



The Journey to World-Class

Achieving World-Class Performance IT Benchmark Executive Preview

Presented to:



**UNIVERSITY OF
TOLEDO**

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The Hackett Group

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Contents

- Benchmark Background and Objectives
- University Baseline
- Executive Summary
- Performance Driver Analysis

Benchmark Background and Objectives



The benchmark results should be evaluated in conjunction with IUC's specific requirements

What this benchmark is . . .	What this benchmark is not . . .
A starting point	Not the end answer
Tells us where to focus	Not a detailed analysis of <i>how</i> to redesign our processes
Process based comparison data was scrubbed internally and externally by Hackett	Not an exact match to our departments . . . no benchmarking is
One input to setting targets	Not the only input
A broad look at Information Technology as defined by Hackett	Does not cover all aspects of your university's operations

Data was collected in accordance with Hackett's IT taxonomy

Hackett Process Taxonomy

- Hackett process taxonomy is applied independent of UT's organizational structure and functional reporting lines, thereby ensuring an "apples-to-apples" comparison
- Hackett's IT taxonomy has four process categories, subdivided in eleven process groups for which FTEs, associated labor costs and outsourcing costs are captured
- Additionally, technology costs and other overhead cost are captured on a functional level
- Process specific additional costs, also identified as non-labor costs have been also captured but will not be used for comparisons

Process Category	Technology Infrastructure	Application Management	*Planning and Strategy	Management and Administration
Process Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operations Management - Security Management - Disaster Recovery Planning ▪ End User Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help Desk - End User Training ▪ Infrastructure Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning - Construction - Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application Support - Enhancement Delivery - Upgrade Execution ▪ Application Development and Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning - Construction - Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IT Business Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alignment - Project Prioritization - Communication ▪ Enterprise Architecture Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governance - Standards Management ▪ Emerging Technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology Evaluation ▪ Quality Assurance * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change Management ▪ Risk Management * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit and Compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Function Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Function Oversight - Personnel Management - Policies and Procedures Oversight
Process				

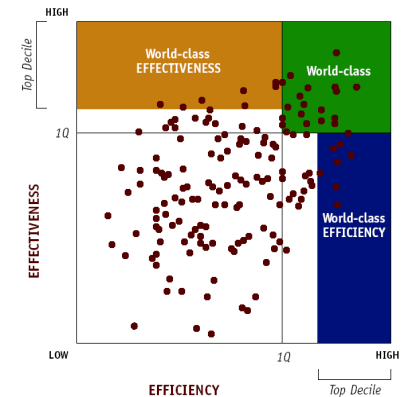
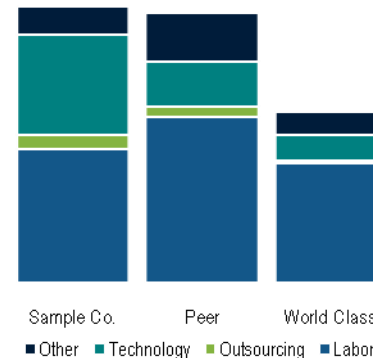
FTEs and costs will be captured at the process group and process level.

* Control and Risk Management is combined with Planning and Strategy as one process category.

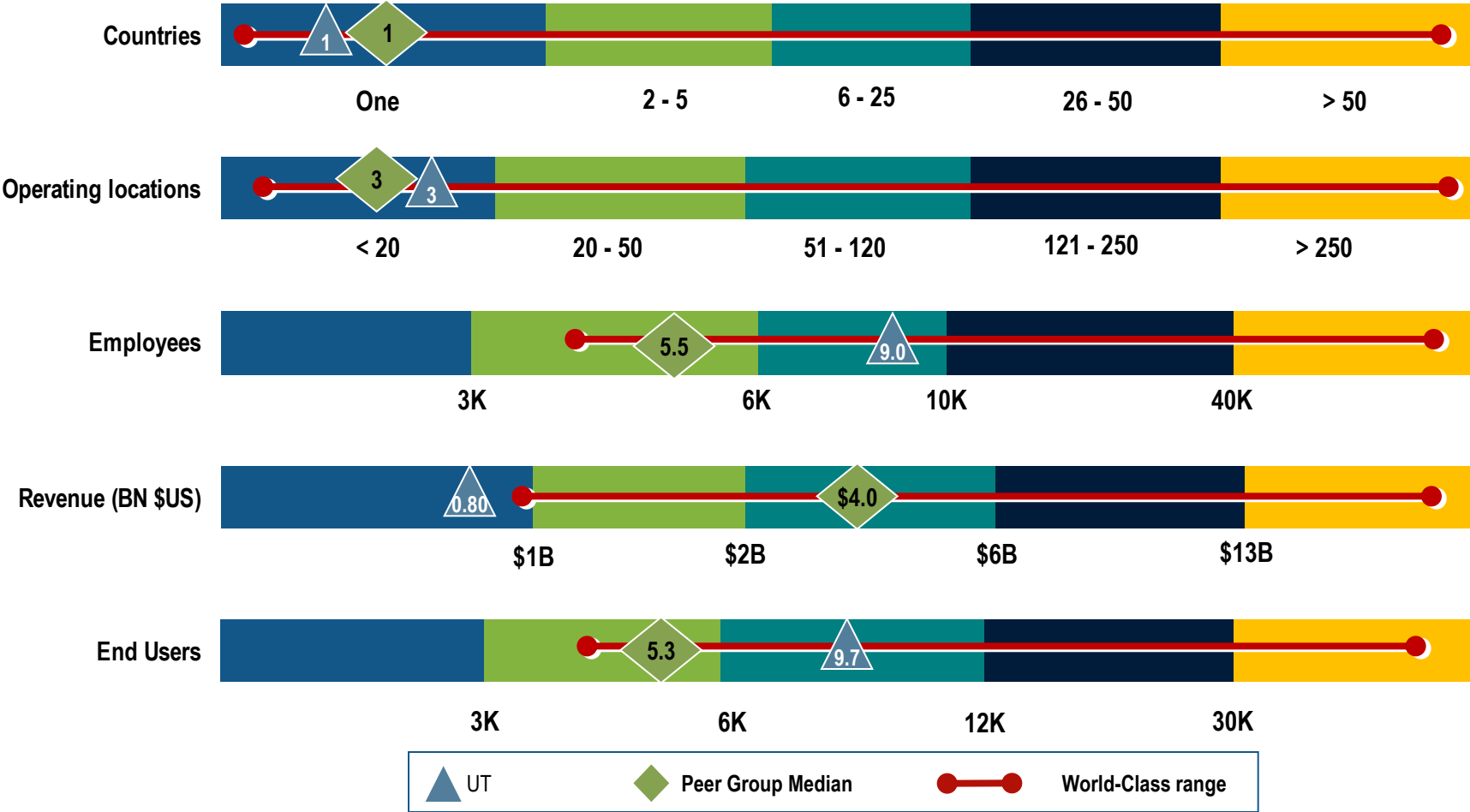


Hackett Key Metrics

- **Peer Group** – comparisons against median of UT's peers of other IUC universities
- **World-Class** – comparison against the median of the World-Class organizations in the Hackett database. World-Class is determined based on first quartile performance in both efficiency and effectiveness on a function level
- **Top Decile** – this represents the top decile performance level
- **Normalization of benchmark data:** Peer and World-Class data is adjusted to UT's number of end users of **9,700**



IT peer demographics – Higher education



IT peer group participants

- Bowling Green State University
- Central State University
- Cleveland State University
- Kent State University
- Miami University of Ohio
- NEOUCOM
- Ohio State University
- Ohio University
- Shawnee State University
- University of Akron
- University of Cincinnati
- Wright State University
- Youngstown State University

UT's Information Technology benchmark scope and timeline

UT's Benchmark Scope

- Benchmark covered UT's IT investment across 11 process groups as defined by Hackett
- Information was collected for the entire university
- The benchmark period for which costs, full-time equivalents ("FTEs"), practice related and volume data were collected was fiscal year 2010 (ending June 30, 2010).
- All IT benchmarks exclude costs related to:
 - High cost research & development (e.g. High-Performance Computing)
 - Products for sale
 - Large-scale external applications (e.g. e-Commerce sites)

UT's Benchmark Timeline

- Planning:
 - December 2-6, 2010
- Training:
 - December 8-15, 2010
- Data Collection:
 - December 8, 2010 – January 7, 2010
- Data Validation:
 - January 7 – January 28, 2011
- Executive Preview:
 - February 15, 2011

University Baseline

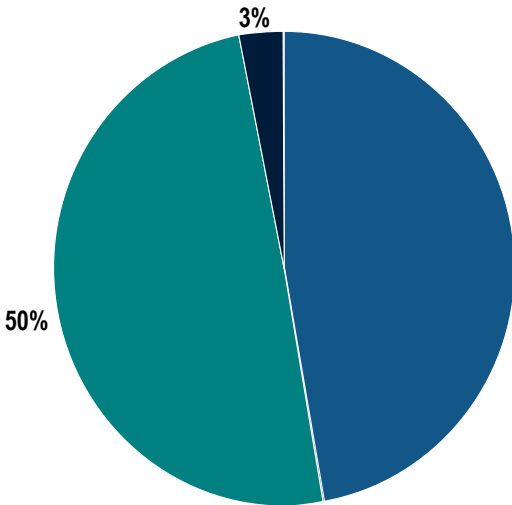


Defining IT benchmark costs

Labor Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Labor cost is the cost of providing compensation for full time and part time employees based on a normal work week. Labor cost includes the following: Salaries & wages; Overtime/vacation/sick pay/personal leave; Bonuses/Social Security/Medicare/health; Pension/retirement/savings/401k plans; Bonus plans▪ Fully-loaded labor costs are annualized and do not include stock options, one-time severance pay due to restructuring, or signing bonuses
Outsourcing Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Outsourcing Costs are external costs associated with the delivery of the process or service. Outsourcing costs are typically fees paid to 3rd party firms to manage a process or activity. Examples include strategic consulting, process level consulting, manual data entry, or other activities in which your organization receives support within a process but has limited to no visibility into the supporting tools utilized by the third party or the number of staff involved.
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Technology costs include the cost of providing computer processing for the in-scope processes and should include expenses such as depreciation / amortization of computer related assets during the benchmark period (excluding labor amortization), total annual systems and software costs, total annual voice related networking and communications costs, and total annual license fees (for application software only).
Other Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Other costs are the non-labor costs normally required to support the in scope staff and its operations. Other cost includes: facilities and overhead costs (e.g., rent, building depreciation, utilities, etc. Typically allocated by head count or by square footage); travel and travel-related expenses; annual training cost for the in scope staff; other cost (e.g., supplies, magazines, memberships, postage, etc.) for the in scope staff.

UT's baseline IT cost is \$24.6 million

\$24.6 Million



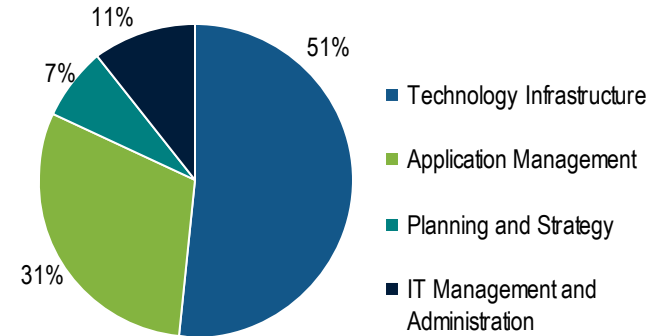
End Users: 9,700

- Labor cost – \$11.6 m**
 - Wages (full-time and part-time)
 - Overtime and bonuses
 - Taxes and fringe benefits
- Outsourcing cost – \$0 m**
 - Outside services
- Technology cost – \$12.2 m**
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - Voice & Data
- Other cost – \$0.8 m**
 - Facilities & Overhead
 - Travel
 - Training
 - Other (Supplies, subscriptions, etc.)

