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Information and documentation — Schema for holdings information

Information et documentation — Schéma pour information sur les fonds de bibliothèque

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Contents

Page

Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 20775 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Technical interoperability*.

Introduction

This schema for holdings information is designed to meet the requirements for delivering information about holdings of resources in repositories, libraries and related institutions in response to direct queries. This schema may also be applicable to the holdings of cultural institutions, such as museum objects. The information contained in this schema includes scope of holdings, availability, availability policy and conditions, and access rights. Reporting capability for historical usage information is a secondary, optional part of this schema.

This International Standard is designed to cover the holdings of all types of resources, physical and electronic, all types of resource format such as printed text, visual images, sound recordings, videos, electronic media and resources published or issued once, such as monographs or those published serially or in part.

This schema is primarily designed to be included in responses to queries. Two primary query types have been identified and targeted, based on availability (main focus) and historical usage. Simply put, the schema's main purpose is to answer the question “who has one or more copies of this resource or this group of resources, is it available now and to me and what are the conditions?”

Although this International Standard can be used for reporting holdings to a federated metadata repository such as a centralized union catalogue, metasearch database such as Google or centralized document repository, this is not its primary focus. The focus is for interactive exchange of a combination of stable and dynamic information. Reporting and harvesting convey only stable information and other schemas are already in use for this purpose such as MODS, MARC 21 Holdings, COPAC and ONIX. Most of these schemas include richer detail, especially in relation to serial holdings. For this same reason, this International Standard is not intended to contain the detail necessary to predict new serial issues and claim missing serial issues.

In a similar vein, this International Standard is not designed to populate link resolver databases, although it can be included in information sent to a resolver during a resolution process to declare known locations and ask for alternatives or more information about known locations. Resolvers also can employ this schema in information used to transfer information to another resolver.

How data is gathered and assembled to populate the holdings schema is also outside the scope of this International Standard. Data may be dispersed in several locations such as a union catalogue, local catalogue and a policy directory or repository. A variety of standards may be employed for this purpose including NCIP for local holdings, XACML and LDAP for policy, authentication and authorization information and SRU and Z39.50 for all types of searching and retrieval.

The holdings reported in this schema can relate to one or more bibliographic resources. As this schema is employed in a query response, the bibliographic resource or resources will be known, therefore detailed resource description is out of scope for this International Standard. This schema can be incorporated as a fragment within other XML bibliographic resource descriptions such as MODS.

Information and documentation — Schema for holdings information

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a schema designed to cover the holdings of all types of resources, physical and electronic, all types of resource format such as printed text, visual images, sound recordings, videos, electronic media and resources published or issued once such as monographs or those published serially or in part.

Though it is designed to be used as a schema in query responses, this International Standard does not specify a query and response (such as SRU, Z39.50 or Open Search) including search attributes and index definition.

This International Standard facilitates the interactive exchange of a combination of stable and dynamic information.

How data is gathered and assembled to populate the schema for holdings is outside the scope of this International Standard.

Detailed resource description is outside the scope of this International Standard as is also detailed information on serials designed for claiming missing issues.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4217, *Codes for the representation of currencies and funds*

ISO 8459, *Information and documentation — Classification of bibliographic data elements for use in data interchange*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply

3.1.1
access
ability to open and view an electronic resource including an electronic document and a database index

3.1.2
bibliographic resource
entity, either serial or non-serial, that forms the basis for a single resource description

3.1.3
chronology
indication of the date of publication or date of issue of a component of a multi-part resource, distinguishing it from other components of the same resource

3.1.4
component
unique bibliographic part of a set, such as a volume of a serial or multi-volume work

3.1.5
copy
tangible instance of a bibliographic resource or set, whether physical or electronic, comprising one or more pieces

3.1.6
enumeration
alpha-numeric identification of a component of a multi-part resource, such as a volume or issue

3.1.7
holdings
information that describes, analyses and controls copies associated with a bibliographic resource

3.1.8
piece
unit of a copy on which transactions can be made, such as a physical part that can be lent or reserved, or an electronic file that can be downloaded or accessed

3.1.9
set
collection of components of a bibliographic resource including multi-volume publications and resources published serially, often received by a subscription purchase

3.2 Abbreviated terms

Abbreviated term	Description	URL address
COPAC	COPAC Academic and National Library catalogue, U.K.	http://copac.ac.uk/
COUNTER	Counting Online Usage of NeTworked Electronic Resources	http://www.projectcounter.org/
DanBib	Danish Union Catalogue	http://www.danbib.dk/index.php?doc=english
DCB	Direct Consortia Borrowing	—
GBV	GBV Common Library Network of the German States Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thüringen and the Foundation of Prussian Cultural Heritage.	http://www.gbv.de/en/
ILL	Inter-library loan	—
LDAP	Lightweight directory access protocol IETC (Internet Engineering Task Force) RFC 4510	http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4510
MARC 21 Holdings	MARC 21 concise format for holdings data, Library of Congress	http://www.loc.gov/marc/holdings/
MODS	Metadata object description schema, Library of Congress	http://www.loc.gov/standards/mods//

Abbreviated term	Description	URL address
NCIP	ANSI/NISO Z39.83-1 *Circulation Interchange — Part 1: Protocol (NCIP)*	http://www.niso.org/standards/
ONIX	ONIX for Books Product Information Message ONIX for serials in development	http://www.editeur.org/onix.html
OPAC	Online public access catalogue. A generic term used by libraries and makers of computer software for libraries	
OpenSearch	OpenSearch is a collection of simple formats for the sharing of search results.	http://www.opensearch.org/Specifications/OpenSearch/1.1#OpenSearch_description_document
OpenURL	ANSI/NISO Z39.88 *The OpenURL Framework for Context-Sensitive Services*	http://alcme.oclc.org/openurl/servlet/OAIHandler?verb=ListSets
OpenURL Request Transfer Message	OpenURL Request Transfer Message Community Profile	http://www.openurl.info/registry/docs/pro/info:ofi/pro:rtm-2007
SRU	Search Retrieve via URL, Library of Congress	http://www.loc.gov/standards/sru/
SUDOC	Système universitaire de documentation, ABES (Agence bibliographique de l'enseignement supérieur), France	http://www.sudoc.abes.fr/LNG=EN/
XACML	eXtensible Access Control Markup Language, OASIS standards organization	http://xml.coverpages.org/xacml.html
XML	Extensible Markup Language, W3C World Wide Web Consortium	http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-xml11-20060816/
WorldCat	World network of library content and services, OCLC, Online Computer Library Center, Inc.	http://www.worldcat.org/

4 Detailed requirements

4.1 Discovery to delivery

4.1.1 General considerations

Resource discovery is nowadays dispersed as metadata about resources are available in multiple locations. It is no longer just via a library's OPAC, but also via internet search engines such as Google Scholar and Yahoo, collective repositories and emerging freely accessible public interfaces of union catalogues, e.g. WorldCat, Libraries Australia, SUDOC, GBV and Danbib just to name a few. Increasingly, not all data is held in any one place; resource description is more widely dispersed than detailed holdings information. Another trend is the increasing number of libraries choosing to make more comprehensive union catalogues the primary entry point offered to their collections. Thus descriptive information is increasingly separated from management information. As a consequence, discovery to delivery systems need a seamless way of gathering holdings information needed for delivery to accompany discovered resource metadata. To do this, there is a fundamental need for a standardized schema to include in a query response, containing holdings delivery and access information. Some of this information is dynamic in that it is likely to be different each time it is delivered. For example, loan policy is likely to be fairly stable whereas availability status is variable and needs to be up-to-date to be valuable. Even policy is not fully stable as the policy can vary for different groups of users, therefore data in relation to policy in a query response can be specific to a single request.

In the context of delivery, holdings responses need to provide sufficient, precise information regarding an individual copy or set of copies to indicate whether or not a delivery request would be successful. The

holdings schema could provide information so that systems could narrow a result set to works where items were immediately available. Examples of the “motives” for requesting holdings availability information are:

— is there any copy available now at any branch? (single bibliographic resource)

— do you have an available copy in any edition? (group of related bibliographic resources)

— do you have a copy that is not restricted? (group of related bibliographic resources)

— can I please make a reservation for the next available copy regardless of edition and what is the queue status? (group of related bibliographic resources)

— I (requester) live on a different continent; for me, is it possible to borrow or access an electronic copy, or can you digitize it for me, or can you provide a reference look-up service for me?

As previously stated, the query part of discovery is out of scope for this schema. The query might or might not include user attributes that would allow a server to respond with user specific policy and availability information.

4.1.2 Relation to existing standards

This schema is intended as a more comprehensive and better defined alternative to the OPAC schema defined within ISO 23950 and the associated ANSI/NISO Z39.50 holdings schema that has not been widely implemented. There is one other schema in current use that partially fulfils this need, namely NCIP (ANSI/NISO Z39.83-1), however this schema can only provide information for a single copy and not for a group of copies of one or multiple resources. This schema has been derived from the ANSI/NISO Z39.50 holdings schema, updated to:

— ensure that the schema is adequately understood by providing detailed element definitions, in accordance with ISO 8459 as much as possible;

— provide a clear scope statement with use cases;

— reduce the complexity of the schema by

  — reducing from seven levels to one (B1-4; C1-3), clearly indicating optional and mandatory elements,

  — removing the distinction between B and C level views. This can be achieved by allowing optional summary level information in all cases,

  — reducing unnecessary hierarchies in the structure,

  — removing elements that are not in common use;

— allow the schema to be used as a stand-alone schema with some resource identification and description (minimum information such as an ISBN or other international identifier, a DOI®[1)] or an URL) or as a fragment within other schemas, e.g. as a MODS extension;

— simplify the element names, as closely as possible in accordance with ISO 8459.

This schema is designed to be used as a fragment in other schemas. It is being included as the structure for the “possible suppliers” element of the NISO OpenURL Request Transfer Message.

1) DOI® is a registered trademark of the International DOI Foundation, Inc. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named.

4.2 Respond to holdings usage queries

4.2.1 General

NOTE This role for the schema is seen as emerging and is included as an option within this International Standard.

Increasingly, discovery systems want to provide evaluative information to their users that can be used in manipulating result sets. This information consists of

— historic circulation information,

— when a copy or group of copies was last borrowed or accessed,

— how many times in a given period a copy or group of copies has been circulated or accessed,

— when a physical copy was last located (with RFID systems becoming increasingly used, this kind of stocktake information is more readily available and recent).

Holdings usage information is also useful to managers of collections for acquisitions, digitization, weeding and relocation decisions. It can also provide information on the effect of provision of a digital copy on the usage of physical copies.

Examples of the “motives” for requesting holdings usage information are as follows.

— Is this copy or group of copies widely used? (If so, I will purchase a copy for my collection.)

— Has this copy or group of copies been used recently? (If so, I will purchase or digitize it, otherwise not, despite it being popular once.)

— If this copy or group of copies has not been widely used, or recently used in another collection, I will retire mine to central storage (or discard).

— To be able to sort my result set by relevance with the most popular items first.

— To compare my statistics on the use of this electronic resource with the usage of the same resource in other collections.

— What is the circulation for all copies of a work for a comparable period before and since a digital copy became available?

— Holdings usage information is all dynamic, in that it can vary each time the information is provided and needs to be current to be valuable.

Note that there are many differences in the practice of collecting historical information about holdings usage. Many libraries avoid collecting the information as their systems only collect information at a transaction level that potentially endangers user confidentiality. They may collect information for selected borrowers only, e.g. housebound users. Some systems collect usage statistics by piece, independent of user or borrower and some systems have a means of neutralizing user identification within historical transactions.

