


Cataloging Changes on the Horizon: FRBR and RDA

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Before we proceed ...

Definitions: Three documents containing *new concepts* and *new terminology* for cataloging:

- **FRBR:** *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*
 - A report issued by IFLA in 1998
 - A conceptual model of the bibliographic universe
- **RDA:** *Resource Description and Access*
 - The successor to AACR2
 - To be published in 2008
- **Statement of International Cataloguing Principles**
 - Revision of the 1961 "Paris Principles" which underlay AACR


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See References Handout

- FRBR
 - My slides especially indebted to Bowen & Carlyle
 - Implementation projects
- SICP
- RDA
 - My slides especially indebted to RDA FAQ and Bowen

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Background: Going digital

The development and expansion of **the Internet** and **digital resources**

- **Old content in digital formats**
 - (digitized or born digital)
- **New kinds of digital content**
 - (learning objects, encoded texts)
- **Multiple versions of the same content**
- **Different ways of organizing the content**
 - In different information communities


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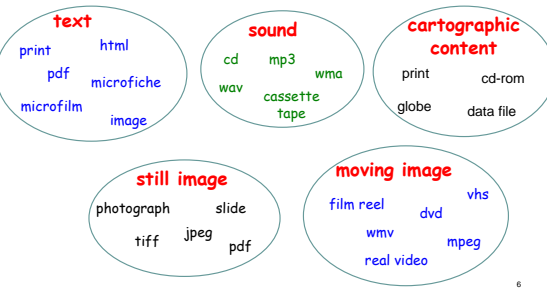
Background: Library cataloging

- Organizing analog and digital content using certain standards:
 - AACR2, MARC, LCSH, DDC, LCC, etc.
- The "multiple versions" problem and "content vs. carrier"
 - The same content in different formats or media
 - Most noticeable first for serials
 - Growing problem for all types of content and formats

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Content vs. Carrier (the "multiple versions" issue)



The diagram illustrates the relationship between content and carrier for five categories:

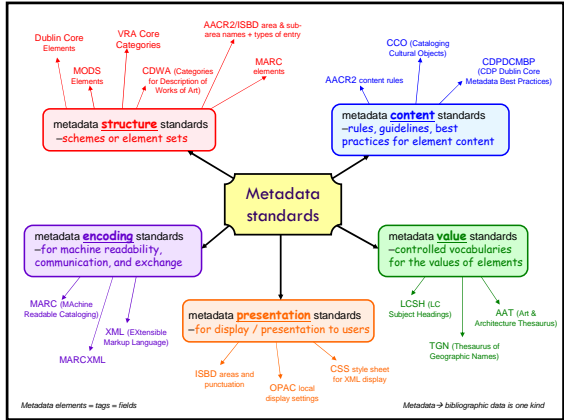
- text:** print, html, pdf, microfiche, microfilm, image
- sound:** cd, mp3, wma, wav, cassette, tape
- cartographic content:** print, cd-rom, globe, data file
- still image:** photograph, slide, tiff, jpeg, pdf
- moving image:** film reel, dvd, vhs, wmv, mpeg, real video

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Background:
Bigger, wider world of metadata

- Bibliographic data = one kind of metadata
- Many other initiatives --within and outside of libraries:
 - Creating digital content
 - Using variety of different standards to organize it:
- Need for interoperability, sharing, exchange, repurposing of the metadata --including MARC data
- Need for broad concepts & terminology to encompass all of these



Background:
Needs in cataloging community

- A comprehensive conceptual model of what we're cataloging
- More precise terminology for what we're cataloging
- Better organization of what we're cataloging for online catalog users
- Situate our cataloging standards within larger context of contemporary metadata standards

FRBR

Functional Requirements for
 Bibliographic Records

FRBR

- A report published by IFLA in 1998
 - (IFLA = the International Federation of Library Associations)
- Three main points of the report:
 - Defines four generic user tasks
 - Presents new conceptual model of bibliographic universe
 - Recommends basic requirements for bibliographic records

FRBR

- What it is not**
 - A new set of cataloging rules
 - A set of instructions for restructuring online catalogs
- What it is**
 - An abstract conceptual model
 - An entity-relationship model
 - Using language of "entities," "attributes," and "relationships"

FRBR User Tasks

- **Find** entities that relate to a user's search criteria (locate and collocate)
- **Identify** an entity, confirm it is what is sought, or distinguish it from similar
- **Select** appropriate to users needs (evaluate)
- **Obtain** the information entity through loan, or access electronically via a remote, networked computer
- + **Navigate** [not in FRBR, but in International Statement of Cataloguing Principles]

