

The Accessibility of Open Access Materials in Libraries

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Abstract

Librarians often champion open access (OA) as a sustainable alternative to the current scholarly communications system, which is widely accepted as being in a state of crisis. However, there has been little insight into how far libraries are making this support tangible by providing access to OA publications in their OPACs and other library pathways. This study conducted a large-scale survey of US library holdings to determine the extent that records of journals from the Directory of Open Access Journals are held by WorldCat-affiliated Academic libraries. It then followed up with a questionnaire inquiring into the attitudes and practices of librarians from 100 libraries that were ranked highest out of the total population in terms of their holdings of DOAJ journals. The main objective of the study was to develop a better understanding of the factors influencing the incorporation of OA materials into a university library's holdings, where and by what means they typically appear on library websites, and how librarians feel about having these materials in their collections.

Our findings suggest that the majority (54%) of WorldCat-affiliated US academic libraries have at least one record for a DOAJ journal in their holdings. It additionally suggests that librarians from institutions holding high numbers of DOAJ records generally have very positive attitudes towards OA, even though most of the respondents from these institutions were largely unaware that their holdings were more heavily weighted towards DOAJ records than at comparable institutions. Regarding library selection of OA titles, a journal's subject matter was highlighted as a more important consideration than its access model. Additional findings suggest that large publishers of OA journals tend to have a higher representation in library holdings than smaller independent publishers.

The study should assist open access publishers in understanding library policies concerning OA materials and help them to develop effective strategies for increasing the uptake of their titles in library holdings. This may have the benefit of bringing OA titles to a greater awareness and acceptance within the research community at large.

1.0 Introduction

From its earliest origins in the 17th century when Henry Oldenburg founded the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, scholarly publishing has historically been a “secondary, unpromising publishing venture” as Jean-Claude Guéron puts it (Guéron, 2001). Traditionally in the hands of scholarly societies and university presses, the scholarly communications system has undergone significant changes over the past 50 years to become a profitable industry, dominated by a few large international conglomerates (Bergman, 2006, p. 108). Hyperinflationary price increases for journals have become common during this period, while library budgets, almost without exception, have fallen. This situation has become especially acute in the latest economic downturn where 34.3% of UK institutions anticipate receiving a smaller budget in two years time, with accompanying cuts in information resources, staffing, services and infrastructure expenditure (Nicholas & Rowland, 2009). In the words of another recent report, this time by the Research Information Network, the resulting crisis in scholarly communications is forcing libraries across the higher education sectors to think more strategically about “the costs and sustainability of current levels of journal provision” (Challenges for academic libraries in difficult economic times, 2010).

Providing open access (OA) to scholarly research has been proposed as a viable solution to the problem. Peter Suber, one of the leading proponents of the movement defines open access as “putting peer-reviewed scientific and scholarly literature on the internet. Making it available free of charge and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. Removing the barriers to serious research” (Peter Suber, n.d.). Since the signing of the Budapest Open Access Initiative in 2001, often considered the formal “birth” of the OA movement, the number of open access journals (“Gold OA”) has grown

rapidly. In June, 2010, the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) listed 5093 journals in all fields of the arts and sciences. Yet despite these impressive numbers and the citation advantage that studies have shown to be associated with open access (Swan, 2010), scholars in many disciplines have yet to embrace OA publication. In part, the lack of appeal of OA journals can be explained by their comparatively low ranking in Journal Impact Factors (McVeigh, 2004, p. 5; Giglia, 2010), as well as ongoing perceptions of low quality by faculty (Faculty Attitudes and Behaviors Regarding Scholarly Communication, 2007, p. 6). Concomitantly, for as long as scholars steer away from submitting their best work to OA journals, and tenure and promotion committees disadvantage scholars who do publish in OA venues, the situation is unlikely to change.

Placing OA materials into library pathways has been advanced as a means for breaking this vicious circle by encouraging greater awareness of and trust in OA resources (de Graef, 2010). Through their selection decisions, librarians implicitly provide endorsements of the quality of the content they offer. Hence insofar as the uncertainty about the quality of OA resources acts as a deterrent against wider adoption, library endorsement of OA becomes important in increasing researchers' acceptance of OA materials.

1.1 Rationale for the study

There has always been a longstanding need for scholarly publishers to understand the library market. Speaking of paid subscriptions, Beckett and Inger observe that "Publishers need a clearer understanding of the main drivers behind selection decisions (Beckett & Inger, 2006, p. 5). While the nature of an OA journal's free product reduces the need to try to predict purchasing behavior, a record in library holdings could be considered an important advance for OA publishers seeking to raise the visibility and

academic credibility of their materials. This may be particularly important where the use of open web resources is being discouraged by academics concerned about undergraduate students' levels of information literacy and their associated inability to judge what constitutes an appropriate scholarly resource. It is therefore of some importance to learn how librarians arrive at their decisions to provide access to an OA title, whether through the online public access catalog (OPAC) or through other means such as journal finder lists.

The problem of understanding the accessibility of OA materials in libraries is compounded by wider questions concerning the catalogue's role in the networked world. As a number of recent studies have shown, there is a growing perception among librarians that web-based search engines such as Google are becoming increasingly common as the first research access point for students and faculty members (Chen & Wynn, 2009; Herrera & Aldana, 2001). One might reasonably ask whether the library is a relevant access point for OA scholarly materials at all, given that such materials already have a relatively high degree of visibility on the open web?

To date, there have been a number of case studies on the topic of OA cataloging, such as the one conducted by Howard on the cataloging practices of Kent State University librarian Anna Hood (Hood & Howard, 2006). However, a large-scale, comprehensive study of OA holdings in research libraries, and a corresponding study of the attitudes of the librarians involved, has yet to be undertaken.

1.2 Research Questions

This study therefore asked the following research questions:

- To what extent are DOAJ titles included in US academic library holdings?
- What motivates librarians to include OA journals in library holdings?

- Are there certain features that support and encourage selection and/or cataloging?
- Which factors inhibit libraries from including OA materials in their OPACs?
- How do librarians involved in making these decisions regard and justify their choices?

2.0 Literature Review

Recent studies of library practices around the cataloging of e-resources indicate there is little consensus as to the inclusion of free, open access materials in the OPAC. Indeed, standard practices and policies on cataloging e-resources in general are still evidently in nascent forms. In a survey of US college and research libraries conducted in 2008, Chen and Wynn found attitudes towards cataloging e-journals had changed even over the previous 6 years, with fewer libraries investing time and resources in making these available through the OPAC than in 2003 (Chen & Wynn, 2009, p. 98). The majority of respondents explained their libraries' decisions in terms of growing economic pressures, with one respondent describing the OPAC as an "unused luxury" (Chen & Wynn, 2009, p. 108). In an earlier survey of ARL libraries, Boydston and Leysen found that of the web-based resources available for cataloging, libraries typically prioritized e-journals, particularly those they subscribe to, followed by databases, and finally the open web (Boydston & Leysen, 2002, p. 137). Nevertheless, in their study of 19 international libraries in 2001, ChaPudhry and Periasamy found that 50% of the libraries in their sample failed to catalog even their subscription e-journals (ChaPudhry & Periasamy, 2001, p. 435).

As these studies suggest, the lack of clear consensus around the cataloging of e-resources, and by extension, open access materials, appears to be increasing. Nevertheless two general attitudes towards cataloging such materials seem to be emerging in parallel with a wider, ongoing philosophical debate around the purpose of

the catalog itself. Since S.R. Ranganathan declared his Five Laws of Library Science in 1931, views on the role of the library catalog have evolved with the changing times, yet the fundamental terms of the original debate still hold: should the library catalog be service oriented (as Ranganathan maintained) or collection oriented? Is a catalog's primary purpose to provide users' with access to materials? Or is it intended to reflect the current holdings of a library, that is, to act as an inventory mechanism? The rise of Internet-based resources over the past 30 years has lent new urgency to this question, as libraries grapple with the implications of the ready availability— but also the lack of stability— of web-based research materials, especially e-journals, and increasingly e-books.

With the rapid growth in e-resources, combined with the challenge represented by Google and other search engines to the library catalog's traditional monopoly on search, some librarians have begun rethinking the centrality of the OPAC's role. Chen and Wynn cite the frequent impression of librarians that the catalog is no longer the "first finding tool" of patrons (Chen & Wynn, 2009, p. 108). This is confirmed by Calhoun, who comments that students and scholars "routinely bypass library catalogs" in favor of other discovery tools (Calhoun, 2006, p. 5). At the furthest end of the spectrum, the very idea of cataloging anything electronic has been called "outdated" (Chen & Wynn, 2009, p. 108). Increasing numbers of libraries are relying on A-Z lists, Open URL resolvers or other citation linkers for accessing their electronic journal holdings (Chen & Wynn, 2009, p. 104; Herrera & Aldana, 2001).

Although the trend over the past 10-15 years thus appears to be moving away from cataloging e-resources, there is nevertheless considerable agreement within the library community that users prefer electronic access to full-text resources, and ideally through a single access point. In recognition of this, a number of libraries have begun recasting the catalog in something more of a service light. One of these, the University of Mississippi Libraries, embarked in 2001 on a project to provide sole access to electronic resources through the OPAC. In their report on this initiative, Herrera and Aldana describe the advantages of this approach in terms of reduced time and effort in searching; increased awareness of electronic journals arising from incorporating them into the OPAC; and the ability to have a centralized place to maintain and update URLs (Herrera & Aldana, 2001). Liu and Cox refer to the additional benefit of cataloging e-resources that comes from the improved ability to track the patrons' use of e-journals, which helps with purchasing decisions and enables librarians to have better control over collections (Liu & Cox, 2002).

More recently, a report by the University of Illinois and Urbana-Champaign Library documented its efforts to bring users back to the catalog by integrating resources in an all-encompassing search experience through the Journal and Article Locator e-resource management system (Norman et al, 2006). Offering a single point of entry for all forms of resources, including electronic ones, UIUC aims to increase the OPAC's relevance to users through the use of contemporary web-based technologies. This service-oriented, "Next Generation" catalog (Singer, 2007) is characterized by its embrace of Internet resources. It thus dovetails with other contemporary trends emerging out of librarians' recognition that scholars' research patterns are changing to become, as a 2007 study by

OCLC found, increasingly reliant on the web (Myhill, 2007). Included among these are efforts to push the catalogue out to users where they already are, such as through Google Scholar, rather than attempting to entice them back into password-protected library portals.

Hence some librarians go so far as to see the continuing existence of the 21st-century library as dependent on how librarians respond to the challenges of the Internet. In her response to the question of Internet Resource cataloging, for example, Diane Ward of SUNY Buffalo Library suggests that libraries can continue to be relevant to their users by focusing on users' searching experience, which includes the provision of e-resources through a single access point (Ward, 2001). Ward observes that libraries are in many ways better placed to provide enhanced, "Net-ized" searching experiences than other entities because, in contrast to those of commercial database vendors, a library's motivations are aligned first and foremost with their users' needs.