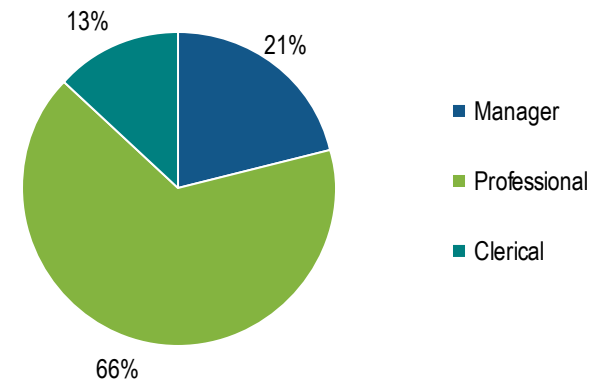
Process Cost: \$11.6 m

FTEs = 153.6

FTE Allocation



Staff Mix



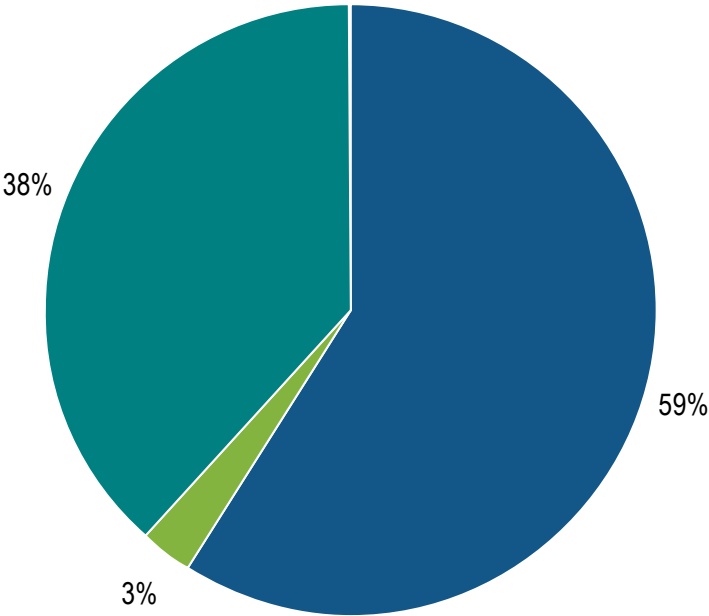
Defining staffing (FTEs) and staff mix

FTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A full time equivalent ("FTE") is based on a regular work week, typically 40 hours. An employee that works 20 hours a week would be a .5 FTE. However, anyone working more than 40 hours is still just one FTE. Overtime hours are excluded. FTEs can only be captured in increments of 10%. Include independent contractors in the determination of headcount (and fully loaded labor cost) if they are actively managed (i.e., defined work hours or productivity levels).
Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Managers are persons primarily responsible for leading a department (or a number of departments) and performing oversight, planning, administrative and personnel functions. A manager is any person that directly supervises staff. Exclude those employees that may have a manager title but do not have any staff reporting to them or performance management responsibility for another employee.
Professional	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Professionals are persons primarily performing analytical and technical functions. They work in highly-skilled positions, are normally considered professionals, and are typically exempt from overtime. Professionals are typically degreed and may hold certifications. Persons holding a managerial title but having no supporting staff should be considered as professional.
Clerical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Clericals are persons primarily performing routine data entry, filing, typing and other related administrative tasks. These persons typically work in hourly positions that are normally eligible for overtime.

UT's technology and other costs

Technology Cost Distribution

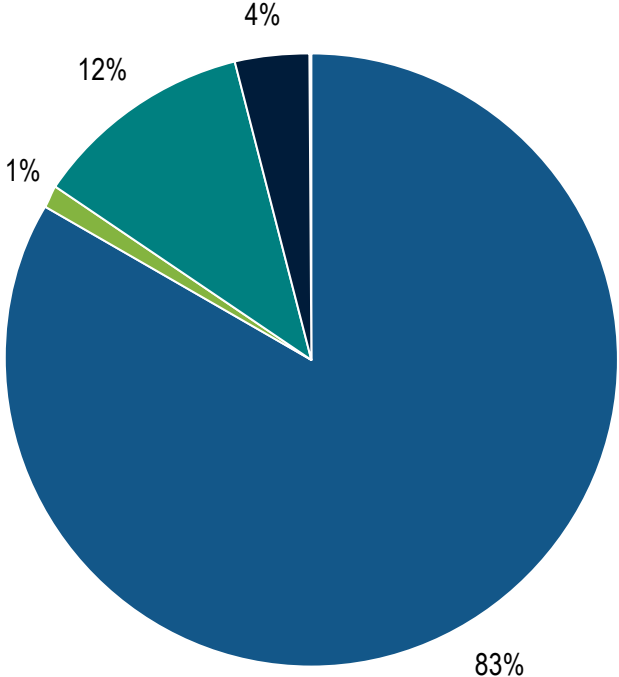
IT - Technology Cost = 12,188,000



- Hardware and Software
- Depreciation
- Voice & Data Communication

IT Other Cost Distribution

IT - Other Cost = 781,000



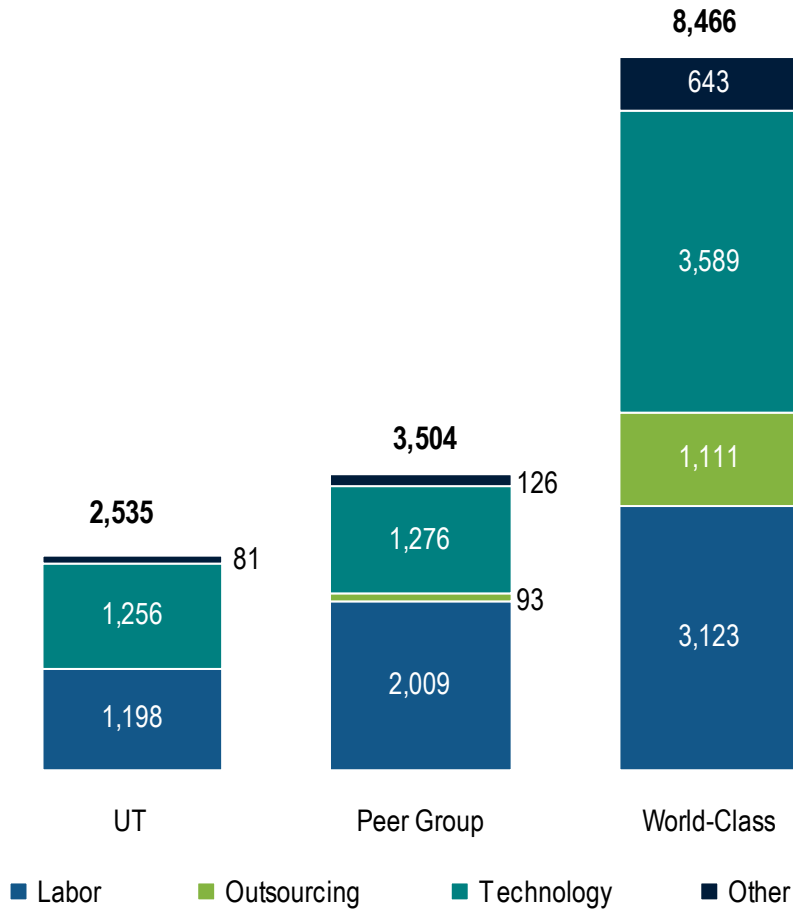
- Facilities and Overhead
- Training
- Travel and Expense
- Other

Executive Summary

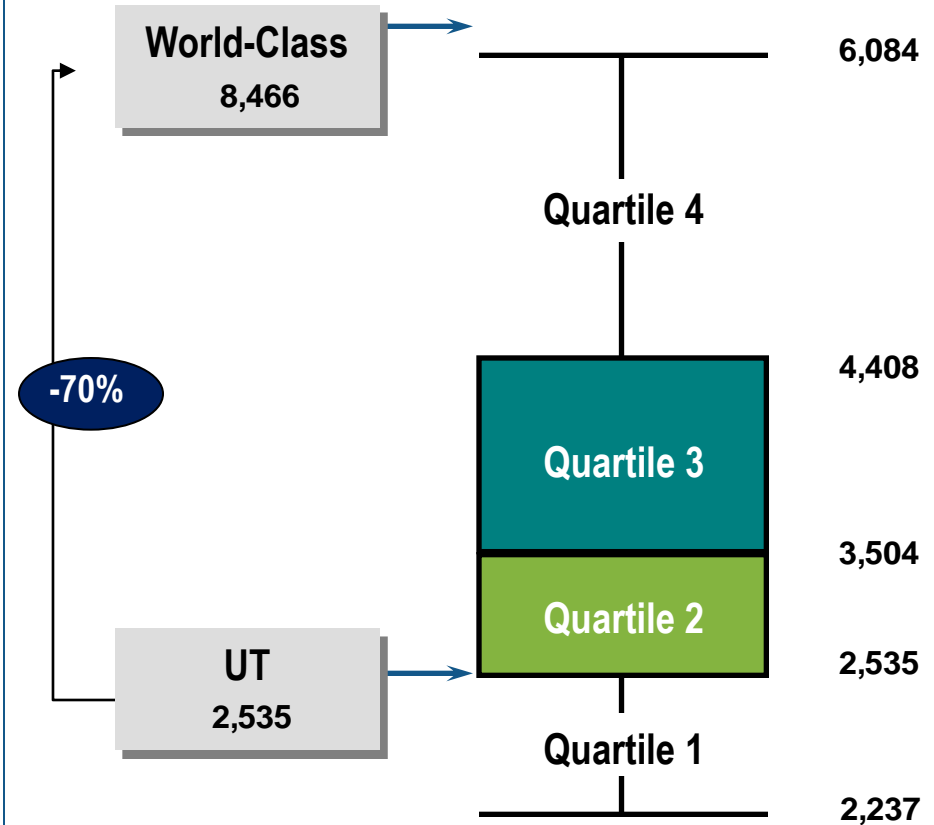


IT cost per end user is 28% lower than the peer median driven primarily by lower process costs

IT Cost (\$) per End User

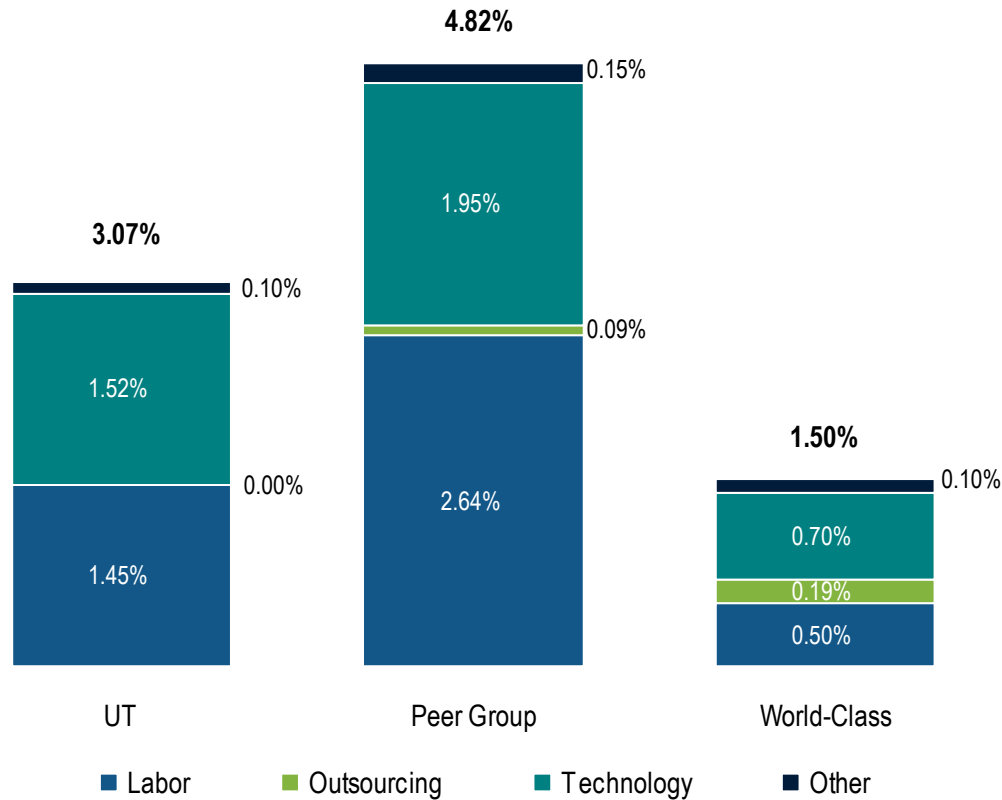


Quartile Breakdown
IT Cost (\$) per End User



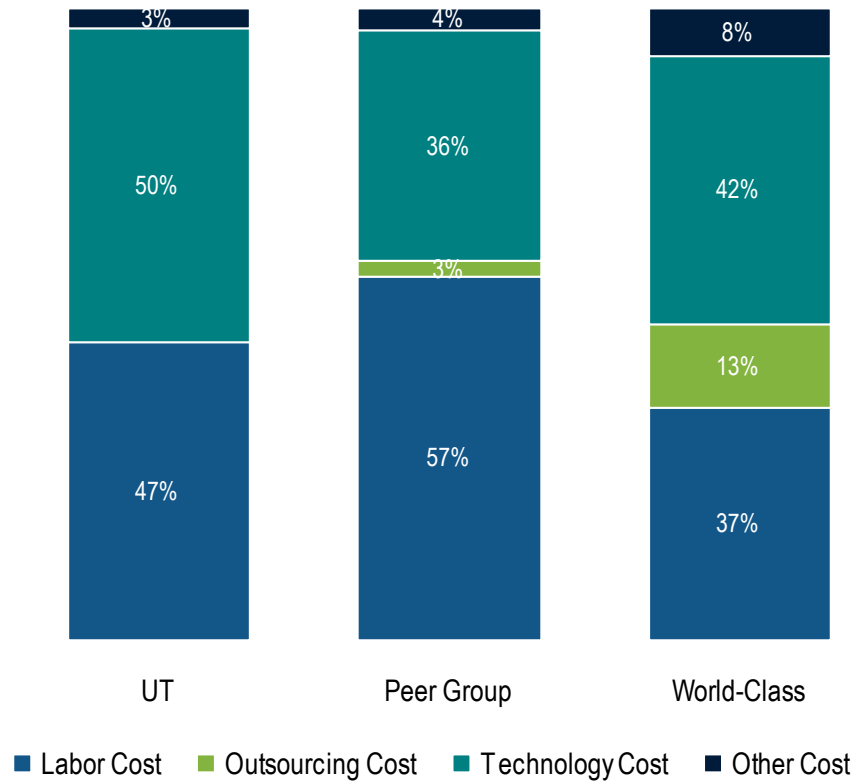
UT's IT cost as a percent of revenue is also lower than the IUC peer median

