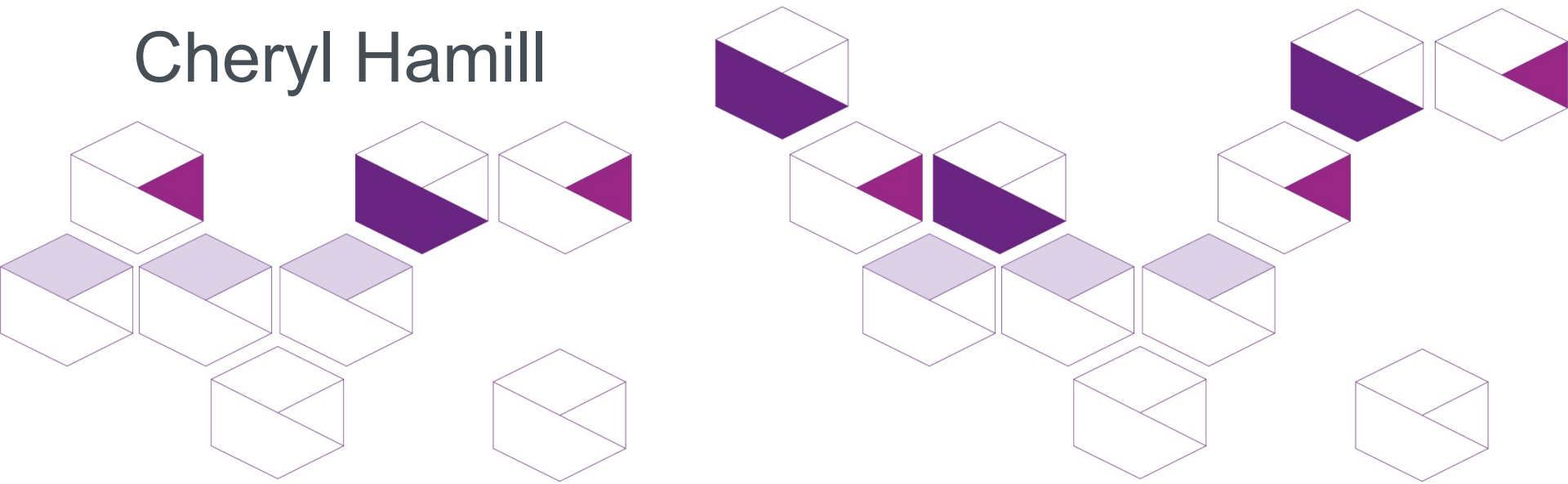
Government of **Western Australia**
South Metropolitan Health Service

OA in health libraries – impacts, responses, futures

Cheryl Hamill



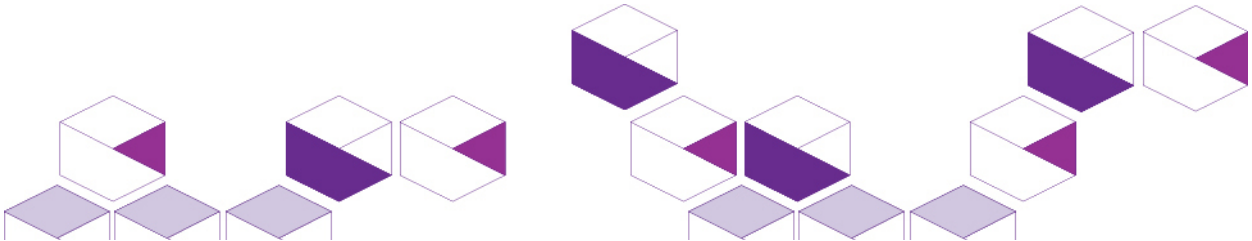
I respectfully acknowledge the past and present traditional owners of this land on which we are meeting, the Noongar people. It is a privilege to be standing on Noongar country.

I also acknowledge that the Aboriginal population in the South Metropolitan Health Service is diverse and includes Aboriginal people from many communities across Australia.

I also acknowledge the contributions of Aboriginal Australians and non-Aboriginal Australians to the health and well-being of all people in this country we all live on and share together.