2.1 Factors inhibiting the cataloging of OA resources

The main factors inhibiting library cataloging of e-resources in general are usually cited as the high staff costs involved in cataloging; the instability of URLs; the difficulty in keeping track of titles as they move from one publisher to another; changing bibliographic information (Chen & Wynn, 2009, p. 107); as well as the need to adapt document acquisition workflows (Hahsler, 2003, p. 1). Other frequently-cited factors include the already-mentioned "Googl-ization" of users' search habits (Abrahamse, 2009; Chen & Wynn, 2009, p. 108); the lack of staff expertise in digital cataloging (Boydston & Leysen, 2002, p. 132); and increased outsourcing of traditional library processes to publishers (what Ranganathan called "pre-natal" cataloging, Chew, 1994, p. 221).

A lack of general agreement about processes may have also discouraged the practice of e-resources cataloging. An important debate in the late '90s and early 2000s, for example, revolved around the desirability of creating single or multiple cataloging records for journals that appear in both print and electronic format (Chapudhry & Periasamy, 2001), while another point of contention concerned the appropriate use of MARC fields (Chrzastowski, 1999). Many of these questions have since been resolved and new guidelines have emerged such as the Library of Congress Standard Record (CONSER) guideline for supporting finding, identifying, selecting and obtaining resources for serials. Intended to reduce inefficiencies by increasing cataloging flexibility, CONSER was adopted in 2007. Early research indicates that libraries are generally accepting of the new standard (Terrill, 2009).

All of the inhibiting factors mentioned above are just as, if not more, discouraging of the practice of cataloging open access materials, which furnish some additional factors influencing their unlikelihood of being catalogued. One might expect, for example, that libraries that are unable or unwilling to invest time and resources in cataloging their subscription e-journals would be unlikely to create additional work for themselves in making materials that are already freely available on the web accessible through their OPACs. Moreover, the majority of open access materials do not come with the quality endorsement that implicitly accompanies subscription-based e-journals, thus libraries may be apprehensive of including them in their research portals. As a reflection of this caution, library websites have been known to feature a separate listing of OA resources under the headings "Other resources" or "OA resources". However, this solution may have the additional, negative effect of not permitting OA resources many of the benefits that accrue from positions of closer proximity to other research materials in their subject

areas. In some cases, it may serve to “ghetto-ize” OA resources, and feed the impression they are not suitable for serious research. Yet this practice is by no means uniformly adhered to. Anna Hood at Kent State University Library is one of a number of librarians who are convinced that OA materials are not really “open” unless made accessible in library catalogues. Hood and Howard describe Hood’s valiant effort to “unrestrict” open access journals by cataloging them in the Kent State Library catalogue and uploading the records to OCLC. They regard this activity as adding value to the catalogue by increasing its currency and relevance, while encouraging access to e-resources and legitimizing those that are OA (Hood & Howard, 2006, p. 250). In this, they accord with librarians at Hunter Library at Western Carolina University who see OA as allowing the library to offer a greater variety of titles and subject areas to their users, without any extra burden on their materials budget (Schmidt & Newsome, 2007).

Correspondingly, a number of libraries are developing specific guidelines on how to select OA materials for inclusion in their holdings. The University of Connecticut Library and Australia’s Curtin University Library are two such institutions. Both encourage consideration of the resource’s research value and its relevance to the universities’ teaching programmes. The University of Connecticut additionally advises the liaison librarian to inquire, “Would I use library collections funds to acquire this?” (“Guidelines,” n.d.). As with e-resources more generally, the existence of a stable URL is seen as crucial for an OA item’s inclusion. A further consideration is whether the resource possesses a WorldCat record.

To conclude, the fact that some libraries are beginning to create specific policies around the accession of OA resources may be a positive development for OA publishers hoping to raise their titles' visibility and legitimacy in the eyes of researchers. Nevertheless, a comprehensive study of the actual holdings of OA materials in academic libraries has yet to be conducted. One key question to consider is whether, given the debate about the future of the catalogue, a presence in the library OPAC or other holdings is the best means of achieving the desired outcomes. If so, what steps can OA publishers take to improve their chances of having their journals included? If not, what are alternative, potentially more effective ways of reaching an OA journal's target audience?

3.0 Method

3.1 Phase 1, Survey of library holdings

The project collected data from a large population of international research library catalogues. The population was drawn from the WorldCat participating libraries that identify as "Academic libraries" and can therefore be considered a representative set of university libraries with a research mission. The advantage of choosing the WorldCat libraries as opposed to another population, such as libraries listed in the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) 2008 survey for example, was that WorldCat provides a central portal for OPAC searching. However, the author is also aware that disadvantages also accompany from this choice, such as the lack of a clear definition of how WorldCat defines Academic libraries in its listing, relying on libraries to self-identify, which may introduce discrepancies in the data. US libraries were chosen because the API requires a location and the US seemed likely to yield the largest population.

The population of OA journal ISSNs for the survey was taken from the Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org), a library-based directory of peer-reviewed OA journals. Again, there were advantages and disadvantages to this choice. Using the DOAJ titles offered a large multi-disciplinary population of immediately accessible OA journals that has been pre-screened for scholarly content, including peer review. However, the appearance or lack thereof of DOAJ titles in a library's holdings may be related less to a libraries' policies towards open access materials per se, and more to the success of DOAJ's marketing and user awareness strategies. Moreover, since DOAJ titles are tracked by commercial aggregators such as Serials Solutions, some libraries may have opted to include the DOAJ titles as part of a more general package rather than as a deliberate decision concerning OA.

3.1.2 Data Collection

The full listing of DOAJ journals was downloaded as a csv file from www.doaj.org on 9 September, 2009. There was a deliberate gap of 8 months between downloading the DOAJ data set and running the WorldCat API search of library holdings in order to give libraries sufficient time to catalog the most recent entries to the Directory and thus avoid prejudicing against recently added journals. The file was first cleaned for inconsistencies including leading and trailing white space, spelling inconsistencies, duplicate titles, etc. A full list of the database adjustments can be found in Appendix A.

The researcher engaged technical support to create Python scripts to automate the search and retrieval of WorldCat records based on the DOAJ list. The WorldCat APIs were accessed through the open source Python module, WorldCat, written by Mark A. Matenzio of Yale University Library.

Since library holdings in WorldCat are keyed to OCLC numbers rather than to ISSNs, the first step was to obtain OCLC numbers for each ISSN. This was done by performing a search on May 21, 2010 of the WorldCat xISSN Web service for ISSNs in the DOAJ database. Results returning the associated OCLC number(s) and relevant metadata for each DOAJ ISSN were stored in a database and the OCLC numbers were extracted and used to run a search against the WorldCat search API to return the holdings of academic libraries in the United States. Because more than one OCLC number may be associated with a single ISSN, the results were scrubbed for duplicates before the data were analyzed. In addition, any OCLC numbers that were associated with the print forms of the DOAJ journals were excluded from the data for the library counts.

Given limits of time and resources, the researcher selected only 100 libraries for further investigation, representing .05% of the total libraries holding DOAJ records. It would be valuable to study a higher percentage of libraries in future research. The 100 libraries were selected and ranked according to the number of DOAJ titles they were represented in WorldCat as holding. Library codes were then matched with their institutions using the WorldCat library registry search.

3.2 Phase 2 Qualitative Interviews

Google searches were performed to obtain URIs of the 100 institutions. The researcher then emailed one or more librarians named on these institutions' websites whose job titles indicated they were involved with cataloging, electronic resources, serials and/or technical services. Initial approaches were made to those holding the most senior titles (e.g. Head of Cataloging, Cataloging Librarian or in the cases of smaller libraries, University Librarian), working back to associate and assistant level positions if

no answer was forthcoming in the first round of emails. The introductory email explained why the institution had been contacted and invited the recipient—or his or her colleagues—to participate in a questionnaire investigating cataloging librarians attitudes towards OA journals.

The questionnaire consisted of 10 open-ended questions intended to elicit the main factors the librarians see as influencing their institution’s practice of holding DOAJ journals, their reasons for including OA journals in library holdings, whether they were personally involved in cataloging OA journals, as well as their perceptions of their institution’s practices in relation to other comparable institutions. The questions are included in Appendix C of this report.

4.0 Findings

4.1. Data analysis

4.1.1 Library holdings

The data from Phase 1 were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The total population of US academic libraries affiliated with WorldCat on the day of the API search amounted to 3778. Of these, 2053 libraries (or 54%) held at least one record of a title from the DOAJ. The maximum number of records of DOAJ titles held by a library was 3270 (by the University of Oklahoma), the median was 8, the mode was 1 and the mean was 434. The standard deviation was 627 with a variance of 393491.08, and a high kurtosis of 3.35. The list of the 100 US academic libraries (.05% of the total number holding DOAJ records) ranked according to the number of their DOAJ holdings is found in Appendix D.

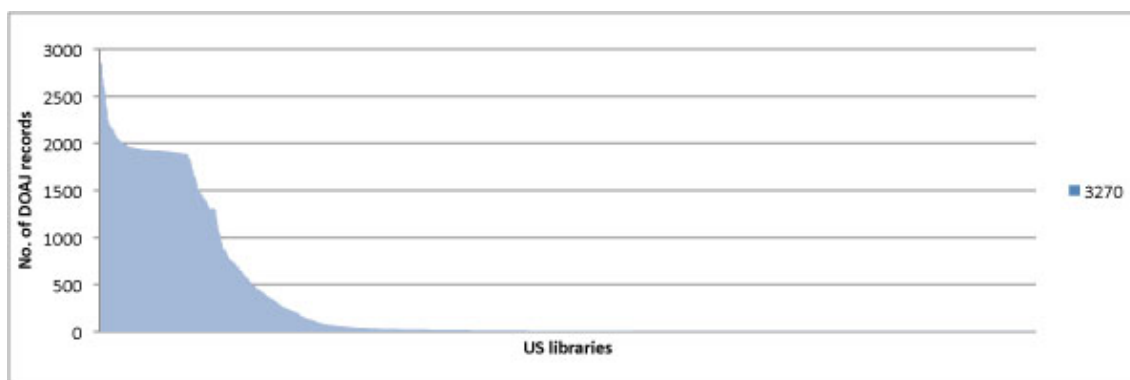


Figure 1: US library holdings of DOAJ records

4.1.2 Open Access Journals

At the time the list of ISSNs was downloaded, the DOAJ contained 3842 journals. The mean number of libraries holding any particular title was 126 libraries, the mode was 1 and the median was 172. The standard deviation was 138.3 with a variance of 19130 and a negative kurtosis of -0.69.

The maximum number of libraries holding records for a title was 904. This was for the *Bulletin (new series) of the American Mathematical Society*. The second most-held journal was *Environmental health perspectives*, records for which were held by 827 libraries. The figures drop fairly rapidly for the next five journals, with *Public Relations Journal* held by 810 libraries, *Notices of the American Mathematical Society* held by 734, *Indian journal of ophthalmology* held by 686, *Alcohol research & health: the journal of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism* held by 645, and *PLOS Biology* held by 577. A list of the .05% most-held DOAJ journal titles, their ranking by library holdings and their publishers is found in Appendix E.