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FRBR Entities

Group 1:
Products of intellectual & artistic endeavor

- Work
- Expression
- Manifestation
- Item

Group 2:
Those responsible for the intellectual & artistic content

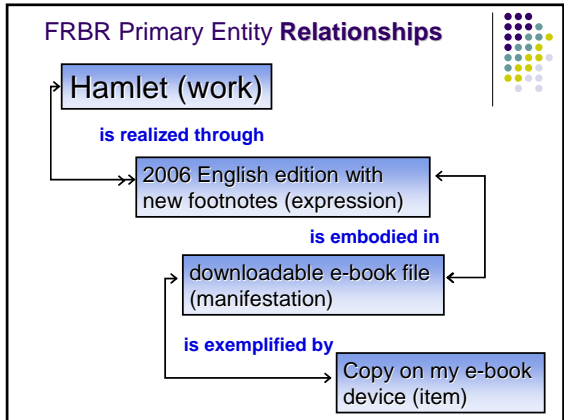
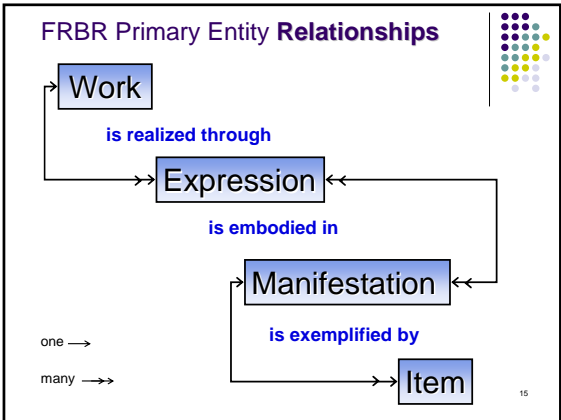
- Person
- Corporate body

Group 3:
Subjects of works

- Groups 1 & 2 and:
- Concept
- Object
- Event
- Place

• 80% of resources cataloged: work, expression, & manifestation identical
 • 20%: they differ (especially for works of literature & music: e.g., Shakespeare, Mozart); value of the distinctions for the 20%

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A "bottom-up" approach to FRBR

Example: a public library owns nine books: various copies & versions of The Da Vinci Code

