

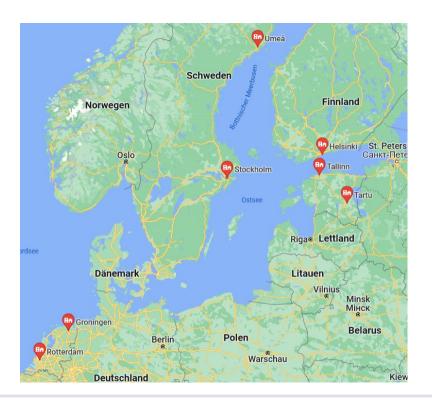
eGovernment and Universities Lessons learnt

EUNIS Conference 2023, Vigo, 16.06.2023

Dr. Harald Gilch / Dr. Mathias Stein

Background

- HIS-HE project "eGovernment in European comparison: how are universities embedded in national eGovernment and what are the challenges and opportunities for the digitisation of universities".
 - 07/08.06.2022: Estonia
 - Tallinn University of Technology
 - University of Tartu
 - 09/10.06.2022: Finland
 - University of Helsinki,
 - Metropolia University of Applied Sciences, Helsinki
 - DIGIVISION 2030, Helsinki
 - 13-15.06.2022: Sweden
 - University of Umeå
 - KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm
 - 22.09.2022, 25/26.10.2022: Netherlands
 - Erasmus University Rotterdam
 - DUO Groningen
 - University of Groningen



Background

 Higher education is centrally organised in all countries visited. Studies are oriented towards the Bologna model and essentially divided into universities - "Fachhochschulen".

| Country | Size | Universities | Degrees |
|-------------|--|---|---|
| Estonia | approx. 1.3 million inhabitants comparable size: Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 6 state + 1 private universities 8 state + 5 private academies | BA, MA, Doctor |
| Finland | approx. 5.5 million inhabitants comparable size: Hesse | 14 Universities 24 Universities of Applied Sciences | BA, MA, Licentiate, Doctorate |
| Sweden | approx. 10.5 million inhabitants comparable size: Baden-Württemberg | 14 state + 4 "independent" universities 24 state + 10 "independent" universities of applied sciences | BA, MA, professional diploma, licentiate, doctorate |
| Netherlands | approx. 17.1 million inhabitants comparable size: North Rhine-Westphalia | 13 state universities More than 50 universities of applied sciences various. Private universities | BA, MA, PhD |

eGovernment and Universities: Lessons learnt

 E-government is more developed in all countries visited - especially in the areas of finance/taxation and health. Universities benefit from these framework conditions - digital workflows, digital signatures and digital authentication are generally made possible for public administration and thus also for universities.

> 47% (#33) 84% (#6) 72% (#15)

> 60% (#27)

61% (#26)

54% (#29)

63% (#23)

85% (#3) 92% (#2)

85% (#4) 72% (#16)

62% (#24)

52% (#31)

63% (#22)

69% (#17)

64% (#21)

82% (#10)

81% (#12)

84% (#5)

96% (#1)

37% (#36)

82% (#9)

38% (#35)

81% (#11) 58% (#28) 82% (#8)

40% (#34) 50% (#32) 61% (#25)

69% (#18) 78% (#13) 75% (#14) 52% (#30)

66% (#20) 69% (#19) |...|

84% (#7)

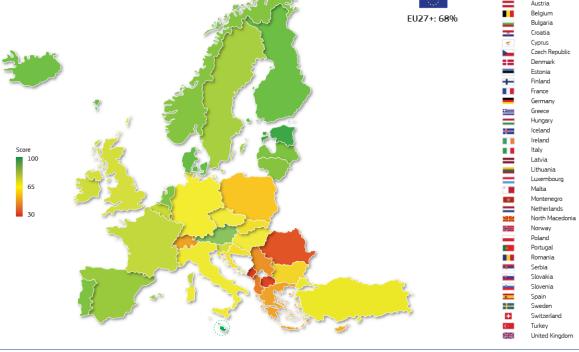


Figure 2 : Country overall eGovernment maturity (EU27+ biennial average)

Placements in the eGovernment benchmark:

- 1) Malta (96%)
- 2) Estonia (92%)
- 3) Denmark (85%)
- 4) Finland (85%)
- [...] 9) Netherlands (82%)
- [...]
 - 14) Sweden (75%)
 - 24) Germany (64%)

Source: European Commission, eGovernment Benchmark 2021. Entering a New Digital Government Era, Brussels, 2021, p. 7.