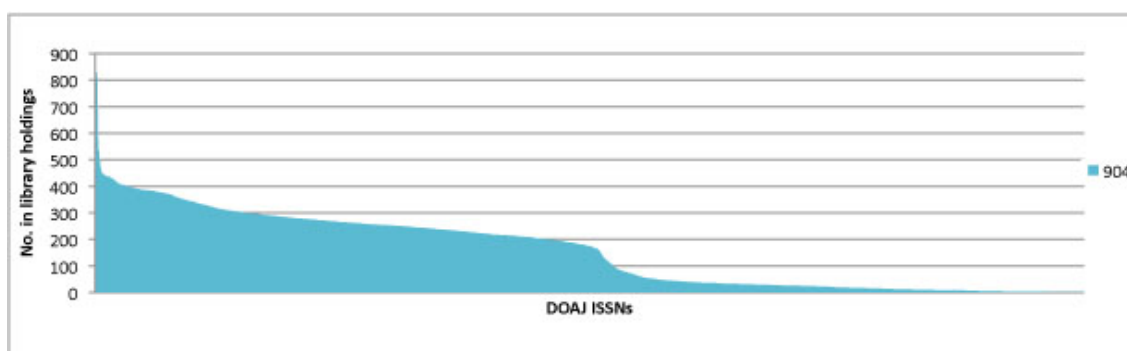


Figure 2: DOAJ ISSN in US libraries

4.1.3 Publishers

Of the .05% (or 192) DOAJ titles that ranked most highly in terms of library holdings, 49% (or 94) were published by a single publisher (BioMedCentral). This does not include an additional 3 titles that had been previously published by BMC but were discontinued. Other prominently represented publishers were Internet Scientific Publications (15, or .08%), Hindawi (8, or .04%), and the Public Library of Science (4, or .02%).

A further 24 journals (or 13% of the 192) journals were published by some form of non-profit organization. Among these, 12 were published by societies, 5 by Associations, 3 by Institutes, 2 by Centers and 2 by foundations. Journals published by academic departments were fairly scarce, reaching only .06% (or 11) with 3 of these published by individual departments, and 8 by Schools such as the William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii (whose journal, *Asian-Pacific Law & Policy Journal* is held by 455 libraries). Surprisingly, library publishers were represented the least, with only 3

journals (or .02%) of the top .05% of DOAJ journals being published by libraries. These were the *Journal of Insect Science*, published by the University of Arizona Library, *Annals of Family Medicine*, published by Stanford University Libraries HighWire Press, and the *Electronic Green Journal*, published by the University of Idaho Library.

Several journals were represented as being published by multiple entities including what appear to be collaborations between university presses and scholarly societies (such as the *Computational linguistics* journal, published by the Association for Computational Linguistics and MIT Press). In addition to being available in Open Access, a number of DOAJ titles were also found in commercial publisher collections, including Taylor & Francis, Wiley and Johns Hopkins University Press (Project Muse). Similarly, a large number of journals were also available through MedLine/PubMed.

4.1.4 Subject matter

The subject matter of the .05% most-held DOAJ journals was overwhelmingly in the sciences, particularly in the medical fields. Interestingly, in humanities disciplines, journals concerned with feminism and/or Jewish studies had the highest representation (e.g. *Nashim: A Journal of Jewish Women's Studies & Gender Issues* (562), *Women in Judaism* (387), *Genders* 386)).

4.1.5 Languages

All of the 192 journals were published in English, although 3 of the journals were published in other languages as well (French, 2 and Spanish, 1).

4.2 Interviews

In order to develop a realistic assessment of the ways in which OA journals find their way into library holdings and to discover how librarians feel about such including such materials, a questionnaire was sent to 100 libraries represented in WorldCat as holding the greatest number of DOAJ titles. Responses were received from 17 librarians, constituting a response rate of 17%.

All of the participants reported familiarity with the term Open Access and with the idea that scholarly materials should be made freely available. Participants used terms such as “appreciative”, “in favor”, “accepting” “supportive”, “very positive” in response to the question exploring their own attitudes towards OA. Open access was called a “wonderful thing”, by one librarian, while another commented that “I believe it is critical that scholars have free access to scholarly literature”. Five respondents indicated they had themselves either published on or given presentations about OA. As an indication of the degree of their support for OA, several respondents reported that they already worked with faculty on raising their awareness of the availability of free scholarly resources, which one called an “expanding trend.” Another participant explained that their current position as Scholarly Communications Librarian involved educating academics about issues concerning their scholarly output, and pointing them to alternatives such as OA publishers.

Not every participant expressed unqualified support for OA, however. One reported a “neutral” attitude, stating that while they believed open access to the results of publicly funded research was “a good idea”, and that the publishing model does not necessarily reflect on editorial rigour, they were concerned libraries would end up “footing the bill”. Another commented that while they “liked” open access information, they used it “carefully.”

Despite such high levels of interest in and support for OA, the majority of respondents reported being unaware of their institution’s leading position vis-a-vis its holding of DOAJ journals. However, many also added a comment to the effect that they were not surprised to learn about their library’s position in this respect. A majority of respondents (13) volunteered that their institution’s subscription to Serials Solutions, whose e-journal database also tracks free journals, was the main route by which the OA titles had entered their holdings. In addition to OPAC entries, records for the DOAJ journals were accessed in a variety of ways in different libraries, including through A-Z journal finder lists, integrated database searches and link resolvers such as SFX.

Although the majority of respondents indicated that their institutions simply purchased OCLC and MARC records for the DOAJ journals from Serials Solutions, citing time and budgetary constraints as factors inhibiting them from doing the cataloging themselves, three respondents did report job duties involving cataloging OA journals. Among these were two librarians at CONSER member libraries, one of whom mentioned that at the last CONSER meeting in May 2010, DOAJ titles had been targeted for priority as part of a cooperative cataloging project. In response to the follow-up question exploring whether there were any compelling reasons to include OA materials in library access points such as OPACs, most cited increased access as the main factor. One

expressed the view that including OA records in the OPAC is “crucial to make them easily findable.” An additional reason, expressed by one participant, was to encourage the use of OA journals, while another expressed the journals’ inclusion as related to a desire to make the discoverability tool “better”. Two respondents reported no further cause for including them beyond the fact that these records are available, while another stated a belief that there was no compelling reason at all to include journal records in the OPAC because “researchers don’t use the OPAC for journal searches.” However, this perception contrasted with that of another respondent who asserted that journals in the OPAC were the ones that were most used.

Although several respondents commented that they had been directly involved in cataloging OA journals in the past, including in some cases journals from the DOAJ, only two of the participants reported job duties that still included OA journal cataloging. However, this is of little import, since the job titles and responsibilities of the respondents varied considerably. A few of the respondents could volunteer information regarding the attributes of OA journals that made them candidates for selection, with subject relevance cited most often. One respondent additionally cited local factors such as faculty publication or board membership of a journal, along with a journal’s reputation and representation in well-known indexes, as informing their institution’s selection decisions.

Interestingly, none of the respondents referred to an explicit institutional policy on OA materials. However, several mentioned that their institution’s policy was to accept everything that Serials Solutions provides, thereby implicitly endorsing that vendor’s selection policy. One respondent indicated that their institution did have a specific policy concerning web resources, under which OA materials would fall, while another mentioned that the subject specialists at their institution used the same criteria for OA

journals as for toll access materials, a point that was echoed by another respondent who reported that their liaison librarians “select journals whether they are physically accessible or not, and whether they are subscription-based or not, based on their assigned subject areas.” This respondent affirmed that colleagues “select open access publications just as rigorously as any other scholarly output.”

When asked about their perception of their institution’s practices concerning OA journals, most respondents who answered the question (8 out of 13) believed their institution was atypical compared to institutions of a similar profile. However, not all respondents intimated such a clear understanding of their institution’s leadership position in these areas. Hence four respondents articulated uncertainty about their institution’s place, while another expressed surprise at not being typical. A list of all of the received responses is found in Appendix F.

One unexpected effect of the research emerged when one of the respondents sent a follow-up email to the researcher indicating that the questionnaire had led to a rethink of the institution’s practices around OA holdings, where the decision was taken to remove OA resources from their purchase of OCLC eSerials in Serials Solutions. On further questioning, it emerged that this library’s management felt these materials were creating unsustainable levels of work for the Interlibrary Loan department. In explanation, the respondent indicated that “many of the requests they were getting could be easily found by doing a search engine query. As we add the resources to Serials Solutions we can then search for them locally in our Link Resolver. We also receive MARC records that are uploaded to our local catalog. This meets the needs of our users

while not over burdening the staff.” Although other respondents also expressed uncertainty about the exact nature of the processes undertaken by their institutions concerning WorldCat, this was the only participant whose institution changed its practice and reduced the number of OA holdings in response to our investigation.

5.0 Discussion

One thing that is clear is that all the librarians surveyed were well aware of and supportive of the existence of OA scholarly materials, and many additionally saw librarians as playing an important role in bringing these resources to wider use and increased acceptance. The fact that the majority of US academic libraries hold at least one DOAJ title, while none of the institutions surveyed reported any out-of-the-ordinary policies around OA, also leads one to believe there are fairly high levels of awareness and acceptance of such materials among academic librarians more generally. What this suggests is that there may be less cause for concern about the “ghetto-izing” of OA resources than previously thought. At a broader level, however, the study also suggests that the question concerning the appropriate place for e-journals (whether OA or not) in library access points remains open, as does the wider issue of the continued relevance of the OPAC and its role in an increasingly networked research environment. This was evident from the lack of clear consensus among the surveyed librarians about the desirability of including catalogue entries for OA journals in the OPAC.

A second outcome from the study was that the provision of access appears to be the single most important motivating factor for including OA journals in library holdings. OA journals were generally seen as beneficial to libraries as a way of providing users with low-cost scholarly resources. A widespread attitude was that since these materials were available, why not make them accessible to patrons and improve the discovery tool by doing so?

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the costs of cataloging emerged as the most significant barrier to individual library cataloging of OA materials. Larger libraries (those with over 150 full-time employees) appeared more likely to engage in cataloging OA journals than those with fewer employees (although interestingly, one respondent mentioned there were monetary rewards involved in editing serial records, which helped to finance the institution's leading role as supplier of OCLC and Marcive records for e-journals). The automation of processes around the adding and dropping of e-journal titles to OCLC was frequently cited as an important factor in enabling libraries to provide increased access without significant burden in staff time and resources, (although again this was not universally the case, as for example the institution that subsequently canceled the OA resources from Serials Solution because of the staff costs involved).

This brings us to a final but primary consideration. The undeniable success of the vendor, Serials Solutions, in facilitating the appearance of OA journals in library holdings gives one pause for thought. It may be of concern to some OA publishers that library access to their journals is currently conducted principally through commercial channels. There is a clear reminder here to OA publishers to develop effective strategies to facilitate a simple means for libraries to activate their materials in OPACs and other access points. Where OA publishers have succeeded in generating significant footholds in

library holdings such as BioMedCentral/Springer, they are characteristically large, well-coordinated entities with a high degree of brand recognition and awareness. For OA publishers wishing to emulate a similar success, greater coordination between OA publishing initiatives could be a viable model. In the short term, the study indicates the critical importance of existing directories of OA journals such as the DOAJ and other OA databases in raising awareness of these materials and making them available to libraries through clear pathways. In the longer term, it recommends the need for more integrated approaches between OA publishers in creating automated processes to facilitate the incorporation of OA materials into library holdings.

