

# EuroCRIS and EUNIS Survey on the state of CRIS and IR in Europe

Ligia Ribeiro, Michele Mennielli, Pablo De Castro, Johan Bergström

 20 responding countries

 84 responses

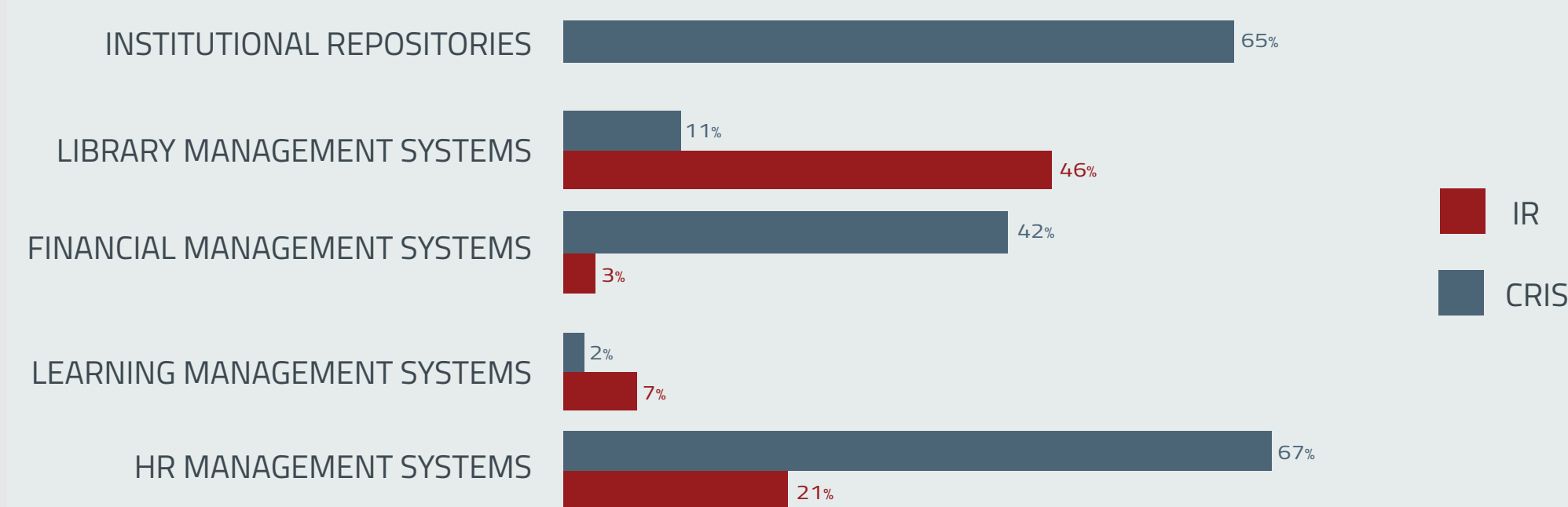
## Introduction

Current Research Information Systems (CRISs) and Institutional Repositories (IRs) are two main components of the Research Information Management realm.

The rising strategic importance of CRISs for higher education and research institutions relates to the need of fostering research and innovation, providing faster and broader technology transfer to industry and society, a critical factor for global competitiveness, and the subsequently increasing competition among institutions to augment and communicate excellence in research.

Knowing how institutions in Europe are using their CRISs and IRs was the main goal of a survey jointly carried out by euroCRIS and EUNIS, the European University Information Systems Organization.

