





## European Journal of Higher Education IT



#### Full papers

26 Full papers from the 2016 EUNIS Congress

#### Content

Leadership and management OpenX and Interoperability Software development ICT Infrastructure and interoperability Teaching and learning



# Trans-national benchmarking

**TNBM** 

## Background





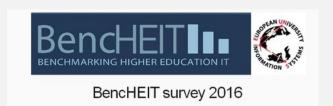
## **EUNIS** BencHEIT

Workshop

Nov 13
Pompeu Fabra
Barcelona, Spain
2015









BENCHMARK HBO 2015



## The challenges

- 1. Determine the indexes
- 2. Identify questions that is required to get to these indexes
- 3. find a way (tool, nomenclature etc) to make sure we can retrieve comparable data across Europe.



- No obvious overlapping indices
- Rather then looking for a cross-section what do we want to know?
- Challenge definitions
- Low barrier of entry
- A number of content groups:
  - General Information
  - Context information
  - IT resources, management and strategy







IT MANAGEMENT

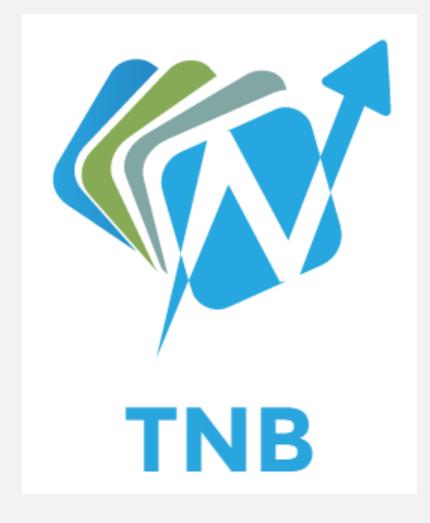


#### **IT** resources and management

Total IT budget (centralized)	What is the total IT budget of the institution (centralized IT!)?
Estimate percentage	What is the percentage of the centralized IT from the total IT spending of the institutions?
IT FTE Personnel	What is the number of IT Staff (FTE) employed in central IT
Classification of staff	Management Software dev Infrastructure/operations Help desk Security Other

Critical it-services	Three most mission critical		
	IT-services for the		
	institution at the moment?		
Challenges	Three most pressing		
	challenges for IT at the		
	moment?		
IT Governance	What are the mechanism		
	for IT Governance?		





## PARANTION









#### **TNBM**

Providing data on core concepts of Higher Education IT in Europe. Both as basis for reserach but also for

#### **ERAI**

Conducting analysis and research.
Assembling content and other work
from around Europee.





#### **EJHEIT**

European Journal of Higher Education IT



#### IT-costs

As per the set of questions we have for the

#### Topics of choice

Delivered to a subset or the whole community.

Driven by individuals from the community.

#### Context

Institutional data.
Preferably collected
from other resources

#### IT-challenges

Top 3 challenges.
Top three priorities,
etc

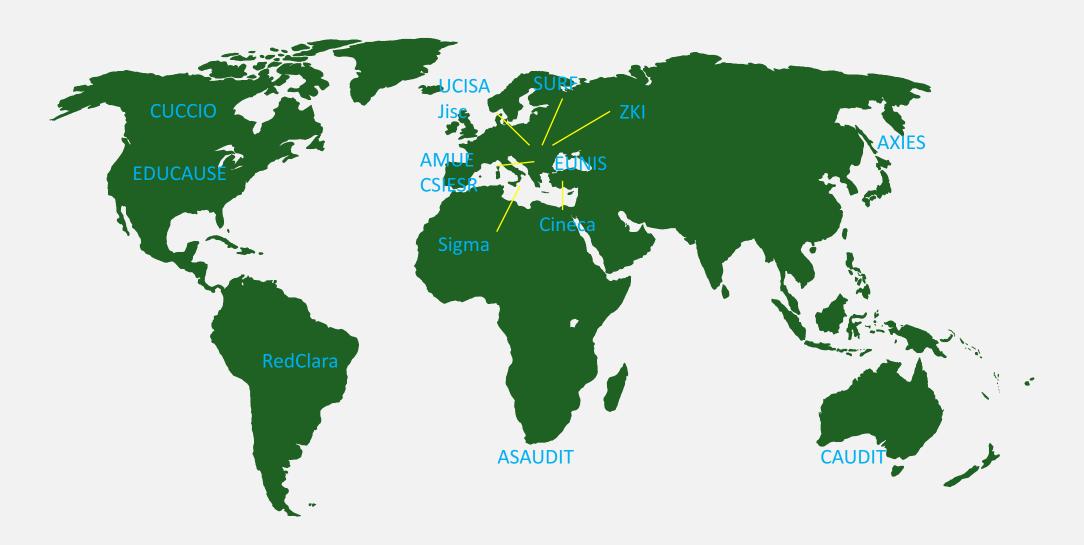


Putting the CHEITA Global Complexity Index to the test



## CHEITA membership







## CHEITA Benchmarking Project Goals



- Provide a method or process to identify international peer institutions
  - Explore the Complexity Index as a possible approach to comparing institutions internationally
  - Develop an international Complexity Index for benchmarking
- Develop a small set of metrics which can be used to benchmark internationally (to be confirmed).





