*BACKGROUND: Terms in the Social category are identifiable social groups that cannot be included in the other categories (e.g., adoptive parents; children of divorced parents; Trappists; vegans). In MARC authority records the category is represented by the three-letter code **soc**.*

This instruction sheet provides specific guidelines on assigning terms from the Social 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. General guidelines.

a. Assigning terms in bibliographic records and in authority records for works. Except as noted below in sec. 2-4, follow the guidelines on assigning terms in bibliographic records and in authority records for works in accordance with L 480 and L 485.

b. Proposing terms.

(1) General rule. Except as noted below in sec. 1.b(2) and 1.b(3), and sec. 2-4, follow the guidelines on proposing terms in L 435-476.

(2) BT references. Do not make a BT reference to indicate the age, gender, or sexual orientation of the group.

(3) Categories. Do not assign terms to the Age, Gender, or Sexual Orientation categories.

2. Members of religious orders.

a. Assigning terms in bibliographic records and in authority records for works. There are not any special provisions for assigning terms that describe members of religious orders. Assign terms in accordance with L 480 and L 485.

2. Members of religious orders. (Continued)

   b. Proposing terms.

      (1) General rule. Establish terms according to the guidelines in L 435-476 and the special provisions below.

      (2) BT references. Make a BT reference only to indicate a hierarchical relationship between members of a religious order and members of another order that is subordinate to it. Otherwise, do not make BTs for other terms in the Social category. Do not make BTs for terms in other categories. *Example:*

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    Cistercians
    BT Benedictines
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      (3) Categories. Do not include terms for members of religious orders in any category except the Social category.

3. Members of organizations. Members of organizations that are part of the worldwide scouting movement (e.g., Boy Scouts) are eligible for inclusion, as are members of political parties. For instructions on assigning and proposing terms for members of political parties, see sec. 4 below.

Terms for members of other organizations (e.g., American Library Association members) are not valid for LCDGT. Instead, assign a general term designating the demographic group with which the creator/contributor self-identifies or the intended audience of the resource (e.g., **Librarians**).

4. Members of political parties.

   a. Assigning terms in bibliographic records and in authority records for works. There are not any special provisions for assigning terms that describe members of political parties. Assign terms in accordance with L 480 and L 485.

   b. Proposing terms.

      (1) General rule. Establish terms according to the guidelines in L 435-476 and the special provisions below.

4. Members of political parties.

b. Proposing terms. *(Continued)*

(2) Form of term.

(a) General rule. Establish the substantive part of the term in the form **[party name] members** (e.g., **Democratic Party members**). Base the party name on the authorized name of the party as established in the LC/NACO Name Authority File (NAF), disregarding qualifiers. Use the word *members*, even in cases when the authorized name for the party is in a language other than English.

Authorized terms may not be revised only to change the language of the party's name, or to account for technical revisions to the form authorized in the NAF.

Optionally, the party's conventional name may be used as the basis for the authorized term if the conventional name is better known than the name under which it is established in the NAF.

(b) Parenthetical qualifiers for authorized terms. Qualify each authorized term by the jurisdiction in which the party is (or was) active.

In cases of conflict between multiple parties with the same name in the same jurisdiction, qualify by the name of the jurisdiction, space-colon-space, and the dates of activity of the party. If the party is still active, record the date as an open span.

(3) References.

(a) UF references. Make UFs based on the variant names by which members of the party may be described, including:

- A variant name of the party in the language of the jurisdiction, followed by the word *members*

- Different language forms of the organization's name, provided that the language is either English or an official language of the jurisdiction in which the party is active, followed by the word *members*

- A general appellation for the party members (e.g., Democrats; Republicans). UFs of this type may conflict with each other across records.

4. Members of political parties.

 b. Proposing terms.

  (3) References. *(Continued)*

   (b) Qualifiers for UF references. Qualify each UF as follows.

   - Qualify each UF reference in the form **[party name] members** by the jurisdiction in which the party is active.

   - Qualify each general appellation by the substantive part of the authorized term.

   (c) BT references. Make no BT.

  (4) Examples.

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Conservative Party members (Great Britain)
UF Conservatives (Conservative Party members)
UF National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations members
     (Great Britain)
UF Tories (Conservative Party members)
UF Tory Party members (Great Britain)
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   [Name as established in the NAF, which is also the conventional name, used as the basis of authorized term. Official name used as basis for first UF. Second and third UFs based on appellations.]

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Conservative Party of Canada members (Canada : 2003- )
UF Conservatives (Conservative Party of Canada members)
UF Parti Conservateur du Canada members (Canada)
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   [Official name as established in the NAF used as basis of authorized term. Appellation used as basis for first UF. Second UF based on French name of party, because Canada has two official languages, English and French. Date included to distinguish the current party from an earlier Canadian political party with the same name.]

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Fianna Fáil members (Ireland)
UF Republican Party members (Ireland)
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   [Official name as established in the NAF used as basis of authorized term. UF is based on the English name of the party.]

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Republican Party members (United States)
UF Republicans (Republican Party members)
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   [Official name used as basis of authorized term. Appellation used as basis for the UF.]