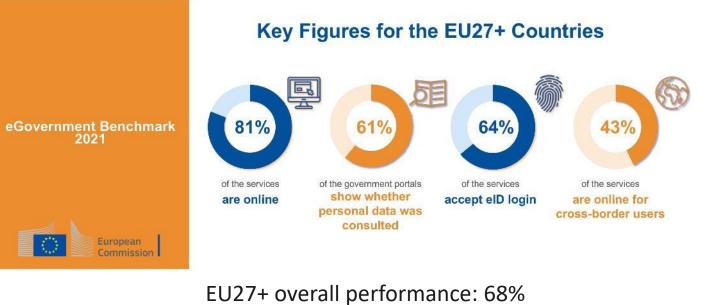
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eGovernment and Universities: Lessons learnt

E-government is more developed in Estonia, Finland and Sweden - especially in the areas of finance/taxation and health. Higher education institutions benefit from these framework conditions - digital workflows, digital signatures and digital authentication are thus generally made possible for public administration and thus also for higher education institutions.

Results



Placements in the eGovernment benchmark:

- Malta (96%)
- Estonia (92%) 2)
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- |...| 9) Netherlands (82%)
- |...|
- 14) Sweden (75%)
- |...| 24) Germany (64%)
- Source: European Commission, eGovernment Benchmark 2021. Entering a New Digital Government Era, Brussels, 2021, p. 7.

 Higher education institutions in Estonia, Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands can be seen less as one of the pioneers in digitisation in public administration than in Germany. Due to their high heterogeneity and complex processes, they are rather considered "laggards". Pioneers, on the other hand, are e.g. the healthcare sector or the tax administration.

In some of the universities and projects visited, project and management staff have been poached from digitalisation projects in the health sector, among others. In addition, authentication systems from the banking sector are also used or discussed for application and enrolment in Finland and Sweden, as these are very widespread.

 With the digitalisation of processes, the tasks and job profiles of employees change (these tend to become broader because digital support is available). The extent to which this can also save human resources depends largely on how far digitisation is embedded in a general change management (e.g. in the context of centralisation and the focus on "services").

| SEI | RVICI Implementation Services, launch on 1 May 2016 of on-site | | Planning and laur Help Organisation of p based work as pa enterprise archite development Introduction of the | ch of YPA- ocess- t of ture project | Manag digitalia Setaid Setaid digital is of University Transfi | ement of the sation of University services promation to hybrid nd to hybrid services |
|-----------|--|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Focus are | s as alongside re | egular developmer | | | | |
| | y and skills -> | user-orientedr | | ss development-> | digitalisation -> | hybrid work -> |
| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021-2022 |

Excerpt from a presentation by the University of Helsinki:

- Restructuring process of the administration with a focus on centralisation, service orientation and digitalisation
- No administrative staff in the faculties, but good and also tailor-made services from the central administration

IT services are - with few exceptions - centralised. IT services and digital services require additional and increasing resources (money and staff). In order to limit the increase, it is necessary to limit the diversity of the systems managed. However, due to the heterogeneity of users and applications, it must still be possible to use virtually everything at a university.

| | Systems amount | | | |
|----|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | FI | со | HR | Common |
| 20 |)18 S | AP + 11 | SAP + 4 | SAP + 3 |
| 20 |)21 S | AP + 2 | SAP + 1 | SAP + 2 |

Excerpt from a presentation by the University of Helsinki:

 Reduction of IT systems managed in finance and human resources within 4 years



 Hybrid forms of teaching and learning are core elements of future-oriented higher education teaching. All the universities visited have hybrid teaching and learning spaces on a large scale or are experimenting with them. Important: as simple and uniform operation as possible

At the University of Umeå, for example, the Learning Lab Hybrid project is a cooperation between the Centre for Educational Development and Akademiska Hus. The aim is to develop standards for hybrid teaching and learning spaces with scientific support, which can be implemented nationwide via Akademiska Hus.

