ROUTES THROUGH THE MAZE: DEALING WITH OVERLAPPING ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

Types of Aggregates:

- 1. Large collections of journal titles: multiple publishers; variety of content. Examples: OCLC First Search
- 2. Aggregates of scholarly journals: multiple publishers; full text. Examples: JSTOR, MUSE
- 3. Publisher Packages: single publisher; full text. Examples: Springer LINK, Wiley InterScience
- 4. Hybrids: may have multiple publishers; and/or multiple content. Example: Elsevier's ScienceDirect
- 5. 5. Other...

Below is a brief survey about your library's strategies for electronic packages/aggregates:

1.	Please indicate the area in which you work (check all that apply):
	Reference Cataloging Systems Acquisitions Circulation
	Collection Development(Other)
2.	Type of library:
	Special School Public Academic(Other)
	Library Name:
3.	Does your library (please answer yes or no; if an item is "yes", please respond to subquestions):
	catalog aggregates (as a single entry, e.g. "JSTOR") in your OPAC.
	always sometimes (explain:)
	catalog each journal title within an aggregate in your OPAC
	always sometimes (explain:)
	link from the OPAC to the e-resource
	(I'd characterize my response to question 3 as: I'm certain I'm pretty sure I think so)
4.	Does your library have a web page separate from your OPAC that lists and links to the e-resources (please answer yes or no). If YES:
	list and link aggregates from an electronic resources web page (e.g.: "JSTOR")
	always sometimes (explain:)
	list and link each title within an aggregate from an electronic resources web page
	always sometimes (explain:)
	(I'd characterize my response to question 4 as: I'm certain I'm pretty sure I think so)
5.	Decisions about displaying or cataloging e-resources are made by:
	an individual (title:)
	a committee(s) (title(s):)
	other ()
6.	From my perspective, the greatest problem with aggregates is: