

EURIG survey on adoption of RDA – 2012: report

A survey of EURIG members was conducted following the EURIG Technical Meeting, hosted by the Bibliothèque nationale de France, on 27 January 2012. The purpose of the survey was to obtain a snapshot of members' plans to implement RDA, the context in which those plans are being made and to identify opportunities for collaboration and burden sharing between members.

The following report is a summary of the survey results as of 15th March 2012.

EURIG has a membership of 30 organisations. Responses were received from 20 organisations – this is a response rate of 67%.

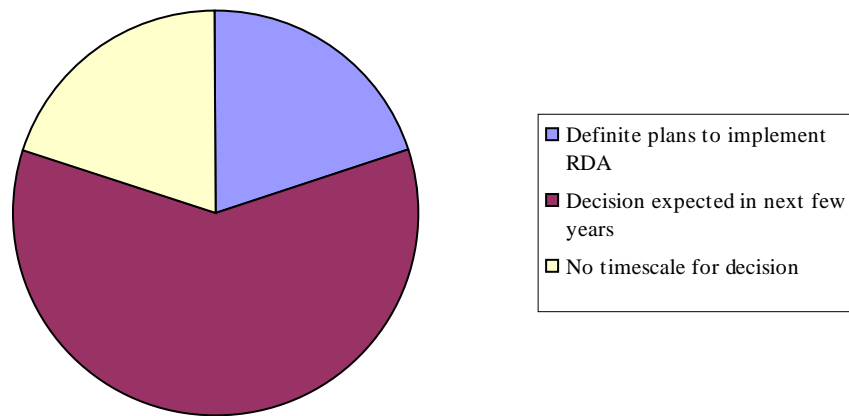
1. Implementation of RDA

Just 4 organisations (20% respondents) have definite plans to implement RDA. 3 organisations are planning to implement RDA in 2013 - Koninklijke Bibliotheek/National Library of the Netherlands, British Library and Deutsche Nationalbibliothek. One organisation is planning to implement RDA in 2015 - National Library of Finland.

The other 16 organisations (80% respondents) have not yet made a decision to implement RDA but the majority of these expect to decide over the next few years, from 2012 to 2015. 2 of these organisations' decisions are specifically dependent on LC's decision on RDA implementation – Casalini Libri and Special Libraries Cataloguing. Special Libraries Cataloguing will begin creating RDA records when a majority of derived records from Library and Archives Canada and the Library of Congress are RDA, possibly by May 2013 – so far only one client has requested RDA; for the others SLC will provide an AACR2 compatible export of RDA records.

The minority of these 16 organisations (4 organisations/20% respondents) have not indicated when a decision will be made on implementing RDA - ABES/Agence bibliographique de l'enseignement supérieur, NUKAT Center of Warsaw University Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Organisations' plans to implement RDA



2. Descriptive cataloguing rules being used

10 organisations (50% respondents) use AACR2 or a modified form of it.

3 organisations (15% respondents) use RAK-WB.

The remaining organisations use a range of cataloguing rules e.g. Biblioteca Nacional de España uses Spanish standard (RdC) supplemented by ISBD since 2009, as a provisional measure; Nacionalna I sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagreba/National and University Library in Zagreb uses National cataloguing rules *'The Code and Manual for the Compilation of Alphabetical Catalogues'*