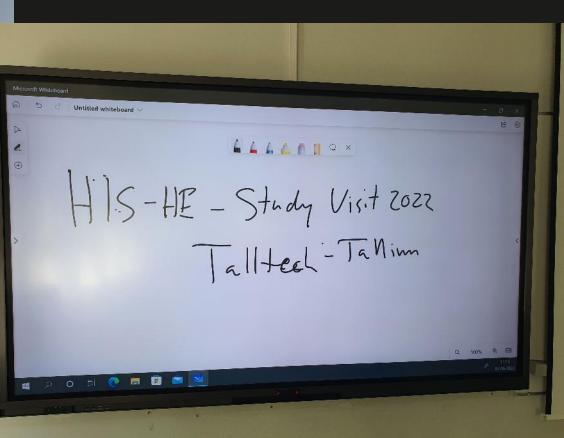


Learning Lab Hybrid (Zoom room) with current seating as well as wall panelling and carpeting for testing purposes.

Tallinn University of Technology



TalTech - Seminar room for hybrid teaching with room microphones, speakers, camera and Microsoft Whiteboard



University of Tartu



University of Tartu - Control panel for media



University of Tartu - Seminar/Project Room

KTH Stockholm

KTH Stockholm - auditorium with technology and tradition

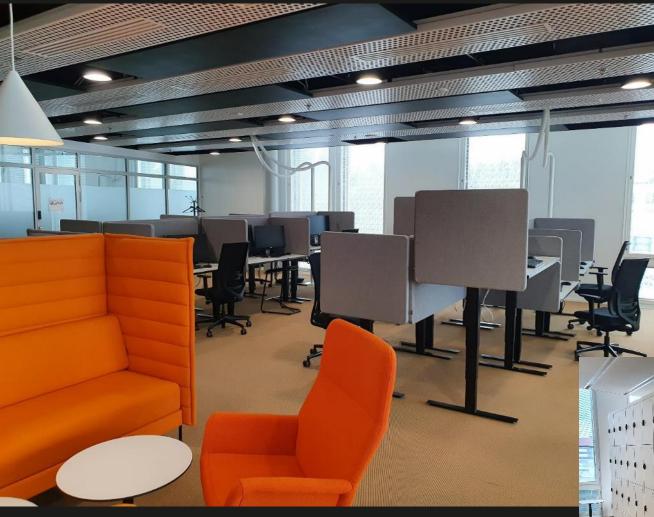


 Digitisation enables new work and space models in the departments and administration as well. Mobile working helps to move away from individual offices towards group offices with meeting rooms and individual workstations for special uses.

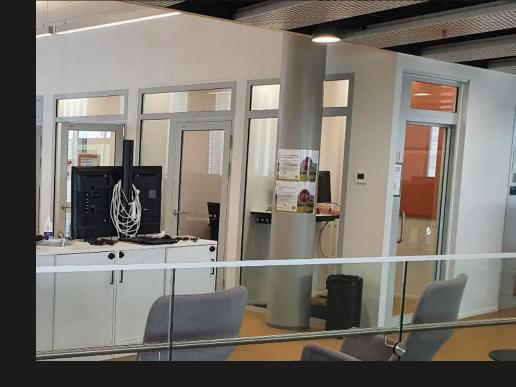


Metropolia UAS: Open-plan office for administrative and research/teaching staff. Only employees in the areas of finance, human resources and IT have their own fixed workplaces.

Metropolia UAS



Metropolia - open-plan offices for staff (administration and research/teaching)



Metropolia - segregated "cells" allow for phone calls, team meetings and confidential conversations



Metropolia -Lockers for the employees:inside

University of Groningen



U Groningen - Student Information and Administration (SIA) Single offices



U Groningen - Student Information and Administration (SIA) Open plan office "Office Gardens

 Even in digitised processes and procedures, there must always remain possibilities to carry out the process non-digitally. The variety of possible variations and users is so great that it will never be possible to achieve a complete and 100% digitised solution (e.g. invoices from foreign suppliers, foreign students without credit card or digital ID).

According to the universities in Estonia, about 95% of the processes are digitalised. Invoices must be issued digitally. Non-digital processes are still required, especially in processes with foreign students, researchers or suppliers.

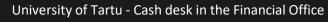
In Finland and Sweden it also became clear that - partly due to legal requirements - processes such as application processes must also be offered non-digitally. In terms of barrier-free access, people who do not have digital possibilities must not be excluded from access.

But: tendency to digitise as many processes as possible. In Sweden, for example, invoices can be submitted to universities in paper form. However, these are collected and digitised centrally throughout the country by the Agency for Digital Government (DIGG) (https://www.digg.se/en).