4.2.2 Relation to existing standards

There is no known schema currently in common use that fulfils this requirement to respond to online queries for both physical and electronic resources. Reporting standards exist, such as ANSI/NISO Z39.7 and COUNTER.

5 Schema outline

5.1 General observations

This schema focuses on needs of responses to holdings delivery and usage queries, combining both static and dynamic information. (It is important to re-iterate here that the actual query, its search attributes and indexes are out of scope.)

At the top level, there may be multiple holding structures for a resource or group of resources. A new instance of “holding” is made for each different “institutionIdentifier”. The schema at the top level is shown in Figure 1.

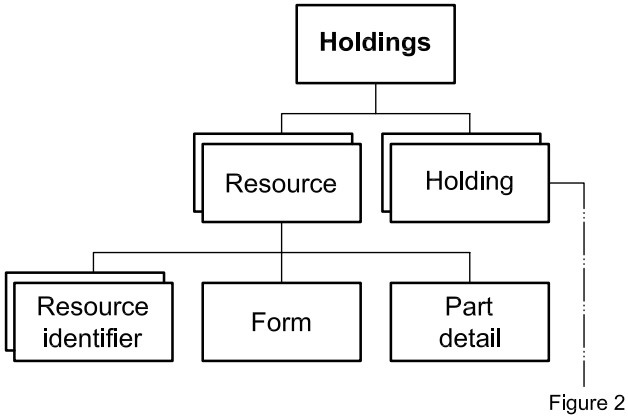

Figure 1 — Holdings

5.2 Resource

The “resource” is repeatable so that the associated holdings in “holding” may relate to a single bibliographic resource or to a group of resources. The element of commonality for the group may vary. For example the group could comprise:

— a serial representing multiple issues published over a given time period or an open-ended time period;

— all expressions and manifestations of a work, e.g. all different translations, all different editions;

— a group of resources retrieved by a search and represented as a result set.

The “resource” is optional as the schema may be embedded within another schema already containing bibliographic information.

The “resource” block may simply identify a resource or group of resources with an identifier or pointer such as a URL. It may optionally include information about the “form” of the resource and “partDetail”.

When “resource” is repeated, representing more than one bibliographic resource, the resources are regarded as interchangeable, i.e. connected by “or”, and the “copiesSummary” block collates information for all copies related to all resources.

5.3 Holding

5.3.1 General

Figure 2 shows the top level elements of Holding.

The “holding” is mandatory and repeatable. For each separate institution a separate “holding” instance is required. “holding” consists of information about the holding institution and its addresses plus three other information blocks:

— “holdingSimple” or “holdingStuctured”;

— “summaryPolicy”; and

— optionally “summaryHistory”.

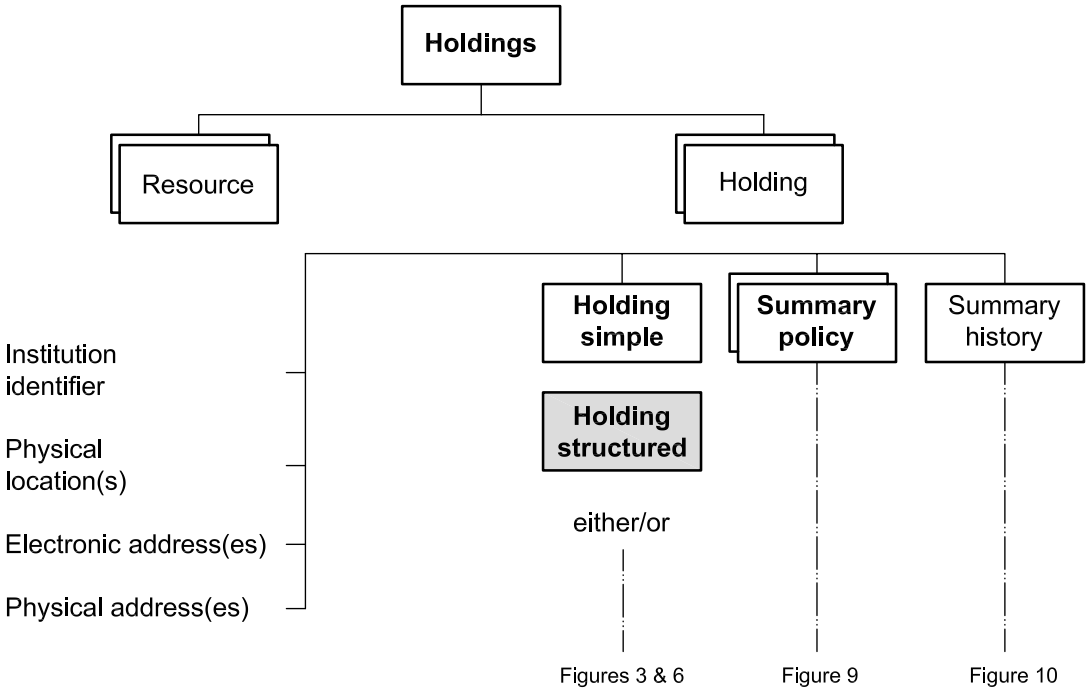

Figure 2 — Holding

Under “holding”, the element “institutionIdentifier” is mandatory together with an instance of either “holdingSimple” or “holdingStructured”. The choice of the appropriate rendition of holdings (simple or structured) rests with the server responding to the query. The reason for this is that one resource may be held as a unit at one institution but as multiple parts at another, or a requester may believe a request to be for a single part whereas it is actually a multiple-part resource. By replying with “holdingStructured” a server is indicating that there are multiple parts that are not equivalent and that therefore the copies may not be interchangeable from a particular user's viewpoint. Such a response could be viewed by the querying system as a suggestion to narrow a request.

The “holdingSimple”, “holdingStructured”, “summaryPolicy” and “summaryHistory” all contain information that summarizes copy information for the ensemble of copies and pieces that relate to the resource or resources, or in the case of the schema being a fragment within another schema, the copies relate to bibliographic resources described elsewhere in the larger schema.

5.3.2 The holding institution

This group of elements (“institutionIdentifier”, “physicalLocation”, “physicalAddress” and “electronicAddress”) contains simple identification and address detail about an institution holding one or more copies of the resource or group of resources. Multiple addresses are possible and they may be free format or inherit a structure from another specification, e.g. from NCIP.

5.3.3 Holding simple and holding structured

There are two separate blocks “holdingSimple” and “holdingStructured”. One of the two separate blocks is required; more than one block is not allowed. The two blocks summarize holdings in different ways. The

simple version is appropriate where the pieces are *interchangeable*, at least in the context of a particular query. Monographs, monographic works, and fully cited serial articles would typically use the simple version. The structured version is appropriate where there are different components forming a set, each component having different content from other components in the set. Therefore, it is necessary to represent this structure and a summary can only be given at component level. Unlike "holdingSimple", every piece reported is *not interchangeable* within the context of a particular query. Therefore for "holdingSimple", it is relevant to give an indication of availability of the pieces in general, i.e. "at least one of the group is or is not available", but for "holdingStructured" it is only relevant for each individual component. To summarize holdings at a set level, the reserved set label "all sets" may be used.

It is the responding server that determines whether "holdingSimple" or "holdingStructured" is appropriate. This is because data may be held differently on each database. For example, the request may be for *Lord of the Rings* that is held in multiple parts in one collection, so the response is Structured but as a single volume in another collection, so the response is Simple. If a collection has it both in parts and in a single volume and wants to report on all copies, then Structured is appropriate.

5.3.4 Holding — Simple

5.3.4.1 Top level structure

Figure 3 shows the top level structure of Holding simple and the detail of its child element, Copies summary.

For monograph resources, the "holdingSimple" block provides summary information including counts of copies and an indication of the earliest date any one copy can be made available, how many are available and the purposes for which they may be available (loan, copy, reference look-up, etc.). The length of the reservation queue for the ensemble of the copies may be given, accommodating the fact that reservation queues are more frequently held at title level rather than copy level; the first available of a group of identical copies will satisfy the request.

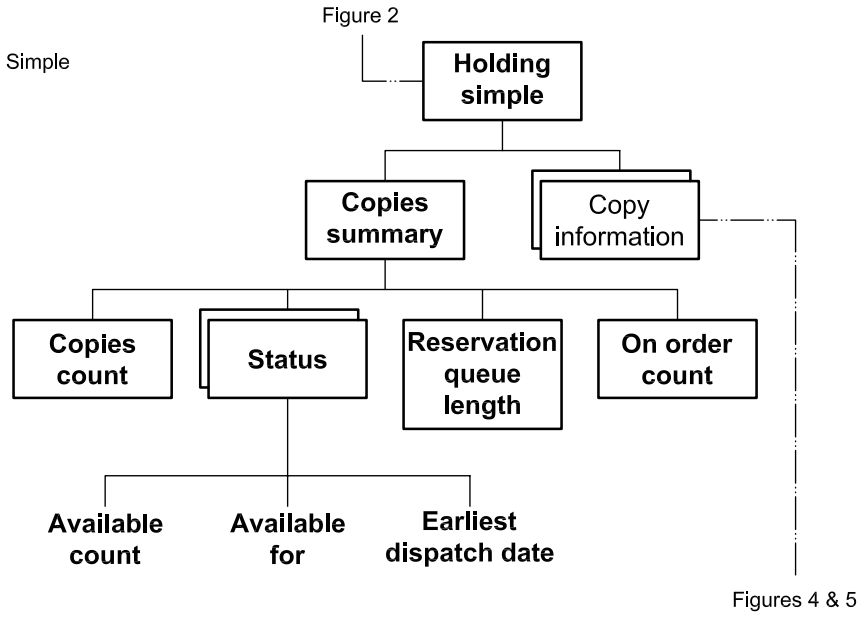

Figure 3 — Holding — Simple

5.3.4.2 Copy information

Figure 4 illustrates Copy information (child element of Holdings simple) and its child elements with the exception of availability information.

The “copyInformation” includes relatively stable information, namely identifiers of the copy and its resource, location information, value and precision information (“form” and “enumerationAndChronology”). The “availabilityInformation” block contains dynamic data. The copy “identifier” is repeatable to accommodate such multiple identifiers as barcodes and accession numbers. The “resourceIdentifier” serves to indicate to which resource of a group of resources the copy belongs. Detail includes “form” (text, microform, video, jpg, etc.), “monetaryValuation”, “sublocation”, “shelfLocater” (or call number or shelf mark), “electronicLocator” (URI or URL), “note” and “enumerationAndChronology”. The “sublocation” is repeatable in the case of electronic copies where multiple locations may share access rights and “electronicLocator” is repeatable to cater for a resource being available in multiple places, e.g. via different aggregators. “enumerationAndChronology” is repeatable to cater for the relatively few cases of multi-part publications having parallel enumeration sequences.

