RDA
and
international
principles, models, and standards

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International principles, models, standards

- **sharing our data – interoperability of our data**

- fitting into the international landscape
  - ➢ **starting point**:   *RDA Strategic Plan, 2005-2009*

    "Be compatible with internationally established principles, models, and standards."

  - ➢ **continuing priority**

  Strategic priorities for RDA, 2015-2020
    1. Make RDA an internationally recognised standard
    2. Increase the adoption of RDA internationally
    …

Plan

- RDA – what does it tell us

- RDA development in a context of constant change
  - focus on ICP, FRBR/FRAD, ISBD, ISSN

- interconnectedness and change

RDA – what does the text tell us

0.0   Purpose and scope of RDA

➢ built on the user tasks from:

       FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records)

       FRAD (Functional Requirements for Authority Data)

0.2   Relationship to other standards

- AACR2
- ISBD
- MARC 21
- Dublin Core
- RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization

and references to: Cutter, the Paris Principles, Lubetzky and Panizzi

RDA – what does the text tell us

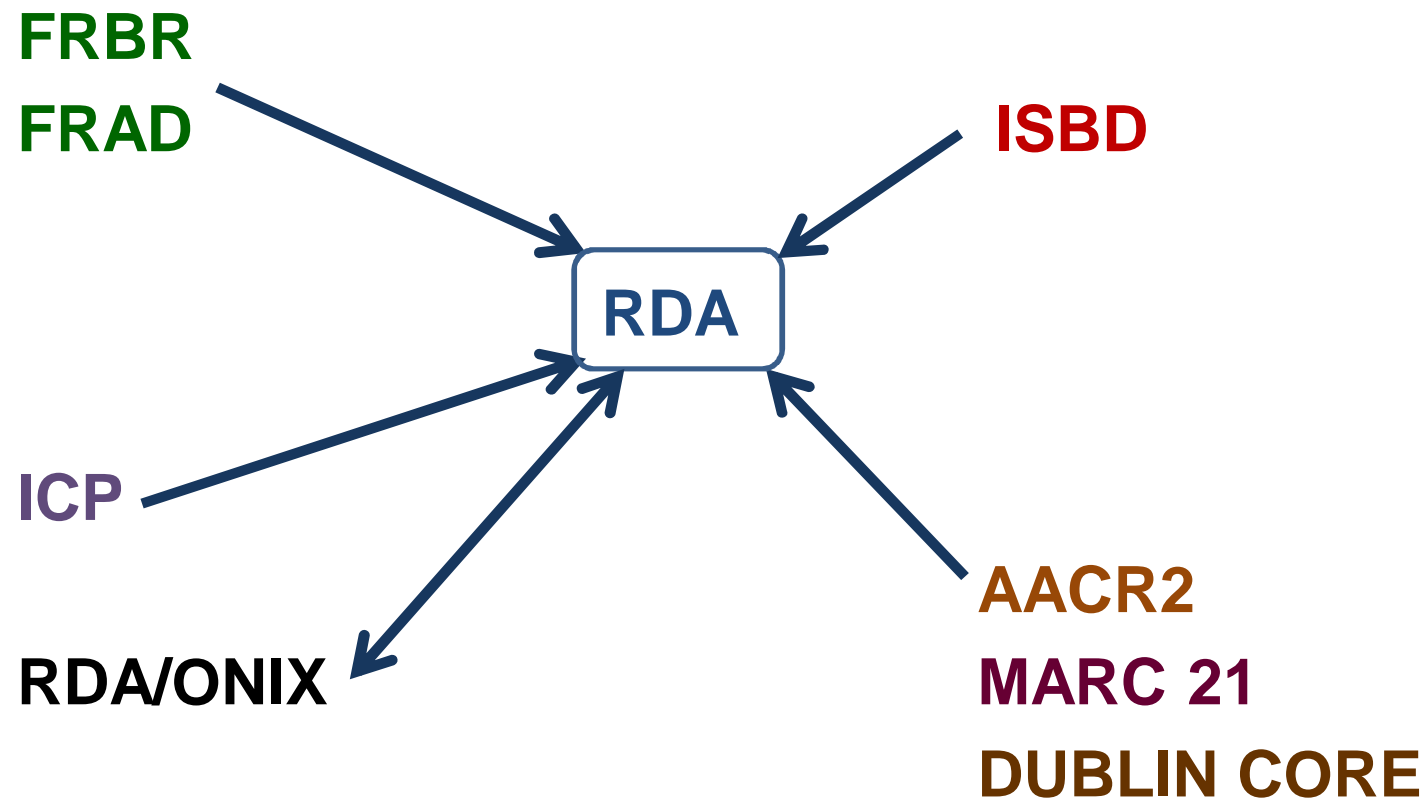0.3   Alignment with the IFLA conceptual models
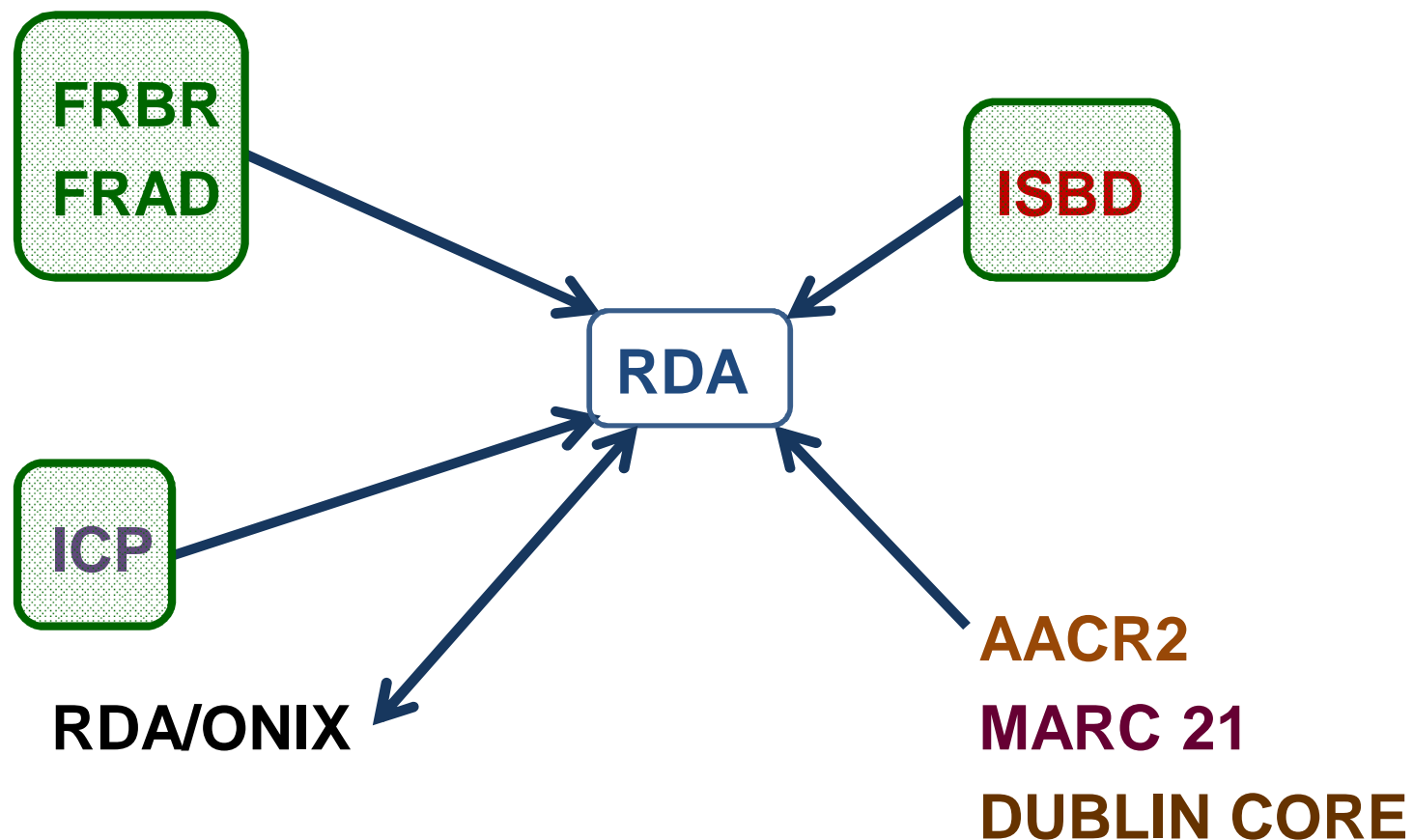   ➢ FRBR and FRAD

0.4   Objectives and Principles

"The IFLA *Statement of International Cataloguing Principles* informs the cataloguing principles used throughout RDA."