## Links to internal systems



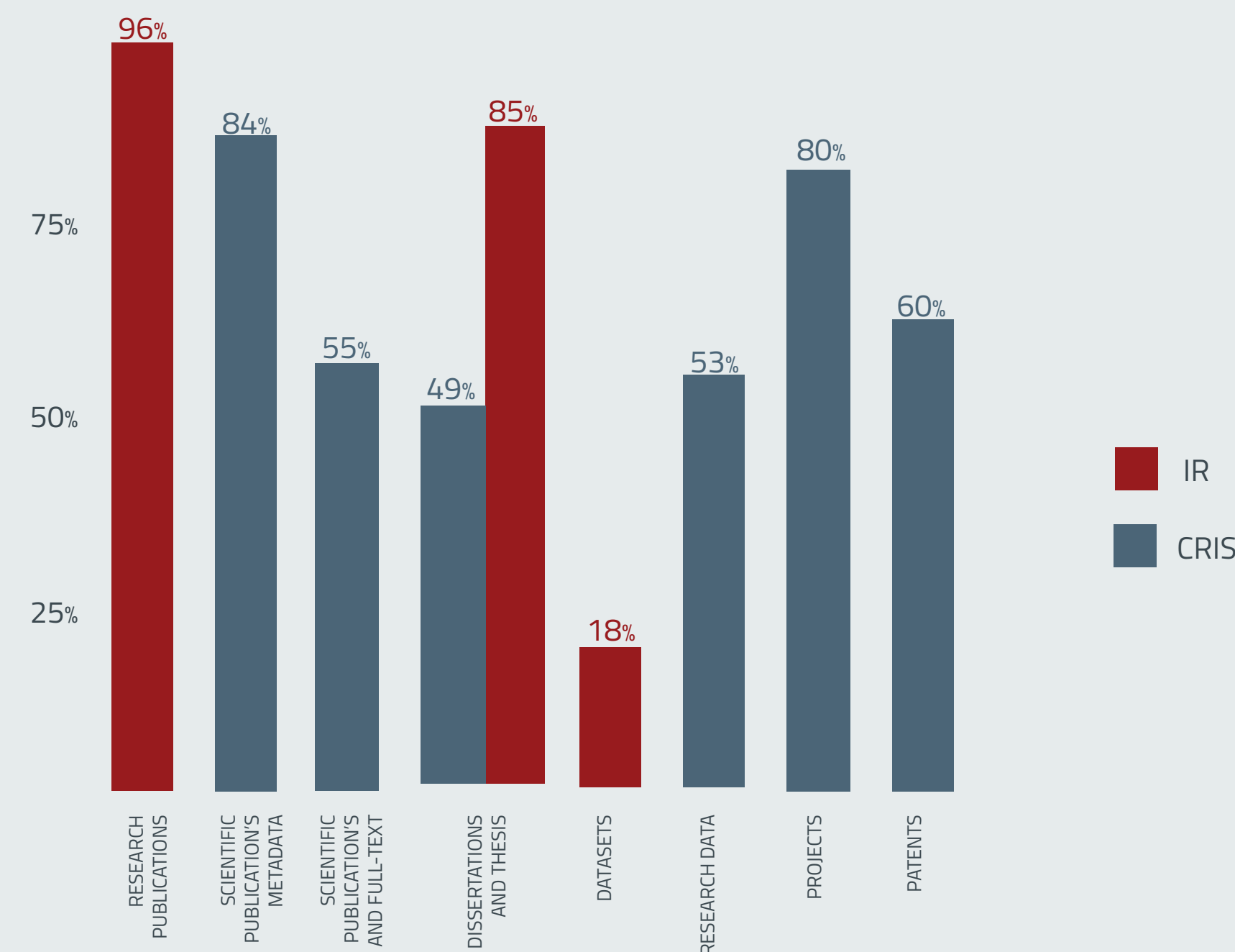
This graph provides an insight on how interoperability works within Institutions. There are several interesting aspects in these results:

- (i) almost 75% of the institutions have linked their CRIS and their IR, so both platforms are perceived to be closely related
- (ii) when it comes to interoperability with legacy systems such as Finance and HR, CRISs are the preferred system to link to because of the data and information contained in them
- (iii) there is still very little integration between Learning Management Systems and either CRISs or IRs. This could subsequently be an interesting workline to devote some effort on.

## CRIS/IR Type of content

This graph answers two of the most pressing questions raised in the past few years: are CRISs replacing IRs? Are the two systems overlapping in their functionalities? Both questions seem to get a negative answer.