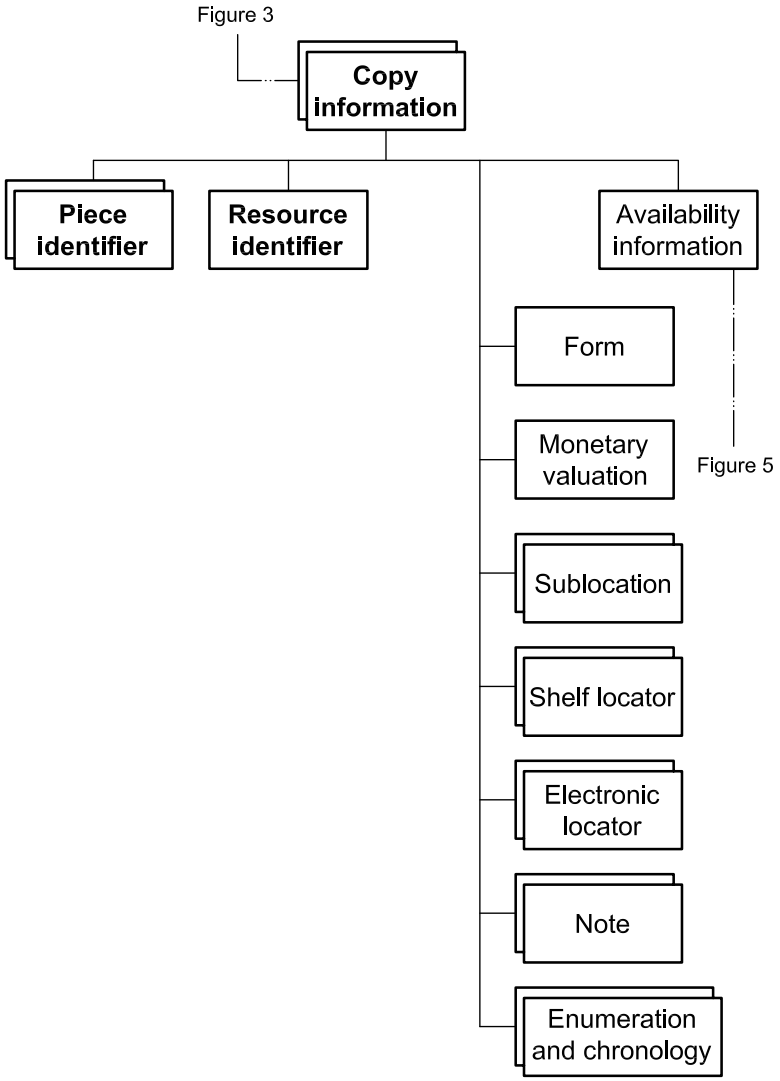

Figure 4 — Copy information

Figure 5 shows Availability information and its detail (child element of Copy information).

The “availabilityInformation” includes stable information comprising “policy”, “feeInformation” and “reservationPolicy”. It also includes dynamic information comprising “status” and “reservationQueue”.

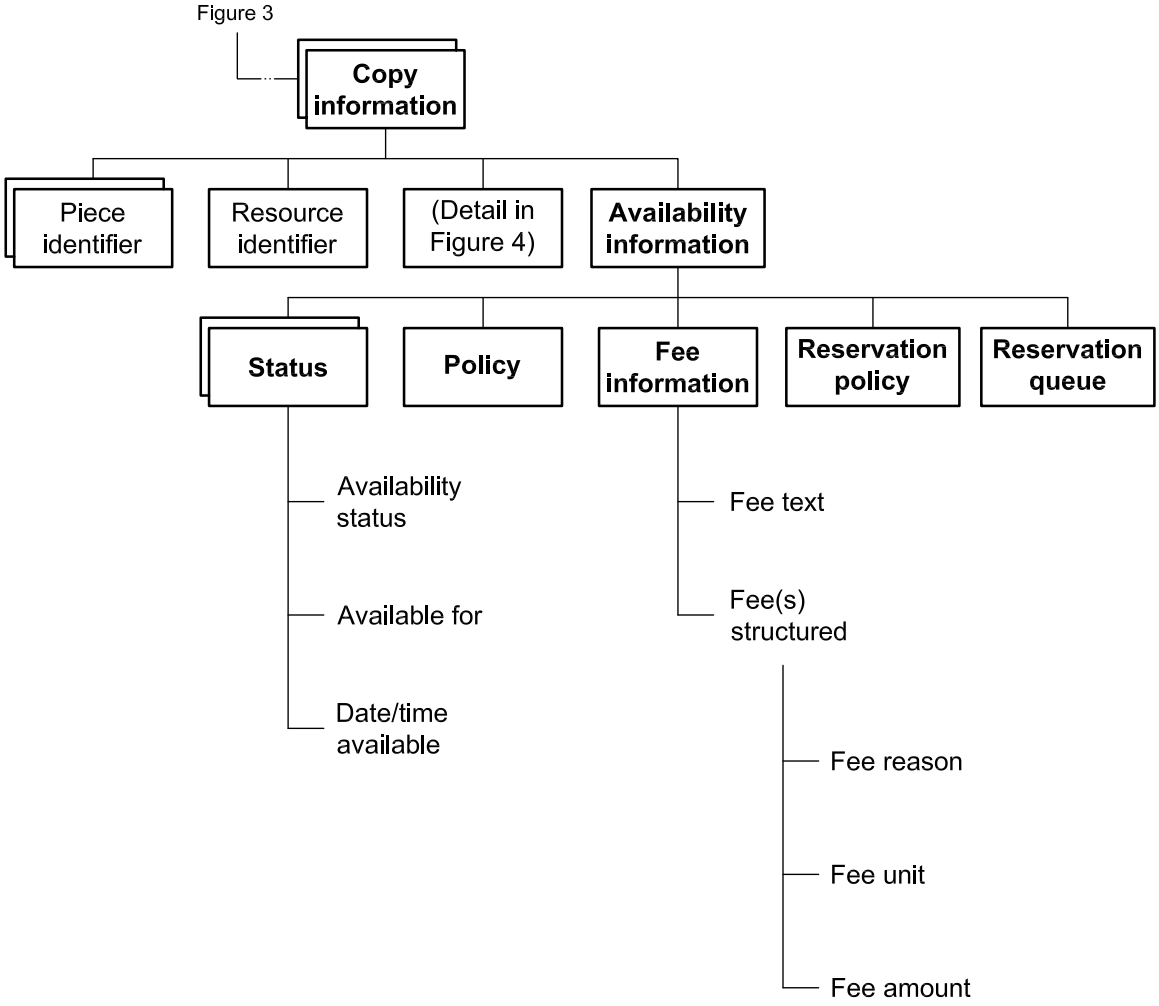

Figure 5 — Copy information availability

5.3.5 Holding — Structured

Figure 6 illustrates the top level of Holding structured (child of Holding).

The “holdingStructured” differs quite importantly from the “holdingSimple” due to the fact that the copies are not interchangeable in the context of a particular query. For example, someone wanting volume 3 of a multi-part work will not be satisfied with volume 2. The discrete copies are grouped into repeatable instances of “set” and there is no summary availability. For example, there is no provision for reservation queue length as reservations are not made at the set level, they are made at the individual copy level.

There is a block of information relating to the sets held, including descriptive information comprising “label” (identification of the set), “form”, location within an institution (“sublocation” and “shelfLocator”), summaries of any gaps in the set (“completeness”) and the enumeration and chronological ranges held (“enumerationAndChronology”), “retention” (how long parts are kept and when they are discarded), “resourceIdentifier” and pointers to available online sets (“electronicLocator” used in combination with “sublocation”). The information about individual copies related to the set is recorded in the “component” block which is repeatable.

The value “all sets” is reserved within “label” to enable the indication of a consolidated summary of the holdings of all sets. For example, information for “all sets” could include information on overall completeness, indicating the starting and ending enumeration and chronology. It could indicate summary availability and policy for each component across all sets.

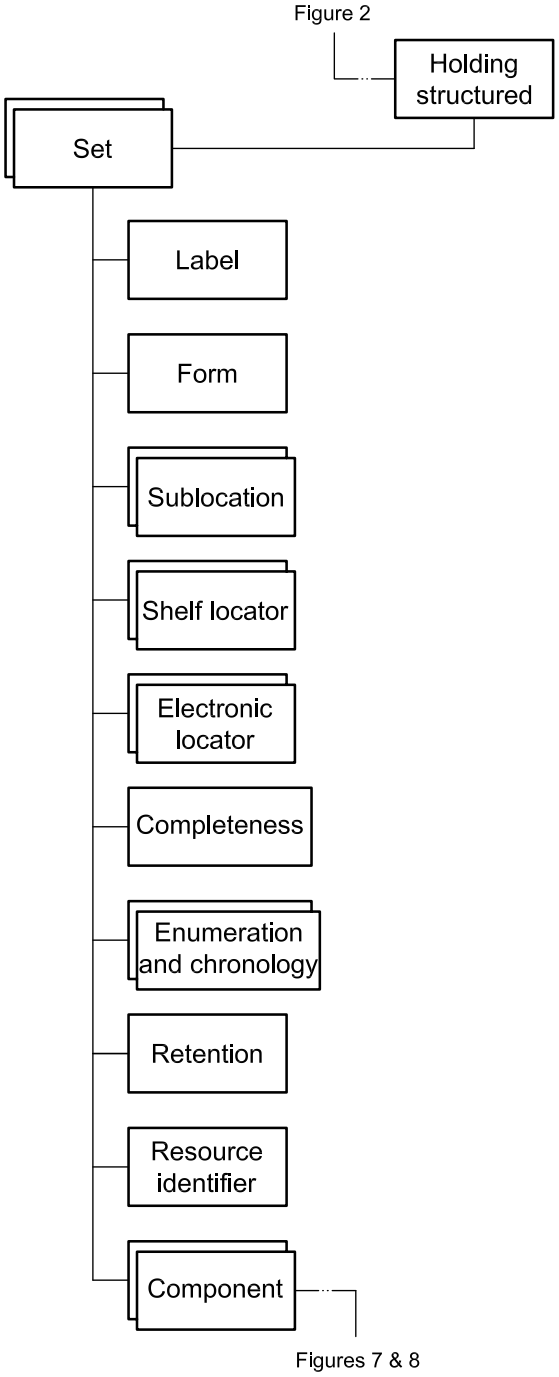

Figure 6 — Holding — Stuctured

5.3.5.1 Component

Figure 7 illustrates Component (child of Holding structured) and its detail, except Availability information.

The structure of “component” (“holdingStructured”) is identical to that of “copyInformation” (“holdingSimple”), except that it is lacking “resourceIdentifier” which is held at the higher level, “set”. “sublocation”, “shelfLocator” and “electronicLocator” are available at this level, but in most cases they will only appear at “set” level. If they are present they will override the values included at “set” level for the particular copy.

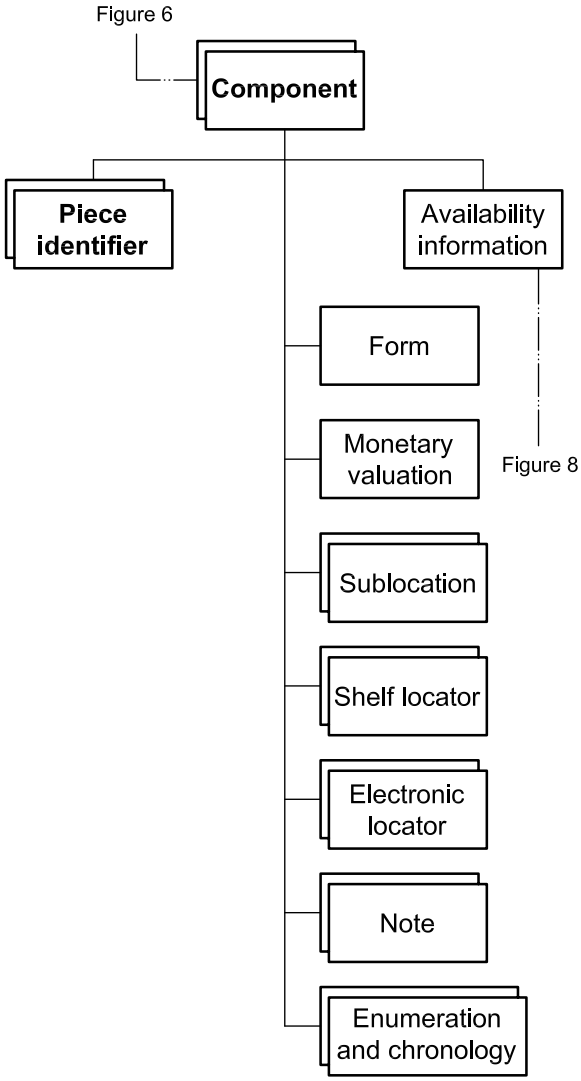

Figure 7 — Component

Figure 8 shows Availability information and its detail (child element of Component).