3. Formats/schema used

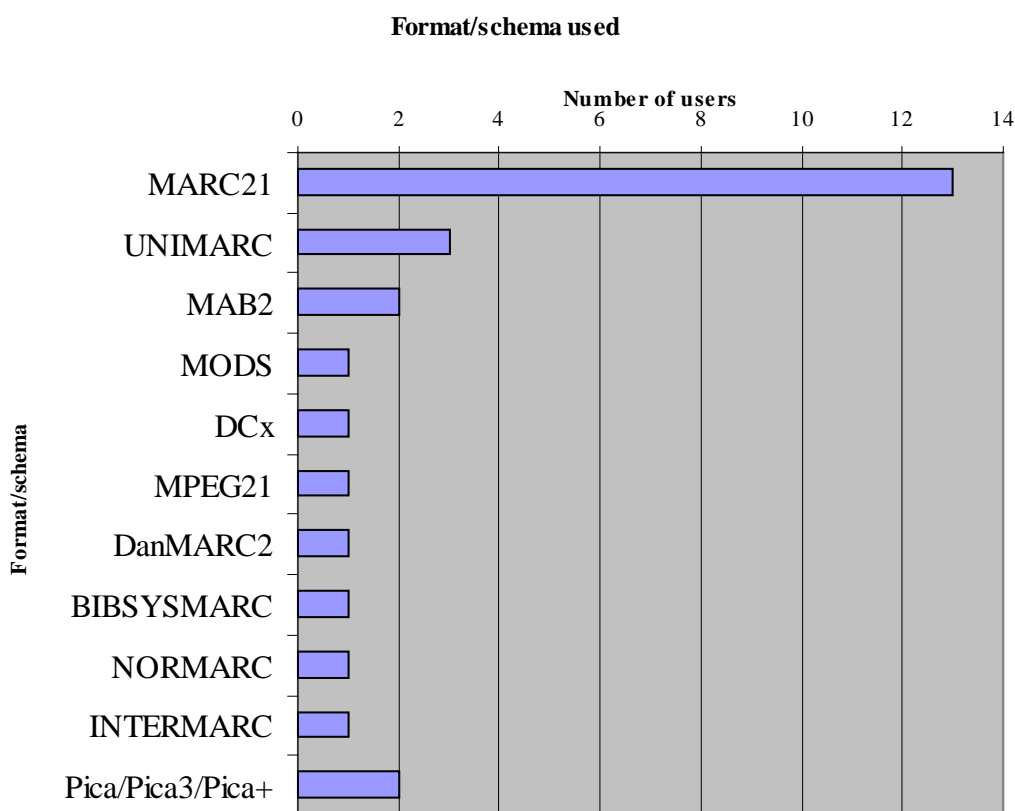
Of the 20 organisations responding the majority (13 organisations/65% respondents) use MARC21.

Another 3 organisations (15% respondents) use UNIMARC -ABES, Biblioteca nacional de Portugal and Bibliothèque nationale de France.

A further 2 use MAB2 - UPC Austria and Deutsche Nationalbibliothek.

Other formats/schema used are MODS, DCx, MPEG21, danMARC2, BIBSYSMARC (based on MARC21), NORMARC (based on MARC21), INTERMARC, Pica/Pica3/Pica+.

The following column graph illustrates the range of formats/schema in use by the respondents.



The majority of organisations responding list just one format/schema in use. However 3 organisations use more than one format/schema - Koninklijke Bibliotheek/National Library of the Netherlands uses MARC21, MODS, DCx, MPEG21 and Pica3/Pica+; Bibliothèque nationale de France uses UNIMARC and INTERMARC; Deutsche Nationalbibliothek uses MARC21, MAB2, and PICA.

