets apply to which components.
1	Main hurdles: different type of professionals are needed; time and budget limitations. Benefits: more accurate search for users and librarians.
1	Maintaining a single flat list when hierarchies or facets need to be reflected. Usually we end up with loss in granularity.
1	Not currently being used. Going forward we will explore its implementation in the very near future
1	Obstacles: offering training to the staff; budget and expenses; lack of understanding of the needs by the top management. Benefits: Control; standardization; improved access to materials.
1	Obstacles: to decide/determine the genre/form terms to some materials to adapt at the searching interface according to the new functions of what a work and what is about. Benefits: more specificity on the searching results.
1	Our collections are small so our systems seem to work for us. People seem to search/browse the shelves more than the catalogue so identifying similar genre/form via "spine" labels combined and/or use of subject subheadings has served us well.
1	Our main difficulty lies in the existence of many specific vocabularies, each of them applying to one type of material. We' d take advantage of using only one genre/form vocabulary. Another problem is : it's not yet a faceted vocabulary, so the information it contains is still out of access, at least as far as Rameau is concerned. So we've launched a working genre/form group to really separate genre/form from topical terms, and offer an enhanced access to our resources.
1	Precision of search and access to most accurate resources in the subject searched Results clustering Enhanced accuracy when searching
1	Precision of search and access to most accurate resources in the subject searched Result clustering Enhanced accuracy when searching

Count	Response
1	The Genre/form terms are particularly important to maintain the distinction between subject (what a work is about) and genre/form analysis (what a work is).
1	The application of genre/form terms entered in special field (like 655) has a long tradition in Czechia.
1	The controlled vocabulary of our library has been using since 2012 and not updating yet. So it is not cover all the new terms.
1	The data is much cleaner with faceted genre/form terms. The challange is to clean up all legacy data.
1	The main advantages are finding literature by genre or form
1	The main advantages are manifested in the grouping of the different works in the same form, it is a quick access point. And the main obstacles are the empty words that can not be used as a controlled term
1	The main benefit is that genre/form terms facilitate users in finding certain materials and to identify resources. The main barrier to use is a language barrier It is difficult to translate the terms into Chinese or many other languages accurately. If our library uses genre/form terms in English, it is not convenient for the Chinese users.
1	The main hurdle is the fact that we haven't controlled vocabularies for all areas. The main benefit in using Genre/Form terms is their user-friendliness.
1	The main hurdles would be not having the time to choose the correct genre/form term for a particular item, not having formal training re genre/form terms, not having time to check cataloger's desktop frequently enough to find out more, using 650s that have identical wording instead.
1	The main obstacle is the lack of updating and training of our staff librarian.
1	The possibility to distinguish between subject (of research etc.) and genre of material, a user being able to search or browse a genre are obvious benefits. On the other hand it is not always easy to say when something is content and when it is genre (say statistics or interviews for instance). The varied usages in legacy data and the lack of genre/form term from the majority of current records also make the user experience inconsistent and search results unreliable.

Count	Response
1	The problem is that our library has been using genre/form terms (sometimes incorrectly) for years while coding them as topical headings or subdivisions. The task of recoding them as genre/form headings or form subdivisions is daunting for a library that only has a small number of cataloguers. We also think that lack of familiarity with genre/form concepts will be a hurdle for us. The main benefit on the other hand is that we will be able to use subject terms that specify what the items are rather than what they talk about. Furthermore our users will be able to select materials that have a certain form or genre (eg. documentary films) when performing a search in the catalogue.
1	Usage of subject headings, genre/form subdivisions and coded values for expression of Genre/Form terms is sufficient for our needs. No specific hurdles are identified..
1	Useful to specify physical characteristics of the item in a controlled way
1	Using Genre/Form terms meets user´s requirements. It helps users in searching in online-catalogue and digital library. It helps to make a literature retrieval too.
1	We do not see obstacles, we consider that only positive and much will improve and simplify the work of libraries.
1	We found constant problems keeping the vocab updated due to the continuing development of new formats and genres
1	We haven't been familiar with it.
1	We need to apply them consistently across the whole collection. At the moment we have no time as we are in a rush to deal with backlogs before the library opens later this year.
1	We think there are more benefits than hurdles. The main problem is that we don't have enough money or resources for keeping us up with new developements. But one thing is clear: the policy of our library is to follow the international practice and to implement all upgrades that can be useful for library users.
1	benefits: - allows to describe items more precisely - designate audience, forms for which there is no expression in the subject terms -to differentiate between the content of the material vs its form hurdles: in some field areas the LC genres are too specific and detailed, whereas in others non-existent or not developped
1	benefits: G/F is a minimal subject-indexing
1	hurdles: to build a specific tool for faceted browsing benefit: specific search usabilities - such as to find articles, genres,...

Count	Response
1	it is advisable to use Genre/Form terms as it is quite useful for the indexers as well as for the end users
1	the main hurdle is the meaningful and unambiguous presentation of GMD in the facets of our discovery agent
1	we find it useful as it is specifying the subject heading