University of Tartu

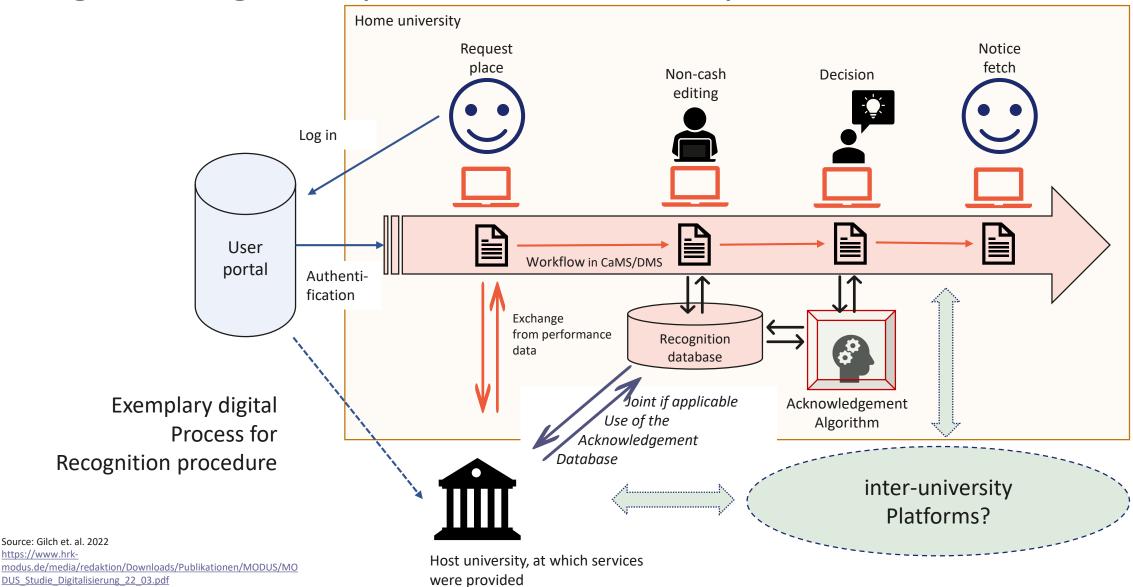


University of Tartu - Filing cabinet in the Financial Office





Digital recognition procedures as a European "construction site HE^{∇}



16.06.2023 - Harald Gilch / Mathias Stein

https://www.hrk-

Digital recognition procedures as a European "construction site "HE"

- Estonia: the universities each have their own CaMS, which do not yet have interfaces.
 Competition is fierce, so digital recognition processes are currently not established either between universities in Estonia or in the European context.
- Finland: There are two overarching CaMS solutions (for unis and for UAS), but they are not used for the exchange of individual study achievements. Digital authentication and digital certificates have been realised, but the high diversity of individual achievements still leads to downloads and uploads. Within the framework of DIGIVISIO 2030, however, a common digital higher education landscape is to be developed, which will then enable students to "free float" between universities.
- Sweden: There is a common CaMS for all higher education institutions. Nevertheless, digital recognition processes between Swedish higher education institutions have not yet been realised.
- The Netherlands: While digital certificates and digital enrolment have been realised, the digitisation of study achievements is only in development. DUO is in the process of creating a corresponding offer. At least Erasmus University is working on revising its degree programmes with a view to greater permeability.

 Openness in the use of data (open data) is very widespread in Scandinavia and data protection does not seem to be a criterion for exclusion - the decisive factor is rather that someone (chancellor / rector) takes responsibility.

Use of study-related data using the example of U Helsinki for:

- studyinfo.fi (central application portal incl. overview of the application process and previous school results),
- KOTA database (higher education statistics),
- National Data Warehouse (Virta) contains all examination and study results (since 2014),
- Virta contains a parallel publication information service,
- Virta is linked to Social Insurance Institution (KELA), National Supervisory Official for Welfare and Health (Valvira) and Finish Student Health Service (YTHS / FSHS), among others.

Example KTH Stockholm: Zoom and MS 365 are central services for all university members, the NORDUNET Zoom installation is operated by the Swedish SUNET and is considered secure in terms of data protection.