IT Cost (\$) as a % of Revenue



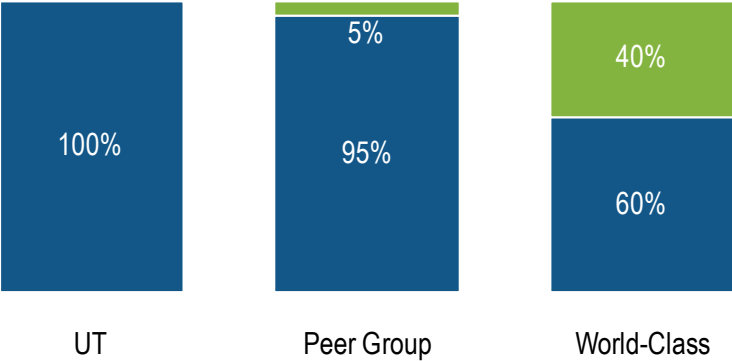
UT's IT cost distribution reflects a higher allocation to technology and a lower allocation to process cost than the peer profile

IT Cost Distribution (\$)

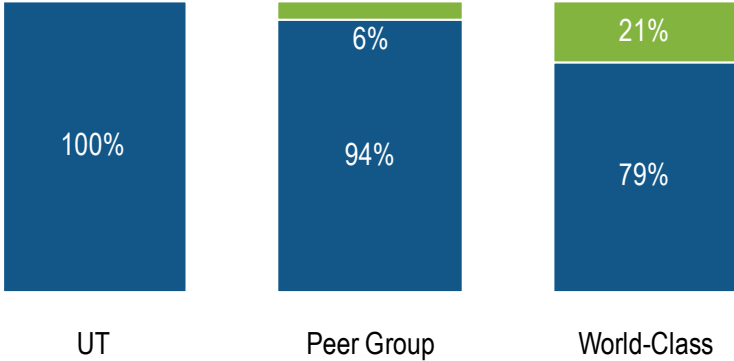


UT does not utilize any outsourcing at all

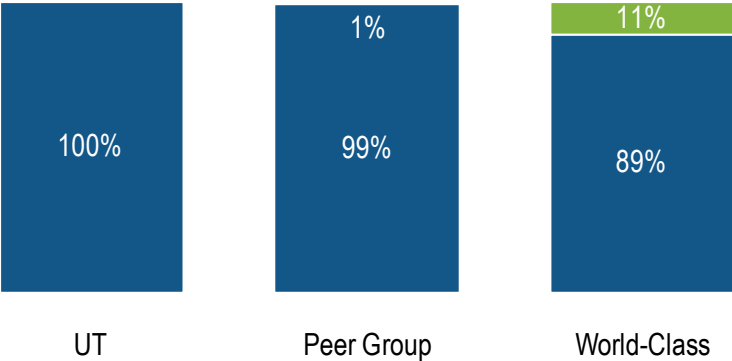
Technology Infrastructure Process Cost (\$) per End User



Application Management Process Cost (\$) per End User



Planning & Strategy Process Cost (\$) per End User

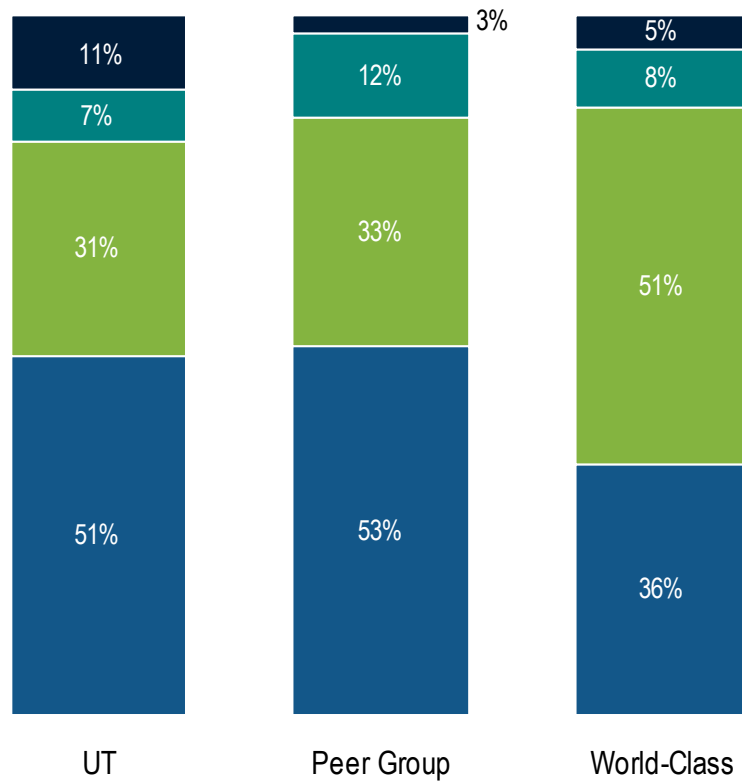


IT Management & Admin Process Cost (\$) per End User

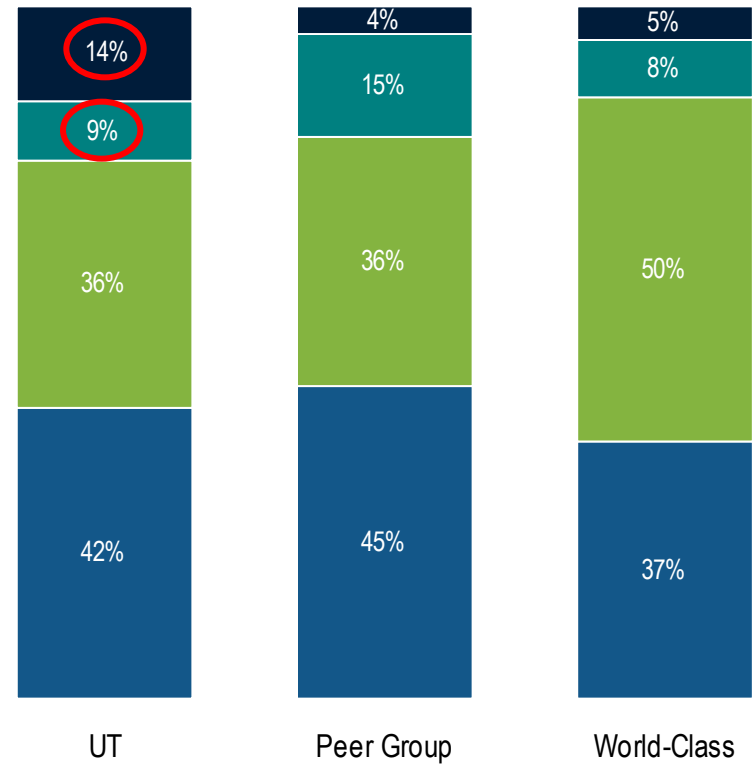


UT staffing and process cost reveals an over-allocation to IT management and less than typical in planning and strategy

Total IT Staffing Allocation



Total IT Process Cost Allocation

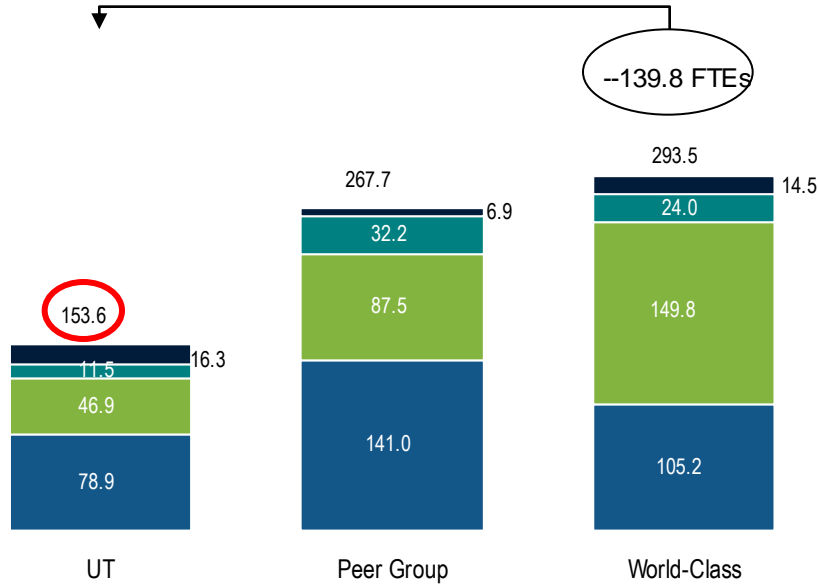


■ Technology Infrastructure
 ■ Application Management
 ■ Planning and Strategy
 ■ IT Management and Administration

UT's process costs are also lower than the peer because the staff is leaner – 43% less FTEs than the peer

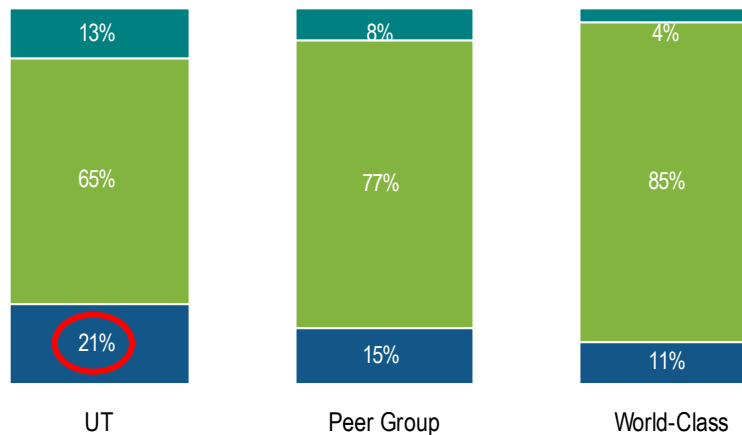
Number of FTEs per UT's end user

- Management and Administration.
- Planning and Strategy
- Application Management
- Technology Infrastructure



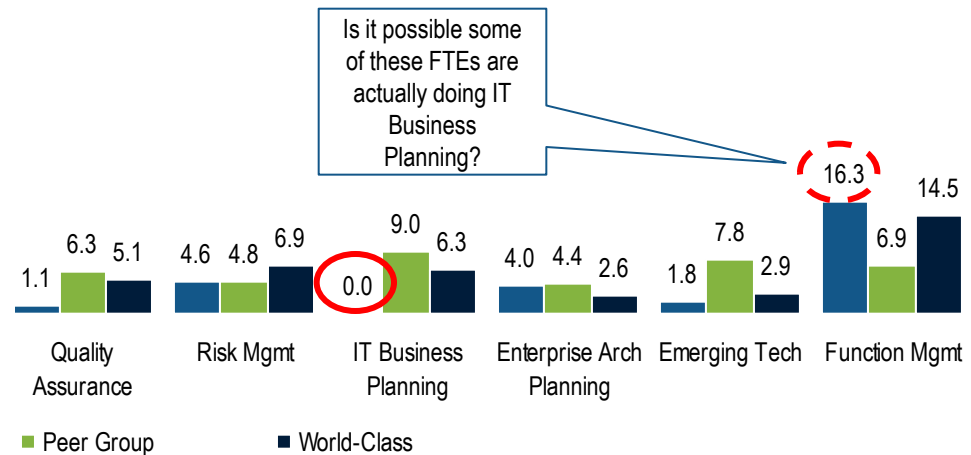
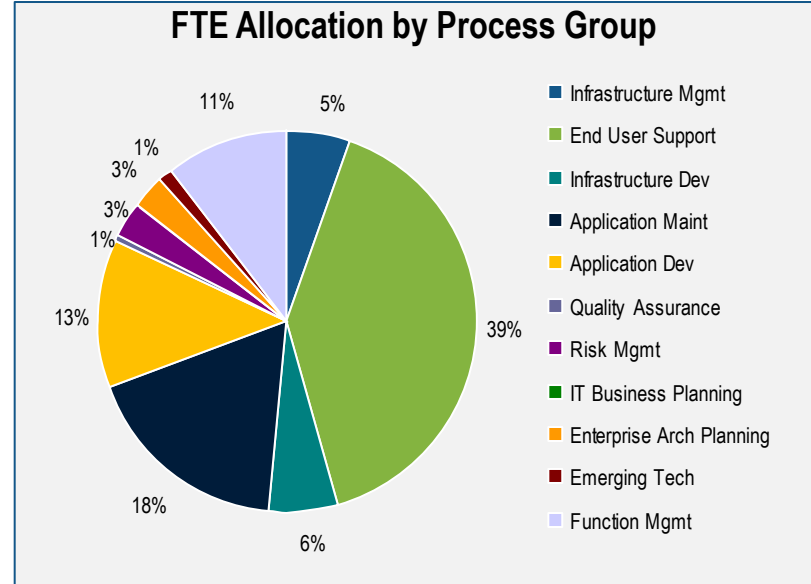
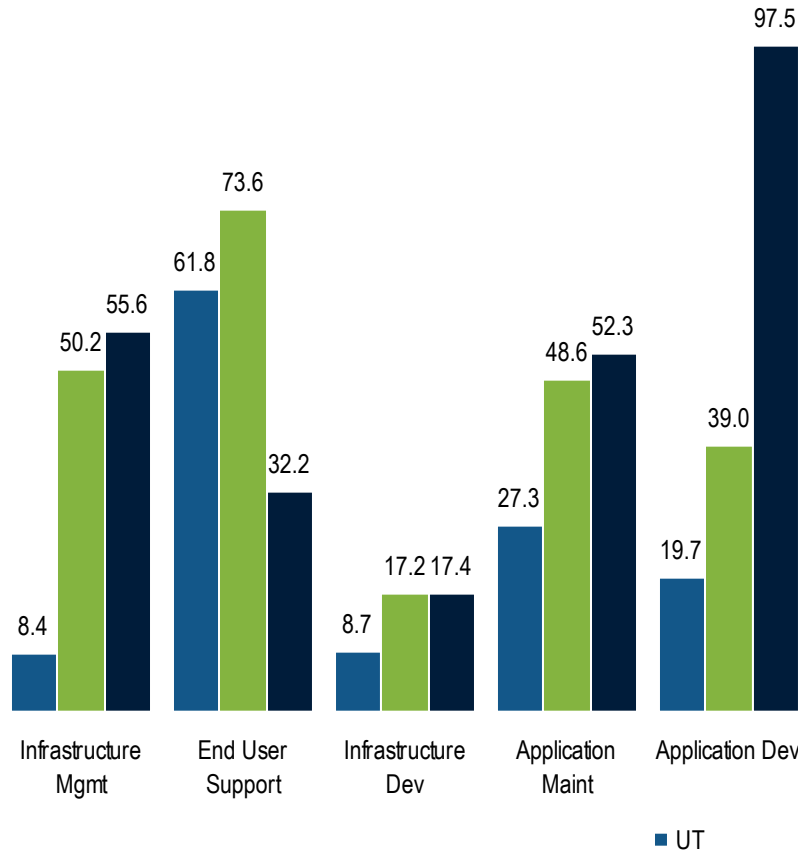
Staff Mix distribution by category