6.0 Conclusion

This project set out to achieve a better understanding of the predominant processes by which OA journals enter library holdings and of the attitudes of the librarians involved in making such materials available. The study suggests that if OA journals are disadvantaged with respect to library accessibility, this is not primarily because of negative perceptions of such materials by academic librarians but rather that, under the twin pressures of budget and time, librarians have not made OA journals a priority. However, the study also suggests that if processes are put in place that automate accession and de-accession procedures for OA journals, some libraries will use them. Librarians from institutions that do activate OA journals in their pathways will likely be motivated primarily by the desire to serve their patrons better, but some may also see their role as helping to encourage the wider adoption of OA.

OA publishers can benefit from this investigation in several ways. First, the findings suggest that publishers should take heed of the high levels of support towards open access materials evident within the library community and seek ways to utilize this in expanding the representation of their materials in library holdings. Second, the evidence from this inquiry reveals the crucial role that streamlined, automated processes play in enabling OA to appear in library pathways. Therefore, OA publishers should consider ways of collaborating with each another and with libraries to provide free alternatives to the automated database tracking services for OA materials that are currently being offered by commercial entities.

Future application of this research may be to broaden the OA resources involved beyond serials to monographs, and to further engage with librarians in different areas of specialization to gain a deeper understanding of the issues involved in the adoption of OA resources from disciplinary-specific perspectives.

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Appendix A: DOAJ database adjustments

DOAJ harvested 09-09-09

Removed leading white spaces from all fields
Removed leading colon from keywords field for 1980-5160
Removed trailing white space from publisher fields
Removed double whitespace between words
Removed "Title Alternative" column as it was empty
Duplicate publishers aggregated
Changed ANPAD
Changed Bentham Open
Changed Centro de Estudo Educaco e Sociedade - CEDES and Centro de Estudo Educaco e Sociedade, CEDES
Changed Cornetetis sp.zoo
Changed Galenos Yayincilik
Changed German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA)
Changed Igitur, Utrecht Publishing & Archiving Services
Changed Monash University, Melbourne
Changed Public Library of Science (PLOS)
Changed Cordoba to Córdoba
Changed Valparaiso to Valparaíso
Changed Goias to Goiás
Changed São Paulo
Changed Autônoma
Changed University of Nebraska, Lincoln Libraries
Removed space and period GeoLat Group
Changed Termedia Publishing House to Termedia
Changed UTSePress Journals, University of Technology, Sidney
Changed Centro de pesquisa e processamento de allimentos w/CEPPA
Changed Consejo superior de investigaciones científicas w/CSIC
Changed ECSA Austria w/-
Changed International Consortium for the Advancement of Academic Publication, ICAAP
Changed LED Edizioni Universitarie
Changed SISSA, Scuola Internazionale Superiore di Studi Avanzati
Changed Sociedade Brasileira de Química, SBQ
Changed The Faculty of Medicine, University of Nis
Changed Universidad del Rosario, Bogota
Changed Universidade Estadual de Londrina (UEL)

Removed leading white spaces from all fields
Changed Universidade Federal de Lavras - UFLA
Changed Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos (UNISINOS)
Changed University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez
Changed Vilnius University Publishing House
Changed Fundació per la Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (FUOC)
Languages
Cleaned database for misplaced commas, removed "and" between languages, removed Flemish from Dutch/Flemish
Changed English
Changed KiSwahili
Changed Maori to Māori
Changed Portugese
Changed Rumanian to Romanian
Changed Slovak to Slovakian
Changed multiple languages to Multilingual
Changed Slovene to Slovenian
Changed Ukranian to Ukrainian
Changed "all EU official languages" to Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish

Appendix B: Information sheet, consent form and questionnaire

The Accessibility of Open Access Materials in Libraries: Open Access Journals and the OPAC

Researcher: Dr. Sigi Jöttkandt, School of Information Management, Victoria University of Wellington

I am completing a Master of Library and Information Science in the School of Information Management at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. As part of this degree, I am undertaking a research project leading to a research report. The project investigates the extent to which Open Access (OA) journals appear in the online public access catalogs of WorldCat-affiliated Academic Libraries, leading to a study of the attitudes of the librarians involved in cataloging such materials. In recent years, there have been a number of case studies on the topic of OA cataloging. However, a large-scale study of the extent of research library holdings of Directory of Open Access Journals-listed journals, and a corresponding exploration of the attitudes of the parties most heavily involved, has yet to be undertaken. The contribution of this study will therefore be considerable, and will add to the body of knowledge about library practices around OA resources. The University requires that ethics approval be obtained for research involving human participants.

Because your institution has been identified as an outlier in my dataset of WorldCat libraries, as an institution that holds records of OA journals from the Directory of Open Access Journals in considerably higher numbers than the majority of US Academic libraries, I would be grateful if you would answer some questions by email about yourself, your current job duties, your institution's practices and what you feel are the compelling reasons to include open access journals in your institution's OPAC, as well as whether there are any features or attributes of an Open Access journal that may influence your decision.

Ethics approval for this research has been obtained from the Victoria University of Wellington's School of Information Human Ethics Committee. You may withdraw yourself (or any information you have provided) from this project at any time without having to give reasons of any sort before July 1, 2010. Responses will form the basis of my research project, and only institutions will be named rather than individual respondents. Institutions' names will not be anonymized unless requested. All written and electronic material (questionnaires, interview notes, etc.) will be restricted to my supervisor and myself. The thesis will be submitted for marking to the School of Information Management and deposited in the University Library. One or more articles may be submitted for publication in scholarly journals and/or online publication outlets such as blogs.

If you would like to participate in the research, please complete the enclosed questionnaire and sign the enclosed consent form by typing your name and institution in the space provided and returning it to me at sjottkandt@gmail.com by email.

If you have any questions or would like to receive more information about this project, please feel free to contact me, or my supervisor Professor Rowena Cullen, at the School of Information Management at Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand.

sjottkandt@gmail.com

rowena.cullen@vuw.ac.nz

Researcher: Dr. Sigi Jöttkandt, School of Information Management, Victoria

University of Wellington

I have been given and have understood an explanation of this research project. I have had an opportunity to ask questions and have them answered to my satisfaction. I understand that I may withdraw myself (or any information I have provided) from this project at any time before July 1, 2010 without having to give reasons of any sort. I understand that only my institution will be named rather than my own name and I can request that the name of my institution be anonymized.

I consent to information or opinions that I have given being attributed to my institution in any reports and publications on this research.

I understand that the data I provide will not be used for any other purpose or released to others without my written consent.

I would like to receive a summary of the results of this research when it is completed.

Signed: _____

Name of participant

Institution _____

Date: _____

The Accessibility of Open Access Materials in in Libraries:

Open Access Journals and the OPAC

Researcher: Sigi Jottkandt, School of Information Management, Victoria

University of Wellington

This questionnaire is designed to collect data regarding academic librarians' attitudes towards cataloging Open Access journals.

1. Are you familiar with the term "Open Access"? How would you describe your own attitude towards Open Access?

2. Are you aware that in the WorldCat listing of library holdings, your institution is represented as possessing WorldCat records for journals from the Directory of Open Access Journals in considerably higher numbers than the majority of US Academic libraries?

3. Do you feel there are any compelling reasons for including records for Open Access journals in the OPAC? Please elaborate.

4. Do your current job duties involve cataloging Open Access journals, (defined as peer-reviewed, online journals that are freely accessible, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions)?

5. If your answer to 4 was yes, are there any particular journal features or attributes that influence your decision to catalog an Open Access journal (for example, a journal's age, publisher size, language, a print edition, subject area, or other considerations?)

6. Does your institution have a stated policy for selecting Open Access materials? If not, can you elaborate on the method by which the records of OA journals retrieved from your institution's catalog through WorldCat would have been obtained.

7. Would you consider your institution's approach to cataloging Open Access journals typical for an institution of its size and research profile? Please elaborate.

8. Does your institution's website provide any other pathways for accessing Open Access journals other than the OPAC?

9. How many full-time employees does your library have?

10. Do you have any additional comments?

Appendix C: US Academic Libraries ranked by holdings of DOAJ records

(data from WorldCat API search, 21 May, 2010)

Rank	University name	No. of DOAJ records
1	UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	3270
2	OCCIDENTAL COL LIBR	2850
3	FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIV	2832
4	UNIV OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	2691
5	UNIV OF S FLORIDA	2688
6	CITY COL, CUNY	2614
7	NEW YORK CITY COL OF TECH	2608
8	UNIV OF COLORADO AT DENVER, AURARIA LIBR	2580
9	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIV, SAN MARCOS	2550
10	UNIV OF NEBRASKA AT LINCOLN	2489
11	TEXAS A&M UNIV	2422
12	UNIV OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	2397
13	AUBURN UNIV	2358
14	STANFORD UNIV LIBR	2353
15	STATE UNIV OF NEW YORK, BINGHAMTON LIBR	2253
16	UNIV OF WASHINGTON LIBR	2249
17	PORTLAND STATE UNIV LIBR	2239
18	CUNY GRAD SCH	2215
19	UNIV OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK	2211
20	EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIV	2186
21	BARUCH COL	2182
22	JOHN JAY COL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBR	2171
23	KINGSBOROUGH COMMUN COL	2165
24	CUNY CENT OFF	2161
25	BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUN COL	2159
26	LAGUARDIA COMMUN COL LIBR MEDIA RES CTR	2150
27	YORK COL OF CUNY	2141
28	CUNY, LAW SCH LIBR	2141
29	HOSTOS COMMUN COL CUNY	2134
30	UNIV OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	2114
31	HUNTER COL	2091
32	UNIV OF IOWA LIBR	2091
33	UNIV OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, GEN LIBR SYS	2088
34	BROOKLYN COL LIBR	2078
35	UNIV OF ARIZONA	2063
36	DUKE UNIV LIBR	2049
37	CORNELL UNIV	2046
38	UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST	2044
39	QUEENS COL	2041
40	UNIV OF NOTRE DAME	2039
41	CALIFORNIA INST OF TECH	2038
42	UNIV OF CONNECTICUT, HEALTH CTR	2025
43	MICHIGAN STATE UNIV	2022
44	AUGSBURG COL MINNEAPOLIS	2021
45	UNIV OF COLORADO AT BOULDER	2019
46	SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIV	2017
47	LOUISIANA STATE UNIV	2010
48	SAINT MARY'S UNIV	2009
49	WABASH COL	1997
50	BUFFALO STATE COL	1993
51	INDIANA UNIV	1991