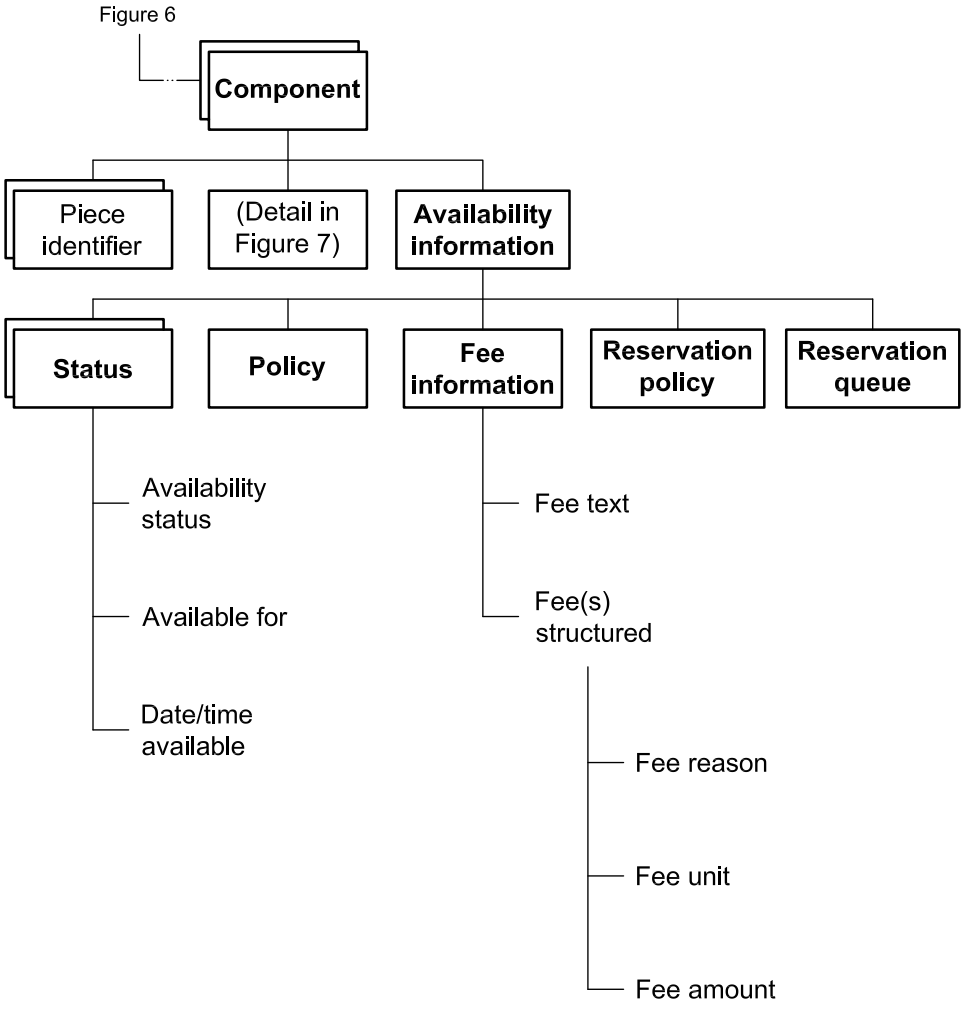

Figure 8 — Component availability

5.3.5.2 Enumeration and chronology

The “enumerationAndChronology” occurs in three places within the schema, under “holdingSimple” / “copyInformation”, under “holdingStructured” / “set” and under “holdingStructured” / “set” / “component”. Under “holdingStructured” / “set” it is expressed as a range, with the starting enumeration and chronology being mandatory. Specific enumeration and chronology may be given at the component or piece level, and in the case of “holdingStructured” at this level it gives precise detail for the piece, placing it in context with the range given at the set level. In the case of “holdingSimple”, “enumerationAndChronology” at piece level would only be employed in exceptional cases.

The “enumerationAndChronology” may be expressed as a text string or it may be broken into separate data elements such that it can be machine parsed and sorted. Example 1 shows how the data elements are used together.

EXAMPLE 1 Issue: volume 3, issue 1, January 1983

```
<enumerationAndChronology>
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “vol.” </caption>
    <value> “3” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “2”>
    <caption> “no.” </caption>
    <value>  “1” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “2”>
    <value> “January” </value> </chronology>
 <chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
```

Note that there are no chronology captions in this example, the captions “month” and “year” are silent.

EXAMPLE 2 Issue: volume 3, issue 2, February 1983

```
<enumerationAndChronology>
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “vol.” </caption>
    <value> “3” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “2”>
    <caption> “no.” </caption>
    <value>  “2” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “2”>
    <value> “February” </value> </chronology>
 <chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Issue: volume 3, issue 3, March 1983

```
<enumerationAndChronology>
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “vol.” </caption>
    <value> “3” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “2”>
    <caption> “no.” </caption>
    <value>  “3” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “2”>
    <value> “March” </value> </chronology>
 <chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
```

EXAMPLE 4 Issue: No enumeration, only chronology March 1983

```
<enumerationAndChronology>
<chronology level = “2”>
    <value> “March” </value> </chronology>
 <chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
```

EXAMPLE 5 Issue: Partial enumeration, issue 36, March 1983

```
<enumerationAndChronology>
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “no.” </caption>
    <value>  “36” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “2”>
    <value> “March” </value> </chronology>
 <chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
```

EXAMPLE 6 Bound volume including 12 issues for volume 3, 1983

```
<component>
<enumerationAndChronology>
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “vol.” </caption>
    <value> “3” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
……. </component>
```

EXAMPLE 7 Bound volume including 11 out of 12 issues for volume 3, 1983

```
<component>
<note> issue no. 6 June 1983 missing from bound volume </note>
<enumerationAndChronology>
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “vol.” </caption>
    <value> “3” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
…….</component>
```

Supplements, tables of contents, indexes, etc. are expressed using the “unitType” attribute of “enumerationAndChronology”.

EXAMPLE 8 Supplement: “statistics 1982”, volume 3, March 1983

```
<enumerationAndChronology unitType = “2”>  {“2” means supplement}
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “v.” </caption>
    <value> “3” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “2”>
    <value>  “statistics 1982” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “2”>
    <value> “March” </value> </chronology>
 <chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
```

EXAMPLE 9 Table of contents: volume 2, January to December 1982

```
<enumerationAndChronology unitType = “3”>  {“3” means index}
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “volume” </caption>
    <value> “2” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “2”>
    <value>  “Table of Contents” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “2”>
    <value> “January to December” </value> </chronology>
 <chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1982” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
```

Article pagination can be included as a level, as in Example 10 or Example 11.

EXAMPLE 10 Article: volume 3, issue 3, March 1983, pages 14-89

```
<enumerationAndChronology>
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “vol.” </caption>
    <value> “3” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “2”>
    <caption> “issue” </caption>
    <value>  “3” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “3”>
    <caption> “pages” </caption>
    <value> “14-89” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “2”>
    <value> “March” </value> </chronology>
 <chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
```

Alternative:

EXAMPLE 11 Article: volume 3, issue 3, March 1983, pages 14-89