One third of the sections in RDA's **introduction** position RDA in relationship to international principles, models and standards
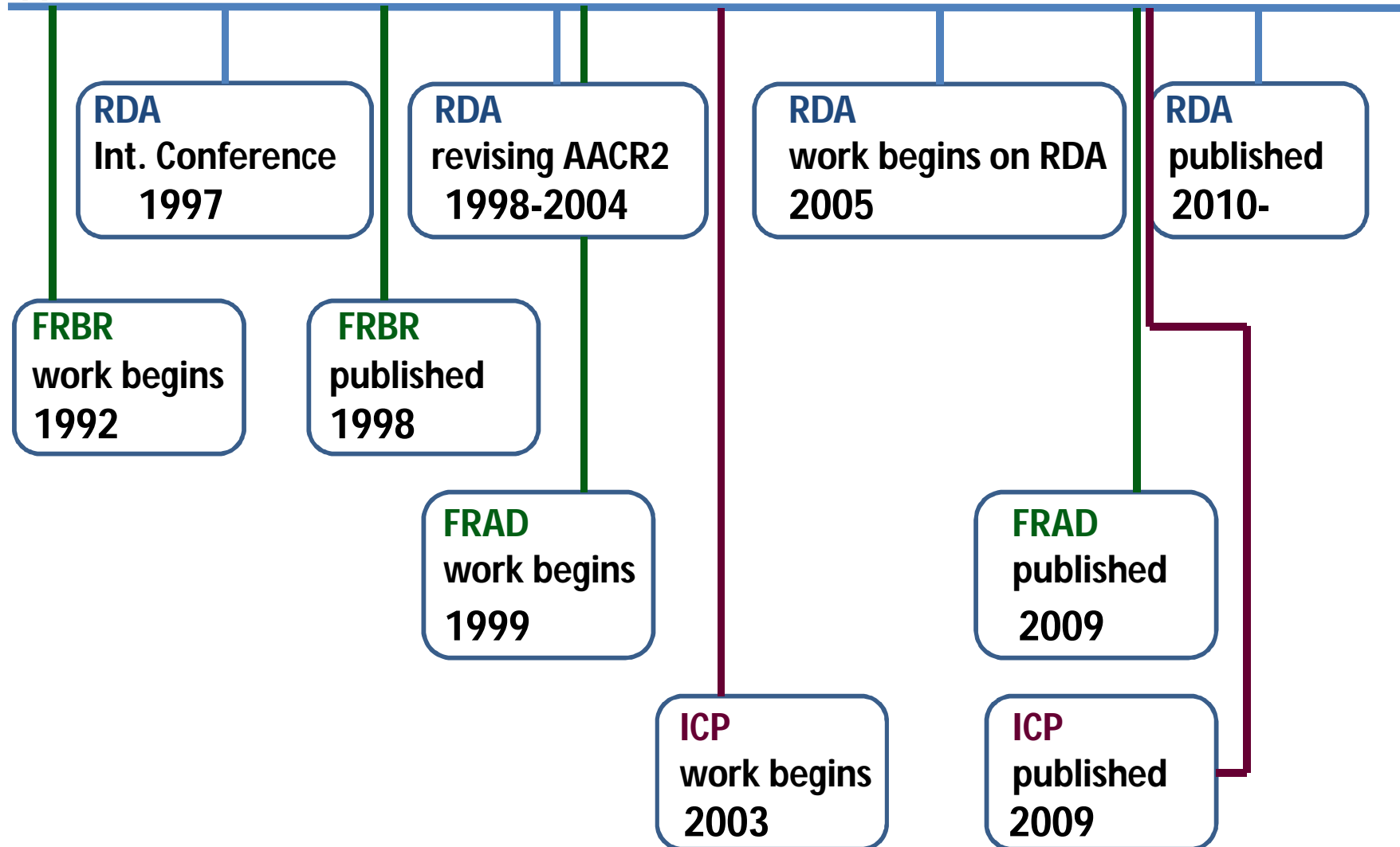
RDA – what does the text tell us

