



Facilitating benchmarking

What do IRUS-UK institutions say?

83% of respondents to the IRUS-UK 2014 annual survey plan to use IRUS-UK for benchmarking. Main areas of interest to repositories were usage over time, comparison with peer institutions, and performance of different item types.

University of Strathclyde

“Interesting to compare how your repository is performing with other similarly sized repositories or similarly sized research institutions.”

Middlesex University

“Benchmarking against other institutions is useful, as it gives us some context about usage trends we see in our own repository.”

Northumbria University

“RR1 is a useful overview for getting a sense of where we fit with other repositories... The fact you can see everything together is really useful I think.”

Introduction

Being able to benchmark institutional repository statistics is valuable, both with your own data (e.g. to look at trends), and with other institutions (e.g. to allow comparisons to be made and to provide a wider context within which to interpret the performance of an institutional repository).

How can IRUS-UK help?

The standardised COUNTER-conformant statistics available through IRUS-UK enable reliable benchmarking, both with your own data for longitudinal analysis, and with other institutions within IRUS-UK.

The *Repository Statistics* table shows total downloads recorded by IRUS-UK for all participating repositories, or you can look at monthly data for all participating repositories using *Repository Report 1 (RR1)* to look at trends.

You can also use *Repository Report 1 (RR1)* to filter repositories by different groupings (Jisc band or Country) or filter by item type (for example if you are just interested in downloads of Articles), and combine any of the filters.

Reports can be output in HTML, TSV or CSV format to enable further analysis (e.g. in Microsoft Excel).

Filters (optional)

Item Type: --- ItemType ---

Jisc Band: --- JiscBand ---

Country: --- Country ---

Report Attributes

Format: HTML