RDA Implementation

January 31st, 2013
Ontario Library Super Conference

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What is RDA?

RDA = Resource Description and Access

- new metadata standard replaces AACR2
- set of practical instructions
- some surface similarities with AACR2

but fundamentally quite different
Why is RDA important?

1. designed to improve resource discovery for the user

2. designed as a metadata standard for the web environment
   - data that is flexible and usable in many data environments encoding with MARC 21
   encoding in a post-MARC environment
RDA: preparing for tomorrow
Library data

data

display

encoding
Library data for the 20\textsuperscript{th} century

- AACR2
- ISBD AACR2
- MARC
Library data for the 21st century

- other encoding
- RDA
- MARC
- Bib framework
- display for web
- display for library
- display for archives
Implementing RDA

- focus on change in the blue circle: recording good data
Plan

• progress towards implementation

• is there a “day 1”?

• transition

• preparing for transition
  a) community
  b) who and how
  c) training
  d) decisions
Timeline

1997 problems identified:
International Conference on the Principles & Future Development of AACR, Toronto, Ontario

1998-2004 revisions to AACR2

2004 AACR3

2005 new standard: Resource Description and Access

2009 RDA text completed

2010 RDA text + software – standard is a web tool
U.S. testing of RDA

2008

● the 3 U.S. national libraries – LC, NAL, and NLM – decide to test RDA and make a joint decision about implementation in the U.S

2010-2011

● testing: October 1st to December 31st, 2010
● analysis, report and recommendations, January to June, 2011
Progress towards implementation

2010

• open access to RDA Toolkit during summer of 2010

• US libraries begin a rigorous testing process:
  October to December 2010
  RDA records begin to appear in OCLC

• the other author countries – Australia, Canada and Great Britain – delay implementation while the US completes its testing process
Progress towards implementation

U.S. RDA Test Coordinating Committee

Executive Summary, June 13, 2011

• RDA should be part of the metadata infrastructure for the future

• before RDA is implemented, certain activities must be well underway

• to allow sufficient lead time for these actions to occur, implementation not prior to January 2013.
U.S. RDA Test Coordinating Committee

valuable recommendations made in June 2011

- define process for updating RDA
- improve Toolkit functionality
- add full record examples in MARC and other schema
- complete the registry of RDA element set + RDA vocabularies
- “credible progress towards a replacement for MARC”
- proper preparation for implementation
  - training and documentation
  - communication about policies and decisions
  - community involvement
U.S. RDA Test Coordinating Committee
Progress towards implementation

Program for Cooperative Cataloging

June 15, 2011

- PCC affirmed its support of the US national libraries' decision to implement RDA, no sooner than January 2013

During 2011

some of the libraries who tested RDA decide to continue producing RDA records
When is implementation?

2012 announcement from the Library of Congress -- target date for implementation: **March 31, 2013**

2012 other national libraries are also planning to implement in 2013:

- National Agricultural Library
- National Library of Medicine
- British Library
- Library and Archives Canada
- National Library of Australia
- Deutsche Nationalbibliothek
Is there a day 1?

Yes and No

1) day 1 is important in a shared data environment:
   - **PCC:** declares day 1 for contributing to NACO authorities
   - **LC:** declares day 1 for its own cataloguing operations

2) some institutions never switched back after the test

3) each institution decides on day 1 for bibliographic data
March 31, 2013

• all new authority records contributed to LC/NACO authority file = RDA

• all records coded pcc = all RDA access points
  all records coded pcc whether:
    • RDA description
      or
    • AACR2 description

• LC will have completed training all its cataloging staff
  and all LC records will be RDA records
by March 31, 2013

- rapid rise in number of RDA bibliographic records
- changes in LC/NACO authority file

implications for authority work
implications for copy cataloging
Transition

- what will transition be like?
- the hybrid environment
implementation -- not a single instant
Phase 1 = starting down new track

RDA

• focus on smooth transition
• continuity
• moves us to a new track
Phase 1 of implementation

*important factors:*

- volume and importance of legacy data
- implementation in current catalogues and databases
- RDA strategic plan: compatibility with AACR2 records (especially for access points)

implementation in our current environment
Phase 1 of implementation

emphasis on continuity

- RDA data in MARC 21
- in current catalogues
- still creating bibliographic and authority records
  - some new fields
  - some changed instructions
  - some new instructions

BUT

>>> thinking about bibliographic information *differently*
Hybrid environment?
Hybrid environment is OK

OK to be in a hybrid environment:

1) hybrid database or catalogue √
   AACR and RDA records in one catalogue or database