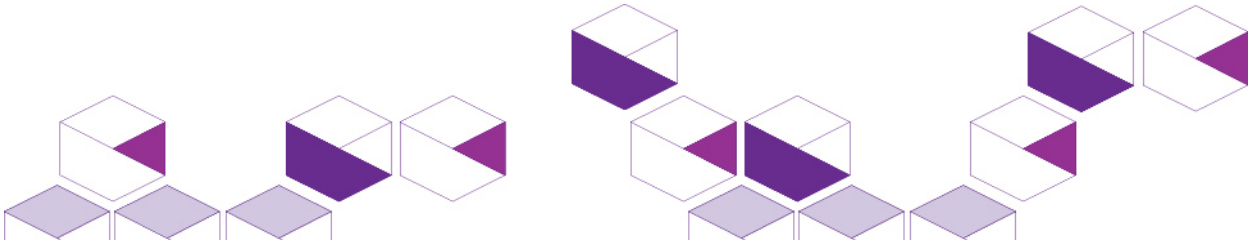
Impacts, responses, futures

- Affordability, accessibility, equity



Impacts

- Cost shifts
- Library funder perceptions
- Value calculations
- Discovery and retrieval impacts
- Skills development – librarians and clients



Impacts – cost shifts

- Quality publishing costs $ to deliver value

Impacts – cost shifts

Original Article | Open Access

Transformative agreements: Do they pave the way to open access?