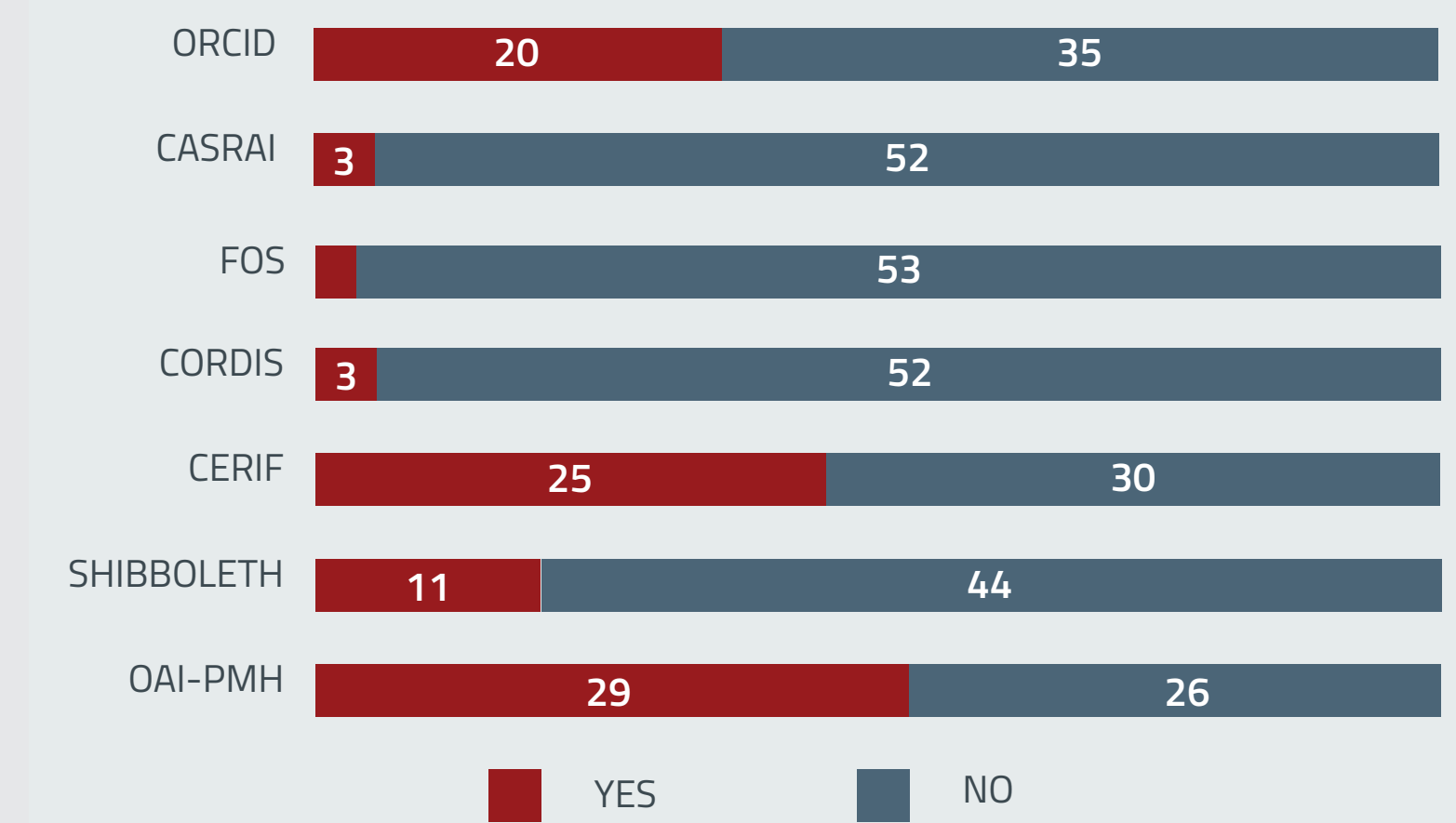
The two systems are clearly complementary: while IRs are the preferred ones for managing publications, dissertations and datasets, CRISs are regularly chosen for managing all the remaining data. It is worth noticing that datasets are managed in a still very small percentage of Institutions and that the only entity that sees a certain overlapping is "dissertations and thesis".