4. Library systems/platforms currently in use

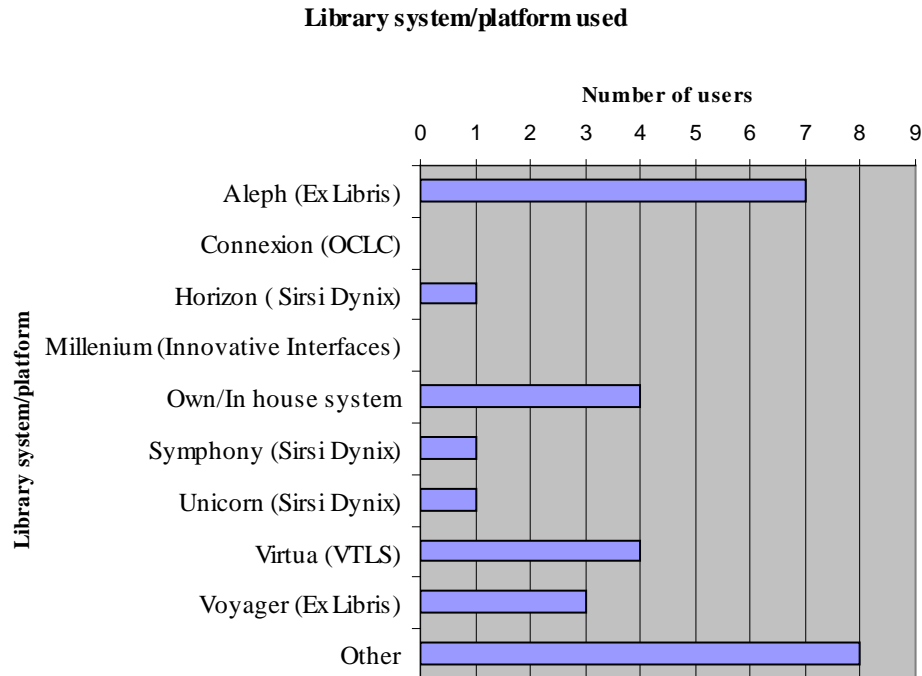
There is a wide range of systems/platforms in use by the responding organisations.

The most popular is Aleph (Ex Libris) used by 7 organisations (35% respondents).

4 organisations (20% respondents) use their own in-house system/platform.

2 other systems/platforms are each used by at least 3 organisations (15% respondents) – Virtua (VTLS), Voyager (Ex Libris).

The following column graph illustrates the range of library systems/platforms in use by the respondents.



The ‘other’ category is made up of a number of system/platforms used by one organisation each – includes DDELibra (Axiell), BIBSYS, MAVIS, OCLC/PICA, Amicus (WeCat).

5. Database structure

The majority of responding organisations (1 organisations/70% respondents) describe their current database structure as ‘linked bibliographic and authority records’; corresponding to RDA implementation scenario 2.¹

4 organisations (20% respondents) consider their current database structure as fully relational/object-oriented – Nacionalna I sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagreba/National and University Library in Zagreb, National Library of Norway, National Library of Slovakia, Casalini Libri.

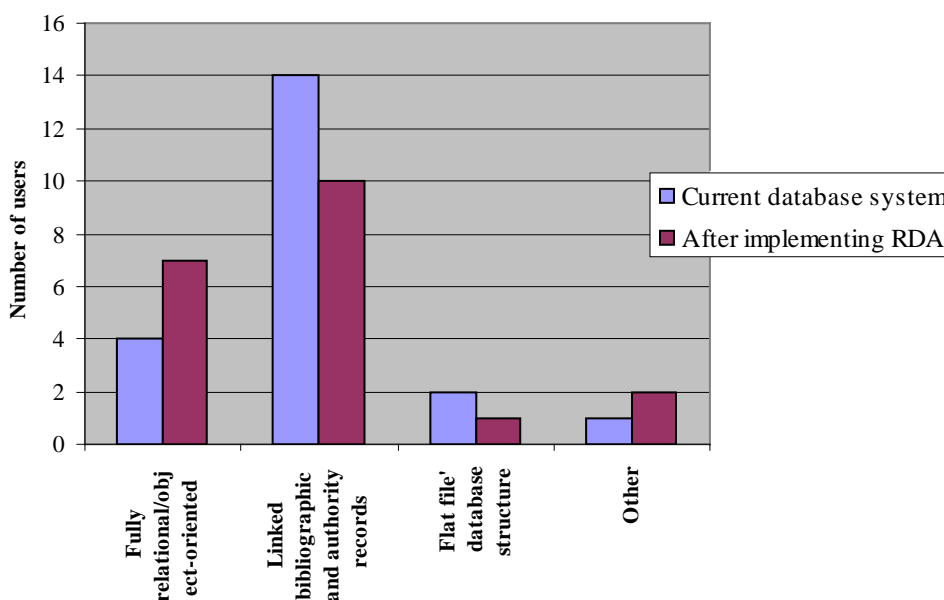
A further 2 organisations (10% respondents) describe their current database structure as ‘flat file’.