△ / About us / Data protection

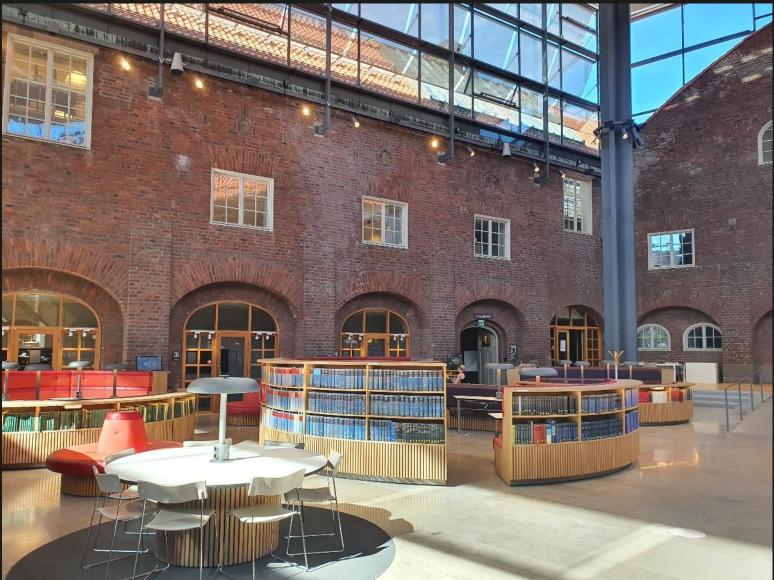
DATA PROTECTION

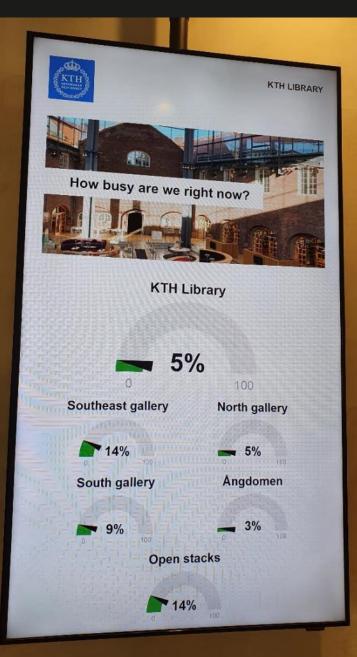
At the University of Helsinki, we value your privacy and your right to protect your personal data. Everyone has the right to know what data concerning them are being kept and how those data are processed. On this website, we collect data protection statements pertaining to the processing of personal data at the University of Helsinki.

Q: University of Helsinki; https://www.helsinki.fi/en/about-us/data-protection

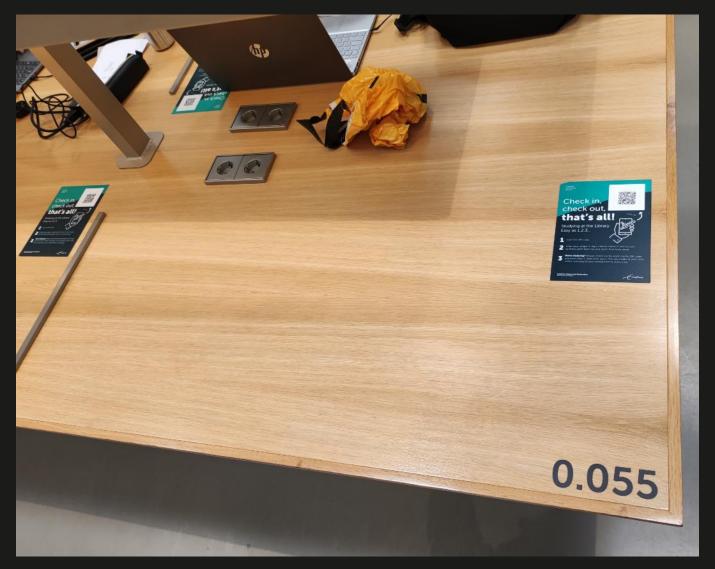
KTH Stockholm - Monitoring occupancy rates in the library

KTH Stockholm





Erasmus University Rotterdam



Booking a seat in the library



University of Helsinki

Room booking systems: Tutkijatila Library -Booking for staff and researchers via office365 calendar

| | | | 7046 |
|---|---|--|-------|
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Yö- ja viikonloppukäytön säännöt

Kun liikut yliopiston yökäyttötiloissa kiinteistön aukioloaikojen ulkopuolella, varaudu todistamaan henkilöllisyytesi vartijalle tai vahtimestarille virallisella, kuvallisella henkilöllisyystodistuksella (ajokortti, passi tms.) ja opiskelijakortilla. Myös kulkuun oikeuttava henkilökohtainen avain on esitettävä pyynnöstä.