Ángel Borrego, Lluís Anglada, Ernest Abadal

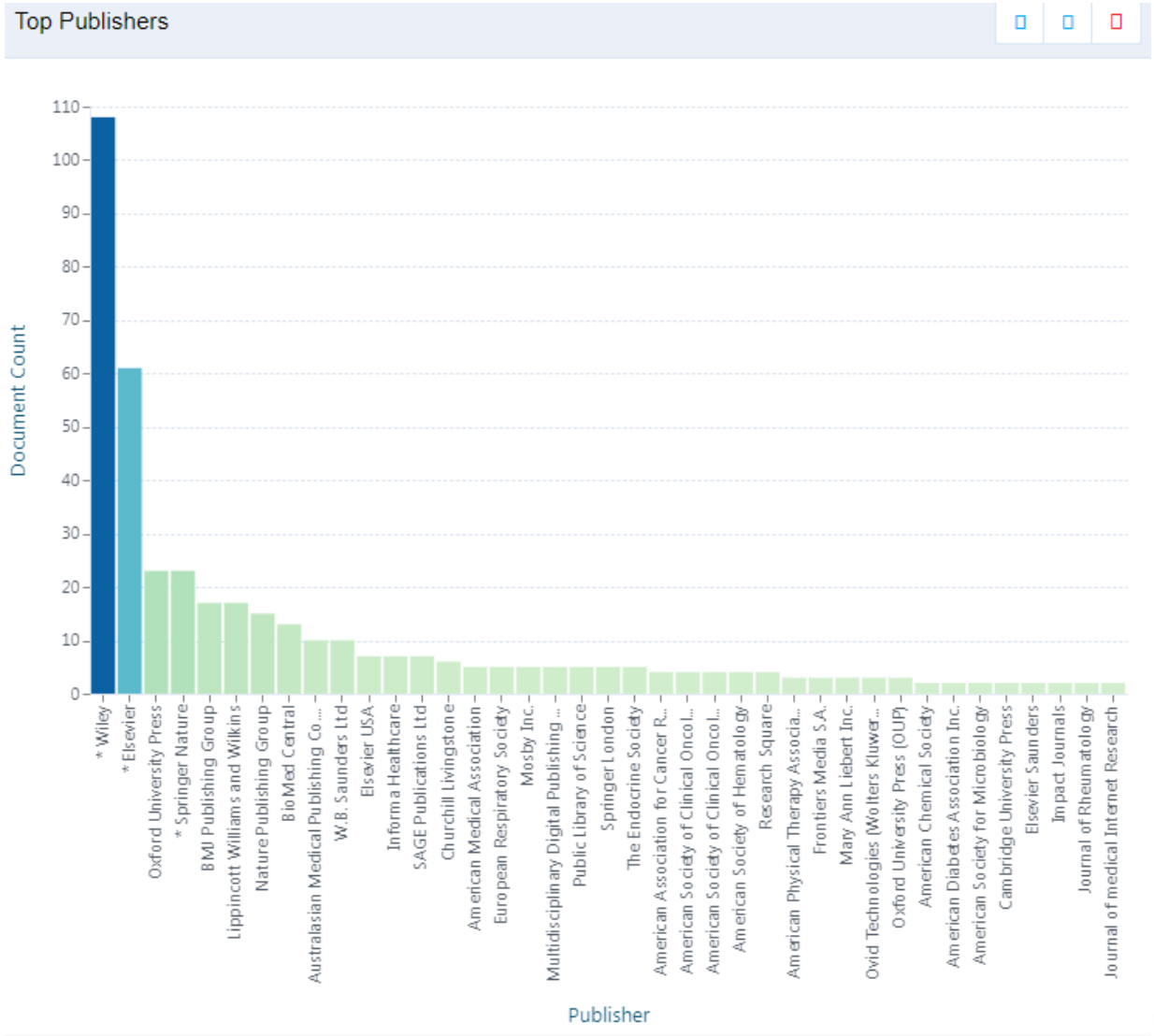
First published: 03 December 2020 |

https://doi.org/10.1002/leap.1347

Impacts – cost shifts

“Still, it is clear that making most articles gold open access could wallop the library budgets of research-intensive universities whose scientists publish the most papers. Many institutions that publish little research would save money by dropping subscriptions and letting faculty members read articles for free, analysts say, and publishers would look to recoup the lost revenue through publishing fees.”

Impacts – cost shifts



Impacts – cost shifts

Fiona Stanley Hospital
330

University of Western Australia
233

Royal Perth Hospital
68

Curtin University
65

Monash University
51

University of Sydney
47

Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital
45

University of Melbourne
44

This logo grid displays top institutions based on the number of scholarly works in this result set.

Impacts – library funder perceptions

- Toxicity through transition
  (when library funders mistakenly equate OA with a licence to slash budgets)
- PubMed search for neoplasms [majr]

2010 = 99,527 citations

2010 = 32,070 citations – free full text

2020 = 127,495 citations

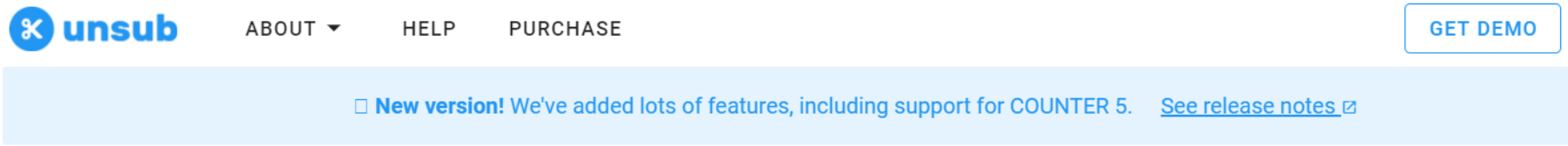
2020 = 53,389 citations – free full text

Impacts – value calculations

- Subscription value in a changing world

Paywalls remain common in medical research. A review estimated that only 28% of all scholarly publications are currently open access [9], meaning that the vast majority of academic knowledge remains inaccessible without a paid individual or institutional subscription. While just over half of all biomedical research was found to be open access, substantial variations were found by discipline; for example, 84% of publications in tropical medicine were open access, while only 7% of pharmacy publications were open access [9]. Another study focused on global health research found that 42% of scholarly articles were published behind a paywall [10]. Paywalls thus continue to represent a substantial barrier to freely access medical knowledge.

