Background

HypatiaSalud will be the freely accessible institutional repository for the Public Health System in Andalucía, Spain.

Open access and new technologies have changed dramatically the environment in which research is being conducted and disseminated.

Traditionally University has been the universal research provider, but at present time there are Government Organizations, as Public Health Systems, which are large-producers of research.

Meanwhile most universities are running institutional repositories or have plans of setting up institutional repositories in the short-term, there are not many Government Organizations working on that direction. In this sense, HypatiaSalud represents an innovative initiative.

Objectives

- Enhancing institutional efficiency, effectiveness and opportunities for knowledge exchange
- Expanding access and greater use of research findings to a much wider range of users increasing the visibility and reputation of Andalusian Public Health System.
- Providing the foundation for effective gathering and long-term preservation of research output.

Methodology

- Phase I: Researching and learning from other institutional repositories.
- Phase II: Designing and planning the financial, organizational, legal and technical underlying issues
- Phase III: Launching the service
- Phase IV: Running the service

Outcomes

- Bibliometrics: catalog of the research output of the Institution, in order to determine the conditions to include this scientific output in the Institutional Repository: direct deposit, deposit after a period of embargo, or closed access when publisher will not grant permission.
• Promote a mandate for the deposit of all peer-reviewed final drafts (post-prints) for institutional record-keeping purposes. Access to that immediate post-print deposit in HypatiaSalud may be set immediately as ‘Open Access’ if copyright conditions allows; otherwise access can be set as ‘Closed Access’.
• International Standards application: HypatiaSalud will support OAI-PMH and DRIVER, to allow that central repositories could harvest its content or metadata.
• Development of human resources strategies in order to foster self-archiving through merit acknowledge and accreditation.

Conclusions

It seems likely that setting up an Institutional Repository for the Public Health System in Andalucia would have substantial net benefits in the longer term for the Institution, despite the lag between the costs and realization of benefits.