



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

THE TRAINING OF CATALOGUERS IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

by

Khomotso Amanda Maphoza

submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree

M.Bibl

Department of Information Science

University of Pretoria

October 2000

Supervisor: Mrs. H. S. Coetzee

Acknowledgements

God and all the promises in his word have been the source of my strength throughout the challenging time of this study. I give Him the glory.

My sincere thanks goes to Mrs H S Coetzee, my supervisor, for the continuous support and guidance she gave me until the completion of this study.

The efforts of the cataloguers who responded to the questionnaires, are highly appreciated.

The University of the North Library is thanked for all the experience I obtained in cataloguing and the opportunity for further study.

I heartily thank my husband Edgar, my sons Khutjo, Tiishetjo and Lefa (born just before the completion of this study) for the love, joy and peace they always surround me with.

Lastly my sincere gratitude goes to Mr Bradley Bell for editing the work and to all the people who contributed in various ways to this study. You have all made it possible.

SUMMARY

Academic libraries play an important role in the teaching and research activities of an university. Cataloguers are usually responsible for organizing information and making it available to users. The environment in which cataloguers have to work, have changed significantly in the last number of years. The changes are, among others, due to the influence of technology, the increase in the amount of information available, the emergence of new formats and the increased availability of electronic resources.

Cataloguing tasks have also changed from the traditional bibliographic description and allocating access points, subject cataloguing, MARC coding and authority work.

Membership of bibliographic networks and consortia has a meaningful impact on what cataloguers do. Cataloguers have been de-professionalized to a large extent. Cataloguing activities are often decentralized and even outsourced. This study looks at the position of cataloguers at university libraries, establishing if they are well equipped for their task.

From a study of the literature, it has also become clear that the education of cataloguers, in South Africa as well as in the United States and the United Kingdom, does not prepare students adequately to do cataloguing effectively in the workplace. In this study, an attempt is made to establish which tasks cataloguers in South African University libraries are currently performing and what their training needs are. Recommendations of a feasible training model to improve cataloguer training in South African university libraries is made. The recommendations are based on a study of available literature, as well as a questionnaire survey done among 120 cataloguers in South African University libraries.

Staff training is an important process in the improvement of job performance and organizations are increasingly becoming aware of the importance of training to develop their most important asset, namely is human resources. Training however has to meet both organizational and individual development goals. Libraries have always practised staff training but the status of training provided needs to be continuously evaluated to

remain relevant and meet existing needs. The present training of cataloguers needs to be improved on to match the challenges brought about by recent trends in this field.

Index terms

academic libraries
authority control
bibliographic description
cataloguing in university libraries
cataloguing
cataloguing tasks
continuous education
copy cataloguing
education of cataloguers
MARC21 coding
Nonprofessional cataloguing tasks
on-the-job training
original cataloguing
professional cataloguing tasks
subject cataloguing
training of cataloguers

Opsomming

Akademiese biblioteke speel 'n belangrike rol in die onderrig- en navorsingsaktiwiteite van universiteite. Katalogiseerders is ook verantwoordelik vir die organisering van inligting en beskikbaarstelling daarvan aan gebruikers. Die omgewing waarin katalogiseerders moet werk, het egter beduidend verander in die laaste aantal jare. Hierdie veranderings is te weegebring deur onder meer, die invloed van tegnologie, die toename in beskikbare inligting, die onstaan van nuwe formate en die toename in elektroniese bronne.

Katalogiseringstake het ook verander van die tradisionele bibliografiese beskrywing, toekenning van soekpunte en onderwerpshoofde, MARC-kodering en gesagswerk en sluit ook nou ander vaardighede in. Lidmaatskap van bibliografiese netwerke en konsortia het ook 'n beduidende invloed op wat katalogiseerders doen. Katalogiseerders word bowendien toenemend gedeprofessionaliseer. Katalogiserinsaktiwiteite word dikwels gesentraliseer en selfs uitgekontrakteer. Hierdie studie kyk na die posisie van katalogiseerders in universiteitsbiblioteke en poog omvas te stel of hulle behoorlik toegerus is vir hulle taak.

'n Studie van die literatuur het aan die lig gebring dat die onderrig van katalogiseerders in Suid-Afrika, sowel as in die Verenigde State en die Verenigde Koninkryk, studente nie goed voorberei om goeie katalogiseerders te wees in die praktyk nie. In hierdie studie word gepoog om vas te stel watter take katalogiseerders in Suid-Afrikaanse universiteitsbiblioteke tans verrig en wat hulle opleidingbehoeftes is. Aanbevelings word gemaak vir 'n opleidingsmodel om opleiding van katalogiseerders te verbeter. Die aanbevelings is gegrond op die literatuur, sowel as 'n vraelys wat deur 120 katalogiseerders werksaam in universiteitsbiblioteke, voltooi is.