```
<enumerationAndChronology>
<enumeration level = “1”>
    <caption> “vol.” </caption>
    <value> “3” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “2”>
    <caption> “issue” </caption>
    <value>  “3” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “3”>
    <caption> “start page” </caption>
    <value> “14” </value> </enumeration>
<enumeration level = “3”>
    <caption> “end page” </caption>
    <value> “89” </value> </enumeration>
<chronology level = “2”>
    <value> “March” </value> </chronology>
 <chronology level = “1”>
    <value> “1983” </value> </chronology>
</enumerationAndChronology>
```

Level is really a sequencing device and is not used for the display. The principle is that level 1 is the broadest element. The caption is often omitted, especially for chronology. Even when there are seasons in the chronology, they are not preceded by the caption “season”.

5.3.6 Summary policy

Figure 9 shows Summary policy and its detail (child element of Holding).

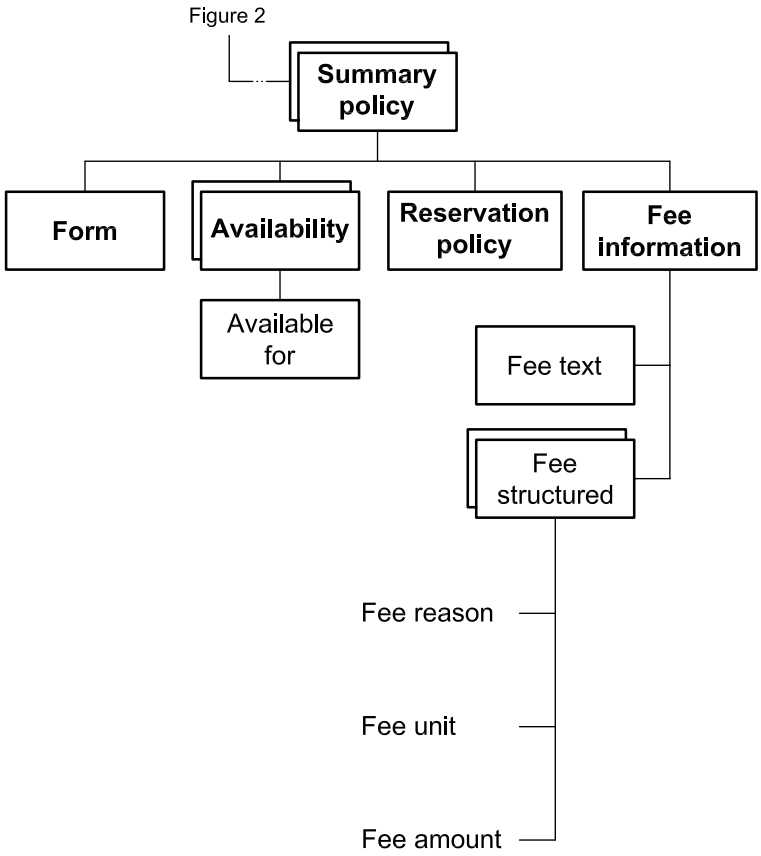

Figure 9 — Summary policy

The “summaryPolicy” block is repeatable under “holding” to indicate for each “form” the availability and reservation policies, including the fees associated (“feeInformation”), which can vary by type of fee. The summary applies to all copies in the “copyInformation” (“holdingSimple”) or to all components of all sets (“holdingStructured”), whichever is applicable. It is not the intention to repeat the entire policy of the institution in this section but only the parts relevant to the resource or resources to which the holdings relate. For example, if the resource is only available in one form then only the policy for that form would be included. Under “availability” the structure from ISO 2146 for registry services for libraries and related organizations may be inherited.

5.3.7 Summary history

Figure 10 shows Summary history and its detail (child element of holding).

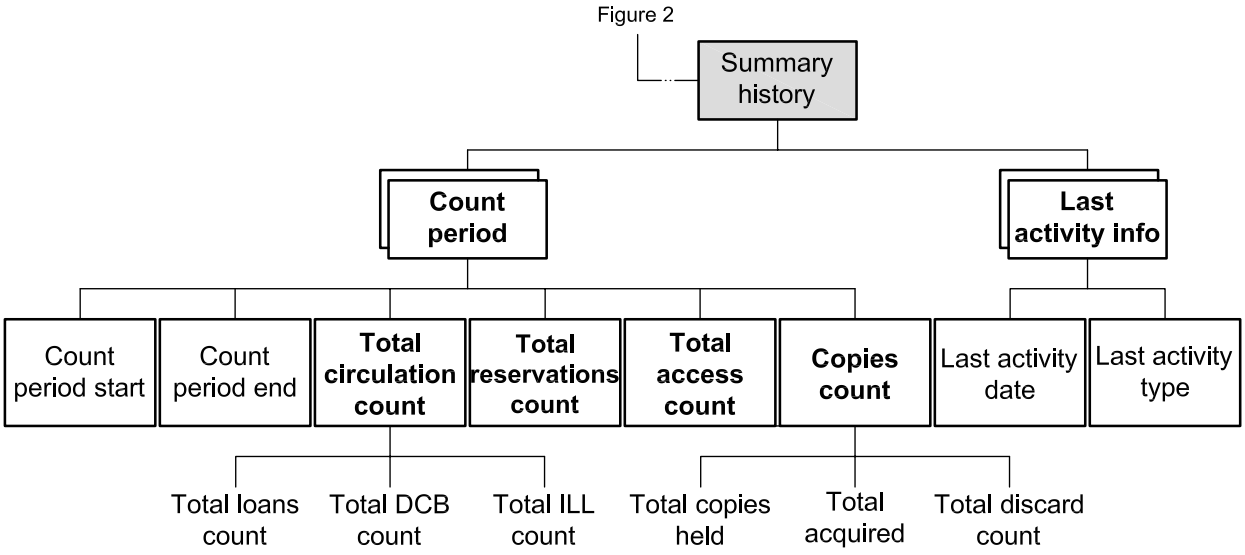

Figure 10 — Summary history

The “summaryHistory” block includes counts and last activity information for the ensemble of copies represented in the “copyInformation” block (“holdingSimple”) or to all components of all sets (“holdingStructured”), whichever is applicable.

Multiple instances of “countPeriod” are possible giving counts of copies in various status groups (held, acquired and discarded) and counts of activity of copies within the relevant period (circulation, access, reservation). “lastActivityInfo” can be repeatable for different types of activity, e.g. last time one of a group of copies was accessed, or lent or returned (checked in).

6 Abstract schema

This clause is in the form of a table (Table 1, below) listing the data elements, their hierarchy and various properties. The level column indicates the number of parent elements of the element, e.g. level 1 is the top level with two elements directly under “holdings”, namely “resource” and “holding”. In the third column, the parent elements are indicated for each element with a space and a forward slash “/” separating the elements. The M/O/C column indicates whether the element is Mandatory (M), Optional (O) or Conditional (C). Conditional means that one of two elements is mandatory and the details of the condition are included in the notes column, i.e. the related conditional element and whether the two elements may both be included or are mutually exclusive. For example either “holdingSimple” or “holdingStructured” shall be present, but not both. Another example: if “feeInformation” is included then either “feeText” or “feeStructured” shall be present, but not both. Within “enumerationAndChronology” it is mandatory to have either “enumeration” or “chronology” but both may be present. If an element is indicated as mandatory but its parent element is optional, this means that in the case that the parent element is included, the element shall be included, e.g. “form” (parent element “holding” / “holdingSimple” / “copyInformation”) is optional; if it is included then its child elements “typeOrSource” and “value” shall be included. If “form” is not included, then the child elements are not included. Rpt Y/N indicates whether or not the element is repeatable (Y) or not repeatable (N). If a parent element is indicated as repeatable then the whole structure of parent plus child elements is repeatable. The notes column includes specific notes about an element and, where applicable, examples and enumerated values. Throughout, enumerated values have been preferred so that the data can be easily translated for display in different languages. The last column includes a definition for the element and, where appropriate, mapping to an equivalent data element in ISO 8459 (in italics) followed by mapping to MARC 21 holdings elements (preceded by “MARC”).

Table 1 — Abstract schema

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
holdings						Data structure describing a bibliographic resource or group of like or similar resources and one or more institution's copies of the resource or resources
resource	1	holdings	O	Y	If more than one resource is present then the holdings relate to any one of those resources: the resources are treated as interchangeable	Group of data elements identifying and describing one or more works, created by intellectual effort that may be expressed in physical or digital form
resourceIdentifier	2	holdings / resource	O	Y		*Resource identifier* Group of data elements identifying a bibliographic resource or its associated metadata record with an indication of a list or source list within which the identifier is unique
typeOrSource	3	holdings / resource / resourceIdentifier	M	N		Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	3	holdings / resource / resourceIdentifier	M	N		Identifier of a bibliographic resource or its metadata record with which a copy is associated
form	2	holdings / resource	O	N	May be overridden at set or copy level	*Form (technical specifications)* MARC 007/00-01 and 842 (textual); 008/23 (in BK, MU, SE, MM); 008/29 (in MP, VM) in related bibliographic record Group of data elements concerning physical or digital characteristics of a bibliographic resource that may constrain its use or indicate software that can read and display the resource
typeOrSource	3	holdings / resource / form	M	N		Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	3	holdings / resource / form	M	N		Physical or digital form of a bibliographic resource, often constraining its use or indicating software that can read and display the resource
partDetail	2	holdings / resource	O	N	May be overridden by enumerationAndChrono -logy at copy level and set level but not recommended in combination with holdingStructured	*Part detail* MARC bibliographic 773 $g $q in related bibliographic record (if present) Text string identifying a resource in relation to its parent resource

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
holding	1	holdings	M	Y		Group of data elements describing one institution's copies of a bibliographic resource or group of like or similar bibliographic resources
institutionIdentifier	2	holdings / holding	M	N		*Party identifier* MARC 852 $a Group of data elements serving as a brief identifier of an institution
typeOrSource	3	holdings / holding / institutionIdentifier	M	N	Examples: ISIL, OCLC identifier, etc.	Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	3	holdings / holding / institutionIdentifier	M	N		Code or phrase serving as a brief identifier of an institution
physicalLocation	2	holdings / holding	O	Y		*Name of institution* MARC 852 $a Name of an institution holding one of more copies of a bibliographic resource
physicalAddress	2	holdings / holding	O	Y	Can be free format or inherit structure from another schema, e.g. NCIP	*Physical address* MARC 852 $e (free text) Data element or group of data elements giving location information for an institution
electronicAddress	2	holdings / holding	O	Y	Can be free format or inherit structure from another schema, e.g. NCIP	*Electronic address* MARC 852 $u (new in 2006) Unique identifier used to identify a device or location within a communications network or service associated with an institution
holdingSimple	2	holdings / holding	C	N	Only one of holdingSimple OR holdingStructured may be present	*Holding simple* Group of data elements containing information for a resource or group of resources summarizing number of copies, and the number actually available
copiesSummary	3	holdings / holding / holdingSimple	M	N		*Copies summary* Group of data elements summarizing the number of copies of a bibliographic resource or group of resources and their availability
copiesCount	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copiesSummary	M	N	If unknown set to “1”	*Copies count* MARC 008 / 17-19 Count of the number of physical or digital copies associated with a resource

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
status	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copiesSummary	O	Y		Group of data elements indicating and predicting actual availability of a group of copies
availableCount	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copiesSummary / status	O	N		*Available count* Count of the number of physical or digital copies of a resource that are available for use or delivery in the context of a particular request
availableFor	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copiesSummary / status	O	N	Values: (0) unspecified (1) loan (2) physical copy (3) digital copy (4) online access (5) reference look-up (6) other	*Available for* Code indicating the nature of service available in relation to a specific bibliographic resource
earliestDispatchDate	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copiesSummary / status	O	N		*Date / time item available* Date and time on which a resource or any copy of a resource will be ready for delivery
reservationQueueLength	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copiesSummary	O	N		*Reservation queue length* Count of the number of people in a reservation queue for a particular resource or group of resources
onOrderCount	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copiesSummary	O	N		*On order count* Count of the number of physical or digital copies ordered and awaiting receipt, or received and not yet processed
copyInformation	3	holdings / holding / holdingSimple	O	Y		*Copy information* Group of data elements providing details of a specific copy of a physical or digital resource
pieceIdentifier	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	M	Y		*Piece identifier* MARC 852 $p Group of data elements that identify a specific instance of a resource
typeOrSource	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / pieceIdentifier	M	N	Examples: accession number, barcode number	Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / pieceIdentifier	M	N		Number or phrase that identifies a specific instance of a resource

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
resourceIdentifier	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	O	N	Used to indicate a specific resource within a group to which a copy relates	*Resource identifier* MARC 004 (in same system); 014 (in a network); 016 (of a national bibliographic agency); 035 (of any agency) Group of data elements identifying a bibliographic resource or its metadata record with which a copy is associated
typeOrSource	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / resourceIdentifier	M	N		Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / resourceIdentifier	M	N		Identifier of a bibliographic resource or its metadata record with which a copy is associated
form	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	O	N		*Form (technical specifications)* MARC 007/00-01 and 842 (textual); 008/23 (in BK, MU, SE, MM); 008/29 (in MP, VM) in related bibliographic record Group of data elements concerning physical or digital characteristics of a bibliographic resource that may constrain its use or indicate software that can read and display the resource
typeOrSource	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / form	M	N		Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / form	M	N		Physical or digital form of a bibliographic resource, often constraining its use or indicating software that can read and display the resource
monetaryValuation	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	O	N		*Value* Estimate of the cost of replacing a copy of a resource or an indication of the value placed on a copy
currencyCode (attribute)	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / monetaryValuation	O	N	Use ISO 4217	*Currency code* Code indicating the type of currency of a particular sum of money
sublocation	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	O	Y	Repeatable in the case of electronic copies that may be accessible from more than one location	*Permanent location* MARC 852 $b $c Name or code of a section and / or collection of a library or other institution that normally stores a copy or set when it is not in use, on loan or on the reservation shelves

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
shelfLocator	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	O	Y	Rarely repeated except in the case of parts being at different locations, e.g. inserted CD within a book	*Copy shelf locator* MARC 852 $h to $m String of characters that identifies a copy's or a set's shelving scheme within its sublocation in relation to other copies
electronicLocator	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	O	Y		*Electronic locator* MARC 856 $u (with applicable subfields); may also be in associated bibliographic record Text string or pointer such as a URL indicating availability and location of an electronic resource
accessRestrictions (attribute)	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / electronicLocator	O	N	Values: (0) unknown (1) unrestricted access (2) access with authorization (3) preview only (4) no online access (5) restrictions unspecified (6) access restricted URL-based	*Electronic access restrictions* MARC 506 $f Code that indicates authentication or other requirements necessary in order to access an electronic resource at a specific address Used in combination with holding / holdingSimple / availabilityInformation
note	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	O	Y		*Free text note* MARC 852 $x $z Phrase relating to a copy of a bibliographic resource, carrying additional information