Just one organisation (Danish Agency for Libraries and Media) was unable to respond to this question in the survey as it is ‘a national agency for culture and is not responsible for the practical use and choice of system’.

If/when organisations implement RDA 4 organisations (20% respondents) expect their database system to be enhanced from one of linked bibliographic and authority records to a fully relational/object-oriented database system – Bibliothèque nationale de France, National Library of Latvia, NUKAT Center of Warsaw University Library and National Library of Finland.

2 organisations responded that they are not able to indicate their database structure post-RDA implementation - Nacionalna I sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagreba/National and University Library in Zagreb (as no decision has been made on implementing RDA) and the Danish Agency for Libraries and Media.

Database system - current/after implementing RDA

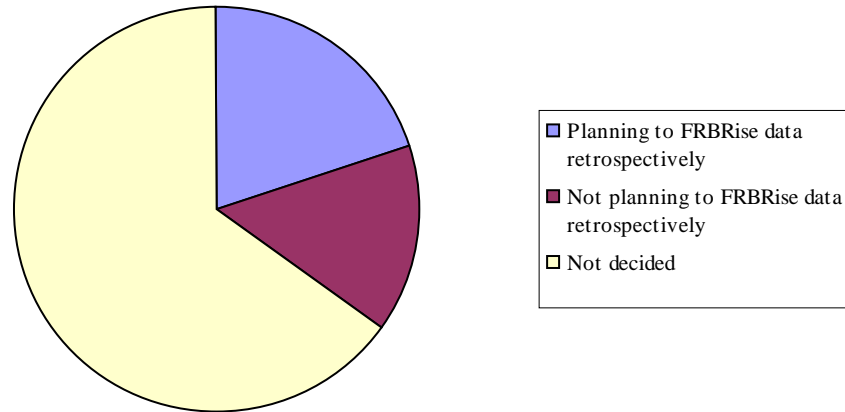


6. FRBRisation

The majority of responding organisations (13 organisations/65% respondents) have not decided on FRBRising their data retrospectively.

Of the remaining responding organisations 4 do plan to FRBRise their data retrospectively and 3 do not.

Organisations' plans to FRBRise data retrospectively

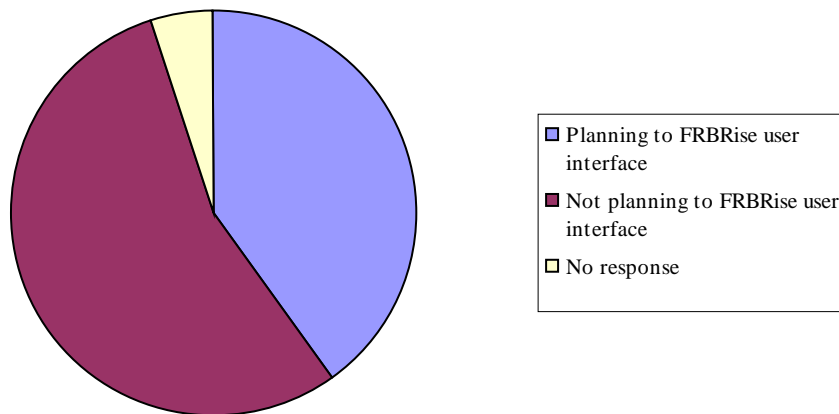


The majority of responding organisations (11 organisations/55% respondents) have not decided on FRBRising their user interface.