Avainta ei saa tilapäisestikään luovuttaa kenenkään toisen käyttöön.

Avaimella ei saa päästää muita henkilöitä yliopiston tiloihin.

Rules for night and weekend access

When accessing the university's night access facilities outside the property's opening hours, prepare to show your ID to a guard or a caretaker using an official picture ID (driving licence, passport, etc.) and student ID. You must also present the personal key entitling you to access the facilities upon request.

Do not give the key to another person, even temporarily.

Do not let other people in the university facilities with your key.

Flamma:

ttps://flamma.helsinki.fi/s/tQVK3

Regler för nattoch veckoslutsanvändning

När du utanför öppettiderna rör dig i universitets utrymmen för nattanvändning skall du vara beredd att bekräfta din identitet till vaktpersonal eller vaktmöstare med ett officiellt, bildförsett identitetsbevis (körkort, pass eller dyl.) och med studentkort. Du skall också vid begåran uppvisa din personliga ätkomst-nyckel.

Åtkomst-nyckeln får inte ens tillfälligt överlämnas åt en annan person.

Nyckeln får inte heller användas för att släppa in övriga personer i universitetets utrymmen.

Helpdesk:

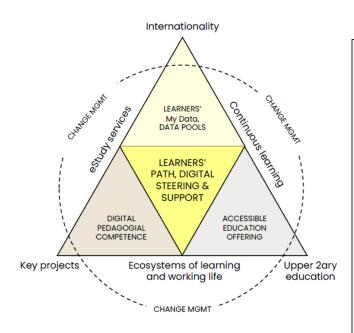
ttps://helpdeskit.helsinki.fi/help/



 The academic areas of the universities in particular are very individual and have high demands on their academic freedoms. This makes it difficult to introduce standardised processes in the area of programme administration, so that although applicationadmission-enrolment is carried out digitally with digital certificates and eID (but the mutual recognition of academic achievements is not yet fully digitised).

In all countries, tendency to cooperate only in selected areas or due to legal requirements. The higher education institutions attach great importance to maintaining autonomy and special features. For example, due to different systems in student administration, there is only limited exchange at the level of credits between the universities in Estonia and Finland. And in Sweden, too, there is still potential for optimisation with the common system LADOK.

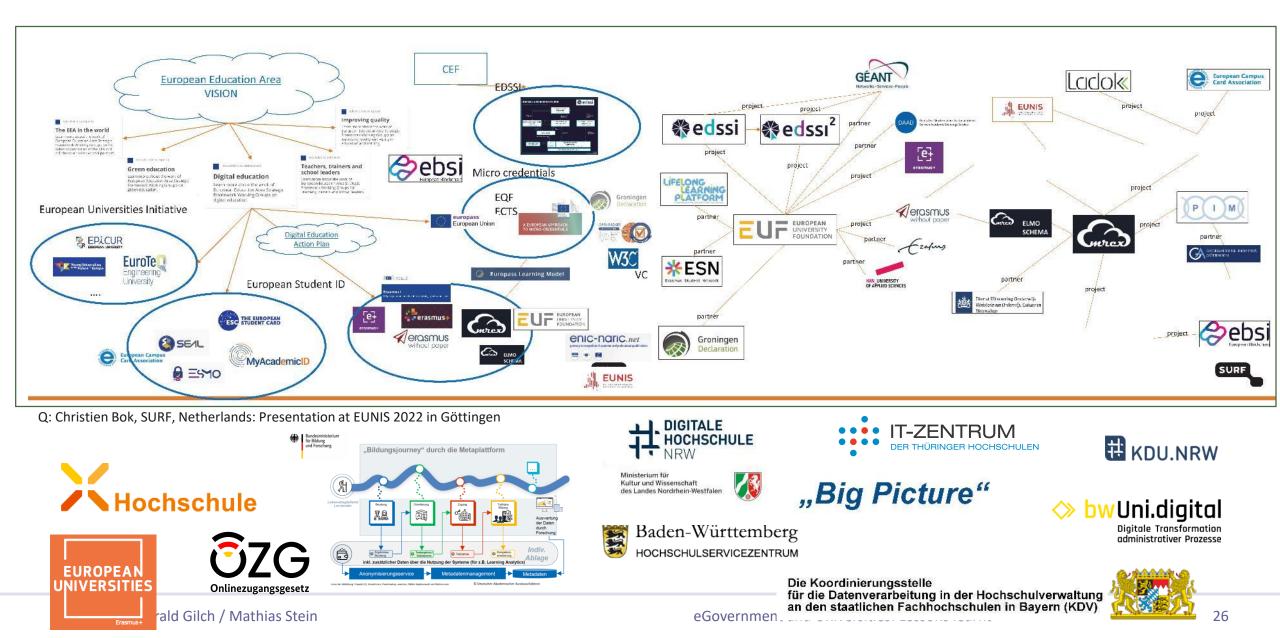
 Higher education institutions will continue to develop in such a way that students will seek out their achievements from various offers from different higher education institutions and combine them into a degree. This applies both to traditional studies and even more so - to lifelong learning. Corresponding digital standards and processes with which students can combine their achievements are also currently being developed in Scandinavia - especially Finland. Cooperation at European level is necessary.