Rank	University name	No. of DOAJ records
52	UNIV OF FLORIDA	1989
53	COVENANT THEOL SEMINARY	1989
54	OREGON STATE UNIV, CORVALLIS	1983
55	OHIO UNIV	1979
56	WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIV	1978
57	SUNY COL AT PLATTSBURGH	1978
58	OLD DOMINION UNIV	1977
59	SUNY COL AT GENESEO	1965
60	WASHINGTON UNIV	1964
61	HARDING UNIV, BRACKETT LIBR	1960
62	INDIANA UNIV, PURDUE UNIV	1960
63	OKLAHOMA STATE UNIV	1959
64	UNIV OF VIRGINIA	1959
65	MIDWESTERN STATE UNIV, G MOFFETT LIBR	1959
66	INDIANA UNIV, KOKOMO	1959
67	PALO ALTO UNIV RES LIBR	1958
68	ANDREWS UNIV	1957
69	UNIV OF MEMPHIS	1957
70	FLORIDA GULF COAST UNIV	1954
71	SUNY UPSTATE MED UNIV HEALTH SCI LIBR	1953
72	ABILENE CHRISTIAN UNIV, BROWN LIBR	1953
73	UNIV OF DENVER, PENROSE LIBR	1949
74	HOPE COL	1948
75	VALPARAISO UNIV	1947
76	EAST CAROLINA UNIV	1946
77	LONG ISLAND UNIV, C W POST CAM	1946
78	SEATTLE PACIFIC UNIV	1945
79	SCHENECTADY CNTY COMMUN COL	1945
80	UNIV OF MISSOURI--COLUMBIA	1945
81	UNIV OF NEW MEXICO	1945
82	INDIANA UNIV, SOUTHEAST	1945
83	BREVARD COL	1943
84	UNIV OF TULSA	1942
85	CALIFORNIA STATE UNIV, CHANNEL ISLANDS	1941
86	NEW SCH UNIV LIBR	1940
87	SAN JOSE STATE UNIV	1939
88	UNIV OF HOUSTON	1939
89	NORTHEASTERN UNIV	1936
90	BOISE STATE UNIV	1935
91	PRINCIPIA COL	1934
92	UNIV OF MIAMI	1934
93	WILMINGTON UNIV	1934
94	UNIV OF MISSOURI, KANSAS CIT	1933
95	TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIV	1933
96	UNIV OF ALABAMA	1932
97	WILLIAMS COL	1931
98	NEW JERSEY CITY UNIV	1930
99	SUNY COL AT ONEONTA	1930
100	SUNY COL AT POTSDAM	1929

Appendix D: DOAJ Journals in US library holdings

(192 journals or .05% of complete DOAJ listing on September 9, 2009)

ISSN	Journal Name	Publisher &/or database	No. of Libraries
1088-9485	Bulletin (new series) of the American Mathematical Society	American Mathematical Society	904
1552-9924	Environmental health perspectives	MEDLINE/PubMed, a database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine	827
1942-4604	Public relations journal	New York, NY Public Relations Society of America	810
1088-9477	Notices of the American Mathematical Society	American Mathematical Society	734
0301-4738	Indian journal of ophthalmology	Madras, All India Ophthalmological Society/ MEDLINE/PubMed	686
1535-7414	Alcohol research & health : the journal of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health ; Washington, DC : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O.	645
1545-7885	PLoS biology	PLOS/MEDLINE/PubMed	577
0793-8934	Nashim: A Journal of Jewish Women's Studies & Gender Issues	Project Muse/Indiana UP/Schechter Institute of Jewish Studies	562
1710-1123	The Canadian Journal of Sociology	Department of Sociology University of Alberta	535
1943-3468	The Cato journal.	Washington, Cato Institute	533
1549-1676	PLoS medicine	PLOS/MEDLINE/PubMed	502
1745-3682	Acta orthopaedic	Nordic Orthopaedic Federation/MEDLINE/PubMed	501
1524-3303	Journal of Cotton Science	The Cotton Foundation	494
0973-7731	Journal of genetics	Indian Academy of Sciences/Springer	492
1943-4154	International family planning perspectives	Alan Guttmacher Institute	491
1542-4308	Oral Tradition	Center for Studies in Oral Tradition/Project Muse	470
1545-8601	MMWR. Recommendations and reports : Morbidity and mortality weekly repor	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ US GovMEDLINE/PubMed	470
1091-7322	Richmond journal of law & technology	University of Richmond. School of Law	467
1550-8366	Bulletin of the American society	American Society for	456

ISSN	Journal Name	Publisher &/or database	No. of Libraries
	for information science and technology.	Information Science and Technology/Toll access through Wiley	
1541-244X	Asian-Pacific law & policy journal : APL & PJ	William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii	455
1536-2442	Journal of insect science	Ludhiana : University of Arizona Library	453
1550-1558	The Future of Children / Center for the Future of Children	David and Lucile Packard Foundation	452
1439-6262	International journal of communications law and policy : IJCLP.	Yale Law School/Columbia Univ. Press. Münster [u.a.] IJCLP Buffalo, NY HeinOnline	450
1554-2505	Air & space power journal	Maxwell AFB	449
1471-2105	BMC bioinformatic	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	445
1471-213X	BMC developmental biology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	445
1472-6750	BMC biotechnology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	444
1471-2199	BMC molecular biology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	444
1471-2164	BMC genomics	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	443
1471-2121	BMC cell biology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	442
1471-2156	BMC genetics	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	442
1471-2148	BMC evolutionary biology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	442
1471-244X	BMC psychiatry	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	441
1471-2202	BMC neuroscience	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	441
1471-2180	BMC microbiology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	440
1472-6807	BMC structural biology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	440
1471-2229	BMC plant biolog	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	439
1091-3734	Online journal of issues in nursing	Kent State University College of Nursing,/MEDLINE/PubMed,	439
1471-2458	BMC public health	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	438
1472-6963	BMC health services research	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	437
1471-2350	BMC medical genetic	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	437
1472-6947	BMC medical informatics and decision making	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	437
1471-2474	BMC musculoskeletal disorders	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	437
1553-7358	PLoS computational biology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	437
1471-2296	BMC family practice	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	437
1549-828X	Northwestern University journal of international human rights.	Northwestern University School of Law	437
1471-230X	BMC gastroenterology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	436
1471-2288	BMC medical research methodology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	435
1471-2377	BMC neurology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	435
1471-2407	BMC cancer	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	435
1471-2334	BMC infectious diseases	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	435
1471-2172	BMC immunology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	435

ISSN	Journal Name	Publisher &/or database	No. of Libraries
1098-0997	Infectious diseases in obstetrics and gynecology	Hindawi/MEDLINE/PubMed	435
1076-7975	Electronic Green Journal	University of Idaho Library/available through Elsevier database	434
1710-1093	Canadian historical review	University of Toronto Press/The Johns Hopkins University Press and Milton S. Eisenhower Library	434
1475-925X	BioMedical Engineering Online	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	432
1477-7525	Health and quality of life outcomes	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	430
1741-7007	BMC biology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	430
1475-2891	Nutrition journal	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	430
1476-069X	Environmental health : a global access science source,	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	429
1475-2840	Cardiovascular diabetology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	428
1475-2875	Malaria journal	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	428
1936-2463	Federal courts law review	Charleston School of Law,	428
1096-7451	Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program. Scientific results	College Station, The Program	428
1544-1717	Annals of family medicine	Stanford University Libraries' HighWire Press	427
1741-7015	BMC medicine	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	426
1477-7827	Reproductive biology and endocrinology : RB&E	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	426
1937-4518	Fishery bulletin	U.S. Dept. of Commerce US Gov	425
1476-4598	Molecular cancer,	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	424
1476-072X	International journal of health geographics	BmC/MEDLINE/PubMed	422
1476-7120	Cardiovascular ultrasound	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	422
1476-511X	Lipids in health and disease	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	422
0882-7516	Active and Passive Electronic Components	Hindawi/Taylor & Francis/Available through Elsevier	422
1203-7796	Canadian journal of rural medicine : the official journal of the Society of Rural Physicians of Canada	Society of Rural Physicians of Canada	421
1743-422X	Virology journal	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	418
1742-4690	Retrovirology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	418
1054-8289	The Future of Children	Princeton University/Project Muse	418
1549-8271	Northwestern journal of technology and intellectual property : NJTIP.	Northwestern University School of Law	417
1558-9439	Journal of the Medical Library Association	American Epilepsy Society	416

ISSN	Journal Name	Publisher &/or database	No. of Libraries
1488-2329	CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association journal	Canadian Medical Association.	415
1535-7511	Epilepsy currents	Medical Library Association	415
1553-7404	PLoS genetics	PLOS/MEDLINE/PubMed	415
1553-7374	PLoS pathogens	PLOS/MEDLINE/PubMed	414
1526-8748	Neurology & clinical neurophysiology	American Academy of Clinical Neurophysiology	412
1472-6769	BMC chemical biology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	411
0971-6866	Indian journal of human genetics	Medknow	411
1472-6955	BMC nursing	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	409
1472-6785	BMC ecology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	409
1463-9246	Journal of automated methods & management in chemistry	Hindawi/Taylor & Francis	409
1523-6064	The Internet journal of advanced nursing practice.	Sugarland, Tex. : Internet Scientific Publications,.	409
1068-2341	Education Policy Analysis Archives	U.S. Department of Education	409
1472-684X	BMC palliative care	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	407
1746-6148	BMC veterinary research	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	407
1471-2393	BMC pregnancy and childbirth	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	406
1471-227X	BMC emergency medicine	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	406
1472-698X	BMC international health and human rights	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	406
1471-2253	BMC anesthesiology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	406
1369-1643	Sarcoma	Hindawi	406
1089-7747	T C : a journal of biblical textual criticism.	James R. Adair/Lund University Libraries/Scholars Press	406
1096-4886	Western criminology review	Rancho Murieta/ Western Society of Criminology	406
1528-8250	The internet journal of law, healthcare and ethics	Sugar Land, Texas : Internet Scientific Pub	406
1472-6874	BMC women's health	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	405
1472-6815	BMC ear, nose, and throat disorder	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	405
1423-0127	Journal of biomedical science	BMC/Springer	405
1110-7251	Journal of biomedicine & biotechnology	Hindawi	405
1436-4522	Educational Technology & Society	Athabasca University, School of Computing & Information Systems	404
1472-6890	BMC Clinical Pathology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	404
1471-2326	BMC blood disorders	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	404
1367-2630	New Journal of Physics	IOP Publishing	404
1471-2385	BMC nuclear medicine	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	403
1201-2459	Early modern literary studies : a journal of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century english literature	Dept. of English, University of British Columbia	403

ISSN	Journal Name	Publisher &/or database	No. of Libraries
1488-2434	Journal of psychiatry & neuroscience : JPN	Canadian Medical Association	402
1488-237X	Canadian journal of rural medicine Journal canadien de la médecine rural	Society of Rural Physicians of Canada	402
0375-1589	South African journal of animal science = Suid-Afrikaanse tydskrif vir veekunde	South African Society of Animal Production	402
1072-6691	Electronic journal of differential equations	Southwest Texas State University and the University of North Texas.	402
1472-6823	BMC endocrine disorders	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	401
0972-5229	Indian Journal of Critical Care Medicine	Medknow	401
1531-2941	The Internet journal of mental health	Internet Scientific Publications	401
1475-9268	Cell & chromosome	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	400
1475-2867	Cancer cell international	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	400
1528-8315	The Internet journal of health.	Internet Scientific Publications	400
1475-2859	Microbial cell factories	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	399
1539-8714	Journal of articles in support of the null hypothesis	Reysen Group/Lund University Libraries	399
0970-0358	Indian journal of plastic surgery	Association of Plastic Surgeons of India/available through Elsevier	398
1477-044X	Biomagnetic research and technology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	398
1467-4866	Geochemical transactions	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	397
1476-5926	Comparative hepatology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	397
1539-3585	Journal of information technology education	Informing Science Institute	396
1531-2992	Internet journal of rescue and disaster medicine	Internet Scientific Publications	396
1530-9312	Computational linguistics	Association for Computational Linguistics/MIT Press	395
1478-4505	Health research policy and systems	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	395
1528-8358	The internet journal of family practice	Internet Scientific Publications	395
1092-4078	The Internet journal of academic physician assistants.	Internet Scientific Publications	395
1092-4051	The Internet journal of emergency and intensive care medicine	Internet Scientific Publications	395
1092-406X	Internet journal of anesthesiology	Internet Scientific Publications	395
1478-7547	Cost effectiveness and resource allocation	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	394
1472-6793	BMC physiology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	394