enumerationAndChronology	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	O	Y	Can be free format or coded as below Repeatable in the case of multiple numbering sequences	*Enumeration and chronology* MARC 853-855 and 863-865 (structured group) Text string or a group of data elements identifying a unit of a resource that is published in parts
unitType (attribute)	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology	O	N	Values: (1) basic (default) (2) supplement (3) index	*Unit type* MARC: Tag-defined: 853/863 or 866 (basic); 854/864 or 867 (supplement); 855/865 or 868 (index) Code qualifying enumeration and chronology to indicate the type of the part being enumerated

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
altNumbering (attribute)	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology	O	N	Boolean	*Alternative numbering* MARC: Subfield-defined: 853-855 and 863-865 subfields $g, $h (alternative enumeration) and $m (alternative chronology) Code indicating that an enumeration and chronology is a secondary or parallel sequence
note (attribute)	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology	O	N	Example: general statement about supplements	*Free text note* MARC 853-855; 863-865; 866-868 $x (Non-public note) and $z (Public note) Text string qualifying and elaborating enumeration and chronology
enumeration	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology	C	Y	Either enumeration or chronology shall be present; both may be present	Group of data elements indicating alpha-numeric identification of a component of a multi-part resource, such as a volume or issue
level (attribute)	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology / enumeration	M	N		*Enumeration level* MARC: Subfield-defined: $a - $f in various fields Number indicating the hierarchical sequence of an enumeration element in relation to other similar elements in an enumeration and chronology group with the broadest element having the lowest level
caption	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology / enumeration	O	N		*Enumeration caption* MARC 853-855 $a-f Label describing the contents and level of an enumeration element
value	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology / enumeration	M	N		*Enumeration* MARC 863-865 $a-f Number, letter or word that combined with an enumeration caption identifies a unit of a resource that is published in parts and identifies the relationship of the part to the whole resource
chronology	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology	C	Y	Either enumeration or chronology shall be present; both may be present	Group of data elements indicating the date of publication or issue of a part of a multi-part resource and distinguishing it from other parts of the same resource

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
level (attribute)	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology / chronology	O	N		*Chronology level* MARC: Subfield-defined: $i - $l in various fields Number indicating the hierarchical sequence of a chronological element in relation to other similar elements in an enumeration and chronology group with the broadest element having the lowest level
caption	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology / chronology	O	N		*Chronology caption* MARC 853-855 $i-l Label describing the contents and level of a chronological element
value	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / enumerationAndChronology / chronology	M	N		*Chronology* MARC 863-865 $i-l Phrase expressing a time period identifying a unit of a resource which is published in parts and identifying the relationship of the part to the whole resource
availabilityInformation	4	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation	O	N		Group of data elements summarizing the availability of a particular physical or digital copy of a resource
status	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation	O	Y		Group of data elements indicating and predicting actual availability of a copy or group of copies
availabilityStatus	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation / status	O	N	Values: (0) unknown (1) available (2) not available (3) possibly available	*Circulation status* Code that indicates the availability for loan, copy or access of a copy or group of copies in the context of a particular request
availableFor	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation / status	O	N	Values: (0) unspecified (1) loan (2) physical copy (3) digital copy (4) online access (5) reference look-up (6) other	*Available for* Code indicating the nature of service available in relation to a specific bibliographic resource
dateTimeAvailable	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation / status	O	N		*Date / time item available* Date and time on which a resource or a particular copy of a resource will be ready for delivery or access

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
policy	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation	O	N	Examples: not for loan, in-library use only, overnight only, circulation limited by user type, term loan, semester loan, available for supply without return, renewal not permitted Recommended structure from ISO 2146	*Availability policy* Phrase or structure indicating restrictions which apply in relation to loan, copy or access
feeInformation	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation	O	N		Group of data elements or single element indicating charge amounts for various services relating to the delivery of a resource
feeText	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation / feeInformation	C	N	Either feeText or feeStructured shall be present under feeInformation but not both	Text string indicating charge amounts for various services relating to the delivery of a resource
feeStructured	6	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation / feeInformation	C	Y	Either feeText or feeStructured shall be present under feeInformation but not both	Group of data elements indicating charge amounts for various services relating to the delivery of a resource
feeReason	7	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation / feeInformation / feeStructured	O	N	Examples: loan fee, reservation fee, digitization fee, reference look-up fee, etc.	*Fee type* Code or phrase representing the reason for a charge such as a service charge or fee
feeUnit	7	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation / feeInformation / feeStructured	O	N	Examples: per image, per page, per 10 pages or part thereof	*Fee unit* Code or phrase indicating the coverage of a fee amount
feeAmount	7	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation / feeInformation / feeStructured	M	N		*Amount* Sum of money required for a purchase or service
currencyCode (attribute)	8	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation / feeInformation / feeStructured / feeAmount	O	N	Use ISO 4217	*Currency code* Code indicating the type of currency of a particular sum of money

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
reservationPolicy	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation	O	N	Values: (0) unknown (1) will accept (2) will not accept (3) will possibly accept	*Reservation policy* Code indicating whether a party owning or managing a resource will accept reservations for the resource
reservationQueue	5	holdings / holding / holdingSimple / copyInformation / availabilityInformation	O	N		*Reservation queue length* Count of the number of people in a reservation queue for a particular copy of a resource
holdingStructured	2	holdings / holding	C	N	Only one of holdingSimple OR holdingStructured may be present	*Holding structured* Group of data elements providing descriptive information and an indication of the coverage, completeness, availability and service policy of a bibliographic resource that is published serially or in multiple parts
set	3	holdings / holding / holdingStructured	M	Y		*Set* Collection of components of a bibliographic resource including multi-volume publications and resources published serially, often received by a subscription purchase
label	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	N	The “all sets” is a reserved label indicating a consolidated summary for all sets	*Set label* Number or phrase serving to identify a set of copies such as a subscription for a resource that is published in multiple parts or serially
form	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	N	May be overridden at copy level	*Form (technical specifications)* MARC 007/00-01 and 842 (textual); 008/23 (in BK, MU, SE, MM); 008/29 (in MP, VM) in related bibliographic record Group of data elements concerning physical or digital characteristics of a bibliographic resource that may constrain its use or indicate software that can read and display the resource
typeOrSource	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / form	M	N		Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / form	M	N		Physical or digital form of a bibliographic resource, often constraining its use or indicating software that can read and display the resource

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
sublocation	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	Y	Repeatable in the case of electronic copies that may be accessible from more than one location	*Permanent location* MARC 852 $b $c Name or code of a section and / or collection of a library or other institution that normally stores a copy or set when it is not in use, on loan or on the reservation shelves
shelfLocator	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	Y	Repeated in the case where runs are stored at different locations	*Copy shelf locator* MARC 852 $h to $m String of characters that identifies a copy's or a set's shelving scheme within a sublocation in relation to other copies
electronicLocator	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	Y		*Electronic locator* MARC 856 $u (with appropriate subfields); may also be in associated bibliographic record Text string or pointer such as a URL indicating availability and location of an electronic resource
accessRestrictions (attribute)	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / electronicLocator	O	N	Values: (0) unknown (1) unrestricted access (2) access with authorization (3) preview only (4) no online access (5) restrictions unspecified (6) access restricted URL-based	*Electronic access restrictions* MARC 506 $f Code that indicates authentication or other requirements necessary in order to access an electronic resource at a specific address
completeness	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	N	Values: (0) info not available (1) complete (2) incomplete (3) very incomplete or scattered	*Completeness* MARC 008/16 Code indicating the level of holdings of a copy set ranging from complete to signaling gaps or substantial gaps
enumerationAndChronology	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	Y	Can be free format or coded as below Repeatable in the case of multiple numbering ranges (gaps) and multiple numbering sequences	*Enumeration and chronology* MARC 866-868 (text) or 853-855 and 863-865 (structured group) Text string or a group of data elements identifying a unit of a resource that is published in parts

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
unitType (attribute)	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology	O	N	Values: (1) basic (default) (2) supplement (3) index	*Unit type* MARC: Tag-defined: 853/863 or 866 (basic); 854/864 or 867 (supplement); 855/865 or 868 (index) Code qualifying enumeration and chronology to indicate the type of the part being enumerated
altNumbering (attribute)	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology	O	N	Boolean	*Alternative numbering* MARC: Subfield-defined: 853-855 and 863-865 subfields $g, $h (alternative enumeration) and $m (alternative chronology) Code indicating that an enumeration and chronology is a secondary or parallel numbering sequence
note (attribute)	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology	O	N	Example: general statement about supplements	*Free text note* MARC 853-855; 863-865; 866-868 $x (Non-public note) and $z (Public note) Text string qualifying and elaborating enumeration and chronology
startingEnumAndChronology	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology	M	N		Group of data elements indicating the beginning of an enumeration and chronology range
enumeration	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / startingEnumAndChronology	C	Y	Either enumeration or chronology shall be present; both may be present	Group of data elements indicating the earliest enumeration, such as a volume or issue number within an enumeration range
level (attribute)	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / startingEnumAndChronology / enumeration	M	N		*Enumeration level* MARC: Subfield-defined: $a - $f in various fields Number indicating the hierarchical sequence of an enumeration element in relation to other similar elements in an enumeration and chronology group with the broadest element having the lowest level
caption	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / startingEnumAndChronology / enumeration	O	N		*Enumeration caption* MARC 853-855 $a-f Label describing the contents and level of an enumeration element

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
value	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / startingEnumAndChronology / enumeration	M	N		*Enumeration* MARC 863-865 $a-f (may contain starting and ending values and necessitate parsing) Number, letter or word that combined with an enumeration caption identifies a unit of a resource that is published in parts and identifies the relationship of the part to the whole resource
chronology	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / startingEnumAndChronology	C	Y	Either enumeration or chronology shall be present; both may be present	Group of data elements indicating the date of publication or issue of a component of a multi-part resource and distinguishing it from other components of the same resource
level (attribute)	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / startingEnumAndChronology / chronology	O	N		*Chronology level* MARC: Subfield-defined: $i - $l in various fields Number indicating the hierarchical sequence of a chronological element in relation to other similar elements in an enumeration and chronology group with the broadest element having the lowest level
caption	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / startingEnumAndChronology / chronology	O	N		*Chronology caption* MARC 853-855 $i-l Label describing the contents and level of a chronological element