- Clerical
- Professional
- Manager



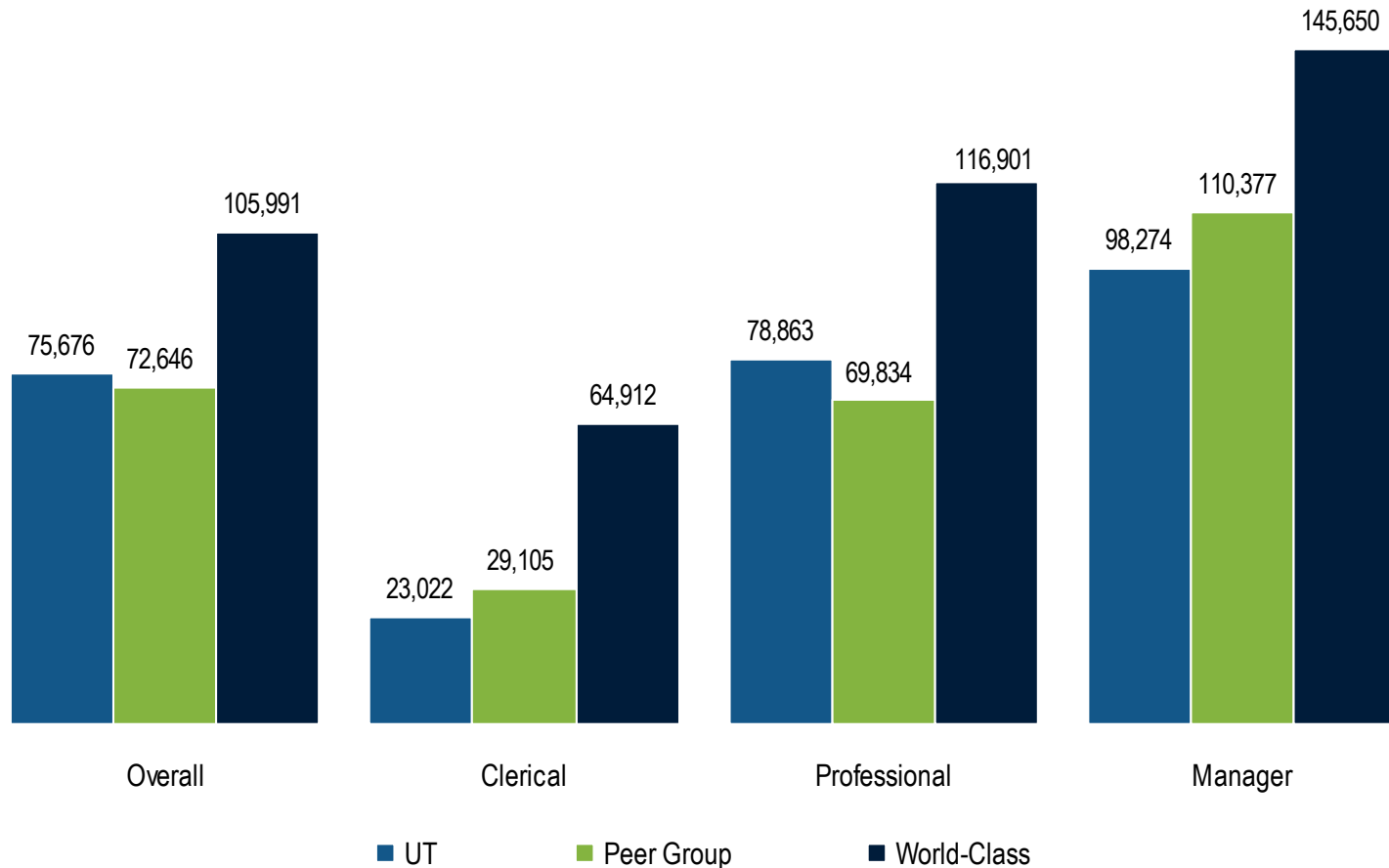
A deeper dive reveals UT appears to be significantly understaffed in almost every process except Function Management; 0 FTEs in IT Business Planning would be an area of concern

IT FTEs per UT's End Users



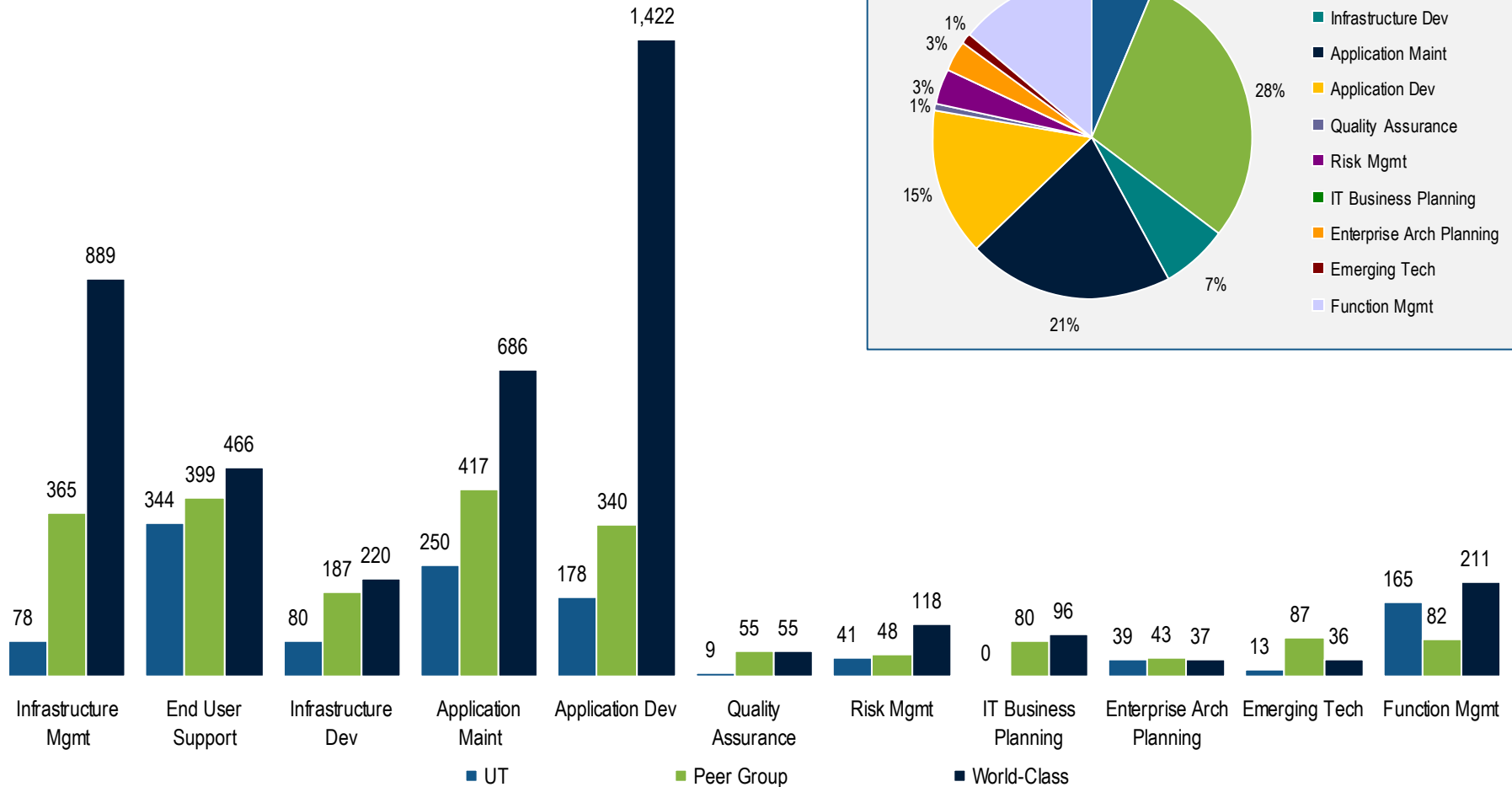
UT's average fully loaded labor costs are in line with the peer comparison

Average Fully Loaded Labor Cost (\$) per FTE

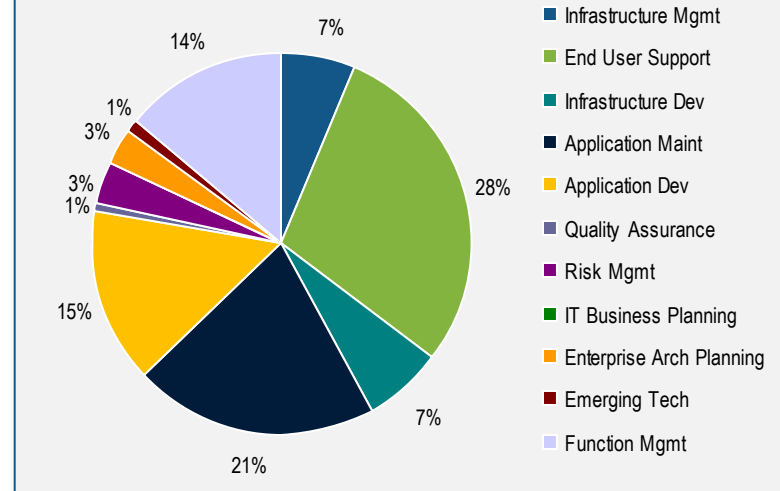


Process costs, however, are significantly lower across the board because of less FTEs and zero spend in outsourcing

Process Cost (\$) per End User



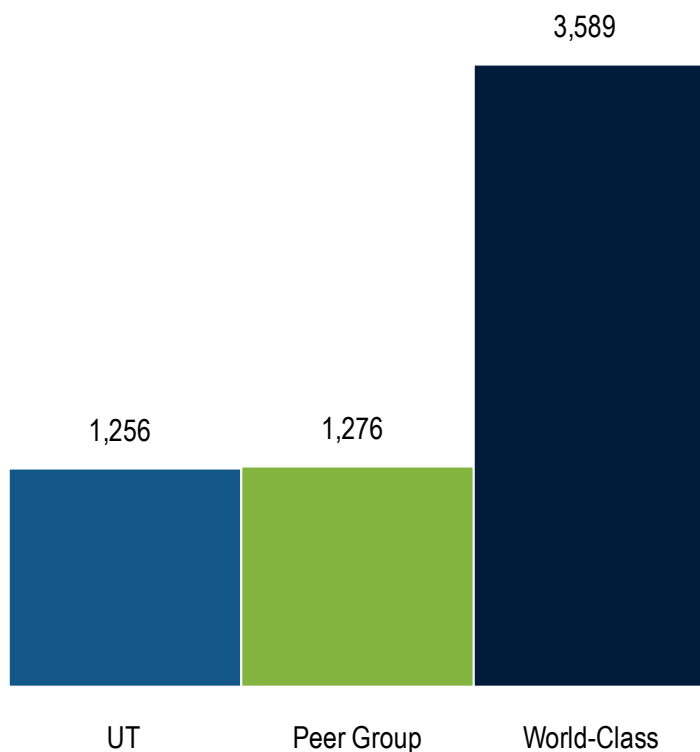
Process Cost by Process Group



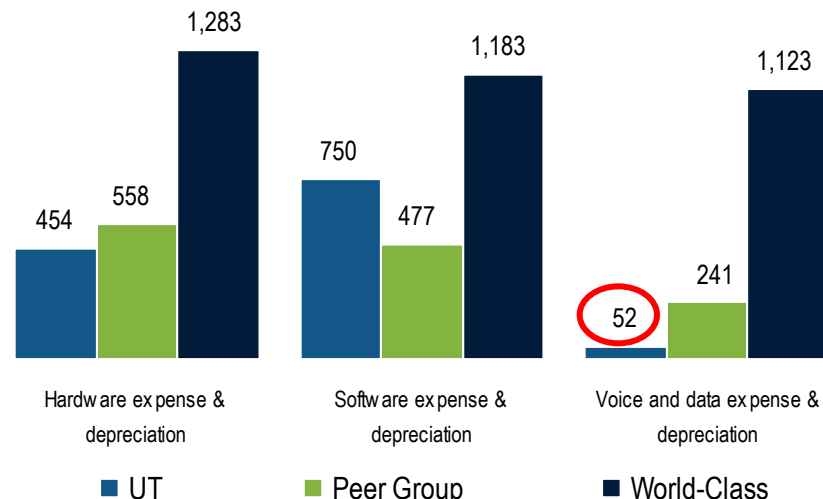
UT's technology costs are in line with the peer median overall, but significantly lower for voice and data