Most of the remaining responding organisations (8 organisations /40% respondents) do plan to FRBRise their user interface.

Only one organisation did not respond to this question.

Organisations' plans to FRBRise user interface



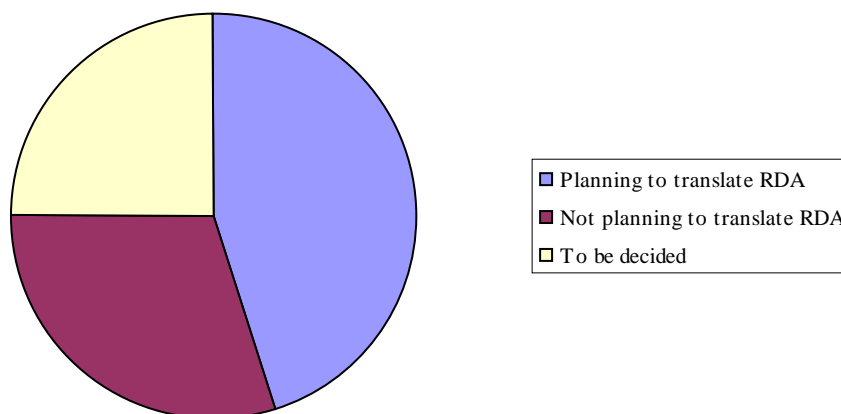
7. Translations of RDA

Almost half of the responding organisations (9 organisations/45% respondents) indicated they have positive plans to translate RDA. Responding organisations are planning translations of RDA into French, Finnish, German, Portuguese, Norwegian. In addition a Spanish translation is being carried out by Rojas, a Colombian publisher.

6 organisations (30% respondents) are not planning any translations of RDA.

The remaining 5 organisations (25% respondents) have yet to decide on whether to translate RDA – these translations would be into Croatian, Polish and Swedish.

Organisations' plans to translate RDA



8. Training materials for FRBR or RDA

7 organisations (35% respondents) have prepared or are in the process of preparing training materials. 3 of these organisations are making their material available on the internet:

Special Libraries Cataloguing – training material in English at <http://special-cataloguing.com/node/1410>

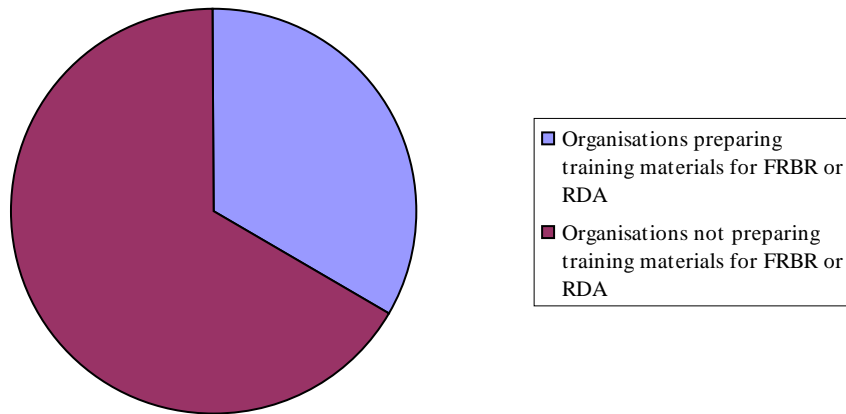
Bibliothèque nationale de France – training material in French at <http://rda-en-france.enssib.fr/>

Deutsche Nationalbibliothek – training material in German at <http://www.dnb.de/EN/Standardisierung/International/frbrSchulungen.html>

The majority of organisations (14 organisations/70% respondents) are not preparing training materials for FRBR or RDA.

(The above summary includes one organisation that responded to both categories in the answer.)

Preparation of training materials for FRBR or RDA



ⁱ Delsey, Tom. *RDA database implementation scenarios*. July 2009. 5JSC/Editor/2/Rev
<http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/5editor2rev.pdf>