2) hybrid record √
   AACR2 description and RDA access points

3) relationship designators added to access points in non-RDA records √

4) 336-337-338 added to a non-RDA record √
Not acceptable hybrid

• within one record – consistency of description
  • do not mix transcription conventions  X X X
    
    *for example,*
    
    » do not introduce abbreviations into RDA record
    » do not omit square brackets in AACR2 record if statement of responsibility not from “chief source”

• do not mix descriptive practices  X X X

  *for example,* reproductions:
  • describe the original  *or*
    describe the reproduction
  • do not mix LCRI 1.11 and RDA description
Not acceptable hybrid

- hybrid access point
  - part of the access point according to AACR2
  - part according to RDA

- a RDA record with a GMD added
March 31, 2013

- all new authority records contributed to LC/NACO authority file = RDA

- all records coded pcc = all RDA access points

all records coded pcc whether:

  - RDA description

  or

  - AACR2 description

- LC will have completed training all its cataloging staff and all LC records will be RDA records
March 31, 2013

• important for **authority work** if use LC/NACO authority file

• important for **copy cataloguing**

• flexibility for individual institutions to decide when they make the change for original bibliographic description

• need to know: the landscape is now changing **quickly**
Preparing for transition
Preparing for transition

1. **immediate need** to train staff and develop policies:
   
   a) how to recognize RDA records
   
   b) how to handle RDA records
Am I dealing with a RDA record?

*Different ways for initial alerting:*

- leader and 040
- words spelled out in full
- presence of 336, 337 and 338 fields
- relationship designators
- other ways?
How to handle RDA records

1. Content issues
2. Technical issues

How to handle --- according to your environment:

• shared environment: union catalogues, etc
  for example, OCLC policy

• local catalogue only
How to handle RDA records: content

accept or reject?

- in a shared environment, may not have a choice
  *for example, OCLC policy:*
    - don’t change a record from RDA back to AACR2
    - don’t create duplicate records

- in local catalogue
  - are there technical limitations?
  - implications for export?
  - workflow implications
  - is anyone trained?
How to handle RDA records: content

• if add data, is it according to RDA?
  300 $a 84 unnumbered pages  not [84] p.
  300 $b illustrations  not ill.
  490 $v volume VI  as it appears on source

• not change what may look odd to an AACR2 eye:
  245 $a Milton and the Ends of Time
  250 $a Revised edition

• not remove data that is a core element in RDA:
  336 $a text $2 rdacontent
How to handle RDA records: content

• don’t move data

  *for example, noun phrase*

  245 $c dramatised adaptations by Barry Campbell.
  
  *not back to AACR2*

  245 $b dramatised adaptations / $c by Barry Campbell.

• accept relationship designators?

  100 $a Levy, David, $d 1954- $e author.
  700 $a Barth, Karl, $d 1886-1968, $e honouree.
  700 $i Parody of (work) $a Carroll, Lewis, $d 1832-1898.
  $t Alice's adventures in Wonderland.
How to handle RDA records: content

and knowing what to do with them

• need training and policies for copy cataloguing well before implementation

• train all for recognition

• if accept RDA records, train all or a few to make changes correctly:
  • consistency with the rest of the record
  • requires familiarity with core elements, transcription and some basic common differences
How to handle RDA records: technical

• make sure you can preserve new incoming data
  
  *even if you don’t display or use immediately*

• from the technical perspective, all you need for RDA implementation = be up to date with current MARC 21 updates
How to handle RDA records: technical

• latest MARC updates?
  - handled locally or by vendor?
    new fields
    new subfields
    new values in fixed fields

• new data
  - display now or later?
  - index now or later?

• import and export of records
Preparing for transition

2. **implementation**

a) become familiar with the decisions happening in your community

b) who and how?

c) training

d) develop a checklist of decisions and policies that need to be made
a) your community

RDA  “not just for libraries”
• elements used regularly in addition to RDA core
• need decisions about options

coordinated implementation
• libraries share records
• national libraries:
  aim to follow similar decisions about elements in addition to “core”, options, alternatives
• RDA policy statements from the national libraries
• “library profile” – following the same policies
a) your community

Policy Statements (in RDA Toolkit: link in text, “Resources” tab)
• expected from each national library
• in Toolkit: LC-PCC policy statements

Training material and documentation
• national libraries focus on the resources for which they are responsible
• other communities of experts stepping forward to prepare for RDA implementation

for example
Program for Cooperative Cataloging task groups
Music Library Association: RDA Music Implementation Task Force
Program for Cooperative Cataloging

http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/  scroll to:  RDA and PCC