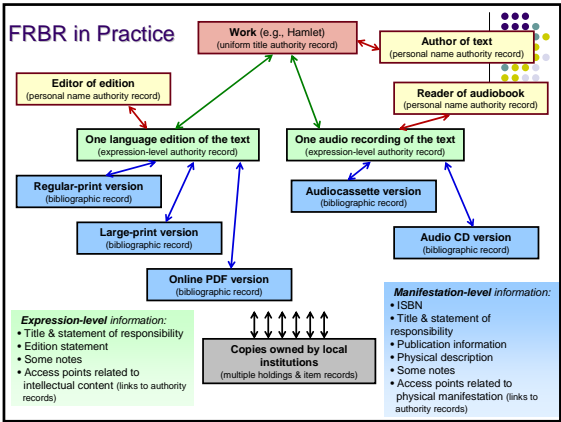
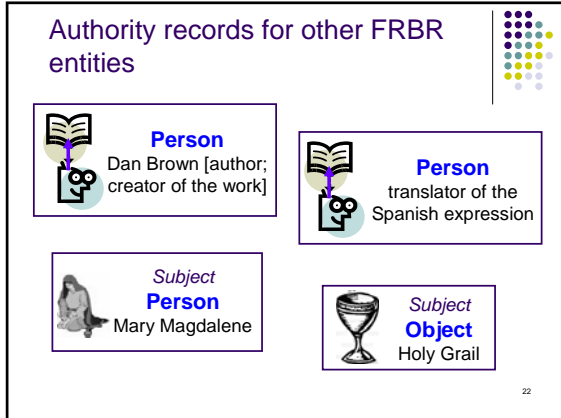
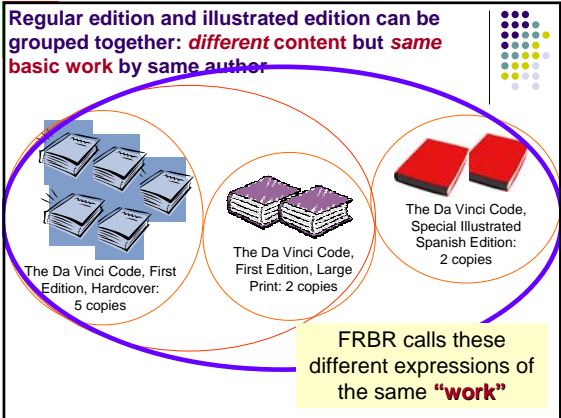
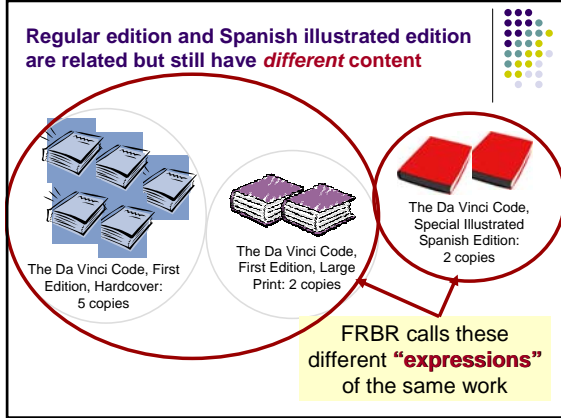
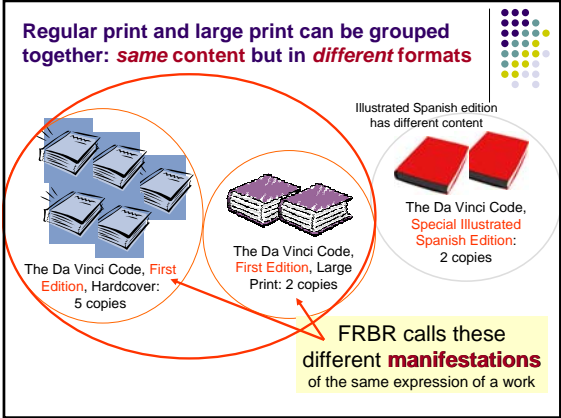
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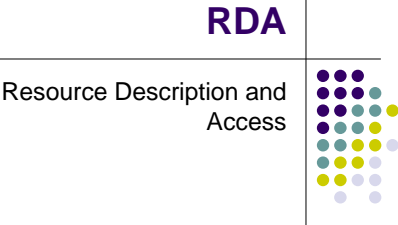
Items with identical content can be grouped together: exact copies of the same content in the same format

The Da Vinci Code, First Edition, Hardcover: 5 copies
 The Da Vinci Code, First Edition, Large Print: 2 copies
 The Da Vinci Code, Special Illustrated Edition in Spanish translation: 2 copies


FRBR calls these "items"

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RDA
Resource Description and
Access



RDA:
Resource Description and Access

- Successor to AACR2
- Drafts available for input from cataloging and metadata communities
- Intended publication date: 2008

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Why RDA? Why not AACR3?

AACR2, updated many times since 1978:

- Designed for environment dominated by card catalog; many concepts & terms carried over
- Heavily print centered
- Not well suited to use for digital resources
- Inconsistent concepts and terms for multiple versions (content & carrier)
- Mixes data elements and content rules with data presentation (i.e., ISBD punctuation)
- Not adaptable for use within larger metadata world


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RDA: new name and focus

- A new standard for resource description and access **for the digital world**
- A flexible framework **for all resources**: analog and digital
- Data that is **readily adaptable** to new and emerging database structures
- Data that is **compatible with existing records** in online catalogs


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RDA highlights *on one slide*

- Intended as a **metadata content standard** alongside others in the digital environment
- Focus on cataloging **principles**, and basis for **cataloger judgment**
- Incorporation of **FRBR** concepts and terminology
- Integration of **all types of content, media, and publication** into a single whole
- **Separation of data from display** (i.e., ISBD punctuation) and from **encoding and communication format** (i.e., MARC)
- Primarily a **digital resource** rather than print

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RDA and FRBR

- FRBR is part of the conceptual foundations for RDA
 - RDA will include FRBR terminology for the four bibliographic **entities** (work, expression, manifestation, item)
 - RDA will address FRBR **relationships**
 - RDA will use FRBR **user tasks** (find, identify, select, obtain) as the basis for defining a mandatory set of data elements

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RDA and the *International Statement on Cataloguing Principles*

- RDA being developed concurrently with the new Statement
 - AACR2 based on the Paris Principles
 - RDA based on same principles as the new Statement (revision of the Paris Principles)
- Separate projects, but awareness of each other, formal relationship between JSC and IFLA, some overlap in working group members

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RDA and other metadata standards