ISSN	Journal Name	Publisher &/or database	No. of Libraries
1476-5918	Dynamic medicine		394
1475-2883	Filaria journal		394
1477-3155	Journal of nanobiotechnology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	393
1479-5868	The international journal of behavioral nutrition and physical activity	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	393
1475-9276	International journal for equity in health	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	393
1478-4491	Human resources for health	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	393
1545-1151	Preventing chronic disease	CDC/US gov	393
1095-5054	Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy	Stanford University/: Det Kongelige Bibliotek	393
1528-8382	The internet journal of internal medicine	Internet Scientific Publications	393
1528-8277	The internet journal of pain, symptom control & palliative care	Internet Scientific Publications	393
1472-6939	BMC medical ethic	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	392
1472-6882	BMC complementary and alternative medicine	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	392
1471-2210	BMC pharmacology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	392
1417-3875	Electronic journal of qualitative theory of differential equations.	Bolyai Institute, University of Szeged	392
1475-9292	Kinetoplastid biology and disease		392
1466-1861	Mediators of inflammation	Hindawi	391
1528-8242	The Internet journal of surgery.	Internet Scientific Publications	391
1477-7819	World journal of surgical oncology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	390
1476-7961	Clinical and molecular allergy	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	390
1477-5956	Proteome science	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	389
1471-2431	BMC pediatric	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	389
1477-9560	Thrombosis journal	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	389
1478-7954	Population health metrics	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	389
1472-6920	BMC medical education	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	389
1472-6904	BMC clinical pharmacology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	389
1540-1669	The industrial geographer	Indiana State University. Dept. of Geography, Geology, and Anthropology.;	389
1478-811X	Cell Communication and Signaling	Signal Transduction Society	389
1471-2482	BMC surgery	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	388
1479-0556	Genetic vaccines and therapy	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	388
1479-5876	Journal of translational medicine	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	388
1471-2415	BMC ophthalmology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	388
1472-6831	BMC oral health	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	388
1471-2369	BMC nephrology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	388

ISSN	Journal Name	Publisher &/or database	No. of Libraries
1471-2318	BMC geriatrics	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	387
1471-2091	BMC biochemistry	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	387
1471-2261	BMC cardiovascular disorders	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	387
1471-2466	BMC pulmonary medicine	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	387
1477-7517	Harm reduction journal	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	387
1471-2342	BMC medical imaging	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	387
1209-9392	Women in Judaism	Dept. of Near & Middle Eastern Civilizations, Univ. of Toronto	387
1321-8247	E law : Murdoch University electronic journal of law	Murdoch University School of Law	387
1528-8307	The internet journal of pathology	Internet Scientific Publications	387
1524-0274	The Internet journal of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery	Internet Scientific Publications	387
1540-2584	Internet journal of alternative medicine	Internet Scientific Publications	387
1998-3689	Indian journal of ophthalmology	All India Ophthalmological Society (AIOS)	386
1539-4352	Behavior Analyst Toda	BAO Journals	386
1476-8518	Journal of immune based therapies and vaccines	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	386
1471-2490	BMC urology	BMC/MEDLINE/PubMed	386
1532-6268	Comparative and functional genomics	Hindawi	386
1936-3249	Genders	University of Colorad	386
1740-3391	Journal of circadian rhythms	BAO Journals	385
1023-621X	The International Journal of Rotating Machinery	Hindawi	385
1532-0642	The Internet journal of asthma, allergy and immunology	Internet Scientific Publications	385
1300-0527	Turkish journal of chemistry	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey	385
1601-5223	Hereditas	MEDLINE/PubMed/Wiley	385

Appendix E: Responses

1. *Are you familiar with the term "Open Access"? How would you describe your own attitude towards Open Access?*

Yes. Open Access is a wonderful thing if it actually works. It makes materials readily available to scholars. It is a way for small publishers to easily make information available without the hassle of managing individual or library subscription services.

Open access is a major shift in scholarly communication.

I am supportive of Open Access initiatives for better access to research from across the globe.

Yes, I am very familiar with Open Access (OA). I feel librarians play an important role in advocacy for OA.

Yes. I am in favour of open access in general and have published articles in open access journals. However, I know that the open-access model is not progressing as it should. I documented one problem with open access in a long review I recently published.

I am familiar with the term "open access" and support the concept. The primary criteria for selection of open access journals is quality -- do they meet the same quality standards we use for journals we get from vendors? [...] has been using open access journals with our WebBridge link resolver since 2005. We decided to put them in the opac when we implemented III's Electronic Resource Module. Most OA journals only have a brief entry and are not fully cataloged. We catalog OA journals on a case-by-case basis based on their value and permanence.

Open access means availability of information on Internet free. Anyone can access it through Internet without paying for it. I like open access information but use it carefully.

We support it and thus add the OA journals to our catalog.

I have a very positive attitude toward open-access journals and their relationship to academic publishing and scholarship in general. Although I do not work in acquisitions, I can see the effects that the inflation rates in subscription pricing have had on library budgets. The present publishing model is not sustainable.

Yes. My own attitude is very positive towards OA.

Yes. I would describe my attitude toward "Open Access" as accepting and supportive.

Yes, I am familiar with the term Open Access, and my attitude toward it is very positive. I have worked as a librarian to make researchers aware of open access publishing so that they can make progress in the future in publishing more in open access journals.

I am familiar with it. We appreciate open access.

Yes, I am familiar with the term. I am neutral towards open access – I believe open access to the products of publicly-funded research is a good idea and am in favor of mandates that make that access a reality. As a librarian, I'm not convinced open access has arrived at a reasonable business model. I suspect libraries will end up footing the bill for open access in many cases, for example by underwriting author-pays arrangements. I don't think the publishing model is necessarily any reflection on editorial rigor, although I understand that perception exists especially in the STM sector.

As Scholarly Communications Librarian at the [...], I work with the issue of open access on a daily basis. My attitude toward it is that I believe that it is critical that scholars have free access to scholarly literature. Academics' main form of communication is through written articles, chapters, conference papers, and the like. Faculty and students conduct research and then communicate their findings in journals and other textual formats. Commercial publishers are sometimes involved such that the authors' work is not freely communicable, peer-to-peer, due to the restrictive copyright agreements that authors often unwittingly commit to. A professor cannot upload a paper he or she has written to his/her institution's online repository, and this, to me, is untenable, and even morally incorrect. I understand the commercial publishers' need to turn a profit, but that interest is counter to the mission of the academy, which is to advance knowledge. Furthermore, I believe that it is essential that authors be allowed to post the actual published version of their work, as it appears in the journal of record, so that sources may be cited consistently.

Yes. I would consider myself in favor towards a gradual move towards Open Access. Changing culture in the academic publishing world is challenging, and I think a gradual approach, with lots of education, would be more successful than a quick one.

I am familiar with the term. I believe that open access resources will more and more constitute an important part of the information environment that we use to support the goal of meeting our information users' needs and we must do what we can to provide access to those resources.

2. Are you aware that in the WorldCat listing of library holdings, your institution is represented as possessing WorldCat records for journals from the Directory of Open Access Journals in considerably higher numbers than the majority of US Academic libraries?

I did not know that but am not surprised. In addition to participating in the OCLC eSerial Holdings service (which attaches WorldCat holdings to eSerial packages we have profiled with Serials Solutions), we have recently done a substantial amount of original and copy cataloguing to get DOAJ titles into the CONSER database.

I was not aware of our standing in this regard, but I am not surprised. Several years ago (2002-2004 or so), the librarians at UNL made a point of providing catalog records for our local catalog to sources that were found to be openly accessible, and sometimes not requiring a formal subscription. By now, with the lessened use of the catalog by both faculty and students over the years, this practice has diminished considerably here. We know the faculty and students use browser searches to find links to information as much or more than they are using the catalog in some cases, so it is felt that the effort may be somewhat misplaced to take the time to put records in the catalog for free online journals.

I was not aware of this fact. I was aware that they were in our OPAC, but not that our holdings of these titles were exported to OCLC (WorldCat). The decision to export our holdings to OCLC was made several years ago by someone who has left the institution. We will be revisiting this decision.

No, but now that I think about it, I am not surprised. We are a subscriber to the Serials Solutions MARC record service, and we have asked SS to notify OCLC for us whenever we hold an e-journal. We are a CONSER library, and we “authenticate” (i.e. add a bibliographic record to the CONSER File, a subset of OCLC records) around 1300 serial titles a year. We enhance significantly more than that (around 4000), often supplying ISSN data. Because the link from SS to OCLC is dependent on ISSN, we have been very proactive in searching the ISSN Portal whenever we have cause to edit a record. We hope that has made the handshake between SS and OCLC easier to accomplish. At the last CONSER meeting in May, we all agreed to target DOAJ titles as part of a cooperative cataloging project. which we hope to complete in a year’s time. We also plan to keep up with titles as they are added.

No, I was not aware. Directory of Open Access Journals are just a fraction of our open access journals. In fact we have provided access to almost 90- open access collections that provide free access to more than 25,000 journals.

I didn't realize that this library is among the highest in the U.S., but now that I think about it, it makes sense.

No.

I was NOT aware that we are listed in WorldCat for ANY journals from DOAJ. We have specifically NOT listed ANY journal titles in WorldCat due to costs, both the costs of listing items through OCLC and due to personnel costs.

I didn't know that! I knew we had some, I didn't know we were that high.

Yes. There are a couple of reasons for this. We are a SerialsSolutions customer and take part in the serials holdings service they provide in conjunction with OCLC – SerialsSolutions sends our holdings to OCLC and they update our holding code for all matches, whether open access or subscription, and we receive MARC records from SerialsSolutions for all of our serial titles. We also had a number of open access titles cataloged before we had SerialsSolutions to manage DOAJ holdings for us, and still catalog individual titles on request that are not part of collections like DOAJ or BioMed Central.

We were quite interested and surprised to learn that we have a comparably high number of open access journal holdings in our OPAC.

No, but I'm not surprised since we use the eSerials Holdings program through WorldCat

No, I did not know this.

No, I didn't realize that.

Yes, this is a part of the OCLC e-serials holdings project. Our e-serial holdings are automatically added to OCLC from a file of our e-journal titles supplied by our vendor to OCLC. We load the updated file with new, changed, or deleted e-journals to our local catalog each month as well. The only "human intervention" we perform is to delete the dropped titles from our catalog each month. Due to a small staff, this automation has enhanced our access for our patrons and has added no great staff load for implementation.