• major work to prepare the community for RDA implementation

• PCC interim guidelines before implementation

• task groups and working groups to prepare for implementation:
  1. Task Group on Decisions Needed
  2. Task Group on Hybrid Bibliographic Records
  3. Task Group on AACR2 and RDA Acceptable Heading Categories
Changes in LC/NACO Authority File

Program for Cooperative Cataloguing
Task Group on AACR2 and RDA Acceptable Heading Categories

• review LC/NACO authority file
  • AACR2 1XX that are usable as-is “RDA acceptable”
    95.1% of AACR2 authority records
  • AACR2 1XX that need to be changed
    • change can be done as a “global change”
      2.1% of AACR2 authority records
  • authority record must be reviewed and upgraded
    2.8% of AACR2 authority records
Program for Cooperative Cataloging

Task Group on AACR2 and RDA Acceptable Heading Categories

- for AACR2 1XX that need to be changed
- flag so they are not used as an RDA access point:

667 $a THIS 1XX FIELD CANNOT BE USED UNDER RDA UNTIL THE RECORD HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND/OR UPDATED.
Example – LC

010 $a n 93801056

100 1 $a Abbott, Joan, $c PhD

667 $a THIS 1XX FIELD CANNOT BE USED UNDER RDA UNTIL THIS RECORD HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND/OR UPDATED

670 $a Tribal nonunion, c1991: $b t.p. (Joan Abbott, PhD) p. vii (Dir. of Research, Electro-Biology, Inc., Parsippany, N.J.)
Program for Cooperative Cataloging

• concrete steps towards implementation

• easier for all:
  - creating the conditions that make it easier for the rest of the cataloguing community to implement RDA
  - consistency for the community
  - prepared for:
    pre-transition (between test and day 1)
    transition at day 1
    post implementation guidelines
b) who, when, and how?

basic mechanics:

○ determine day 1 for bibliographic records

○ who needs to be trained?
  those who create or edit data
  those who use the data

○ separate training streams
  or same training for all?

○ who will train?

○ when will training take place?

»»» decisions for each institution
b) who, when, and how?

- resources:
  - access to RDA instructions
  - time for training
  - training budget

- keep decision-makers informed

- access to French translation
French translation of RDA

Translation projects:

**German**  Germany, Austria

**French**  Canada, France, Belgium

**Spanish**  licensing for:  Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela

**Chinese**  (Mandarin)

*and expressions of interest from others*
French translation of RDA

• text of French translation is completed
• translation partners: LAC, BAnQ, BnF, ASTED
• RDA Toolkit:
  multilingual interface
  all the translations coordinated together within Toolkit
  (not separate publications)
• French glossary is available to all:
  [http://www.rdatoolkit.org/translation/french](http://www.rdatoolkit.org/translation/french)
  (pdf, near final draft)
c) training

different learning styles

- US RDA Test Committee recommends offering at least 3 different ways to offer training
  - webinars
  - self-guided study using prepared documentation
  - self-guided learning using the Toolkit
  - classroom
  - train the trainer
  - online course
c) training

- recommendation from US RDA Test Committee reflects similar findings from the Canadian survey of training needs:
  - conducted by the TSIG RDA Training Needs Assessment Working Group in 2010 (April-June)
  - questions such as: how people had acquired knowledge of RDA; past training experiences, preferred methods for training

summary at: http://rdaincanada.wikispaces.com/Survey

- range of experiences and preferences
- better results if not “one size fits all”
c) training

different methods of delivering training
different ways to approach the content of RDA:

*for example,*

- RDA Toolkit
  - RDA: the text
  - RDA element set view
  - RDA mappings
  - RDA entity-relationship diagrams (ERD)
  - shared workflows
- RDA in print (text or element set)
c) training

• narrow focus is easier
  - checklist of changes in MARC field order
  - ok for quick start but ignores the bigger picture
  - as a library community, we have to get beyond limitations of “AACR” and “MARC” thinking
  - some people will never want to know more:
    “Teach me just what I need to do my job!”

• broader focus ➔ deeper understanding
  ➔ motivation to change
c) training

- implement more than a check list of changes
- implement a new way of thinking about data
  - grasp a bit of the underlying framework so changes will make sense
LC Training Plan

LC Core curriculum:

1. **FRBR** must be the first training component
2. 3 modules on FRBR (9 hours!!!)