Example Finland: DIGIVISIO 2030 as a project of all Finnish higher education institutions with the goal "to create a future for learning that benefits higher education institutions, learners and our society as a whole" - among other things by establishing a national digital service platform and supporting higher education institutions in change management. <u>https://digivisio2030.fi/en</u>

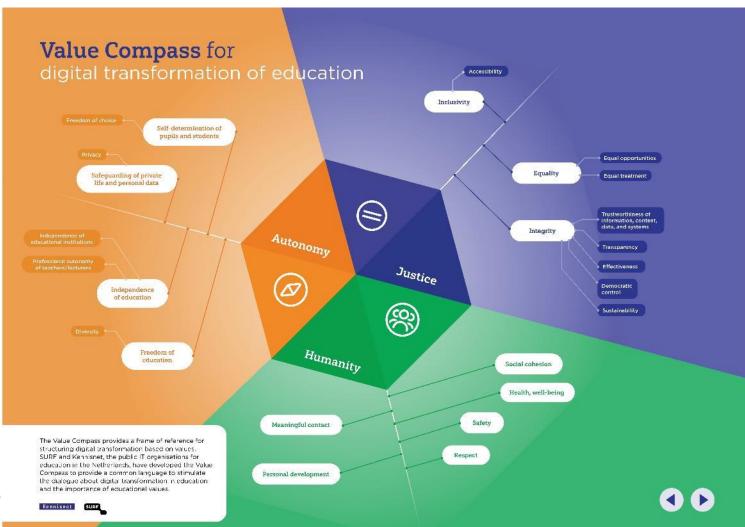
The challenge is to completely redesign university financing, for example, in addition to the joint academic processes.





Results

 Data protection and IT security is the central challenge alongside the increasing demands on financing.



Source: SURF https://www.surf.nl/files/2022-01/surf-value-compass-english.pdf

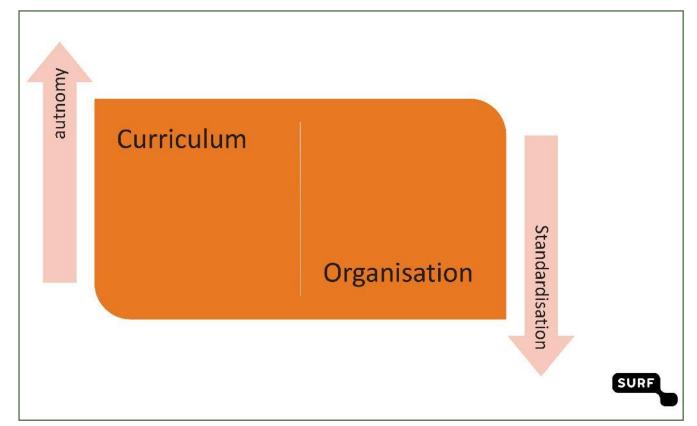
Results

 For digitisation processes, people must be taken along and involved. Barriers to digitisation are always individuals who, for a variety of individual and personal reasons, value manual and/or paper-based processes.



Outlook





Q: Christien Bok, SURF, Netherlands: Presentation at EUNIS 2022 in Göttingen

Recommendations

- proceed strategically
- cooperate and network
- Learning from each other
- Keeping an eye on national and international developments
- Keeping an eye on the values of research and teaching
- Ensure data sovereignty
- Prioritise IT security
- act proactively

16.06.2023 - Harald Gilch / Mathias Stein

eGovernment and Universities: Lessons learnt



Thank you for your attention.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions!

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