Opleiding van personeel is belangrik om werkverrigting te verbeter. Biblioteke doen ook opleiding, maar dit moet voortdurend aangepas word om tred te hou met verandering.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background to the problem	2
1.2.1 The importance of human resource management	2
1.2.2 Training of library staff	3
1.2.3 Training of cataloguers	5
1.2.4 Current trends in cataloguing practice	6
1.2.4.1 Influence of technology	6
1.2.4.2 De-professionalization of cataloguers	7
1.2.4.3 Decentralization	9
1.2.4.4 Cooperative efforts	11
1.2.4.5 Outsourcing of cataloguing	11
1.3 Definition of terms	12
1.3.1 Cataloguing	12
1.3.2 Cataloguers	12
1.3.3 Education	13
1.3.4 Training	13
1.3.5 On-the-job training	14
1.3.6 Continuous education	14
1.4 Statement of the problem	14
1.5 Aim of the study	15
1.6 Limitations of the study	16
1.7 Methodology	16
1.8 Outline of chapters	16
Chapter 2: The tasks cataloguers perform in university libraries	19
2.1 Introduction	19

2.2	The importance of cataloguing in service provision	20
2.2.1	The functions of the catalogue	21
2.2.2	Contribution of cataloguing to bibliographic control	22
2.3	Cataloguing	23
2.3.1	Specific cataloguing tasks	23
2.3.1.1	Bibliographic description	23
2.3.1.2	Allocation of bibliographic access points	25
2.3.1.3	MARC coding	26
2.3.1.4	Subject cataloguing	27
2.3.1.5	Authority work	27
2.3.2	Additional tasks	29
2.4	Distinguishing between professional and nonprofessional tasks	30
2.4.1	Professional tasks	30
2.4.1.1	Original cataloguing	31
2.4.1.2	Authority control	32
2.4.1.3	Database management	32
2.4.1.4	Management of cataloguing affairs	33
2.4.2	Nonprofessional tasks	33
2.4.2.1	Copy cataloguing	33
2.4.2.2	Catalogue production and maintenance	34
2.4.2.3	Physical preparation of material	34
2.5	Factors causing changes in the tasks cataloguers perform	35
2.5.1	The information explosion	35
2.5.2	New formats	36
2.5.3	Increase in electronic resources	36
2.5.4	Availability of cataloguing copy	37
2.6	Implications of networks and consortia for cataloguers	38
2.7	New skills needed by professional cataloguers	39
2.7.1	Public service skills	39
2.7.2	Supervision skills	40

2.7.3 Training skills	40
2.7.4 Database management skills	41
2.7.5 Management skills	42
2.7.6 Communication skills	43
2.8 Conclusion	43
 Chapter 3 : Education of cataloguers	45
3.1 Introduction	45
3.2 Education of cataloguers	45
3.2.1 Education of cataloguers in the United States of America and in the United Kingdom	47
3.2.2 Education of cataloguers in South Africa	48
3.2.3 Reasons for the waning of interest in cataloguing as a profession	49
3.2.4 Possible changes needed in cataloguing education practices ...	51
3.4 Conclusion	54
 Chapter 4 : Training of cataloguers	55
4.1 Introduction	55
4.2 Principles of training	55
4.2.1 Effectiveness of training	55
4.2.2 The need for training	56
4.2.3 Kinds of training	56
4.2.4 Training and development	57
4.2.5 Benefits of training	57
4.2.6 Aims of training	59
4.3 The status of training in South African university libraries	60
4.3.1 Reasons for non-commitment to training	60
4.3.2 Factors inhibiting proper training	61
4.4 Learning principles applicable to training	62

4.5	Approaches to training	64
4.5.1	On-the-job training	65
4.5.2	Off-the-job training	68
4.6	Models that can be used for an effective training programme	70
4.6.1	Advantages of a well planned training programme	71
4.6.2	The system approach to training	71
4.6.3	Steps in the training process	73
4.6.3.1	Needs determination	74
4.6.3.2	Setting training objectives	75
4.6.3.3	Course content	76
4.6.3.4	Selection of participants	76
4.6.3.5	Scheduling of the training process	76
4.6.3.6	Facilities needed for training	77
4.6.3.7	Appointing instructors	77
4.6.3.8	Training aids	78
4.6.3.9	Coordinating and conducting training	78
4.6.3.10	Evaluation of training	79
4.7.1	New staff	80
4.7.2	Experienced staff	82
4.7.3	Staff doing original and copy cataloguing	82
4.8	Conclusion	83

Chapter 5 : Survey of education and training of cataloguers in South African university libraries	85
5.1 Introduction	85
5.2 Planning and compiling the questionnaire	85
5.2.1 Defining the research population	87
5.2.2 Questionnaire content	87
5.2.3 Distribution of the questionnaire	88
5.2.4 Responses to the questionnaire	88