FRBR
FRAD

ISBD

RDA

ICP

RDA/ONIX

AACR2

MARC 21

DUBLIN CORE

RDA – what does the text tell us

FRBR FRAD

ISBD

RDA

ICP

RDA/ONIX

AACR2

MARC 21

DUBLIN CORE

Relationship to IFLA standards

RDA development

1992

RDA
Int. Conference
1997

RDA
revising AACR2
1998-2004

RDA
work begins on RDA
2005

RDA
published
2010-

FRBR
work begins
1992

FRBR
published
1998

FRAD
work begins
1999

FRAD
published
2009

ICP
work begins
2003

ICP
published
2009

Time and development

- **FRBR** precedes **RDA**

  →→→ RDA aligns with FRBR

- **ICP** and **FRAD** developed at the same time as **RDA**

  →→→ evolving simultaneously

- **ISBD** and **ISSN** – long established standards

  →→→ harmonization

Influence

international principles, models and standards

formative influences on

RDA

but RDA also has distinctive ways of incorporating these influences

ICP and RDA

- **ICP** developed at the same time as **RDA**

    "The IFLA *Statement of International Cataloguing Principles* **informs** the cataloguing principles used throughout RDA."

    - nothing in RDA runs against the ICP but not identical in wording or organization

ICP and RDA

ICP

- 1 list of 9 general principles

- different labels

"convenience of the user"   **vs**

- different levels of granularity

- same fundamental principles

RDA

- 4 objectives and 8 principles

"responsiveness to user needs"

ICP and RDA

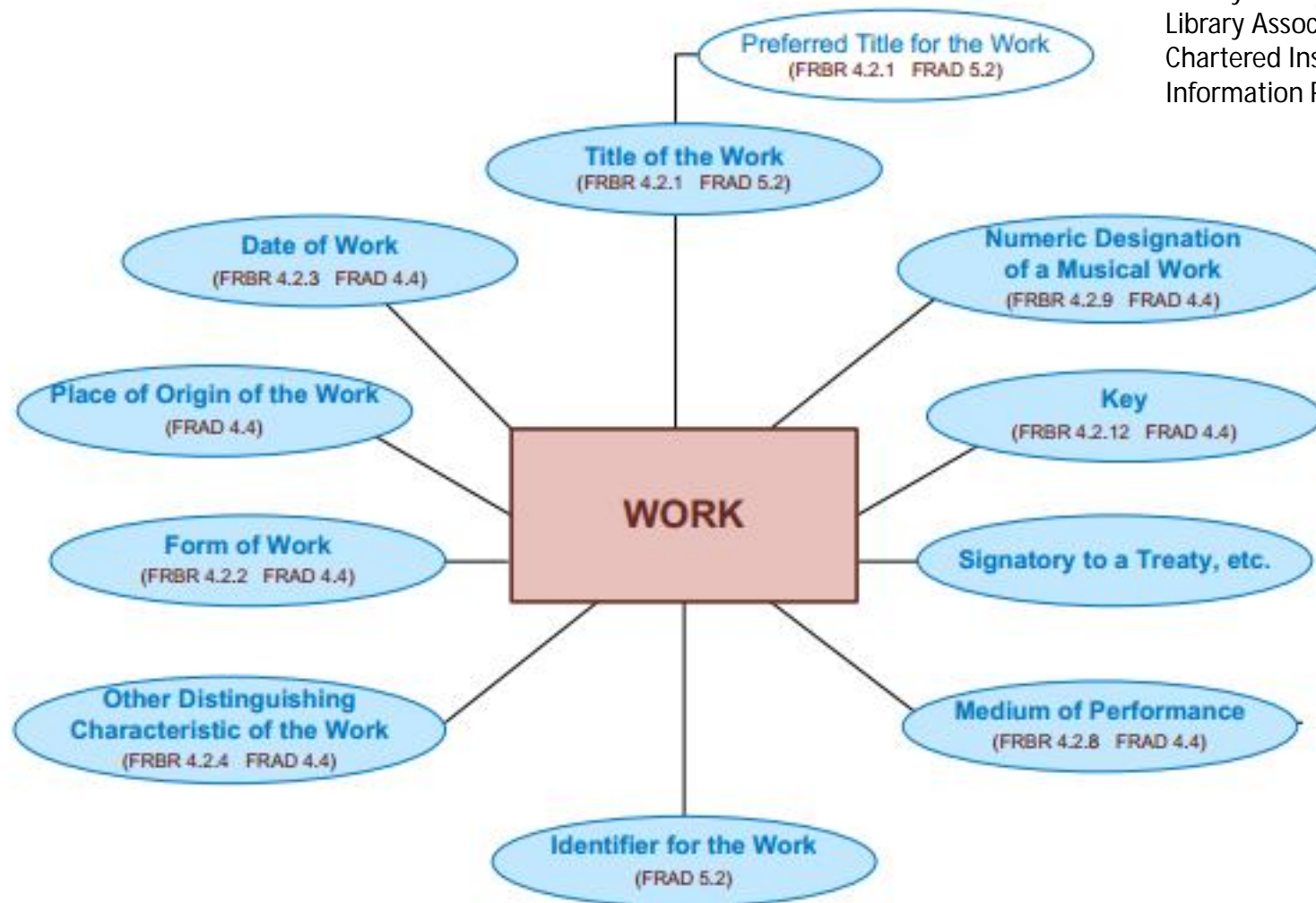| ICP	RDA	
Convenience of the user	Responsiveness to user needs	o-1
Common usage	Common usage or practice	p-7
Representation	Representation	p-4
Accuracy	Accuracy	p-5
Sufficiency and necessity	Sufficiency	p-2
Significance	*Relationships/Differentiation*	p-3/p-1
Economy	Cost efficiency	o-2
Consistency and standardization	*Continuity/Uniformity*	o-4/p-8
Integration		
	Flexibility	o-4
	Attribution	p-6

