

# RDA and Print Serials

Amanda Kay Barrett  
Indiana Library Federation  
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# Why RDA?

- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules were originally adopted in 1967.
- RDA changes the primary ‘users’ from local to **international**.
- RDA is based on the **digitization** of bibliographic data.
- RDA is focused on metadata and **linked data**.

# How did we get here?

## International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

### 1961 – **The Paris Principles**

“A fundamental re-examination of cataloguing theory and practice on an international level.”

### 1971 – **International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD)**, etc.

“International standards for the form and content of bibliographic descriptions.”

### 1998 – **Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)**

“A framework that would provide a clear, precisely stated, and commonly shared understanding of what it is that the bibliographic record aims to provide information about, and what it is that we expect the record to achieve in terms of answering user needs.”

# FRBR Final Report



# FRBR Entities

- **Group 1 Entities:**

- **Work**
- **Expression**
- **Manifestation**
- **Item**

- **Group 2 Entities:**

- **Person**
- **Corporate Body**

- **Group 3 Entities:**

- **Concept**
- **Object**
- **Event**
- **Place**

Bibliographic

Name Authority

Subject Authority

# FRBR Attributes

## Attributes of a **Work**: Attributes of an **Expression**: Attributes of a **Manifestation**: Attributes of an **Item**:

- Title
- Form
- Date
- Other distinguishing characteristics
- Intended termination
- Intended audience
- Context
- Medium of performance
- Numeric designation
- Key
- Coordinates
- Equinox

- Title
- Form
- Date
- Other distinguishing characteristics
- Extensibility
- Revisability
- Extent
- Summarization of content
- Context
- Critical response
- Sequencing pattern (serial)
- Expected regularity (serial)
- Expected frequency (serial)
- Type of score
- Medium of performance
- Scale
- Projection
- Presentation technique
- Representation of relief
- Geodetic, grid and vertical measurement
- Recording technique
- Special characteristics
- Technique

- Title
- Statement of responsibility
- Edition/issue designation
- Place of publication/distribution
- Publisher/distributor
- Date of publication/distribution
- Fabricator/manufacturer
- Series statement
- Form of carrier
- Extent of the carrier
- Physical medium
- Capture mode
- Dimensions of the carrier
- Manifestation identifier
- Source for acquisition/access authorization
- Terms of availability
- Access restrictions on the manifestation
- Typeface
- Type size
- Foliation
- Collation
- Publication status
- Numbering
- Playing speed
- Groove width
- Kind of cutting
- Tape configuration
- Kind of sound
- Special reproduction characteristic
- Colour
- Reduction ratio
- Polarity
- Generation
- Presentation format
- System requirements
- File characteristics
- Mode of access
- Access address

- Item identifier
- Fingerprint
- Provenance of the item
- Marks/inscriptions
- Exhibition history
- Condition
- Treatment history
- Scheduled treatment
- Access restrictions

# FRBR Relationships

“In the context of the model, relationships serve as the vehicle for depicting the link between one entity and another, and thus as the means of assisting the user to “navigate” the universe that is represented in a bibliography, catalogue, or bibliographic database. Typically the user will formulate a search query using one or more attributes of the entity for which he or she is searching, and it is through the attribute that the user finds the entity sought. The relationships reflected in the bibliographic record provide additional information that assists the user in making connections between the entity found and other entities that are related to that entity.”

# What does FRBR mean to RDA?

- RDA is building upon the already stable foundation of ISBD and AACR2 by adding FRBR into the mix.
- FRBR = a structural guide to building databases, organizing records and thinking about resources
  - Think: Windows Explorer, or hierarchical file management systems
- **FRBR is the theory, RDA is the practice of that theory.**

# FRBRized OPACs

- What might a FRBRized OPAC look like?
  - OCLC's WorldCat ([www.oclc.org/worldcatlocal/](http://www.oclc.org/worldcatlocal/))
  - VTL's Virtua System ([www.vtls.com/products/virtua](http://www.vtls.com/products/virtua))
  - National Library of Sweden ([libris.kb.se/](http://libris.kb.se/))
  - Variations 3 – Indiana University's music catalog project ([www.dlib.indiana.edu/projects/variations3/](http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/projects/variations3/))
  - Kent State's FRBR project ([frbr.slis.kent.edu](http://frbr.slis.kent.edu))

# What changes in MARC21?

- Not much... Yet.
  - The major changes will be in OPACs and ILSs

336	a text  2 rdacontent
337	a unmediated 2 rdamedia
338	a volume  2 rdacarrier

- Current OPACs are not equipped to view RDA records in a FRBR environment.
- Currently, RDA records are very similar to past records.