- RDA built on foundations of AACR2
- **Intended for use primarily in libraries**
- **Also intended as content standard for wider use**
 - In other schemes, such as Dublin Core and MODS
 - Within other communities, such as archives, museums, publishers, book dealers
- Changes to facilitate this include:
 - Separation of bibliographic data elements from ISBD areas and punctuation (more on that ahead)
 - Some changes in terminology to be more consistent with wider metadata community

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RDA and digital resources

- Digital resources cross all **"material types"** in AACR2 part 1 chapters
- RDA integrates them all into one chapter on description
- **Digital, non-print, and continuing resources** no longer seen as special cases, non-traditional media, or accorded second-class status

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RDA digital format

- Primarily a digital resource
- **Web-based publication**
 - (but also print loose-leaf version)
- Recognition that bibliographic records are primarily used in the digital environment
 - **Web OPACs, Internet, etc.**
 - [no longer card based]

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RDA organization: 3 parts

- **Part I – Resource Description**
 - functional objectives and principles of resource description
- **Part II – Relationships**
 - persons, families and corporate bodies
 - citations for related works
 - instructions for particular types of works
- **Part III – Access Point Control**
 - formulating access points and recording data used in access point control

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RDA organization of Part I (description)

0. Introduction
1. **General guidelines for resource description**
2. Identification of the resource
3. **Technical description**
4. Content description
5. Information on terms of availability
6. Item-specific information

Compare with AACR2 Chapters 1-13!

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RDA organization of Part II (relationships)




- Relationships
 - Works
 - Expressions
 - Manifestations
 - Items
 - Persons
 - Corporate bodies
 - Families
- Citations
 - Works
 - Expressions
 - Manifestations
 - Items
 - Choice of primary access point for citations of works (simplified)

RDA Part 2: reconceptualization of AACR2 Chapter 21 in FRBR model

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RDA Part II terminology



<u>AACR2 terms:</u>	<u>RDA terms:</u>
• Heading	• Access point
• Main Entry	• Primary Access point
• Added Entry	• Secondary Access point
• Uniform title	• Citation: Access point... <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For a work• For an expression• For a manifestation

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RDA and bibliographic data elements



- **Each data element separate**
 - instead of bound together in an "area" of description
- For example:
 - Title
 - Statement of responsibility
 - **Publisher**
 - **Place of publication**
 - **Date of publication**

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RDA and MARC coding



- **Important to keep RDA and MARC separate**
 - RDA = content standard
 - MARC = encoding standard
 - RDA may be used outside MARC environment
 - MARC can encode other content schemes
- **Most RDA data elements can be incorporated into MARC21**
- A few changes:
 - New data elements to replace GMDs
 - Possibly some other modifications necessary to MARC 21
- JSC working with MARBI & US MARC Advisory Committee

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RDA and ISBD punctuation



- RDA establishes clear line of separation between recording of data and presentation of data
- **ISBD punctuation not required in RDA; rather is optional**
- Presentation information (e.g. ISBD punctuation) not included in body of rules; appears in an appendix of RDA instead
- Individual cataloging agencies can decide whether or not to use

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RDA and GMDs & SMDs



- **GMD:** General material designation [think 245 \$h]
- **SMD:** Specific material designation [think 300 \$a]
- Current GMDs mix aspects of content and carrier
- **Need new, more consistent ways to indicate both content and carrier**
- GMD immediately after title intended as "early warning" of primary class of material
- Need new ways to accomplish this is display or presentation of data rather than in recording of data
- Current SMDs likely to remain as they are

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RDA and “multiple versions”

- Multiple manifestations of the same title
- **Single vs. separate record practices** (as in CONSER) will be recognized but not recommended
- RDA will follow principles of creating **separate record for each manifestation** (as we mostly do now)
- Will use the **FRBR model** for providing guidance on collocation at the expression and work levels through citations (i.e., uniform titles)
- The solution is **in database structures** rather than in the rules themselves

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RDA and existing records

- **Impact on catalogs and existing records will be minimal**
 - Not much will need retrospective changing
 - Should not be costly for libraries to implement
- Basic resource description will be very similar
- RDA elements can be encoded in MARC records pretty much as they are now
 - Except perhaps for whatever replaces GMDs

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RDA and ILS vendors

- **Depends on how vendors decide to incorporate RDA into their software**
- RDA Outreach Group notify vendors of RDA developments
- RDA intended to be independent of format, medium, or system used to store or communicate the data, and be readily adaptable to newly-emerging database structures

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Questions?
Comments?