Technology Cost (\$) per End User

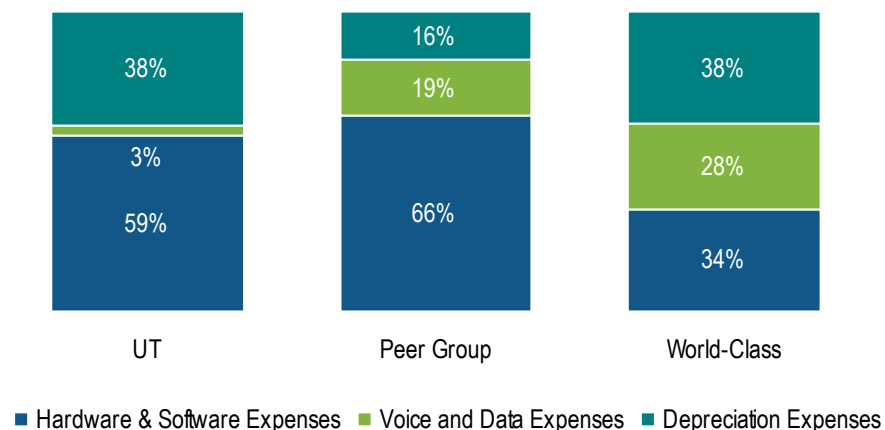
IT - Technology Cost = 12,188,000



Technology HW & SW Cost (\$) per End User

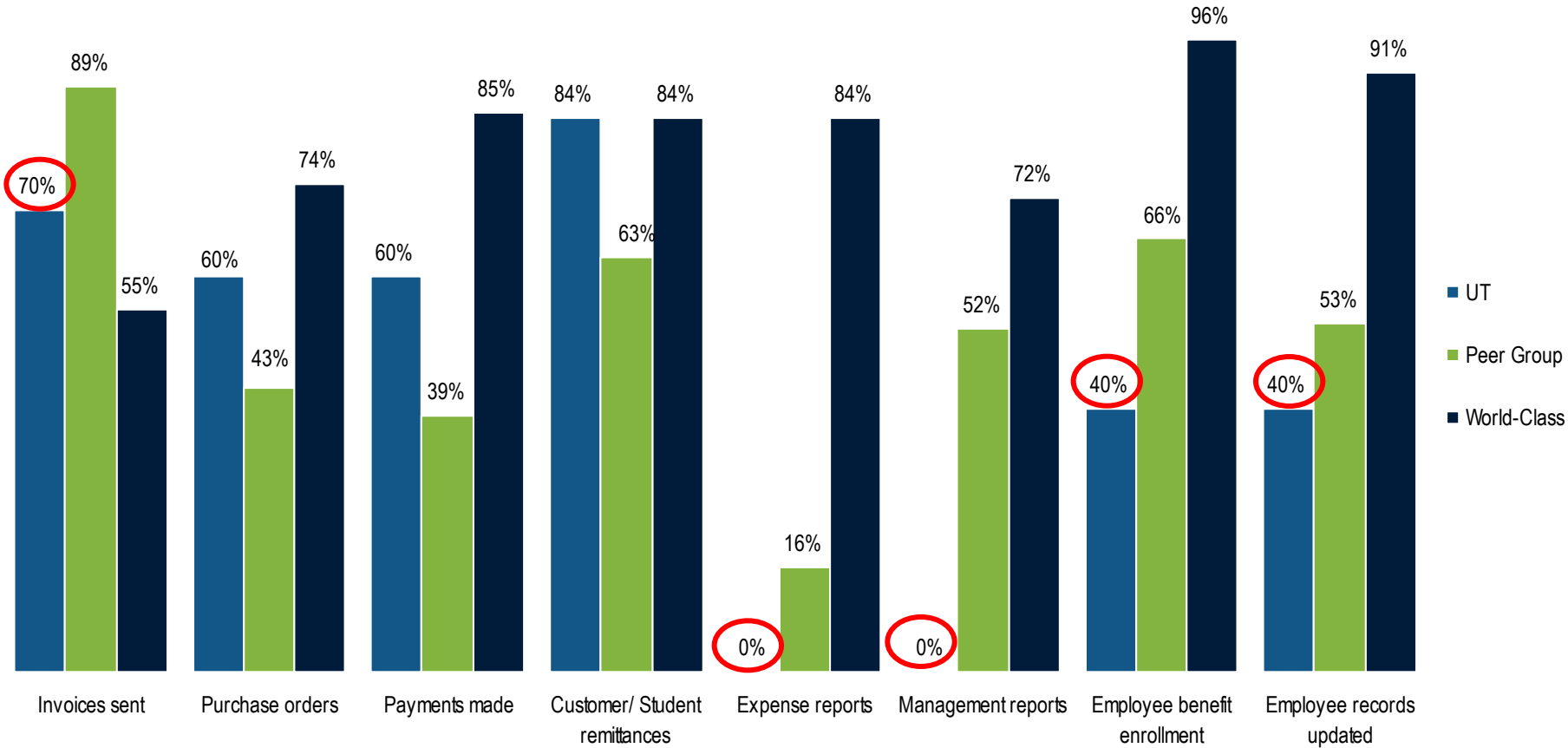


Technology Expense & Depreciation Cost Comparison



UT has leveraged transaction automation in some areas, but remains below the peer in invoices sent, management reports, and other employee services

Transactions Performed Electronically

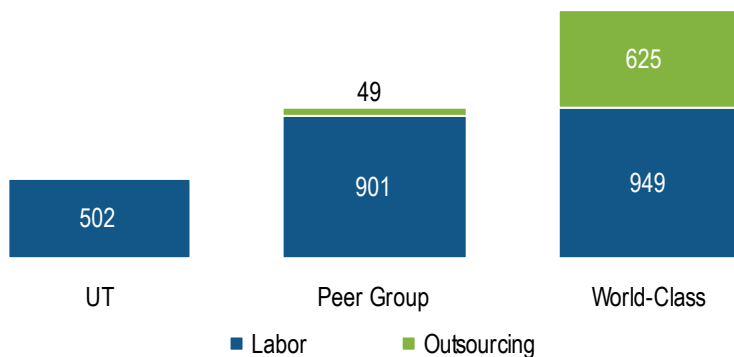


Performance Driver Analysis

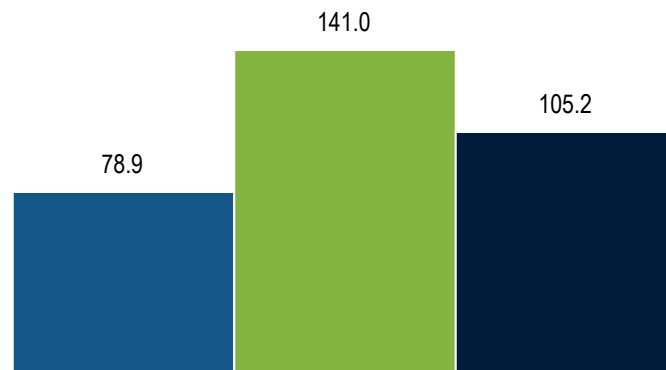


Technology infrastructure overview: UT appears to be understaffed, particularly in the maintenance of existing infrastructure

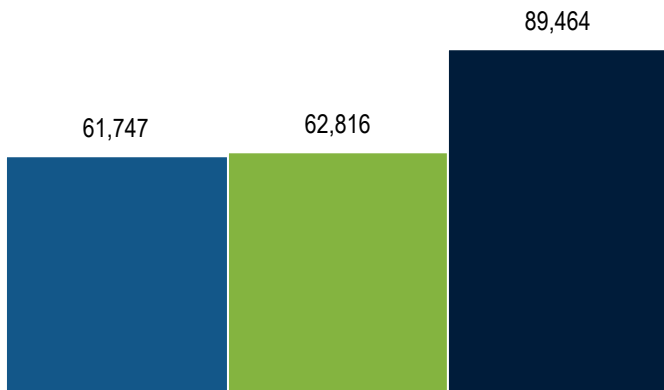
Technology Infrastructure Process Cost (\$) per End User



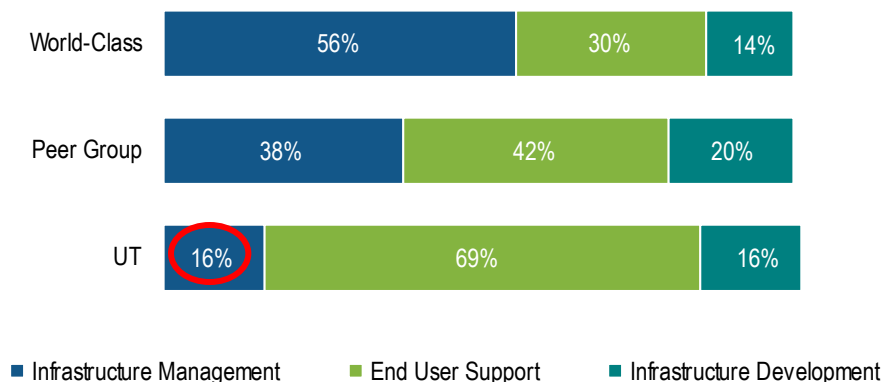
Technology Infrastructure FTEs at UT End Users