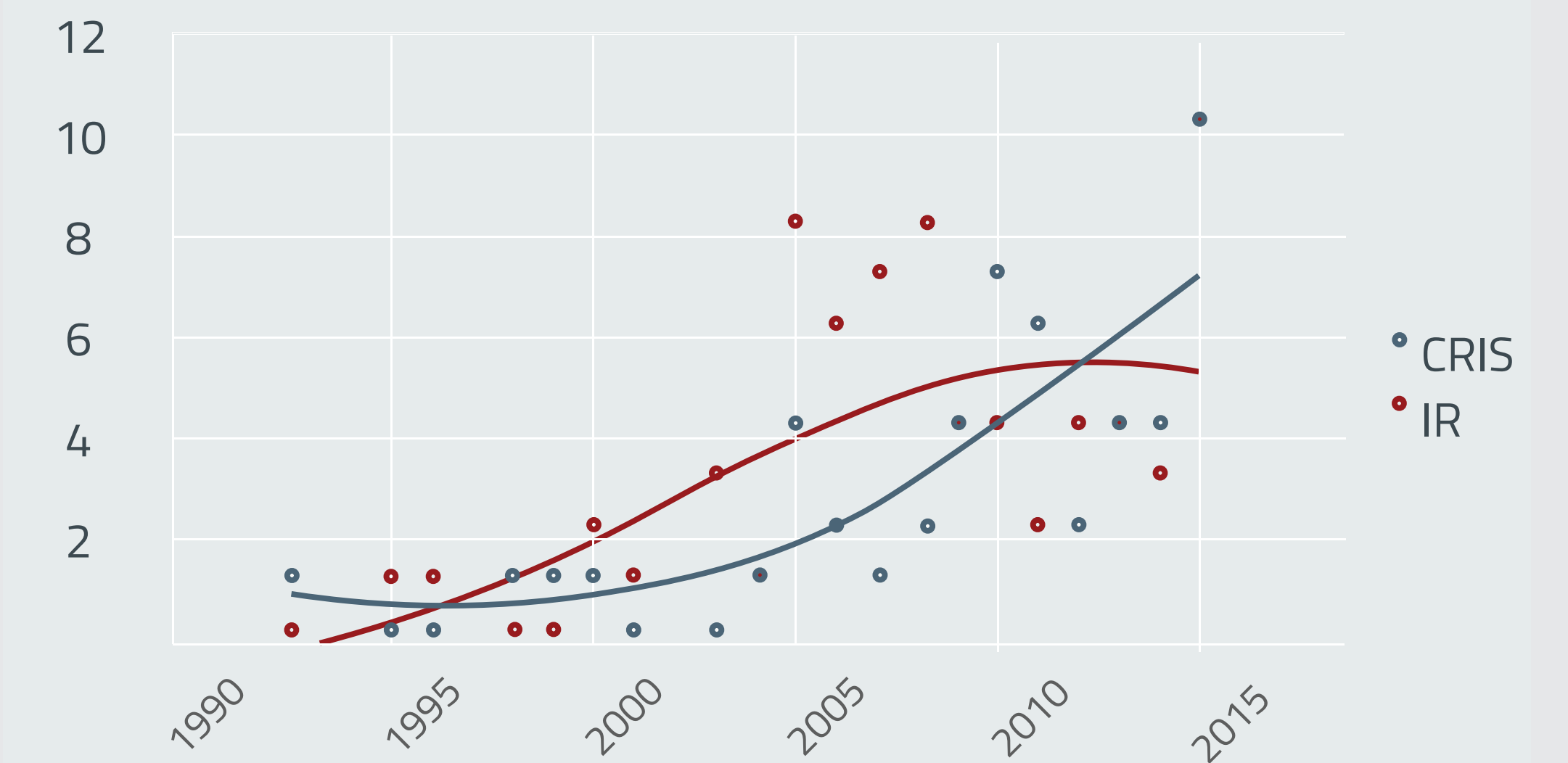
## Protocols, standards and vocabularies

The graph shows that the three most frequently adopted technologies and standards are (in order of popularity): OAI-PMH, CERIF and ORCID. This result could be explained by the emphasis placed on Open Access policies, interoperability and data exchange among different systems, and the unique identification of researchers.

These three areas are all somehow related not only to technological decisions, but to political ones as well, both at individual institution and at governmental level.



## Evolution of CRIS and IR



The image shows the current trends in CRIS and IR adoption at institutions. IRs are much more mature systems and they have been used for a longer period of time, while CRISs are kind of new in the research information management area but their adoption has significantly speeded up in the last five years.



**ERAI**  
Eunis Research and Analysis Initiative

**euroCRIS**  
Current Research Information Systems