No. However, we started using WorldCat Local as our primary online catalog last year. This is an added incentive to add our holdings to more of the OA journals.

I was not aware that we have more DOAJ open access holdings than other libraries our size. Some OCLC holdings are the result of our holdings in our open url linker, SFX, that are harvested by Google Books and updated in OCLC automatically. Therefore the OCLC holdings do not necessarily reflect the bibliographic records in the OPAC.

Yes we know lots and lots of Open Access titles are tagged with our holdings in WorldCat. Serials Solutions our electronic resources manager, monthly communicates our titles to WorldCat through the eSerials OCLC holdings service. We subscribe to all the freely accessible journals databases in Serials Solutions to provide users with the maximum access possible.

3. Do you feel there are any compelling reasons for including records for Open Access journals in the OPAC? Please elaborate.

WorldCat Local is the OPAC available from the library homepage. Since an automated process attaches our holding in WorldCat, open access titles are included. However, we are not adding bibliographic records to our ILS (Voyager, Ex Libris) for open access journals. Library users are actively instructed to use the "Find It" button

(our name for the serials link resolver) to locate articles and journals. The Find It button links to our A - Z journals list. The open access journals are featured in the list in the same manner as purchased subscriptions. The link clearly indicates the title is a "Freely Accessible" journal.

These days we tend to rely on our SerialsSolutions holdings information, which is where our patrons tend to look anyway - they tend not to consult the catalog for journals.

We add open access journals because they add to the collection and benefit the university

The primary reason we include OA journals in the opac is that it is another point of access for our patrons. Having the OA journals in the opac allows librarians and patrons to easily find the journal if all they have is the citation and don't know if the article is in print or electronic. The journal title search in the opac is one of the most frequently used, and we want patrons to find the journal if they can access the full-text of the articles.

See the reply under no.2 above

We have access so there is no reason not to include them.

Yes, I believe that including records for Open Access journals in the OPAC is crucial in order to make them easily findable and available to students and researchers and to raise awareness of Open Access publishing among students and researchers.

They are not actually in our OPAC, but in our WorldCat and our Journal

Locator/AtoZ product.

I feel the reasons are as compelling as they are for any other resource – the OPAC is another access point that potentially puts the resource in the path of library users, whether they look it up directly or find it through an OpenURL query or WorldCat. In the past we have made our subscription resources a higher cataloging priority than open access materials simply because of the direct costs involved. Now that we receive MARC records in batch for DOAJ and other open access collections, this is less of an issue because they require very little direct management.

With my cataloging background, I'm biased that the OPAC is still a major tool in user discovery, so the more access within the OPAC, the better!

No, I do not feel there is any compelling reason to list ANY journal title, whether Open Access or not in OCLC World Cat or in our own OPAC.

Most students and researchers today do not access research or journal articles through an OPAC whether at a university or through WorldCat. They enter journals either through a basic search of Google or if at a university through a database of full text or abstracted articles. They access material through these databases by linking

through the linking software SFX (or similar software). We include all Open Access titles in our SFX linking software as well as the additional software that provides us a A to Z listing of all our journals that can be accessed. This allows us to provide as much access to the Open Access titles as is possible for us to do.

Here is the story: We adopted WorldCat Local as our main discovery tool in September, 2009. Also, for many years we have subscribed to the SerialsSolutions 360 MARC product, a service that supplies us with MARC records for e-serials that the library provides access to. One of the options of that service is to also include sets of MARC records for open-access journals. Our collection development specialists have taken advantage of this option. They tick a box on a form, and SerialsSolutions includes subject sets of records for OA journals. For example, our science bibliographer asked for science records for OA titles, and these got included, along with others, in the monthly loads we get from SS. Now, at first, our SS MARC records did not have OCLC numbers in them; instead, they each had a unique number assigned by the vendor, SerialsSolutions. However, because WorldCat Local needs OCLC numbers to work properly, we asked SS to replace their record numbers with OCLC numbers. They did this, and we began batch loading the OCLC numbers to OCLC so that our holdings would be added to the OCLC master records and appear for our users in WorldCat Local. So, the compelling reason was to make the discovery tool work better.

We subscribe to the Electronic Resources Management System 360 Resource from SerialsSolutions. This vendor provides functionality to link to open access collections and provides MARC records as and when available. When available, we get our MARC records from them and then load them in our OPAC. That is the only reason; there is no other compelling reason for this action.

Patron usage. We can tell from our SS service that literally thousands of our patrons access DOAJ titles. Some of them, to be sure, are accessing those titles from our website A-Z listing of titles, but others are clicking through from our library catalog from records supplied to us by SS. It is also a good way to support the open access scholarship model. We also support the mission of LOCKSS by supplying catalog records in OCLC and our local catalog. We also load Marcive records for U.S. government electronic journals.

Providing access to OA journals in the OPAC increases access to scholarship.

For those who do use the catalog to locate scholarly resources, providing catalog records to all manner of high-quality online, open-access journals and monographs is a great help. That provides “one-stop shopping” for all the best academia has to offer.

Please see <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/Open-Access-Report.pdf> I drafted the first two pages of the report and I think provide the reasons you are requesting.

4. Do your current job duties involve cataloging Open Access journals, (defined as peer-reviewed, online journals that are freely accessible, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions)?

Yes

I still do some cataloging in OCLC and our local catalog, even though, when I do catalog, I focus on cartographic resources these days. I also catalog a collection on an ongoing basis for the [...] State Museum, using LibraryThing (see <http://www.librarything.com/catalog/manterlab>). My main task since September 2008 has been to locate and upload papers to the Web that are written by those affiliated with the [...] (our Digital Commons Web site may be accessed at [...]). Before I was reassigned to the Scholarly Communications Librarian position, I was a cataloger only, and the main format that I cataloged was electronic resources. I cataloged some of the open access serials that are listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals, though they were not originally selected for cataloging at [...] based on their inclusion in that list.

No.

If you include our SS MARC record subscription, yes. Whenever fund managers request an open-access journal, we first attempt to get a record from SS. If that fails, then we catalog it ourselves. We also are committed to supplying records for titles in LOCKSS, although many of those titles are universal access rather than open-access as you have defined it above.

I am not responsible for cataloging and neither our technical services staff does the cataloging for open access journals. We include them because we get these MARC records from SerialsSolution vendor. We track all these open access collections through their software application.

I chiefly catalogue direct access items: print monographs, serials, video, music, etc. One of my colleagues catalogues the online serials.

No, they do not. The cataloging is supplied by Serials Solutions. I manage our local holdings in Serials Solutions.

We do not catalog ANY serial publications in the OPAC or in OCLC WorldCat. We are a young university, having started in 2002. We have never collected journals of any type in paper formats. I do not accept gifts of paper journals generally. One of the ways we have designed the staffing of this library is to require that all staff work public service hours. We also have taken full advantage of the opportunities on online access to journals and created staff positions to spend hours creating OPAC records, updating, maintaining, or checking in serials or any related serials tasks that have traditionally existed in libraries.

I am the Head of Collections and Technical Services here at [...]. I have 1 part time librarian who handles original cataloging and metadata. I have 1.5 people who do processing, copy cataloging, and acquisitions for me. Clearly this is NOT enough staff to run a model of service to a process of serials cataloging as was done in days gone by. For these reasons we made a conscious decision when creating the library that we would not catalog ANY serial or journal unless it were done as a static record for a physical item. As we do not generally accept paper journal gifts and do not purchase such, this has rarely occurred.

My predecessor (now retired) was responsible for adding these entries to the catalog; the catalog was one of her pet projects and she felt that we should include everything possible in it.

Yes -- I don't perform the cataloging myself, I supervise the process.

Yes and no. Most of our open access resources are handled by batch processes – we have identified several OA collections and receive records for all the titles in those collections. Those collections are not comprehensive, so we do also catalog individual OA materials at the request of subject librarians.

Due to lack of staffing, when I took over the catalog we stopped adding anything to it except for the basic basics (books and DVDs mainly).

No

No, I do not do any cataloging of journals.

No, we don't catalog them. We purchase MARC records from our Open URL provider, Serials Solutions. I am not a cataloger but work closely with our cataloging department.

No, we accept the cataloging supplied by our vendor or OCLC for the online journals. We have a small staff, and do not have time to catalog online items, except when no record exists.

No. My primary job is Systems Librarian but I also do reference and instruction.

Open access journals are still being cataloged and added to the OPAC but I am no longer doing that work

No.

5. If your answer to 4 was yes, are there any particular journal features or attributes that influence your decision to catalog an Open Access journal (for example, a journal's age, publisher size, language, a print edition, subject area, or other considerations?)

See answers above.

We select titles that are needed to support the curriculum

Any or all of the considerations you mentioned might be an influencing factor. The other major criterion we look at is whether anyone from [...] publishes regularly in the journal or serves in an editorial capacity.

Subject relevance is the biggest factor.

We provide a listing in an A to Z list of titles as well as linking through the various linking softwares to any and all Open Access titles included in the DOAJ

I guess the best answer here is N/A because I don't catalogue this type of resource, but if I did, I would say that our collection development specialists decide what to include in the catalogue, so I would not be making the decision.

Not Applicable

Such decisions are made by fund managers who largely have their own criteria based on what you mention here. I would think subject matter would be the number one criterion, but the second would be something you haven't mentioned above: the number of times the journal has been cited in the literature.

Due to lack of staffing, when I took over the catalog we stopped adding anything to it except for the basic basics (books and DVDs mainly)

I have cataloged resources that the liaison librarians ask to have cataloged. I am sure that each of their criteria differ somewhat. They select journals whether they are physically accessible or not, and whether they are subscription-based or not, based on their assigned subject areas. They select open access publications just as rigorously as any other scholarly output.

I am not responsible for the selection of Open Access journals to include in the catalog. I am responsible for the cataloguing of these journals. The individual liaison librarians (together with our Collection Management Services office) is responsible for selection decisions. The document previously referenced includes some attributes we examined that indicated why we considered DOAJ to be a good selection of titles to catalog.

6. Does your institution have a stated policy for selecting Open Access materials? If not, can you elaborate on the method by which the records of OA journals retrieved from your institution's catalog through WorldCat would have been obtained.

Not that I know of. We have guidelines for selecting web-based resources in general, but not something specific to OA content/considerations.

I don't understand the rest of your question ("retrieved from your institution's catalog..."). The records for OA journals that appear in our catalog are from one of three sources:

Our traditional cataloguing process (liaison librarian identifies OA title and/or package and fills out a local web-based form that is forwarded to cataloguing who then catalogues the title(s))

We receive records from Serials Solutions for those OA packages we have profiled with them (so on occasion a liaison librarian will identify a package for cataloguing that we then profile with SerSol rather than manually cataloguing records)

We receive records from other sources that include OA titles (eg, Making of America records directly from Cornell or Michigan)

Our stated policy, as it was defined several years ago, is that we will select journals based on their subject content and on their quality, and not on the basis of how much they cost and not based on what format they appear in.

We have no stated policy. Our OA journals are batch loaded into our catalog based on what we have activated in our link resolver. We obtain the cataloguing records from our link resolver provider.