# MARC21

- MARC was adopted over forty years ago.
- MARC was not designed for a digital environment.
- October 2011 – Library of Congress announces the **Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative**.
  - Likely MARCXML
    - Because, it would be a logical transition, works with Dublin core, MODS, XML, HTML



## Back to RDA



- Things to keep in mind:
  - International Community
  - Digital Environment
  - Core Elements
  - Local Policy

# Vocabulary Changes

Heading	→	Authorized access point
Main entry	→	Preferred title and authorized access point for creator
Uniform title	→	1) Preferred title 2) Conventional title
Author	→	Creator
See reference	→	Variant access point
See also reference	→	Authorized access point for related entity
Physical description	→	Carrier description
Chief source	→	Preferred sources
GMD	→	Media/carrier/content types

# Important RDA Changes

- **Transcribe what you see** on the source. Always!
  - If there is an error on the source **DO NOT CORRECT IT!**  
RDA 1.7.9
  - Make a note of the error.
  - If the error is in the title, record a corrected form of the title as a variant title.
  - Exception: titles of serials and integrating resources.  
Give 246 note of misspelling.

# Important RDA Changes

- There are **fewer abbreviations (RDA Appendix B)**, but...
  - If it's abbreviated on the source, abbreviate it in the record.
  - Metric symbols (primarily “cm”) are not abbreviations. But note that the symbol does not end with a full stop.
  - Common RDA abbreviations:
    - Book (bk.)
    - Et cetera (etc.)
    - Foot, feet (ft.)
    - Inch, -es (in.)
    - Number, -s (no.)
    - Part, -s (pt., pts.)
    - Volume, -s (v.)

# Important RDA Changes

- **Information can come from anywhere.** If it's from an outside source enclose it in brackets or provide a note on the location.
  - The container or housing is considered part of the source.
  - RDA 2.2 – Sources of Information
- **“The single or all rule.”** Statement of responsibilities, place names... only the first is required, but you can list them all.
  - AACR2's Rule of Three no longer applies.
  - RDA 2.4 – Statement of Responsibility
  - You can also repeat a statement of responsibility (RDA 2.4.1.5).

# Important RDA Changes

- **Copyright is no longer the preferred date**, in fact, it is now the last date to consider.
  - 1. Publication date
  - 2. Distribution date
  - 3. Manufacture date
  - 4. Copyright date
- The **GMD** (245 field †h) has been replaced by the carrier description (338 field).

# Important RDA Changes

- There is a controlled vocabulary list for **Frequency**.  
RDA 2.14.1.3
  - daily, three times a week, biweekly, semiweekly, three times a month, bimonthly, semimonthly, quarterly, three times a year, semiannual, annual, biennial, triennial, irregular
- **Numbering**: transcribe as found, except for numbers expressed in words... change these to numerals.
  - Always transcribe what you see. But, the key here is to simplify *and* internationalize.

# Important RDA Changes

- Do not supply higher jurisdiction for **place names**.
  - New York City, ~~New York, United States~~
    - When New York City is the only information on the source.
- Do not supply **hierarchical company** information.
- Always supply **relationship designators**. These correspond to the optional subfield ‡e in a 100 or 700 field (or a non-abbreviated ‡4).

# Using the RDA Toolkit

Don't

!

# Using the RDA Toolkit

- **Use the Search bar!**
- Look at the **Table of Contents** and get familiar with the organization.
- Don't forget the **appendices** and the **index**.
- The **Tools tab** is very handy. You'll find mappings, workflows, and helpful learning aids.
- RDA rules are meant to be applied to all types of material. (Which is why the Toolkit is not organized by type of material like AACR2.)

# Useful Tools

- Marc Bibliographic to RDA Mapping via the RDA Toolkit
- The JSC RDA website: <http://www.rda-jsc.org/>
  - Section on Presentations: <http://www.rda-jsc.org/rdapresentations.html>

# Conclusion

- Embrace the Change!
  - The only constant in the world is change.
- This will help!