FRBR, FRAD and RDA

0.3.1

"A key element in the design of RDA is its alignment with the conceptual models for bibliographic and authority data developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)"

- visible influence on the way RDA instructions are grouped and organized – by user tasks, by bibliographic entities, etc.
- vocabulary and concepts
- also some practical differences such as more granular attributes

RDA and FRBR/FRAD

Preferred Title for the Work
(FRBR 4.2.1   FRAD 5.2)

Title of the Work
(FRBR 4.2.1   FRAD 5.2)

Date of Work
(FRBR 4.2.3   FRAD 4.4)

Numeric Designation
of a Musical Work
(FRBR 4.2.9   FRAD 4.4)

Place of Origin of the Work
(FRAD 4.4)

Key
(FRBR 4.2.12   FRAD 4.4)

WORK

Form of Work
(FRBR 4.2.2   FRAD 4.4)

Signatory to a Treaty, etc.

Other Distinguishing
Characteristic of the Work
(FRBR 4.2.4   FRAD 4.4)

Medium of Performance
(FRBR 4.2.8   FRAD 4.4)

Identifier for the Work
(FRAD 5.2)

FRBR, FRAD and RDA

- **FRBR** precedes RDA

- **FRAD** -- development in a similar time frame as **RDA**

- **FRAD** is an extension of **FRBR**

- **FRBR** and **FRAD** not completely consistent with each other

- differences **FRBR** – **FRAD**:
    - **RDA** aligns with **FRAD** in some cases
    - **RDA** aligns with **FRBR** in some cases

FRBR, FRAD and RDA

Family

- **FRBR:** group 2 entities =person + corporate body

- **FRAD** introduces the bibliographic entity *family*

- **RDA** incorporates *family*

FRBR, FRAD and RDA

Name

- in **FRBR**

  name of a person = an **attribute** of person

  name of corporate body = an attribute of corporate body

- in **FRAD**

  name = an **entity**

  attribute of the name = type of name

  (personal, family, corporate body)

- in **RDA**

  name of a person = an **attribute** of person

  name of family = an **attribute** of family

  name of corporate body = an **attribute** of corporate body

FRBR, FRAD and RDA

Person

- **FRBR:** an individual

- **FRAD:** an individual or a persona or identity established or adopted by an individual or group

- **RDA:** an individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals)

FRAD *intentionally modifies* **FRBR** *definition.*

ISBD, ISSN and RDA

- **ISBD** – **ISSN** – **RDA**: each has its own particular scope

- many actual instructions result in the same data being recorded even if the wording varies

- sometimes ISBD and RDA are similar and ISSN is different,

  for example recording the numbering for the first and last issues of a dead serial

  ISBD – mandatory

  ISSN – optional

  RDA – core

ISBD, ISSN and RDA

Harmonization with **ISBD** and **ISSN** communities

- to maintain consistency of practices and support exchange and interoperability of data

➢ ISBD explicitly mentioned in RDA 0.2

➢ dialogue with ISSN community is not mentioned within RDA but it did happen and continues to happen