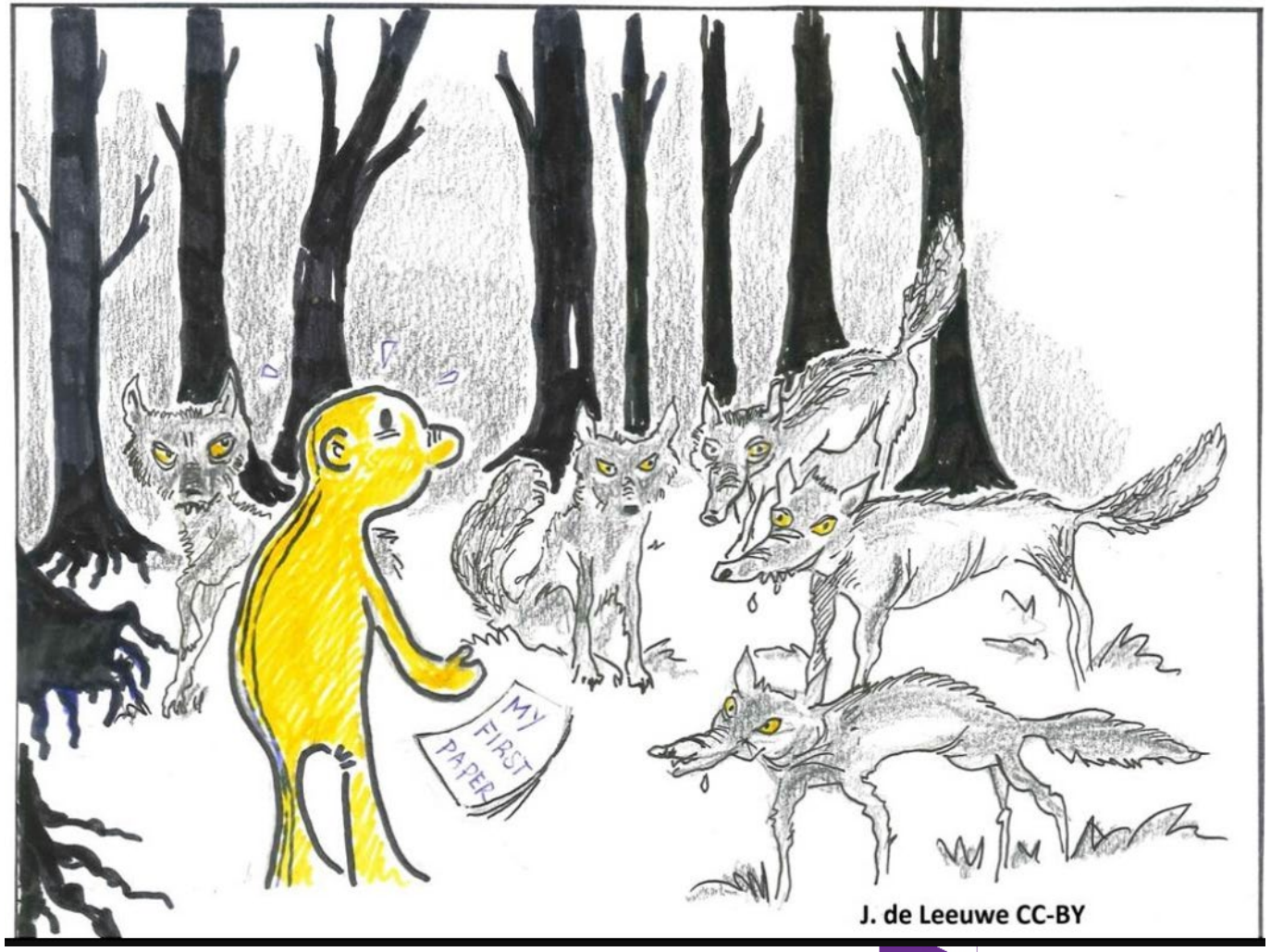
Impacts – value calculations



A better way to analyze your Big Deal.

The Unsub dashboard helps you reevaluate your deal's value, and understand your cancellation options.

Impacts – publication quality



https://www.openaccess.nl/sites/www.openaccess.nl/files/afbeeldingen/predatory.jpg

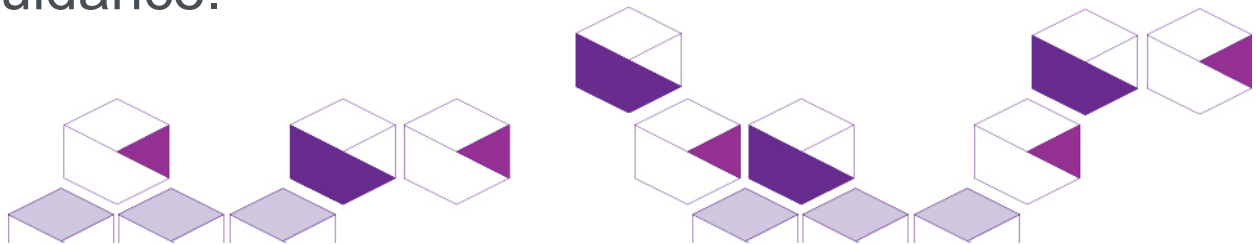
Impacts – discovery & retrieval

- Browser extensions that detect and link to OA articles
- Impact on workload when clients request content that is OA
- Delivering from a repository? Using the Journal Publishing Tag Set (JATS)? https://www.niso.org/standards-committees/jats

Impacts – skills development

In a world where all research is open, the role of the library is shifting from licensing and disseminating to facilitating and supporting the publishing process itself.