Average Fully Loaded Labor Cost (\$) per Technology Infrastructure FTE

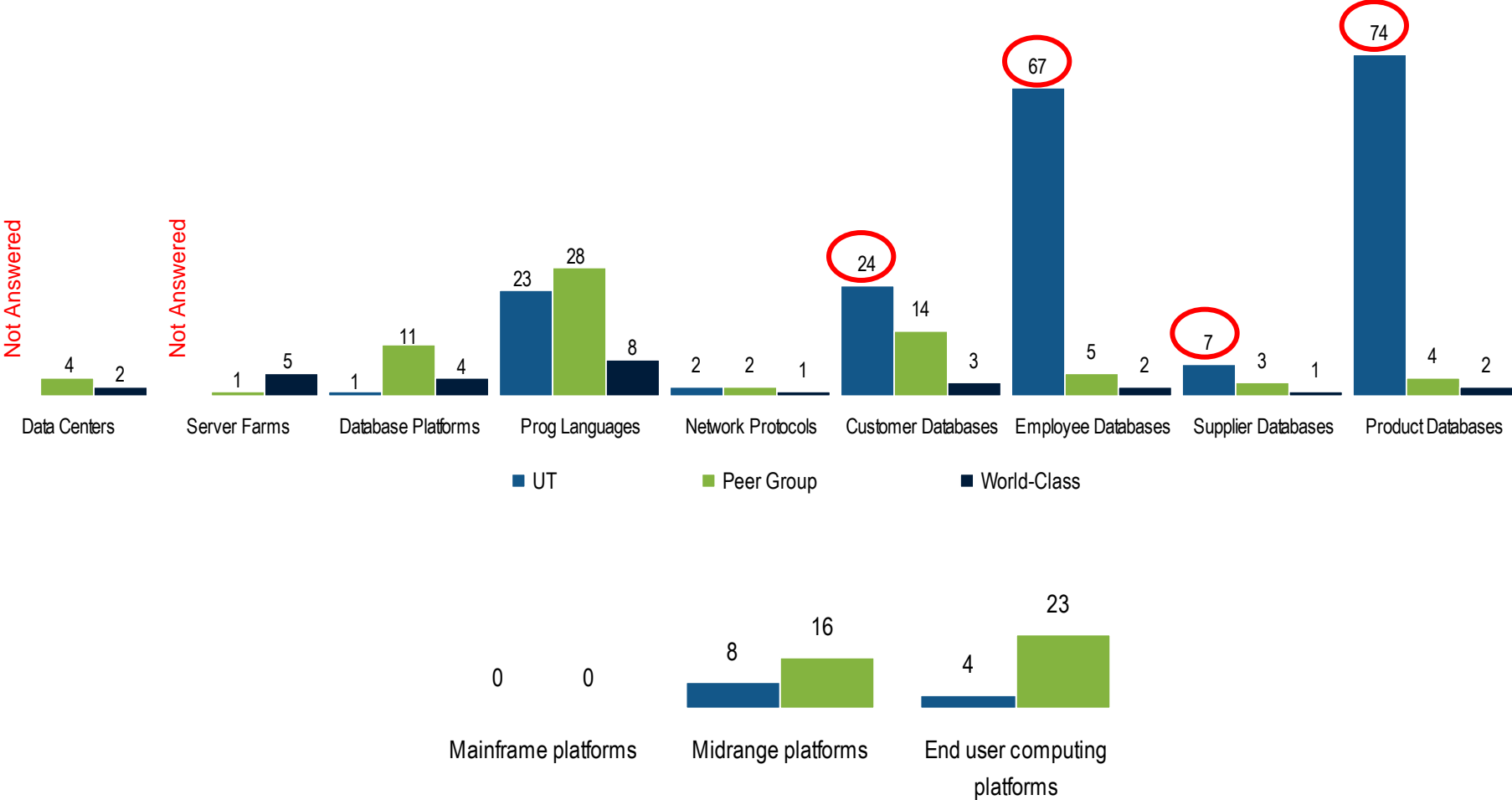


Technology Infrastructure Process Cost Allocation



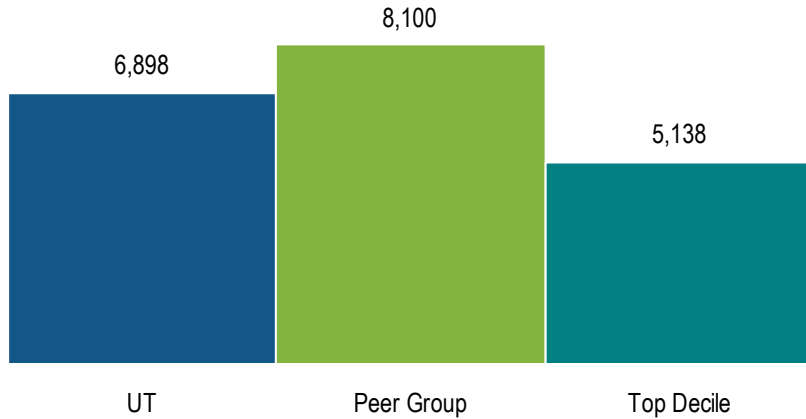
UT's infrastructure profile generally appears not to be too complex; opportunity exists in database consolidation/management

Infrastructure Volumes at UT's End Users

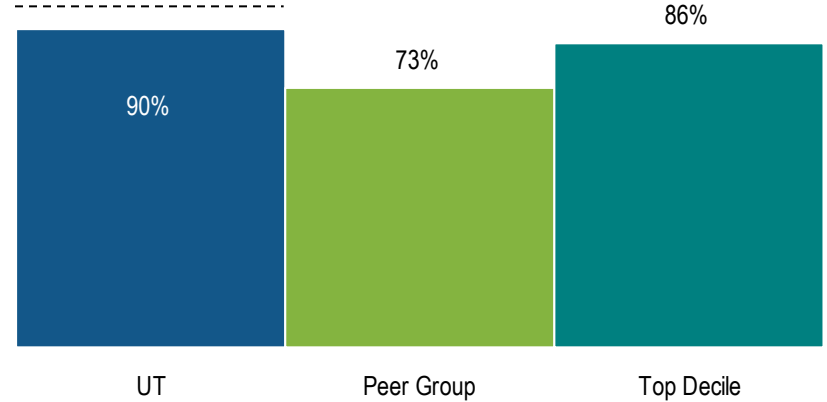


UT's help desk handles less requests than the peer median at a higher first contact resolution

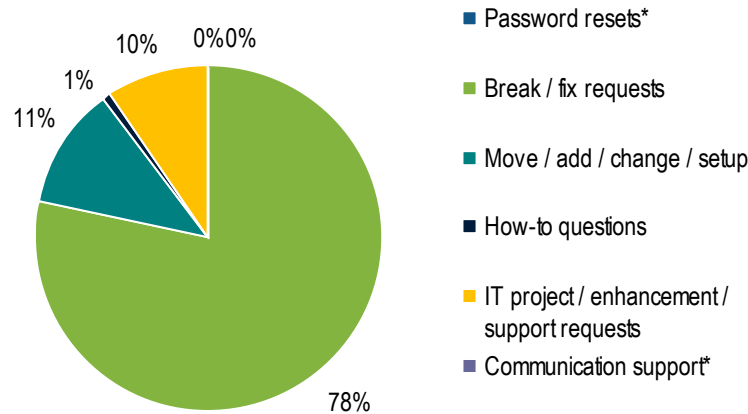
Help Desk Requests per Thousand End Users



% of First Contact Resolution



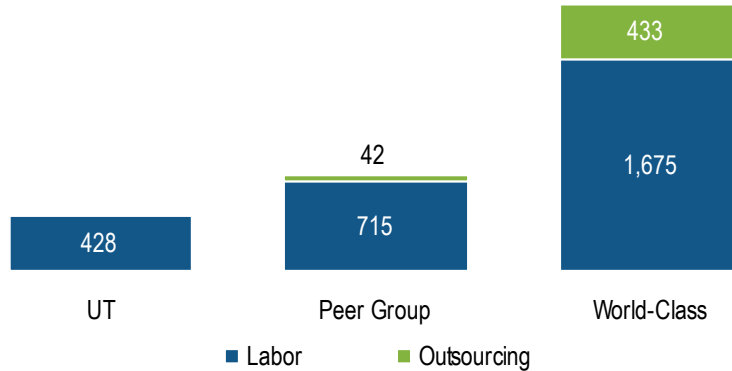
Help Desk Request Distribution



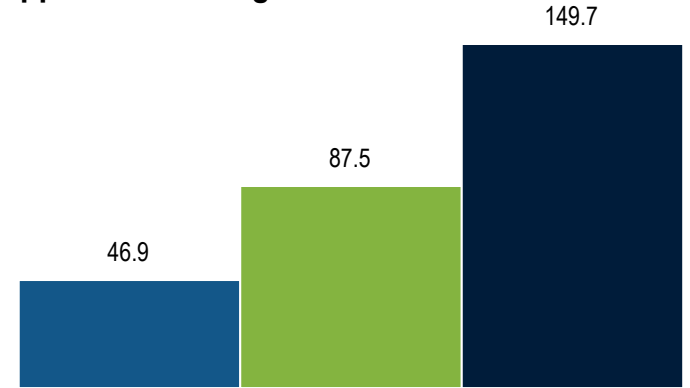
*Data integrity note: UT indicates that (1) all "Password Resets" during the benchmark period were self-service, (2) the help desk does not support "Communication Support" requests

Application management overview: The university has 46% less resources in application management

Application Management Process Cost (\$) per End User

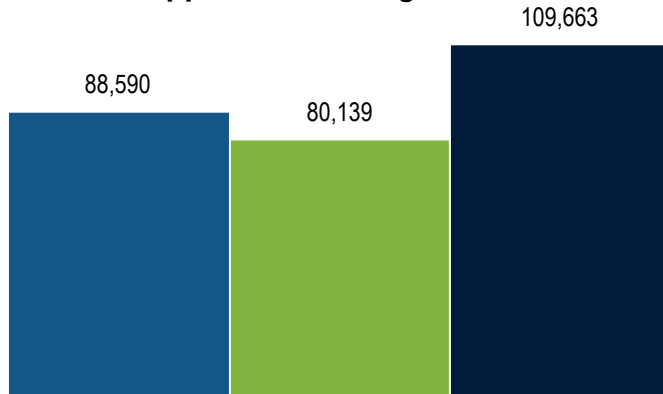


Application Management FTEs at UT's End Users

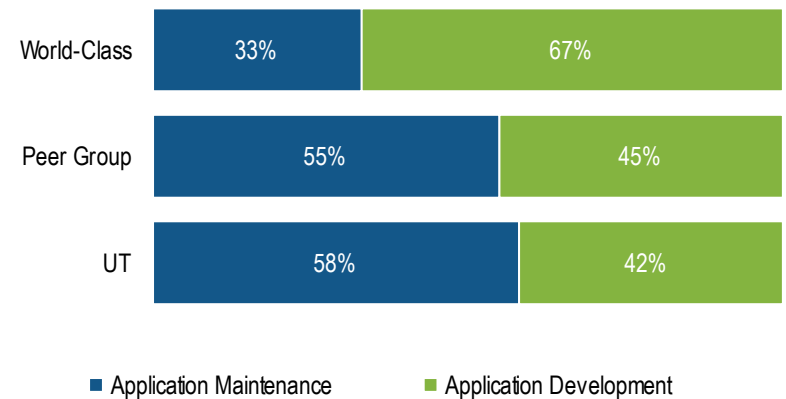


■ UT ■ Peer Group ■ World-Class

Average Fully Loaded Labor Cost (\$) per Application Management FTE

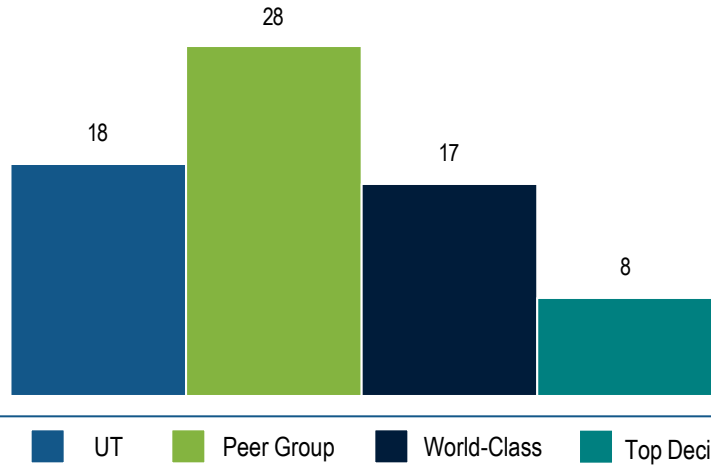


Application Management Process Cost Allocation

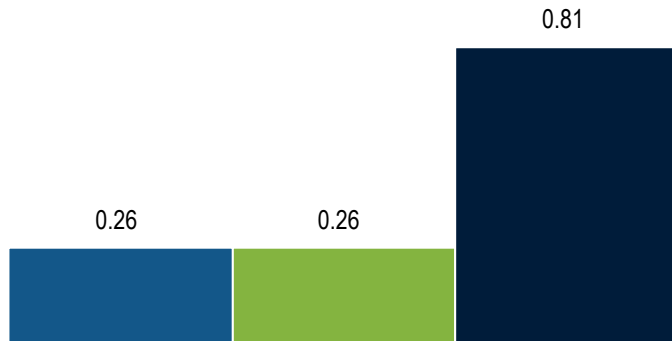


UT supports less applications per 1,000 end users than the IUC peer

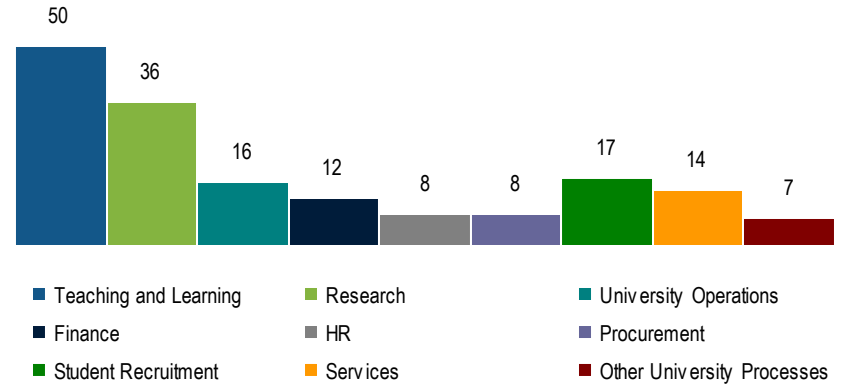
Number of Applications Supported per 1,000 End Users



Application Management FTEs per Application



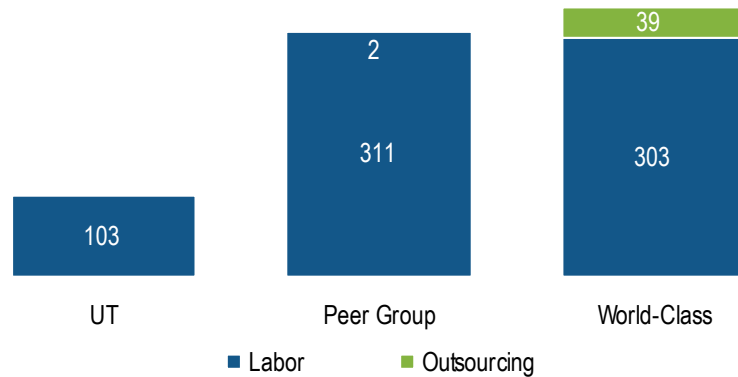
Application Breakdown by Function (excluding BI applications)



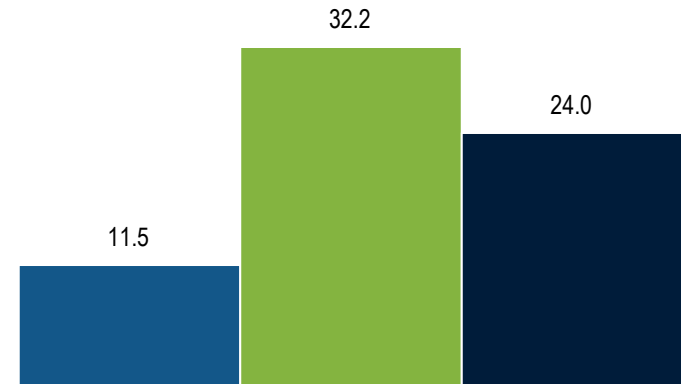
Total Application Count	
Primary business application suite vendor	Lawson
Primary business application suite modules	23
Secondary business application modules	22
Productivity applications	4
Collaboration tools	7
Domain specific or Best of breed applications	49
Custom applications	74
Total	179