- started pre-RDA -- when revising AACR2 to accommodate seriality (early 2000s):

  for example, agreement on major and minor title changes for serials – to be compatible with ISBD/ISSN

ISBD, ISSN and RDA

- ➢ continuing harmonization
  - latest meeting: 2011, Glasgow, Scotland
  - emphasis on interoperability

    for example, parallel title
    RDA: definition is broader than ISBD definition

- ➢ harmonization – goal is interoperability
    accept differences in definition of parallel title because it does not prevent mapping from one to another

ISBD, ISSN and RDA

➢ influence of RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization

RDA   content type
media type
carrier type

ISBD   area 0: content form
content qualification
media type

ISSN – not applicable

ISBD, ISSN and RDA

➢ continuing harmonization

- issues remain: *for example,* "irreconcilable differences" from 2011 meeting (title change – integrating resource)

➢ formalizing the dialogue

2012

ISBD and **ISSN** communities start submitting discussion papers and revision proposals to the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC)

2013

Protocol between ISBD Review Group and JSC to maintain synchronization between the two standards

Context of change

➢ nothing stands still – not even standards

- during initial RDA development:

    FRAD

    ICP

    ISBD consolidated and introduction of area 0

- since 2010 – RDA continues to grow and change

And so do the principles, models, and standards with which it is aligned

Change in related standards, etc.

For example,

- **ICP** : undergoing revision by the IFLA Standing Committee on Cataloguing

- **FRBR/FRAD/FRSAD** consolidation work in progress

- impact of preparations for the linked data environment – preparing elements and value vocabularies to be published as namespaces; alignment with other namespaces, etc.

- RDA/ONIX Framework (new JSC RDA/ONIX Framework Working Group set-up in 2014)

Dealing with change

- concept of protocols

    - during RDA/ISBD/ISSN harmonization meeting in Glasgow

    - JSC and the ISBD Review Group: discussion of the idea to create synchronization protocols to deal with changes in either standard

- a protocol formalizes:

    "let me know if you are about to make a big change!!!"

    - communication
    - liaison members on relevant committees

Dealing with change

- 2013 protocol between JSC and the ISBD Review Group

  The purpose of this protocol is to support the maintenance and development of functional interoperability between data created using the RDA and ISBD instructions and element sets.

  http://www.rda-jsc.org/working2.html#chair-613

- draft of protocol with FRBR Review Group:

  The purpose of this protocol is to support the maintenance and development of semantic interoperability between RDA instructions, elements, and data models, and FRBR, FRAD, FRSAD and related models.

Why do we need to know?

For example,

(theoretical speculation since consolidation is still underway)

- if **FRBR** consolidated model adds the user task "explore"

    ➢ what impact on RDA?

    - some changes in wording

    - a lot of '"explore" – already implicit in RDA's "clarify" and "understand"

    - RDA already redefined FRAD's "justify" and "contextualize" to focus on the end-user

Why do we need to know?

For example,

(theoretical speculation since consolidation is still underway)

- if **FRBR** consolidated model were to replace the FRBR Group 3 entities with one entity "thema"

  ➢ what impact on RDA?

    - consolidate the place-keeper subject chapters

    - keep instructions about subject access at a high level of general principles

    - allowing space for the use of a broad range of subject thesauri with no pre-existing assumptions about the significant entities

Why do we need to know?

➢ issue: placement of chapter 16 instructions about "place"

but chapter already states:

> The instructions in chapter 16 do not cover using names of places to indicate a subject relationship or geographic coverage.

➢ some impact on organization of text

➢ some changes in wording

Why do we need to know?

For example,

(theoretical speculation since consolidation is still underway)

- if **FRBR** consolidated model were to follow the direction of FRAD and FRSAD:
  - make "name" an entity instead of an attribute
  - group together "name", "identifier", and "controlled access point" as 3 sub-types of the entity "nomen"

  ➢ what impact on RDA?
  - some changes in wording
  - probably little impact on actual data recorded

Why do we need to know?

For example,

(theoretical speculation since consolidation is still underway)

- what impact on RDA?

             - impact on the underlying data model

             - impact on organization (text and namespace)

RDA development

- interconnectedness

- starting point → fitting into the international landscape

- continuing priority → fitting into the international landscape

  ➢ alignment

  ➢ dialogue

  ➢ harmonization

Now → primarily bibliographic data landscape

Future → fitting with metadata of other communities

Questions, comments

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