RDA: What Cataloging Managers Need to Know

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Heads of Cataloging Interest Group
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• Rethinking bibliographic control
• Rethinking the role of the cataloger
  ◦ Not just a transcriber
  ◦ Information *translator*
• Cataloging is a communication process

What is changing? What isn’t?
• The main questions being asked are
  • How do we use it?
  • How do we implement it in our library?
  • How are the vendors creating new systems that use it?

• Perhaps the most challenging aspect will be learning the complexity of the FRBR entity-relationship models in which information resources are classified as Works, Expressions, Manifestations, and Items (often referred to as WEMI).
- Catalog as a relational database
- Underlying conceptual model based on entity-relationship (ER) database model
  - FRBR –entity levels (work, expression, manifestation, item), entity relationships, user tasks,
  - FRAD—same entities within context of authority control
- Creation of representations of information resources
- Continually governing representations
User’s experience with functionality

- Internet search engines not limited to bibliographic collections but not much structure and much redundancy
- Social sites and social connections
- Recommender systems (e.g., Amazon.com)
RDA

- Broadens the scope of what we can catalog
- Allows for more granular approach

Deliberately constructed ‘intellectual spaces’
Resource Description and Access (RDA) came online on June 23, 2010, as an online database product to incorporate the features and functionalities of online access.

Based in part on conceptual models in Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD).

Motivated by:
- Changes in technology
  - Impact on descriptive/access data
    - Book catalogs
    - Card catalogs
    - OPACs
    - Next generation
- Move from the isolated individual library to incorporation of the international audience
- Move from classes of materials to elements and values (more controlled vocabularies)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How RDA Differs from AACR2</th>
<th>How RDA is similar to AACR2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Not organized by form of item</td>
<td>• Most rules will not change</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Based on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)</td>
<td>• Discusses description and access points</td>
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• Designed in accordance with the IFLA Statement of International Cataloguing Principles, is a broadening of the Paris Principles (1961)
  ◦ Description of all types of resources (not just books)
  ◦ Bibliographic relationships, descriptive cataloging, Subject Cataloging is not addressed at this time
  ◦ Access (not just choice and form of entry, but all access for bibliographic and authority records)
• Builds on
  ◦ Great cataloguing traditions of the world
  ◦ FRBR and FRAR and future FR-Subjects
Objectives—0.4.2 (RDA, Section 0)

- Responsiveness to User Needs (0.4.2.1)
- Cost Efficiency (0.4.2.2)
- Flexibility (0.4.2.3)
- Continuity (0.4.2.4)

Principles—0.4.3 (RDA, Section 0)

- Differentiation
- Sufficiency
- Relationships
- Representation
- Accuracy
- Attribution
- Common Usage or Practice
- Uniformity
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS (RDA)

RECORDING ATTRIBUTES

Introduction
Section 1. Chapters 1-4
   Recording attributes of manifestation and item
Section 2. Chapters 5-7
   Recording attributes of work and expression
Section 3. Chapters 8-11
   Recording attributes of person, family, and corporate body
Section 4. Chapters 12-16
   Recording attributes of concept, object, event, and place

RECORDING RELATIONSHIPS
Section 5. Chapter 17
   Recording primary relationships between work, expression, manifestation, and item
Section 6. Chapters 18-22
   Recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies
Section 7. Chapters 23
   Recording relationships to concepts, objects, events, and places associated with a work
Section 8. Chapters 24-28
   Recording relationships between works, expressions, manifestations, and items
Section 9. Chapters 29-32
   Recording relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies
Section 10. Chapters 33-37
   Recording relationships between concepts, objects, events, and places

Appendices A-M
Glossary

ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGUING RULES, 2ND ED., REV.

PART I  DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Chapter 1.
   General Rules

Chapters 2-12
   Special rules applicable to particular types of information resources (i.e., maps, manuscripts, music, etc.)

Chapter 13
   Analytical descriptions

PART I  HEADINGS, UNIFORM TITLES AND REFERENCES

Chapter 20
   Introduction

Chapter 21
   Choice of Access points [main and added]

Chapter 22
   Headings for persons

Chapter 23
   Geographic names

Chapter 24
   Headings for Corporate Bodies

Chapter 25
   Uniform Titles

Chapter 26
   References

Appendices A-E
Index
AACR2 vs. RDA: differences in proportion

AACR2
- Description of information entities—13 chapters (Part 1)
- Weak on access points; talks of main and added (MAP, AAP), have to look all over Part II for access point provisions (e.g., title access points are discussed in chapter 21 only and then only as a default provision, not much direction)
- Is not really based on the idea of a “work”, rather it is very much based on the unit record system.
**RDA**

- Description is covered in 4 chapters, everything else is about access points
- Form is no longer the first decision; chapters are not based on form (e.g., no longer have chapters 2-12 as in AACR2)
- Does not focus on the unit record system—it can be, but it doesn’t need to do so—rather it operates on the idea of a “work”
- Does not put the cataloger in the decision of having to decide Main and Added Access points; we don’t need those distinctions any longer although it does use the idea of a “authorized access point”
• Cataloging community must
  ◦ study the conceptual model offered by FRBR and FRAD
  ◦ Use the open access period to RDA Toolkit to explore RDA, ends August 31
  ◦ Provide feedback, suggestions, etc.
• Vendors must consider re-design of their systems in order to incorporate new functionality of bibliographic and authority data

Preparation
• Changes to MARC 21
  ◦ Ex. The GMD (245 $h) is replaced with three new fields 336 Content Type, 337 Media Type, and 338 Carrier Type.
  ◦ Refer to “RDA in MARC” at http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC29.html for a summary of MARC 21 Updates 9, 10, and 11
• Increase in Authority Control
• Training and Continuing Education for staff
• Stewardship of the data
Content Type, Media Type, Carrier Type

General Material Descriptor (GMD) in AACR2 (in MARC21 the 245 $h)

- Content type 336 $a $b $2
  - Media type 337 $a $b $2
  - Carrier type 338 $a $b $2

- REPLACED WITH
- RDA 6.9
- RDA 3.2
- When will new fields be added?
- How will new fields, such as the 3xx’s, be displayed?
- Field length expanded?
- Linking data—what mechanisms will be used when these are available?
- What are the plans for using the linking data for catalog displays?
- Help function updated and linked to RDA
- Shortcut keys for common words where abbreviations are no longer needed?

Talking points
Talking points (continued)

- What kind of validation rules will be used and can they be modified by catalogers?
- New workforms for authority records?
- How will vendors stay current? Will there be planned releases for updates for RDA changes?
- What is the time frame for availability of updates?
- Will templates be available?
- Will indexing of access points need to change? If so, when?
- Will there be global edit features available to batch process a conversion to RDA-based records?
- 004 holdings tags use for linking data?
- Will be vendors be providing RDA training?
From RDA Update Forum

- **2010 Oct 1-Dec 31**
  - Formal testing period, expecting 3000-4000 records

- **2011 Jan-Mar**
  - Assessment of test records
  - Recommendations and report

- **2011 Apr, May, June**
  - 3 national libraries will work to have decisions ready for ALA 2011 in New Orleans

- **No RDA records will be contributed to national databases before Oct 1, 2010**

RDA Testing timeline
Questions?

Thank you

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