Although we are members of organizations that promote open access, we have no stated selection policy. We leave that to fund managers to request. We have, however, asked SS to supply us with a record for all DOAJ titles, even if there is no record for it in OCLC. We have also made similar requests for other open-access aggregations. As stated above, CONSER will be attempting to supply OCLC (and therefore SS) with full records for all DOAJ titles.

We do not have any stated policy. We work with SerialsSolutions to identify and track open access collections. They provide us MARC records. They also provide us subject specific collection of free journals.

No I don't believe we do. For the second part of the question, I refer you the answer I gave in question 3.

No policy.

We do not have the personnel needed to consider the bigger issues - policy regarding OA journals, if we should continue to include them, etc.

No, there is no stated policy for selecting Open Access titles over each other. I actually have NO idea how Open Access titles were extracted from WorldCat for my institution as we have never loaded them. If the authors of the study can determine how this occurred I would be interested.

Not specifically. Titles are selected by subject specialists, who use the same criteria as for non-open access journals.

Not that I know of. I have identified collections that are well-known and reliable (DOAJ and BioMed Central come to mind) and those would be subject to updates in WorldCat through the SerialsSolutions/OCLC holdings partnership. Other titles would come as routine journal requests from the subject area specialists. In cataloging we don't always know the reasons for those choices but I would assume they follow similar criteria to those they would use for any other request: subject coverage, reputation, stability, local factors (such as a [...] professor on the editorial board), if/where the title is indexed, etc. We have on occasion dropped open access collections because they required more management and troubleshooting than we desired from supposedly freely-accessible resources. For example, users kept turning up journals in J-STAGE that were not actually open access. We were spending an inordinate amount of time researching and troubleshooting these titles. We do still have records in our OPAC for a handful of those journals that were singled out by subject librarians, but we no longer point users to J-STAGE as a collection.

We use the those identified by Serials Solutions.

We do not have a formal policy for selecting Open Access materials, and we obtain the records through our AtoZ list vendor -- we choose open access titles to appear on our AtoZ list, and we also subscribe to the vendor's MARC record service, so they have provided us with records for those journals.

No we don't have a selective policy. We receive everything that Serials Solutions provides access to. In several cases Open Source Journals are provided by publishers directly, such as Oxford University Press. We receive MARC records for them also through Serials Solutions.

Our vendor provided us with options on what level of record was to be included in our profile and we choose (actually- any record available!). This appalled our cataloger, but she was overruled by access-rather than "cataloging purity" argument. Our curriculum emphasizes discernment in selecting resources from wikipedia to scholarly-peer-reviewed sources. Our faculty supports our decision to offer as many resources as possible.

You can find our collection development policy at [...]. Although it doesn't currently include OA materials, it's the guiding principle.

We don't have a written policy. We select to match the curriculum. Bibliographers select titles and packages and we catalog them.

See answers above.

7. Would you consider your institution's approach to cataloging Open Access journals typical for an institution of its size and research profile? Please elaborate.

Unknown. Boise State University is aggressively working to become a metropolitan research university. The Library is committed to this pursuit. It is important that users have access to as many journal titles as is possible and open access titles are just one way to ensure this.

You noted above that we have more DOAJ open source holdings in OCLC than other academic libraries our size; we catalog other packages too. DOAJ has been moved lower on the priority list so we are doing much less cataloging on that package currently.

I don't think our approach is out of the ordinary. We catalog open access materials if they are stable and will benefit our patrons.

No, many of our colleagues in sister institutions ask us about our policy and question it, but we are comfortable with it and our faculty supports it.

I'm surprised that we are an outlier and are apparently not typical. However, when the decision was made to purchase MARC records for all of our e-sources, not just Open Access, we did not have the cataloging staff for handling cataloging the online journals. The aggregate full-text database content changes on a daily basis so it would be difficult to maintain accurate records (including links) on our own.

I'm not sure if it's typical, but it is an approach that works well, I think, for any size institution that can pay to obtain MARC records from their AtoZ list vendor.

I don't know.

I imagine so. I think most libraries are looking to provide access to content with as little intervention as possible, and record sets are a good way to do that. One issue that does concern me is open access backfiles for subscription journals. I don't think we always realize what is available to us, or know how to distinguish what is freely available from what we have access to because of a subscription. I have sometimes been asked to "delete the record" for a title we have canceled, only to find that we still have access to 20 years of the journal as open access content! Those hybrid models make things complicated for us, especially if the open access volumes are not clearly labeled as such.

Probably not. Especially after learning we have so many more compared to our peers!

I don't know any other institutions that have adopted our approach and only know of one or two other institutions that have been created in the time since we were founded. It would be interesting to learn how they have handled serials.

Probably not since low-research oriented institutions like mine don't typically have librarians who go out of their way to create access to OA content.

No. In fact, I think it is very *atypical*. Based on conversations I have participated in on the WorldCat Local email list, I believe we were the first to do what we did (with the SS records).

Due to the availability of MARC record from SerialsSolutions, setting up access to open access collections have not impacted our staff needs of financial needs. These collections are available; MARC records are available so we just made use of this information. We are happy to provide increased access.

We try to be a leader rather than a follower on this issue. Other institutions are having more trouble funding cataloging support activities than we are at present. The financial credits we receive from OCLC for enhancing and editing serial records (approx. \$10.00 an edit) go a long way to financing our leadership role. Without our CONSER membership and the financial credits we receive as a consequence, it would be very difficult to maintain that role in the future.

After consultation with my colleagues, no one seems to know if it is common to export OA batch loaded holdings to OCLC. My impression is that this is not common. I do not know how common it is to add OA titles to a libraries' OPAC either.

I would think that our attitude is fairly typical of libraries at institutions of our size and academic orientation. It may be that our institution has a greater number of holdings attached to OA journals because of the size of the cataloging faculty at the time of the OA cataloging initiative, including two faculty devoted specifically to cataloging serials and non-serials catalogers contributing records, also.

No. In talking with peer CONSER institutions, I think some put this much effort into providing access for OA journals, but most probably don't. One consideration for us is that we use WorldCat Local as our primary discover interface so content is not surfaced as highly in UW WorldCat unless our OCLC holdings are attached.

8. Does your institution's website provide any other pathways for accessing Open Access journals other than the OPAC?

Yes. We provide an A-Z list that includes any OA journals that appear in our local WebPAC. Most of the subject-based LibGuide pages also provide some form of eJournal A-Z list that includes OA journals. In addition, because we have profiled OA Journal portals in our knowledgebase (we use Serials Solutions' 360Link as our link resolver), links are provided for all eJournals we profile (including OA content). We don't have a separate space that highlights OA journals.

Yes, we have several subject-based lists on our Web site, as well, as you can see here [...]

Yes, an A-Z list of journals.

Yes. We have an A-Z list of databases and serial titles which is generated from our SS data.

Yes, our open access journals can be accessed from our web site from the e-journal portal. When readers search for a journal it comes up with the name of the collection and a journal level URL which users can then simply click on to access information.

Yes. We link to the main DOAJ directory from our "Articles, Indexes, and Databases" page located here.

Yes: via Serials Solutions (our ejournal portal) and SFX (Ex Libris), our link resolver. I have not explicitly added OA content to SFX since I am not able to administrate our account and we have enough problems maintaining accurate information in SFX.

As described above in several answers

We have a journal finder search tool. It doesn't single out Open Access specifically.

Yes. OA journals are available in our e-journal portal, which also serves as our OpenURL knowledgebase. We are launching Summon shortly, and all our e-resource holdings are also available that way.

All of our Open Access Journals listings are located in Journal Locator product. We then use the cutsome links from EbscoHost to link out to open access journals.

Yes, we list many, many Open Access journals in our journal AtoZ list. Open Access journal articles also show up as links to full text articles in database searches, such as in the PsycINFO database that most of our students and researchers use.

Yes, through the Open URL Link Resolver either within the full-text databases or from the A-Z list.

Yes, integrated searching across multiple databases.

The primary use of OA journals is through our WebBridge link resolver. When an OA journal article is cited in a vendor's database, they can use the WebBridge link to find the article. The number of click-throughs to OA has been growing, especially as we add more OA resources. Patrons can access OA journals through our Electronic Journals A-Z list.

Access to open source journals is also provided through Abstracting & Indexing services and SFX, our open url linker.

Yes, the Journal Titles link from the home page also leads to the A - Z listing. Also, some of the subject specific library guides (for example: social work) include a search box that goes to the A - Z list.

9. How many full-time employees does your library have?

Approximately 308

About 150.

169

280

About 35 or so.

About 65, I think, not counting student employees.

13librarians/library faculty and 10 support staff.

18

The Library employs 19 librarians and 43 classified and professional staff.

40

That's a tricky question. We have 39 permanent employees. However, many are on reduced contracts that are for 9, 10, or 11 months. For example, my contract is for 11 months. There are also some permanent employees who are half-time but work throughout the year.

7 professional librarians and 8 para-professional support staff. (not enough- but that issue is a non-starter with the current administration)

60

We have two full time employees -- one library director and one reference/instruction/electronic resources librarian.

7 currently (all on 10 month contracts)

I don't know exactly. Around 150 altogether, I think, including 42 librarians.

About 120.

10. Do you have any additional comments?

Our high number of OA journals may have to do with a recent concerted effort to catalog all our e-journals in our OPAC, plus add OCLC holdings. Previously, ejournals were less consistently in the OPAC and OCLC, as the feeling was that our e-journal management tools filled this need.

Not at this time. I'd be interested to see the results of your research!

Interesting research that you are doing!

Thanks for asking about our library. Come for a visit if you are in the neighborhood!

[...]’s primary use of open access is through the WebBridge link resolver. This gives us some idea of user behavior but many vendor databases have full-text links if the article is available through an OA journal, so we can only use our data as a best guess.

Our professors are willing to use OA journals. The biology professors asked us to add Biomed Central to the OA journals available through WebBridge.

We don't distinguish OA journals from subscription journals in the opac.

Yes: Serials Solutions provides a service where I get notifications of updates to its listing of “free ejournals” (OA typically). See the attached pdf. It took me about a half a day to include all of these in my library’s Serials Solutions holdings. These titles were automatically added to our OPAC and OCLC.

Let me know if you have any additional questions, and I hope my answers are helpful. Good luck with your research on this topic.

After activating more than 25,000 open access journals I wrote a paper on my open access journal project. It provides the complete information on the project, our rationale, URL of these open collections and special features/search interfaces/requirement/helpful features etc. of these collections. A copy of the paper can be sent to you on request.

I will be very interested in the results of your survey. I have been waiting a long time for someone to ask me these questions.

We at the [...]are committed to open access. My colleague, [...] Coordinator of Scholarly Communications), and I are firm believers that the academic community must do what it can to counter commercial interests when those interests impede scholarly communication. Money-making enterprises have co-opted much of the intellectual output of our faculty and students, and this is completely incorrect. Cataloging of OA journals is one way to deliver openly accessible academic output to faculty, students, and the public at large, so that knowledge can advance and interested parties can freely communicate. We have the means, in the digital era, to side step commercial publishing, and academics need only be educated about how this can happen, such as through publishing papers through OA publishers that do not co-opt copyright from the authors.

As you can tell from our size, we are relatively compartmentalized operation, so selection decisions are typically a completely different process/staff/etc. than cataloguing. There is not going to be a single person who can answer questions in both those areas.