Planning and strategy overview: UT appears understaffed in planning and strategy, particularly IT Business Planning

Planning & Strategy Process Cost (\$) per End User

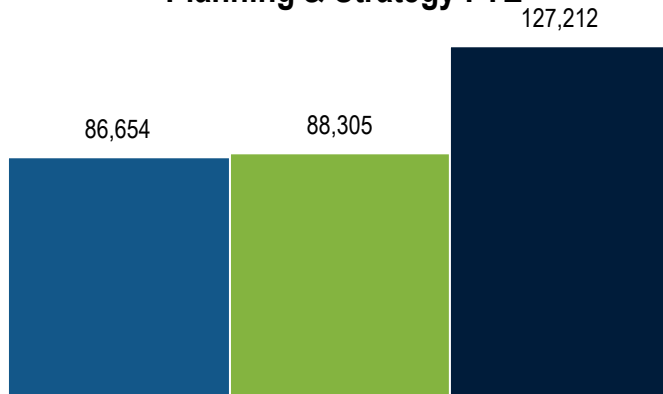


Planning & Strategy FTEs at UT's End Users



■ UT ■ Peer Group ■ World-Class

Average Fully Loaded Labor Cost (\$) per Planning & Strategy FTE

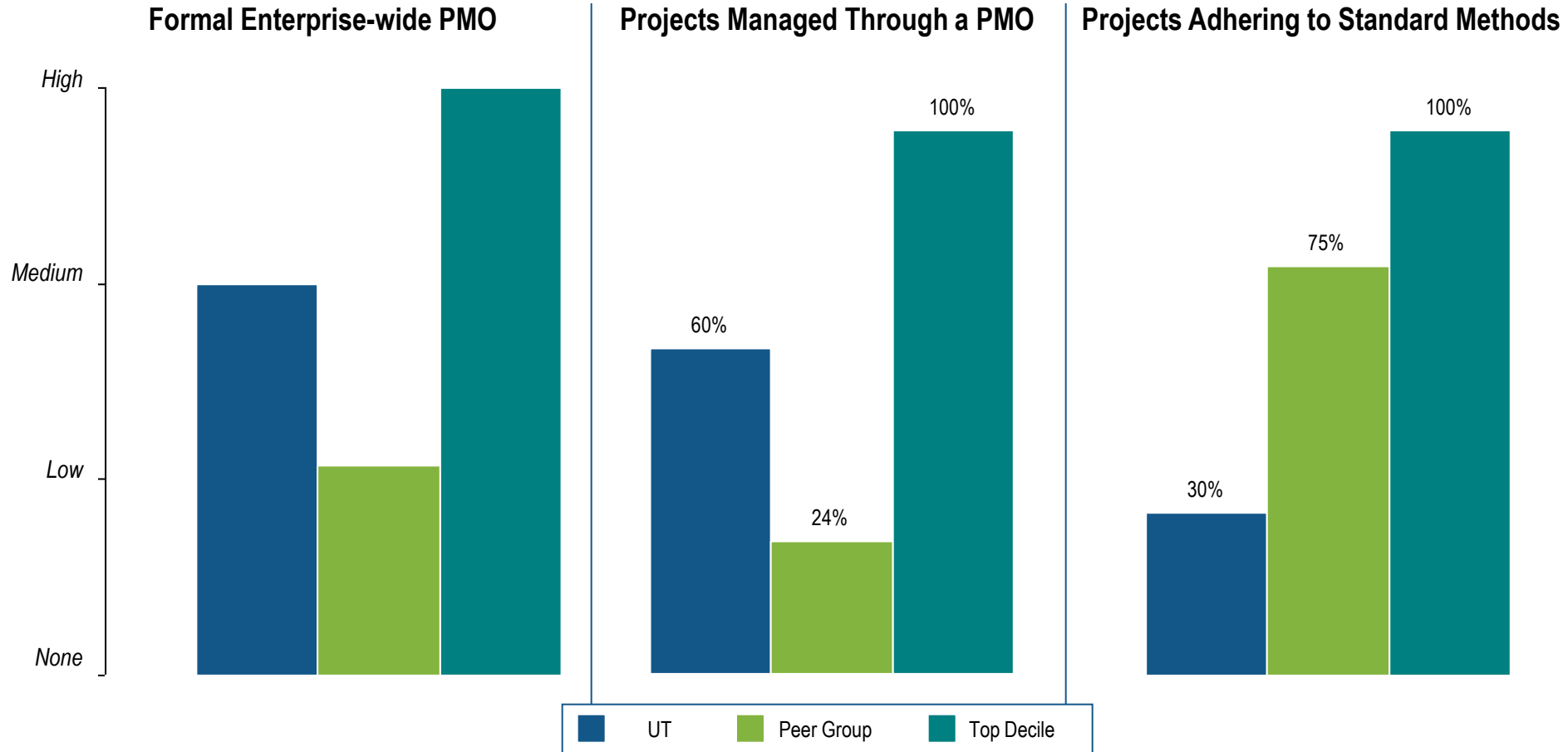


Planning & Strategy Process Cost Allocation



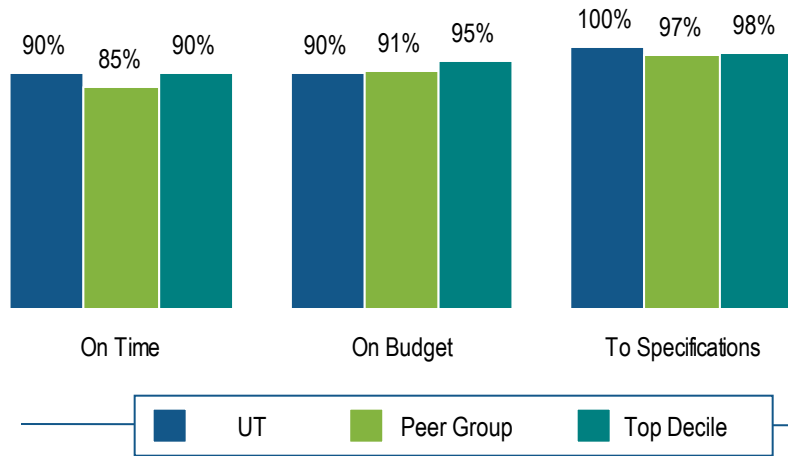
■ Quality Assurance ■ Risk Management
 ■ IT Business Planning ■ Enterprise Architecture Planning
 ■ Emerging Technologies

UT reports that a formal enterprisewide PMO exists and manages 60% of projects

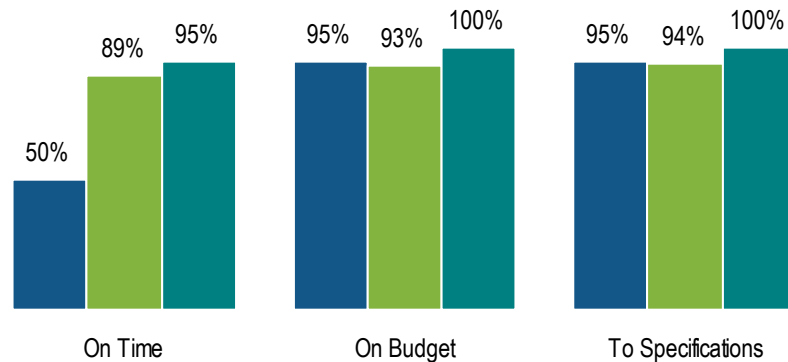


On time delivery appears to be a concern with infrastructure projects, perhaps not surprising given the lean staff

Application Project Delivery Success



Infrastructure Project Delivery Success



UT Project Related Information

Projects Started in the Benchmark Period

Projects w/ >1 FTE Started in Later Half of the Period	UT	Peer Group	World-Class
Infrastructure development projects	4	4	18
Application development projects	3	10	38

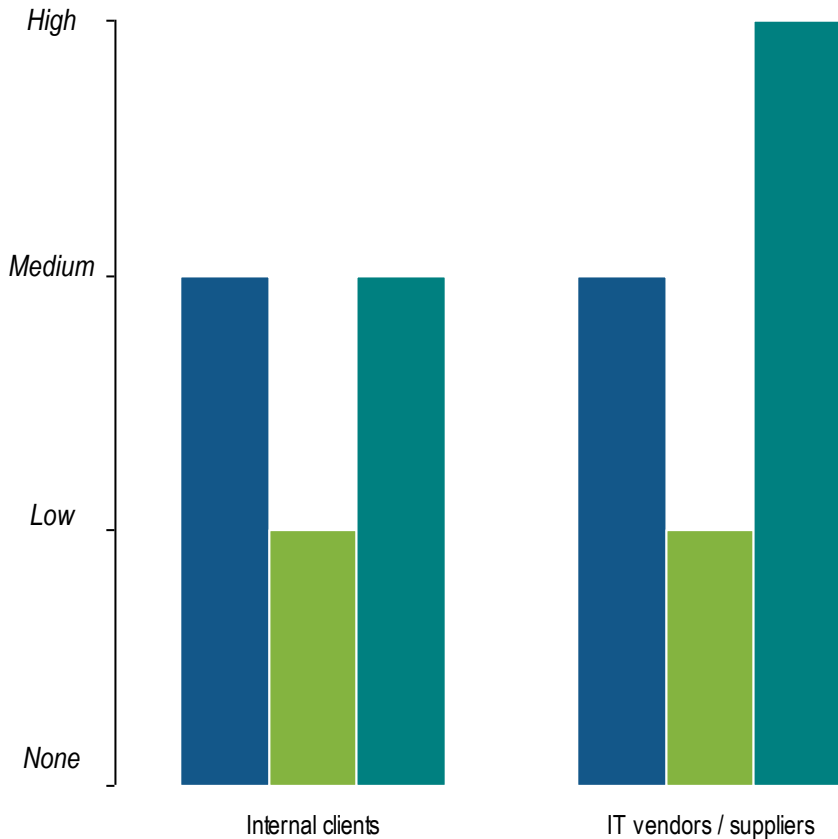
	UT	Peer Group	World-Class
What percent of projects deliver anticipated benefits?	98%	85%	75%

Percentage Allocation Relative to VOI for the Completed Projects

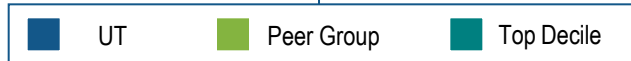
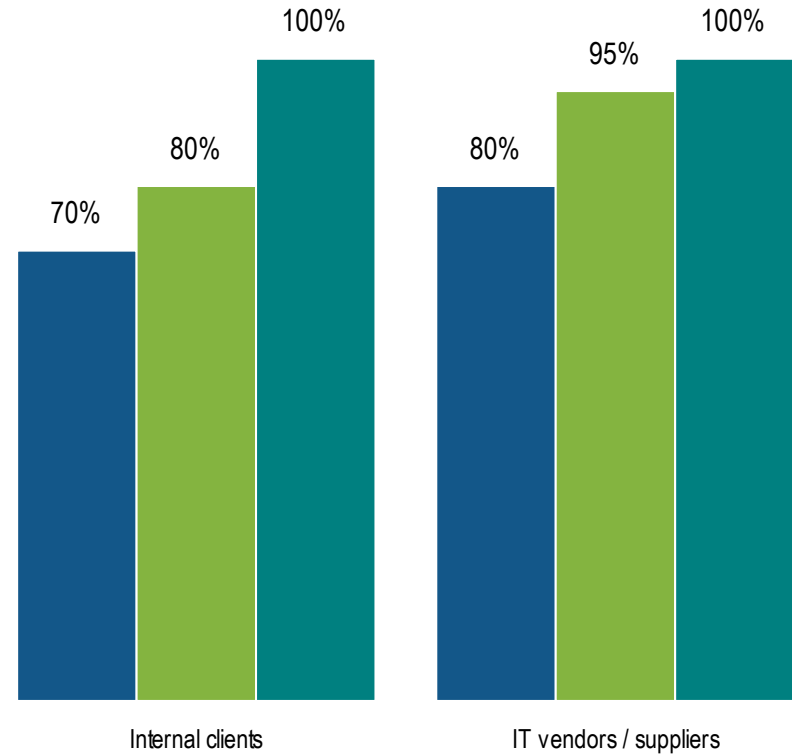
	UT	Peer Group	World-Class
Meeting VOI	50%	26%	52%
Missing VOI	10%	9%	12%
VOI Not Tracked	40%	65%	37%

While UT utilizes SLAs for both internal clients and external vendors, performance is below the peer median