This requires a fundamental shift in terms of structures, tasks and skills. It also changes the idea of a library's collection. Under the subscription model, contemporary collections largely equal content bought from publishers. Under an open model, the collection is more likely to be the content created by the users of the library (researchers, staff, students etc.), content that is now curated by the library. Instead of selecting external content, libraries have to understand the content created by their own users and help them to make it publicly available— be it through a local repository, payment of article processing charges or through advice and guidance.



Impacts – skills development

Scholarly communication knowledge and skills in hospital and health services libraries: report of a survey

PDF

Published: May 14, 2021

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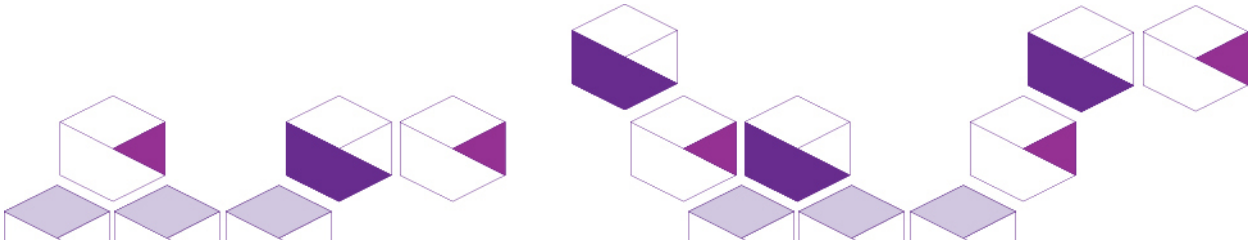


Impacts – skills development

- Institutional repository management
- Publishing services
- Research practice
- Copyright services
- Open access policies and the scholarly communication landscape
- Data management services
- Assessment & impact metrics

Impacts – skills development

NASIG
TRANSFORMING THE INFORMATION COMMUNITY

www.nasig.org

NASIG Core Competencies for Scholarly Communication Librarians

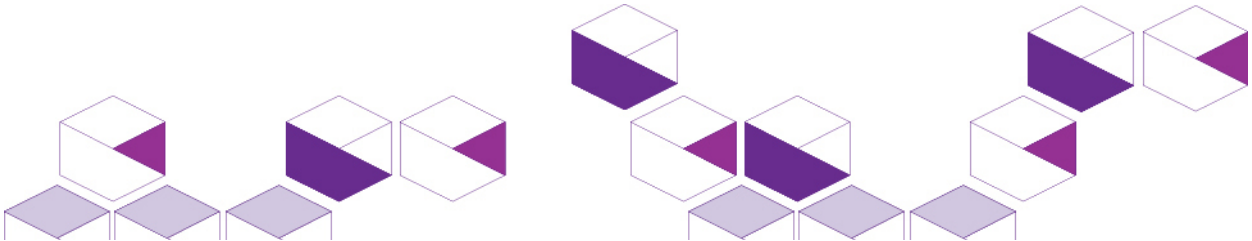
Final Version

Approved and adopted by the NASIG Executive Board, August 11, 2017
Revision approved and adopted 1/10/2020

Responses

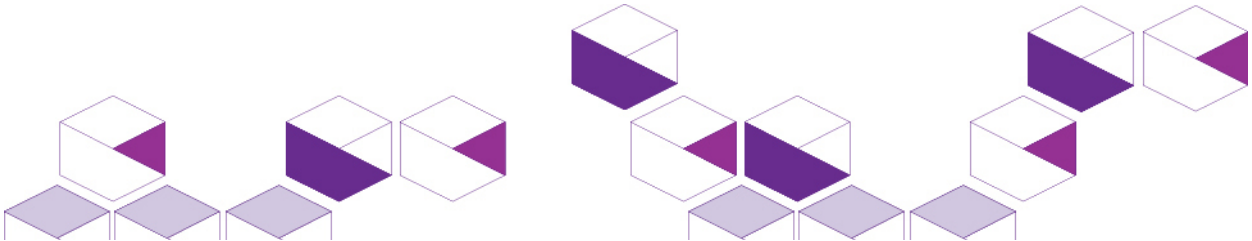
How do we respond to the impacts?

- In cost shifts
- In library funder perceptions
- In value calculations
- In discovery and retrieval
- In skills development – librarians and clients



Futures

- The future isn't just something that happens. It's a brutal force with a great sense of humor that will steamroll you if you're not watching.
- The future isn't something that happens to us; it's something that we make happen.



Questions