value	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / startingEnumAndChronology / chronology	M	N		*Chronology* MARC 863-865 $i-l (may contain starting and ending values and necessitate parsing) Phrase expressing a time period identifying a unit of a resource which is published in parts and identifying the relationship of the part to the whole resource
endingEnumAndChronology	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology	O	N		Group of data elements indicating the end of an enumeration and chronology range
enumeration	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / endingEnumAndChronology	C	Y	Either enumeration or chronology shall be present; both may be present	Group of data elements indicating the last enumeration, such as a volume or issue number within an enumeration range

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
level (attribute)	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / endingEnumAndChronology/ enumeration	M	N		*Enumeration level* MARC: Subfield-defined: $a - $f in various fields Number indicating the hierarchical sequence of an enumeration element in relation to other similar elements in an enumeration and chronology group with the broadest element having the lowest level
caption	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / endingEnumAndChronology/ enumeration	O	N		*Enumeration caption* MARC 853-855 $a-f Label describing the contents and level of an enumeration element
value	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / endingEnumAndChronology/ enumeration	M	N		*Enumeration* MARC 863-865 $a-f (may contain starting and ending values and necessitate parsing) Number, letter or word that combined with an enumeration caption identifies a unit of a resource that is published in parts and identifies the relationship of the part to the whole resource
chronology	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / endingEnumAndChronology	C	Y	Either enumeration or chronology shall be present; both may be present	Group of data elements indicating the date of publication or issue of a part of a multi-part resource and distinguishing it from other parts of the same resource
level (attribute)	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / endingEnumAndChronology/ chronology	O	N		*Chronology level* MARC: Subfield-defined: $i - $l in various fields Number indicating the hierarchical sequence of a chronological element in relation to other similar elements in an enumeration and chronology group with the broadest element having the lowest level
caption	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / endingEnumAndChronology/ chronology	O	N		*Chronology caption* MARC 853-855 $i-l Label describing the contents and level of a chronological element

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
value	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / enumerationAndChronology / endingEnumAndChronology / chronology	M	N		*Chronology* MARC 863-865 $i-l (may contain starting and ending values and necessitate parsing) Phrase expressing a time period identifying a unit of a resource which is published in parts and identifying the relationship of the part to the whole resource
retention	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	N	Values: (0) unknown (2) replaced by updates (3) sample issue retained (4) replaced by preservation format (5) replaced by cumulation (6) limited retention (7) no retention (8) permanent retention	*Retention policy* MARC 008/12 Code that indicates the extent to which individual issues of a serial or multi-part resource are retained and the time period for which they are retained
resourceIdentifier	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	N		*Resource identifier* MARC 004 (if in same system), 014 (in a network); 016 (of a national bibliographic agency); 035 (of any agency) Group of data elements identifying a bibliographic resource or its metadata record with which a copy or set is associated
typeOrSource	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / resourceIdentifier	M	N		Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / resourceIdentifier	M	N		Identifier of a bibliographic resource or its metadata record with which a copy or set is associated
component	4	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set	O	Y		*Component* Unique bibliographic part of a set, such as a volume of a serial or multi-volume work
pieceIdentifier	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component	M	Y		*Piece identifier* MARC 852 $p Group of data elements identifying a specific instance of a resource, including for example barcode and accession number

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
typeOrSource	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / pieceIdentifier	M	N	Examples: accession number, barcode number	Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / pieceIdentifier	M	N		Number or phrase that identifies a specific instance of a resource
form	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component	O	N		*Form (technical specifications)* MARC 007/00-01 and 842 (textual); 008/23 (in BK, MU, SE, MM); 008/29 (in MP, VM) in related bibliographic record Group of data elements concerning physical or digital characteristics of a bibliographic resource that may constrain its use or indicate software that can read and display the resource
typeOrSource	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / form	M	N		Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / form	M	N		Physical or digital form of a bibliographic resource, often constraining its use or indicating software that can read and display the resource
monetaryValuation	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component	O	N		*Value* Estimate of the cost of replacing a copy of a resource or an indication of the value placed on a copy
currencyCode (attribute)	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / monetaryValuation	O	N	Use ISO 4217	*Currency code* Code indicating the type of currency of a particular sum of money
sublocation	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component	O	Y	Repeatable in the case of electronic copies that may be accessible from more than one location	*Permanent location* MARC 852 $b $c Name or code of a section and / or collection of a library or other institution that normally stores a copy or set when it is not in use, on loan or on the reservation shelves
shelfLocator	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component	O	N	Rarely repeated except in the case where parts are stored at separate locations, e.g. inserted CD within a serial issue	*Copy shelf locator* MARC 852 $h to $m String of characters that identifies a copy's or a set's shelving scheme within its sublocation in relation to other copies

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
electronicLocator	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component	O	Y		*Electronic locator* MARC 856 $u (with applicable subfields); may also be in associated bibliographic record. Text string or pointer such as a URL indicating availability and location of an electronic resource
accessRestrictions (attribute)	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / electronicLocator	O	N	Values: (0) unknown (1) unrestricted access (2) access with authorization (3) preview only (4) no online access (5) restrictions unspecified (6) access restricted URL-based	*Electronic access restrictions* MARC 506 $f Code that indicates authentication or other requirements necessary in order to access an electronic resource at a specific address Used in combination with holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation
note	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component	O	Y		*Free text note* MARC 852 $x $z Phrase relating to a copy of a bibliographic resource, carrying additional information
enumerationAndChronology	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component	M	Y	Can be free format or coded as below. Repeatable in the case of multiple numbering sequences	*Enumeration and chronology* MARC 853-855 and 863-865 (structured group) Text string or a group of data elements identifying a unit of a resource that is published in parts
unitType (attribute)	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology	O	N	Values: (1) basic (default) (2) supplement (3) index	*Unit type* MARC: Tag-defined: 853/863 or 866 (basic); 854/864 or 867 (supplement); 855/865 or 868 (index) Code qualifying enumeration and chronology to indicate the type of the part being enumerated
altNumbering (attribute)	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology	O	N	Boolean	*Alternative numbering* MARC: Subfield-defined: 853-855 and 863-865 $g, $h (alternative enumeration) and $m (alternative chronology) Code indicating that an enumeration and chronology is a secondary or parallel numbering sequence

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
note (attribute)	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology	O	N	Example: general statement about supplements	*Free text note* MARC 853-855; 863-865 $x (Non-public note) and $z (Public note) Text string qualifying and elaborating enumeration and chronology
enumeration	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology	C	Y	Either enumeration or chronology shall be present; both may be present	Group of data elements indicating the enumeration of a copy of a serial issue, such as a volume or issue number
level (attribute)	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology / enumeration	M	N		*Enumeration level* MARC: Subfield-defined: $a - $f in various subfields Number indicating the hierarchical sequence of an enumeration element in relation to other similar elements in an enumeration and chronology group with the broadest element having the lowest level
caption	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology / enumeration	O	N		*Enumeration caption* MARC 853-855 $a-f Label describing the contents and level of an enumeration element
value	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology / enumeration	M	N		*Enumeration* MARC 863-865 $a-f Number, letter or word that combined with an enumeration caption identifies a unit of a resource that is published in parts and identifying the relationship of the part to the whole resource
chronology	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology	C	Y	Either enumeration or chronology shall be present; both may be present	Group of data elements indicating the date of publication or issue of a part of a multi-part resource and distinguishing it from other parts of the same resource
level (attribute)	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology / chronology	O	N		*Chronology level* MARC: Subfield-defined: $i - $l in various subfields Number indicating the hierarchical sequence of a chronological element in relation to other similar elements in an enumeration and chronology group with the broadest element having the lowest level

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
caption	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology / chronology	O	N		*Chronology caption* MARC 853-855 $i-l Label describing the contents and level of a chronological element
value	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / enumerationAndChronology / chronology	M	N		*Chronology* MARC 863-865 $i-l Phrase expressing a time period identifying a unit of a resource which is published in parts and identifying the relationship of the part to the whole resource
availabilityInformation	5	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component	O	N		Group of data elements summarizing the availability of a particular physical or digital copy set of a bibliographic resource that is published serially or in parts
status	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation	O	Y		Group of data elements indicating and predicting actual availability of a copy or group of copies
availabilityStatus	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation / status	O	N	Values: (0) unknown (1) available (2) not available (3) possibly available	*Circulation status* Code that indicates the availability of a copy or group of copies for access, copy or loan in the context of a particular request
availableFor	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation / status	O	N	Values: (0) unspecified (1) loan (2) physical copy (3) digital copy (4) online access (5) reference look-up (6) other	*Available for* Code indicating the nature of service available in relation to a specific bibliographic resource
dateTimeAvailable	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation / status	O	N		*Date / time item available* Date and time on which a resource or a particular copy of a resource will be ready for access or delivery
policy	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation	O	N	Recommended structure: ISO 2146	*Availability policy* Phrase or structure that indicates restrictions which apply in relation to loan, copy or access
feeInformation	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation	O	N		Group of data elements or single element indicating charge amounts for various services relating to the delivery of a resource

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
feeText	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation / feeInformation	C	N	Either feeText or feeStructured shall be present under feeInformation but not both	Text string indicating charge amounts for various services relating to the delivery of a resource
feeStructured	7	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation / feeInformation	C	Y	Either feeText or feeStructured shall be present under feeInformation but not both	Group of data elements indicating charge amounts for various services relating to the delivery of a resource
feeReason	8	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation / feeInformation / feeStructured	M	N	Examples: loan fee, reservation fee, digitization fee, reference look-up fee, etc.	*Fee type* Code or phrase representing the reason for a charge such as a service charge or fee
feeUnit	8	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation / feeInformation / feeStructured	O	N	Examples: per image, per page, per 10 pages or part thereof	*Fee unit* Code or phrase indicating the coverage of a fee amount
feeAmount	8	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation / feeInformation / feeStructured	M	N		*Amount* Sum of money required for a purchase or service