## The CHEITA Global Complexity Index





#### The CHEITA Global Complexity Index

	Min	Max
Number of students (EFTSL)	0	45,000
Number of staff (FTE)	0 18,000	
Research income (\$)	0	\$750,000,000

eftsl\_ind = min(10,1+9\*(student EFTSL/45,000))

 $fte_ind = min(10,1+9*(staff FTE/18,000))$ 

res\_ind = min(10,1+9\*(research income/750,000,000))

comp\_ind = eftsl\_ind\*.35 + fte\_ind\*.35 + res\_ind\*.30



#### **Calculation** method



- 1. Obtain the raw measurement
- 2. Scale the raw measurement (using a linear algorithm) between 1 and 10 based on the max and min values for the "international" higher education sector
- 3. Apply a weighting to the scaled measurement based on the relative importance of the underlying measure (35% for students, 35% for staff, and 30% for research income).
- 4. Add up the 3 weighted measurements to get the final result





## Initial proof of concept







### Proof of concept (ii)



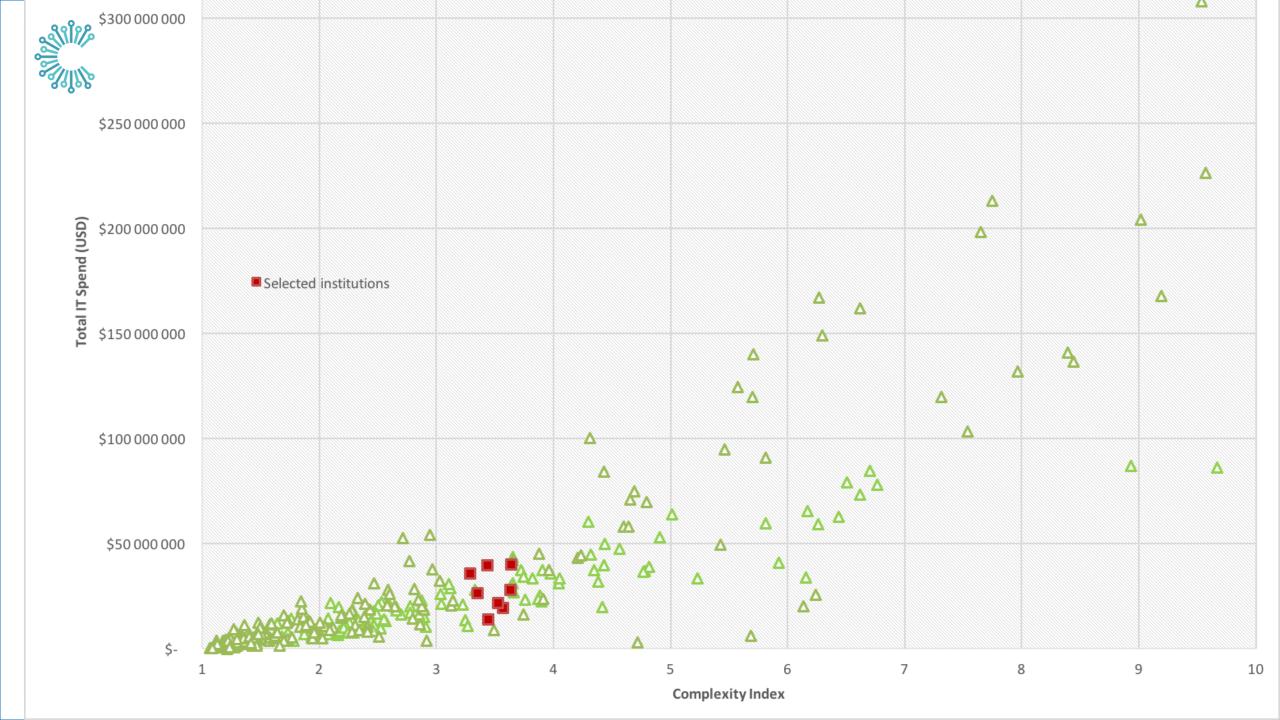
- Identify a set of comparator institutions and through participation in a virtual workshop investigate data quality, appropriateness of the model, etc.
- Based on the outcome of these discussions possible next steps include
  - refining the methodology and the model
  - encouraging broader participation
  - developing a small set of metrics for additional international benchmarking



### Proof of concept (ii)



- to further prove the concept of the complexity index as a basis for international comparison (i.e. to verify that it actually does identify institutions that are broadly similar)
- to identify if there are differences related to the educational systems in each country (for example, should we expect that countries that have a high degree of state funding/involvement spend less on their ICT? Is that what the different slopes of the lines reflect?)
- are there any differences due to the maturity of service development/operational differences







Institution	CI	IT Spend (\$ PPP)	Staff (FTE)	Students (FTE)	Research Income
US182	3.43	45 393 804	4260	25 586	84 302 232
US167	3.52	21 692 378	3558	28 623	52 302 490
AUS9	3.32	24 702 252	3114	23 205	40 646 611
AUS32	3.50	35 736 698	3110	26 634	26 733 097
Canada10	3.44	13 953 388	5403	16 090	102 252 800
UK9	3.63	28 248 587	4738	19 639	118 156 780
Norway2	3.57	19 594 865	3566	14 830	252 063 492
NZ4	3.33	33 649 306	3838	18 896	92 913 137





#### Data to be gathered (i)

- **IT spend** total, breakdown by 4-6 categories, spending profile, run/grow/transform, compensation/noncompensation/capital, spend per staff member, spend per student, spend by revenue,
- IT staff size total, \$ associated with staffing, numbers and levels
- Relative maturity of services?
- Progression into the cloud
- How well they're going with mobility support





#### Data to be gathered (ii)

- help desk information
- quality measures that may be different across institutions, for example:
- national survey results
- satisfaction survey results
- identify what the institutions are doing differently





## Questions?





- CHEITA website:
   www.cheita.org
- Benchmarking IT: A Global approach http://tinyurl.com/nrz42bk