

National/Regional Category L 540

BACKGROUND: The National/Regional category consists of demonyms (i.e., a word or phrase used to refer to people who reside in, or are natives of, a place). In MARC authority records the National/Regional category is represented by the three-letter code *nat*.

The following levels of demonyms are in scope for LCDGT.

<u>People from...</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Continents	Europeans; North Americans
Supra-national regions	Central Europeans; Middle Easterners
Countries	Germans; Mexicans
Sub-national regions	Flemings; New Englanders
First-level administrative subdivisions of countries	Bavarians; Californians

This instruction sheet provides specific guidelines on assigning terms from the National/Regional category to bibliographic records and to authority records for works, as well as guidelines on establishing new terms in the category. For examples of MARC 21 records to which demographic group terms have been assigned, see L 410-412. For examples of MARC 21 authority records for LC demographic group terms, see L 405.

1. Assigning terms in bibliographic records and in authority records for works.

a. General rule. Assign terms in accordance with L 480 and L 485 and the special provisions below.

b. Natives of a place vs. residents of a place. Assign a term from the Nationality/Regional category based on statements that indicate current or former residence in a place. Do not attempt to distinguish between people who were born and/or grew up in a place and those who moved to that place later in their lives. Do not attempt to discern immigration and naturalization status, except as explicitly indicated on the resource itself. *Examples:*

Information: A life-long resident of Manitoba.

Term: Manitobans

1. Assigning terms in bibliographic records and in authority records for works.

b. Natives of a place vs. residents of a place. (Continued)

Information: A native Pennsylvanian who now lives in Virginia
Terms: Pennsylvanians
Virginians

Information: A Southerner "through and through"
Term: Southerners (United States)

Information: A guide to the EU for residents of Europe
Term: Europeans

Information: A guide for French expatriates living in Belgium
Term: Expatriates
French

[Naturalization and immigration status is explicitly indicated by the resource. The intended audience is French expatriates, not Belgians. Further, the resource is unlikely to be useful for Belgians.]

c. Levels of jurisdiction not established. Jurisdictional levels below the first-level administrative subdivisions of countries (e.g., a state, a province) are not in scope for LCDGT. When the audience or creator/contributor of a resource resides in lower jurisdictional level (e.g., a city, a county), assign the term for the demonym associated with the first-level administrative subdivision. *Examples:*

Information: An author from Munich, Germany
Term: Bavarians

Information: A collection of short stories by authors from Dutchess
County, New York
Term: New Yorkers (New York State)

Information: A directory of city services for residents of Portland,
Oregon
Term: Oregonians

1. Assigning terms in bibliographic records and in authority records for works. (Continued)

d. Post-coordinating with terms from the Ethnic/Cultural category. Optionally, terms from the National/Regional category may be assigned along with those from the Ethnic/Cultural category, if the National/Regional term is immediately apparent and it would increase access. The terms are not redundant, even if they share some wording, because they are from different categories. *Example:*

An author self-identifies as a Japanese Canadian. Assign **Japanese Canadians** from the Ethnic/Cultural category. Optionally also assign **Canadians** from the Nationality/Regional category if it would provide useful access.

2. Proposing terms.

a. General rule. Establish terms according to the guidelines in L 435-436 and the special provisions below.

b. Form of term.

(1) English speaking countries. Establish terms in English using the demonym found in reference sources. If a demonym for a place does not exist or is not in widespread use, establish the term in the form **[name of place] residents**. *Examples:*

Pennsylvanians

Connecticut residents

If a country has more than one official language and one of those languages is English, establish the terms in English and make a UF from the other official language forms. *Example:*

Canadians

UF Canadiens

2. *Proposing terms.*

b. Form of term. (Continued)

(2) *Countries that are not English speaking.* Prefer to establish demonyms in English for places in countries that are not English speaking, using the form found in English-language reference sources. If an English-language demonym cannot be found, establish the term in the form **[name of place] residents**. *Example:*

An English-language demonym for the residents of the Brussels Capital Region of Belgium could not be found, so the term was established as **Brussels Capital Region, Belgium, residents**.

c. Conflicts. In case of conflict, qualify both terms according to the examples in the following chart.

<u>Administrative level of conflict</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Country conflicts with another country	Congolese (Brazzaville) Congolese (Democratic Republic)
Country conflicts with a first-level administrative subdivision	Georgians (State of Georgia) Georgians (Republic of Georgia)
First-level administrative subdivision conflicts with another first-level administrative subdivision	Washingtonians (District of Columbia) Washingtonians (Washington State)
Region conflicts with another region	Southerners (United States)

Do not consider demonyms for local places below the first-level administrative subdivision when testing for conflict.

Exception: The term for residents of New York State is established in the form **New Yorkers (New York State)** to distinguish it from the demonym for New York City.

2. Proposing terms.

d. References. (Continued)

(1) **Used For references.** Make UFs for synonymous words and phrases in English that are found during the course of authority research. *Example:*

Arkansans

UF Arkansians
UF Arkansawyans
UF Arkansawyers

In the case of a jurisdictional name change, make UFs for demonyms based on the earlier name of the jurisdiction. *Example:*

Burkinabe

UF Upper Voltans
[Burkina Faso was formerly called Upper Volta.]

Optionally, make UFs for foreign-language demonyms in the language(s) of the country. Examples:

Walloons

UF Waals
UF Wallons
[Wallonia is in Belgium, where the official languages are French and Dutch. Walloons is English, Waals is Dutch, and Wallons is French.]

Bavarians

UF Bayern
[Bavaria is in Germany, and the German demonym for Bavarians is Bayern]

2. Proposing terms.

d. References. (Continued)

(2) **Broader terms.** Make a single BT according to according to the examples in the following chart.

<u>If the term is the demonym for a...</u>	<u>Then the BT is the demonym for the...</u>
Continent	[no BT]
Country	Continent Americans BT North Americans Lebanese BT Asians
Supra-national region	Continent Western Europeans BT Europeans
Sub-national region	Country Southerners (United States) BT Americans
First-level administrative subdivision*	Country Ontarians BT Canadians

Exception:* For a territory that is on a continent other than the continent of its controlling jurisdiction, provide two broader terms, one for the demonym of the controlling jurisdiction, and the other for the demonym of the continent that includes the territory. For example, French Guiana is an overseas department of France located in South America. **French Guianese therefore has two broader terms, **French** and **South Americans**.