currencyCode (attribute)	9	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation / feeInformation / feeStructured / feeAmount	O	N	Use ISO 4217	*Currency code* Code indicating the type of currency of a particular sum of money
reservationPolicy	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation	O	N	Values: (0) unknown (1) will accept (2) will not accept (3) will possibly accept	*Reservation policy* Code indicating whether a party owning or managing a resource will accept reservations for the resource
reservationQueue	6	holdings / holding / holdingStructured / set / component / availabilityInformation	O	N		*Reservation queue length* Count of the number of people in a reservation queue for a particular copy, resource or group of copies
summaryPolicy	2	holdings / holding	O	Y		*Summary policy* Group of data elements for a resource or set of resources and their copies summarizing availability policy, conditions and charges

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
form	3	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy	M	N	Examples: jpeg, mpeg, pdf, gauge of a film, reduction ratio of microfilm, microcomputer software version, size of computer disk or cassette, diskette format	*Form (technical specifications)* MARC 007/00-01 and 842 (textual); 008/23 (in BK, MU, SE, MM); 008/29 (in MP, VM) in related bibliographic record Group of data elements concerning physical or digital characteristics of a bibliographic resource that may constrain its use or indicate software that can read and display the resource
typeOrSource	4	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy / form	M	N		Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	4	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy / form	M	N		Physical or digital form of a bibliographic resource, often constraining its use or indicating software that can read and display the resource
availability	3	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy	M	Y	Examples: not for loan, in library use only, overnight only, circulation limited by user type, term loan, semester loan, available for supply without return, renewal not permitted Recommended structure from ISO 2146	*Availability policy* (MARC has some information in 008/20) Phrase or structure indicating restrictions which apply in relation to loan, copy or access
availableFor	4	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy / availabilityPolicy	O	N	Values: (0) unspecified (1) loan (2) physical copy (3) digital copy (4) online access (5) reference look-up (6) other	*Available for* Code indicating the nature of service available in relation to a specific bibliographic resource
reservationPolicy	3	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy	O	N	Values: (0) unknown (1) will accept (2) will not accept (3) will possibly accept	*Reservation polocy* Code indicating whether a party owning or managing a resource will accept reservations for the resource
feeInformation	3	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy	O	N		Group of data elements indicating charge amounts for various services relating to the delivery of a resource
feeText	4	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy / feeInformation	C	N	Either feeText or feeStructured shall be present under feeInformation but not both	Text string indicating charge amounts for various services relating to the delivery of a resource

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
feeStructured	4	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy / feeInformation	C	Y	Either feeText or feeStructured shall be present under feeInformation but not both	Group of data elements indicating charge amounts for various services relating to the delivery of a resource
feeReason	5	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy / feeInformation / feeStructured	M	N	Examples: loan fee, reservation fee, digitization fee, reference look-up fee, etc.	*Fee type* Code or phrase representing the reason for a charge such as a service charge or fee
feeUnit	5	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy / feeInformation / feeStructured	O	N	Examples: per image, per page, per 10 pages or part thereof	*Fee unit* Code or phrase indicating the coverage of a fee amount
feeAmount	5	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy / feeInformation / feeStructured	M	N		*Amount* Sum of money required for a purchase or service
currencyCode (attribute)	6	holdings / holding / summaryPolicy / feeInformation / feeStructured / feeAmount	O	N	Use ISO 4217	*Currency code* Code indicating the type of currency of a particular sum of money
summaryHistory	2	holdings / holding	O	N		Group of data elements summarizing circulation and access activity for a resource or group of resources in a given time period
countPeriod	3	holdings / holding / summaryHistory	O	Y		*Count period* Time period used to calculate a statistical total
countPeriodStart	4	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod	M	N		*Count period start* Earliest date of a period used for counting
countPeriodEnd	4	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod	M	N		*Count period end* Last date of a period used for counting
totalCirculation	4	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod	O	N		Group of data elements indicating the circulation activity of a resource or group of resources
totalCirculationCount	5	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / totalCirculation	M	N		*Total circulation count* Number of times that any copy of a resource or group of resources has been lent in a given time period including external loans
totalLoansCount	5	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / totalCirculation	O	N		*Total loans count* Number of times that any copy of a resource or group of resources has been lent in a given time period not including external loans

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
totalDCBCount	5	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / totalCirculation	O	N		*Total DCB count* Number of times that any copy of a resource or group of resources has been lent directly to an external user (Direct Consortia Borrowing) in a given time period
totalILL	5	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / totalCirculationCount	O	N		Group of data elements indicating the number of inter-library loan transactions with external libraries in a given period, including incoming and outgoing loans and copies
totalILLCount	6	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / totalCirculation / totalILL	M	N		*Total inter-library loans count* Number of inter-library loan transactions with external libraries in a given period, including incoming and outgoing loans and copies for a resource or group of resources
totalILLLent	6	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / totalCirculation/ totalILL	O	N		*Total inter-library loans lent* Number of times that any copy of a resource or a group of resources has been lent to another library or copied for another library in a given period
totalILLBorrowed	6	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / totalCirculation / totalILL	O	N		*Total inter-library loans borrowed* Number of times that any copy of a resource or a group of resources has been borrowed from another library or copied from another library in a given period
totalReservationsCount	4	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod	O	N		*Total reservations count* Number of times that a resource or group of resources were reserved for use in a given period
totalAccessCount	4	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod	O	N		*Total access count* Number of times that any copy of a resource or group of resources has been accessed in a given time period that implied physical handling or electronic access
copiesCount	4	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod	M	N		Group of data elements summarizing the total number of copies held, acquired and discarded in a given time period
totalCopiesHeld	5	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / copiesCount	O	N		*Total copies count* Number of copies of a resource or group of resources that were owned, rented or accessible by an institution in a given time period

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
totalAcquired	5	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / copiesCount	O	N		Group of data elements concerning number of copies of a resource or group of resources that were acquired by purchase or other means in a given time period
totalAcquiredCount	6	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / copiesCount / totalAcquired	M	N		*Total acquired* Number of copies of a resource or group of resources that were acquired by purchase or other means in a given time period
collection	6	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / copiesCount / totalAcquired	O	Y		*Collection* Group of data elements that describe and define a group of resources and their associated copies within an institution's bibliographic resources
totalCollectionCount	7	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / copiesCount / totalAcquired/ collection	M	N		*Total collection count* Number of copies of a resource or group of resources that are included in a collection
collectionProfile	7	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / copiesCount / totalAcquired / collection	O	Y		*Collection profile* Group of data elements describing and differentiating a collection including location and material type attributes
collectionCode	8	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / copiesCount / totalAcquired / collection/ collectionProfile	M	N		*Collection code* Code or text string that identifies an attribute of a collection
collectionDescription	8	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / copiesCount / totalAcquired / collection/ collectionProfile	M	N		*Collection description* Description of a property or properties that are common to all copies of a collection
totalDiscardedCount	5	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / countPeriod / copiesCount	O	N		*Total discarded* Number of copies of a resource or group of resources that were discarded from a collection in a given time period
lastActivityInfo	3	holdings / holding / summaryHistory	O	Y		Group of data elements indicating when a resource or group of resources was last active and the type of activity involved

Table 1 (*continued*)

Data element	Level	Parent elements	M/ O/ C	Rpt Y/N	Notes, including values	*ISO 8459 element* MARC 21 holdings mapping Definition
lastActivityDate	4	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / lastActivityInfo	M	N		*Date / time of item's last activity* Date and time on which a copy or group of copies was last involved in a circulation or delivery transaction that implied physical handling or electronic access, such as a loan, return, transfer or download
lastActivityType	4	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / lastActivityInfo	O	N		*Last activity type* Group of data elements indicating the nature of the last activity of a copy of bibliographic resource
typeOrSource	5	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / lastActivityInfo / lastActivityType	M	N		Code, phrase or pointer indicating a source list within which a value is unique
value	5	holdings / holding / summaryHistory / lastActivityInfo / lastActivityType	M	N	Examples: return, stocktake, transfer	Code or phrase indicating the nature of the last activity of a copy of a bibliographic resource

7 XML schema

Information, including the XML encoded version of this schema is located at: http://www.loc.gov/isohold/.

Annex A
(informative)

Elaboration of terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions are repeated from Clause 3. The purpose of this annex is to explain these definitions and put them in context with the variants that are in common practice. These variants have different meanings in different contexts

bibliographic resource
entity, either serial or non-serial, that forms the basis for a single resource description

holdings
information that describes, analyses and controls copies associated with a bibliographic resource

set
collection of components of a bibliographic resource including multi-volume publications and resources published serially, often received by a subscription purchase

copy
tangible instance of a bibliographic resource or set, whether physical or electronic, comprising one or more pieces

component
unique bibliographic part of a set, such as a volume of a serial or multi-volume work

piece
unit of a copy on which transactions can be made, such as a physical part that can be lent or reserved, or an electronic file that can be downloaded or accessed

chronology
indication of the date of publication or date of issue of a component of a multi-part resource, distinguishing it from other components of the same resource

enumeration
alpha-numeric identification of a component of a multi-part resource, such as a volume or issue

The intention of this annex is to clarify the word usage, particularly the word “copy” that has different meanings depending on the context in which is it used. Colloquially, a copy is a physical copy such as “my copy of *Gone with the Wind*” but it may also be a copy of a multi-part or serial item, such as “my copy of *Scientific American*”. In fact the word “copy” can be used at multiple levels: There can be a copy of a set or of a component and in this usage “copy” can have parts. Figure A.1 attempts to illustrate how these concepts relate to one another as defined in this International Standard. In the case of simple holdings, for example a single volume monograph, the bibliographic resource is a set of one component, so that these levels (set and component) are collapsed and there is only one breakdown, that of piece. For monographs, copies and pieces are equivalent.

Figure A.1 illustrates the basic holdings hierarchy as defined in this International Standard.

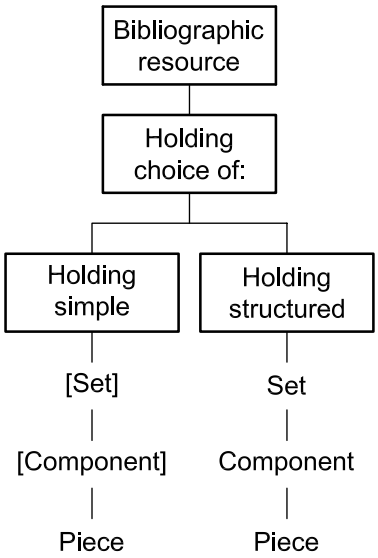

Figure A.1 — Basic holding hierarchy

Figure A.2 gives an example of the holding hierarchy of a resource published in multiple parts.

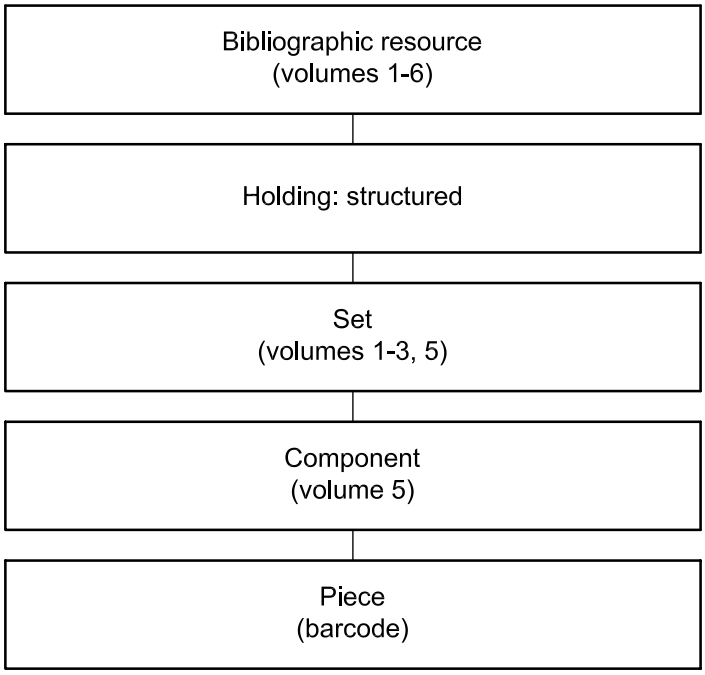

Figure A.2 — Basic holding hierarchy — Multi-volume resource

Figure A.3 gives an example of the holding hierarchy of a resource published as a single part.

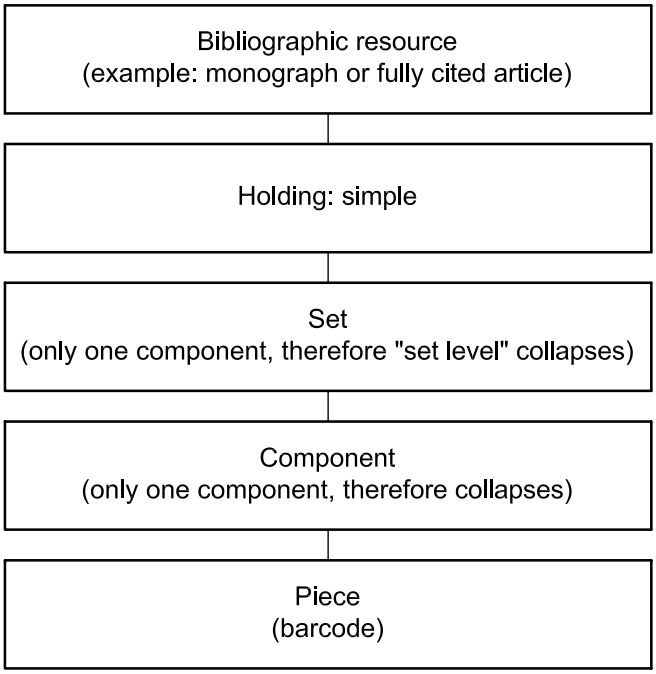

Figure A.3 — Basic holding hierarchy — Single-part resource

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