**Start** with concepts and background

*then* move to specific instructions

*then* practice

A little bit of theory won’t hurt

before training

• getting comfortable with RDA vocabulary
• knowing of FRBR and FRAD’s existence
• getting used to RDA as a content standard
• based on principles
• seeing the user tasks as our frame of reference
• awareness that there’s a long-range view with long-range benefits
For example, new vocabulary

The new vocabulary is everywhere:

• vocabulary in the training modules
• vocabulary in cheat sheets and workflows
• vocabulary that is in the RDA instructions
  
  identifying manifestations
  describing carriers
  choosing a preferred name
  constructing authorized access points to represent works and expressions
c) training

- implement **more** than a check list of changes
- implement a **new way of thinking about data**
  - grasp a bit of the underlying framework so changes will make sense
  - understand why it’s worth the extra effort

“it’s **not** just what we see at phase 1 of implementation”
c) training

• phase 1 of implementation:
  implementing in **MARC 21** environment and **current** capabilities
Library data for the 20th century

AACR2

ISBD

AACR2

MARC
Phase 1

- RDA
- ISBD
- AACR2
- MARC
Library data for the 21st century

- Other encoding
- RDA
- MARC
- Bib framework
- Display for web
- Display for library
- Display for archives
RDA – encode using MARC 21

• help staff to understand that RDA ≠ MARC 21
• for phase 1 of RDA implementation

squeezing into MARC 21 fields
RDA and MARC

- ok, but not the best fit

For example

- cannot explicitly record primary relationships
  infer relationships from other data

- different approach to recording “contents”
  505 versus “related work”

- different approach to recording accompanying material
  300 $e versus “related manifestation” or
  comprehensive description
d) decisions

- RDA has many options and alternatives:
  - optional additions
  - optional omissions
  - alternatives

- follow LC-PCC policy statements
- leave it to the judgment of the cataloguer
- make different local decisions
  - for library resources
  - for digital repository
  - for archives
Example: capitalization

RDA record **accepting** found capitalization:

245 10 $a Cairo : $b THE CITY VICTORIOUS / $c Max Rodenbeck.
250 ## $a FIRST VINTAGE DEPARTURES EDITION.

RDA record **changing** found capitalization:

245 10 $a Cairo : $b the city victorious / $c Max Rodenbeck.
250 ## $a First Vintage Departures edition.

*These are equally acceptable.*
Example: policy decision

*for example*

a) good copy: accept as is – do not change

b) poor copy: cataloguer judgment

  *but* all transcribed fields should follow the same capitalization style

c) original: follow RDA appendix A
For example, RDA 2.8.1.4

Recording Publication Statements

Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

Optional Omission LC-PCC PS

Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission.

There is a LC-PCC PS for this optional omission

– “generally do not omit”
d) decisions to make

*for example:*

RDA defines as a core element set = base
- national libraries -- “core plus” set

**LCPS 2.3.4** other title information is core for LC-PCC
**LCPS 3.2** media type is core for LC-PCC

follow LC-PCC

a) follow LC-PCC for original cataloguing

b) follow LC-PCC for copy cataloguing

*if RDA record without “other title information” – accept as is?*

*add to copy cataloguing record?*
d) decisions

• will RDA implementation have an impact on –
  • local policies and procedures
    
    *for example*, description of microform reproductions
  
  • local workflows
    
    *for example*, copy cataloging of RDA records
  
  • authority control in the library’s catalogue
Ready for implementation?

- understand the major differences
- get familiar with the new vocabulary
- don’t forget the big picture
- stay informed
- start planning locally:
  - training
  - decisions
  - impact
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http://www.flickr.com/photos/acme/535854712/

Complete family bike by Sumanth Garakarajula
http://www.flickr.com/photos/photocracy/2861747022/
Some useful links

RDA in MARC: summary of additions
http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC-10-12.html (October 2012)
latest version at MARC home page: http://www.loc.gov/marc/

RDA record examples:
Program for Cooperative Cataloging (138 examples -- 135 MARC and 3 non-MARC)

Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (the committee responsible for the content of RDA)
Examples showing data recorded in RDA elements followed by the same data encoded using MARC
http://www.rdatoolkit.org/examples/MARC
Some useful links

RDA training resources:
Library of Congress RDA Training Materials
Background, bibliographic and authority data

Library of Congress webcasts
Webcasts for RDA training
http://www.loc.gov/aba/rdawebcasts.html

Program for Cooperative Cataloging
RDA and PCC – policies, guidelines, etc.
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/
(scroll down the page to get to the RDA and PCC section)
Some useful links

RDA in Canada
Pan-Canadian modules, presentations, etc.
http://rdaincanada.wikispaces.com/

RDA policy at OCLC
OCLC policy statement on RDA Cataloging in WorldCat through March 30, 2013:

OCLC RDA policy statement effective March 31, 2012

Very useful article
Questions and discussion