5.3	Analysis of results of the survey	89
5.3.1	A : General questions	90
5.3.1.1	Institution where employed	90
5.3.1.2	Position in the institution: Full-time or Part-time	91
5.3.1.3	Qualifications of respondents	92
5.3.1.4	Experience of respondents	93
5.3.1.5	What other (outside cataloguing) library work experience do you have?	94
5.3.1.6	Do you like cataloguing work?	95
5.3.2	B : Questions on task performance	96
5.3.2.1	What type of library material do you catalogue?	96
5.3.2.2	Which of the following duties do you perform? Original cataloguing or copy cataloguing?	97
5.3.2.3	Is the cataloguing work divided into professional and paraprofessional in your library?	98
5.3.2.4	Is cataloguing in your library centralized?	99
5.3.2.5	Which tasks do you perform?	100
5.3.2.6	Do you work online?	101
5.3.2.7	Which system do you use for cataloguing (e.g. ERUDITE)	102
5.3.2.8	Do you use other on-line databases for copy cataloguing (e.g. SABINET, OCLC, Promptcat, etc.)	103
5.3.3	C : Questions on education and training history	104
5.3.3.1	Where did you receive your librarianship education?	104

5.3.3.2	In which cataloguing procedures did you receive education?	105
5.3.3.3	Rate the knowledge of cataloguing you gained in your academic programme:	106
5.3.3.4	Did you perceive cataloguing as a prospective job?	107
5.3.3.5	Did you choose to become a cataloguer?	108
5.3.3.6	How long after qualifying did you start to do cataloguing work ?	109
5.3.3.7	Did you receive any on-the-job training in your job when you were a first time cataloguer?	110
5.3.3.8	Which training methods were used during your training period ?	112
5.3.3.9	How was your cataloguing training programme structured ?	113
5.3.3.10	Did the training you receive on the job satisfy all your training needs ?	114
5.3.3.11	Is there any set programme of continuous on-the-job training in your library ?	115
5.3.3.12	Is there a way of keeping you informed about new developments in cataloguing and in library work in general? (Eg journal circulation, articles, workshops, meetings, discussions, etc.)	116
5.3.3.13	Are you aware of any cataloguing meetings seminars or conferences relevant to your work that you missed the opportunity to attend?	117
5.3.3.14	Please rate your library training programme for cataloguing in terms of identified features ..	118

5.3.3.14	What areas of cataloguer training at your institution need improvement on ?	119
5.3.4	D : Questions on training needs	120
5.3.4.1	On which aspects of the work you are doing would you prefer to receive more intensive training?	120
5.3.4.2	Do you have any training manuals in your library?	121
5.3.4.3	Are cataloguing standards regularly updated in your library?	122
5.3.4.4	Is the quality of your cataloguing evaluated ? ...	123
5.3.4.5	Is there a way of discussing your training needs with your supervisors or trainer on a regular basis	124
5.3.4.6	Give additional comments on your present and future needs for improved training for your present position	125
Chapter 6 : Conclusions and recommendations		126
6.1	Introduction	126
6.2	Conclusions	126
6.2.1	Cataloguing practice in university libraries	127
6.2.2	Changing tasks and roles of cataloguers	127
6.2.3	Knowledge and skills required	128
6.3	Survey findings	128
6.3.1	Cataloguers' tasks	128
6.3.2	Training of cataloguers	129
6.3.3	Training needs	129
6.4	Recommendations	129
6.4.1	Education	130

6.4.2 Training programmes	130
6.4.3 Steps in the training process	131
6.4.3.1 Training needs	131
6.4.3.2 Contents of training programmes	131
6.4.3.3 Training methods	132
6.4.3.4 Scheduling	133
6.4.3.5 Instructors	134
6.4.3.6 Evaluation	134
6.4.4 Cooperative training	134
6.5 Suggested research fields	135
 Bibliography	 136

Appendices

Appendix A Questionnaire

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: List of responses per institution	90
--	----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Training system model	73
Figure 2:	Number of full-time and part-time cataloguers	91
Figure 3:	Qualifications of cataloguers	92
Figure 4:	Experience of cataloguers in years	93
Figure 5:	Experience other than cataloguing	94
Figure 6:	Preference for cataloguing	95
Figure 7:	Type of library materials catalogued	96
Figure 8:	Original or copy cataloguing	97
Figure 10:	Centralization of cataloguing staff	99
Figure 11:	Tasks performed	100
Figure 12:	Working online	101
Figure 13:	System on which cataloguing is done	102
Figure 14:	On-line databases used for copy cataloguing	103
Figure 15:	Institution at which education was received	104
Figure 16:	Cataloguing procedures in which education was received	105
Figure 17:	Rating of the quality of education received	106
Figure 18:	Cataloguing as a prospective job	107
Figure 19:	Choice to become a cataloguer	108
Figure 20:	Length of time after qualifying	109
Figure 21:	On-the-job training received	110
Figure 22:	Length of training period	111
Figure 24:	Structuring of training programme	113
Figure 25:	Meeting of training needs	114
Figure 26:	Continuous on-the job training	115
Figure 27:	Being kept informed	116
Figure 28:	Knowledge of meetings, etc.	117
Figure 29:	Rating of training programme	118
Figure 30:	Areas of training that can be improved	119

Figure 31:	Aspects on which more training is needed	120
Figure 32:	Availability of training manuals	121
Figure 33:	Updating of standards	122
Figure 34:	Evaluation of cataloguing	123
Figure 35:	By whom the evaluating	123
Figure 36:	Discussion of training needs	124
Figure 37:	Additional comments	125