Existence of Formal SLAs

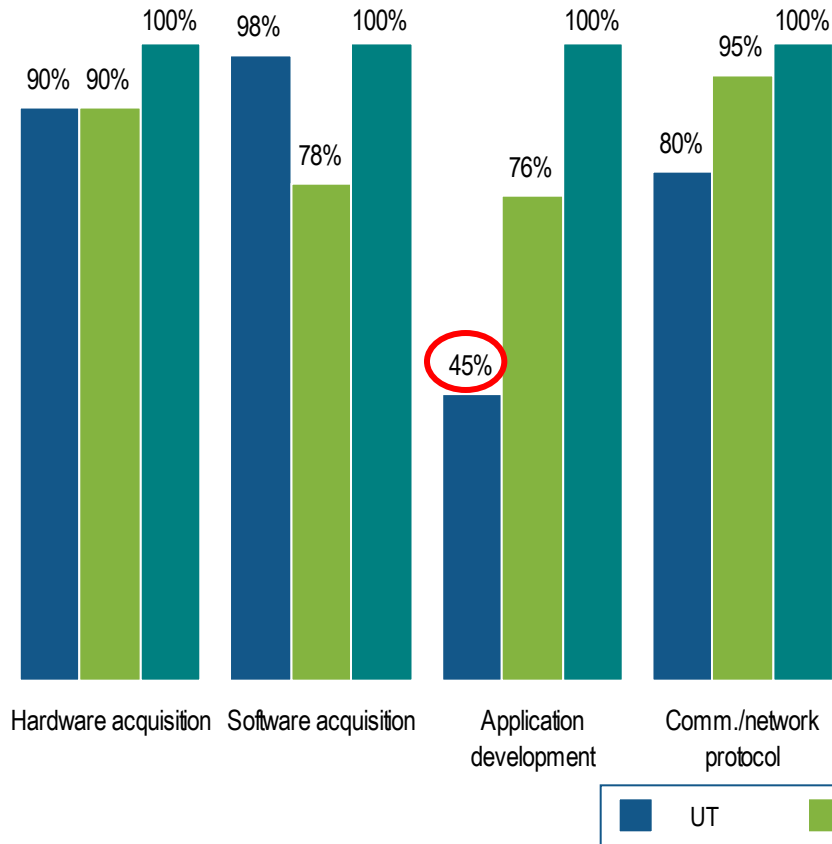


Percent of SLAs Being Met

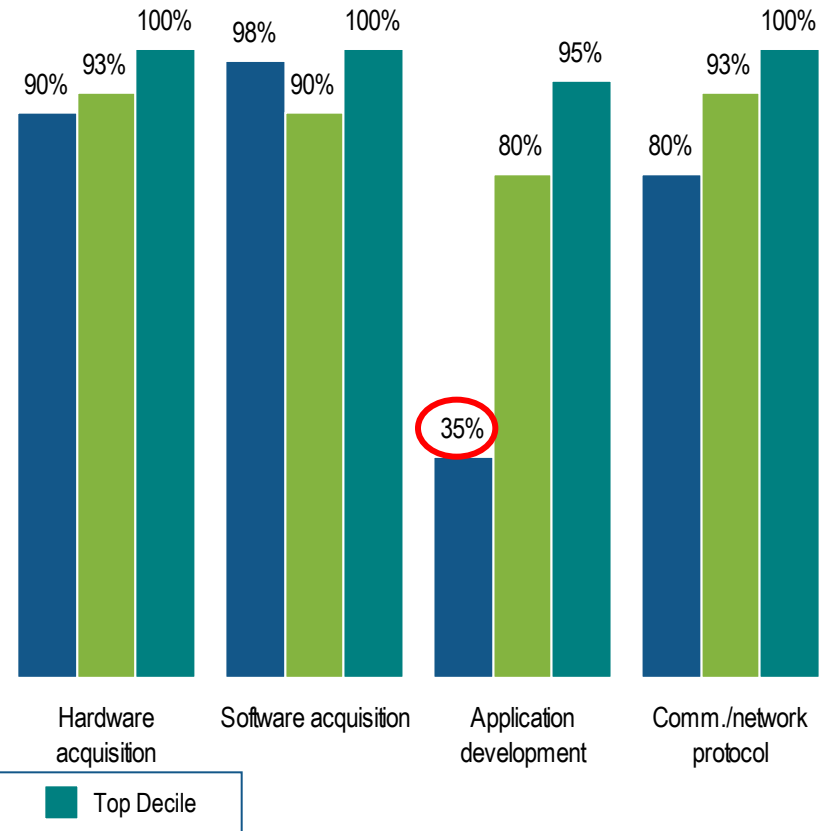


Application development standards represents an area of opportunity for UT

Percent of Organizations Utilizing Standard Definitions

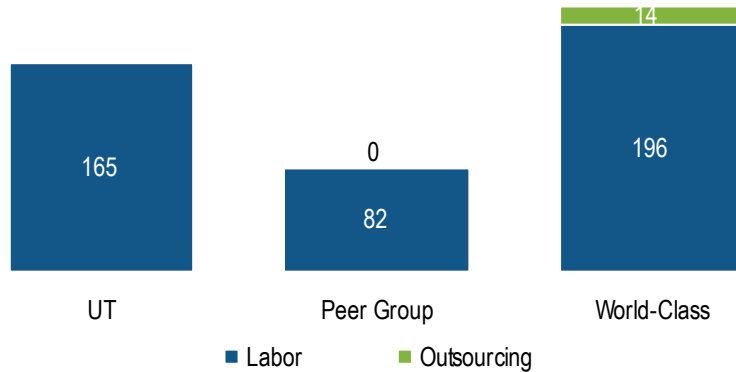


Percent of Organization Adhering to Standards

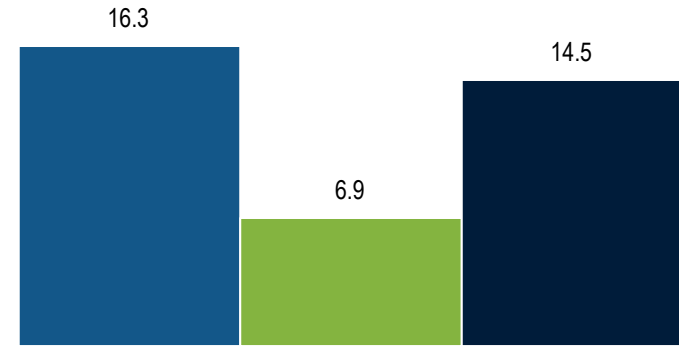


IT management and administration overview: UT appears to be overstaffed in IT management and administration

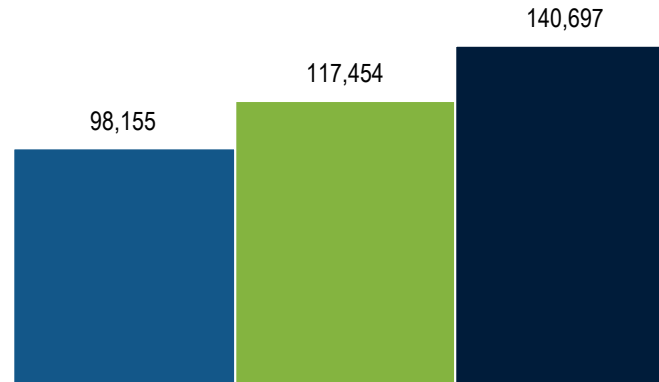
IT Management & Administration Process Cost (\$) per End User



IT Management & Administration FTEs at UT's End Users

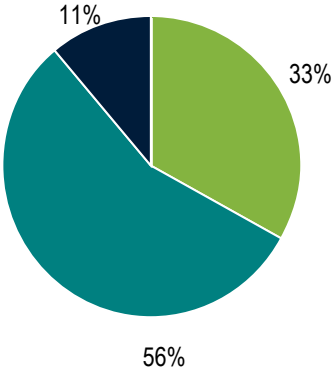


Average Fully Loaded Labor Cost (\$) per IT Management & Administration Planning FTE



MU's CIO controls 80% of the university's IT spend

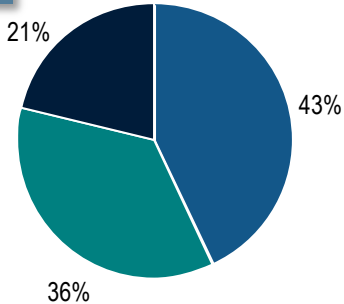
**Reporting Channel of Senior IT Leader / CIO
(World-Class Distribution)**



■ President ■ CEO or Chairman ■ CFO ■ COO or Senior officer ■ Other

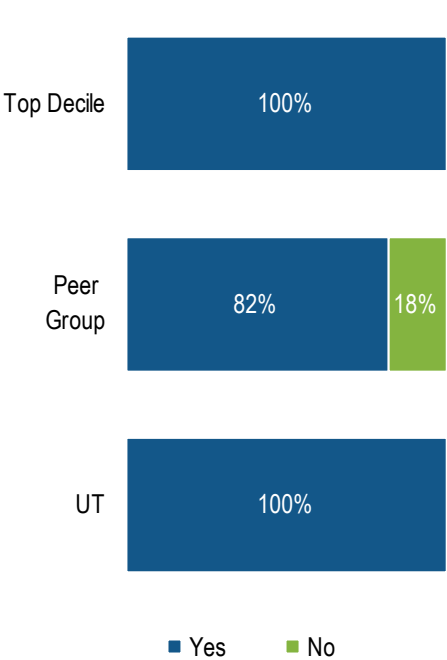
(Peer Distribution)

**UT
CIO reports to the
CFO**



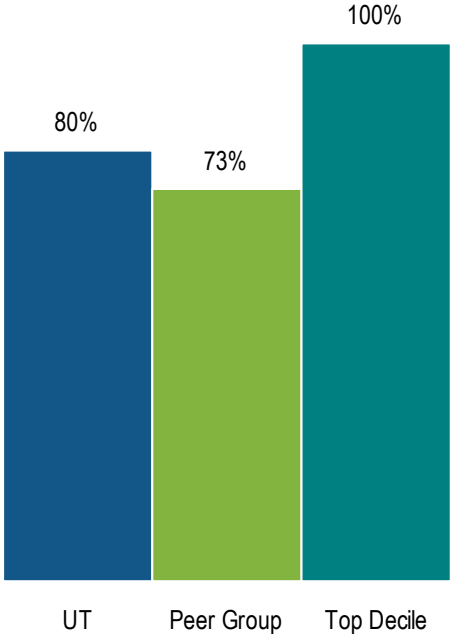
■ President ■ CFO ■ Provost/Senior Officer ■ Other

**CIO Member of Senior Leadership Committee
(Top Decile comparison)**



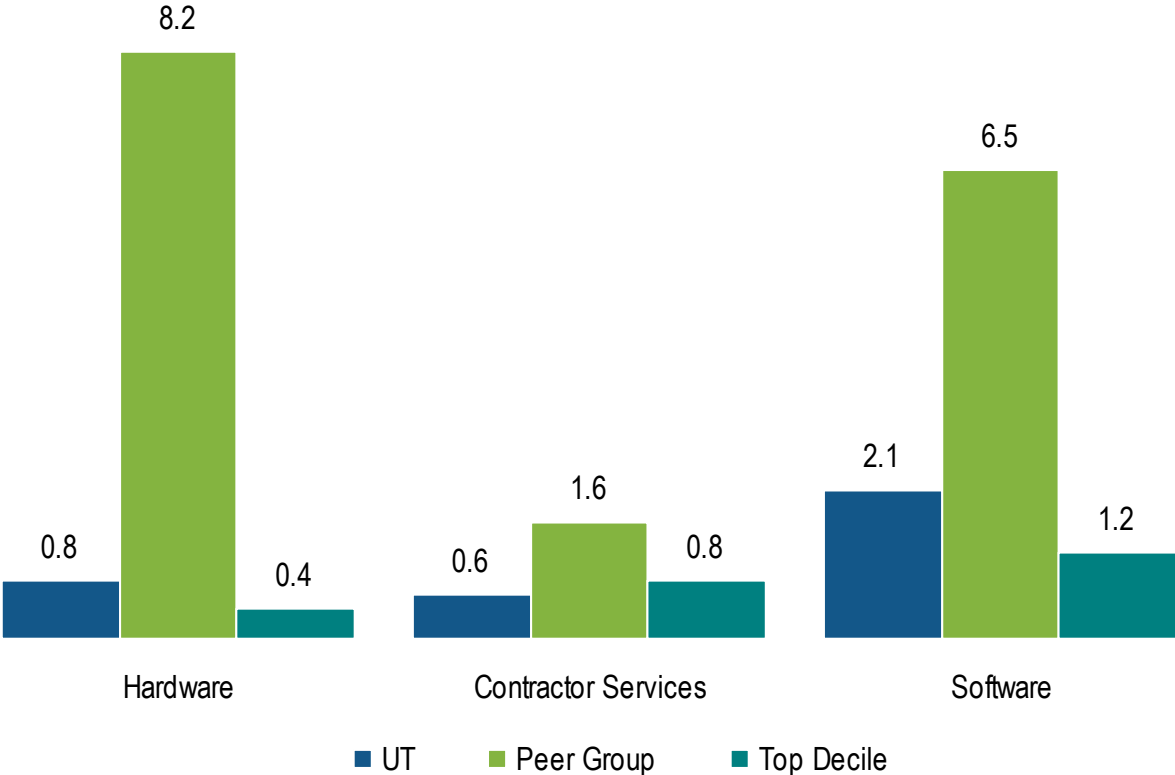
■ Yes ■ No

Percent of Total IT Spend Controlled by IT Executive

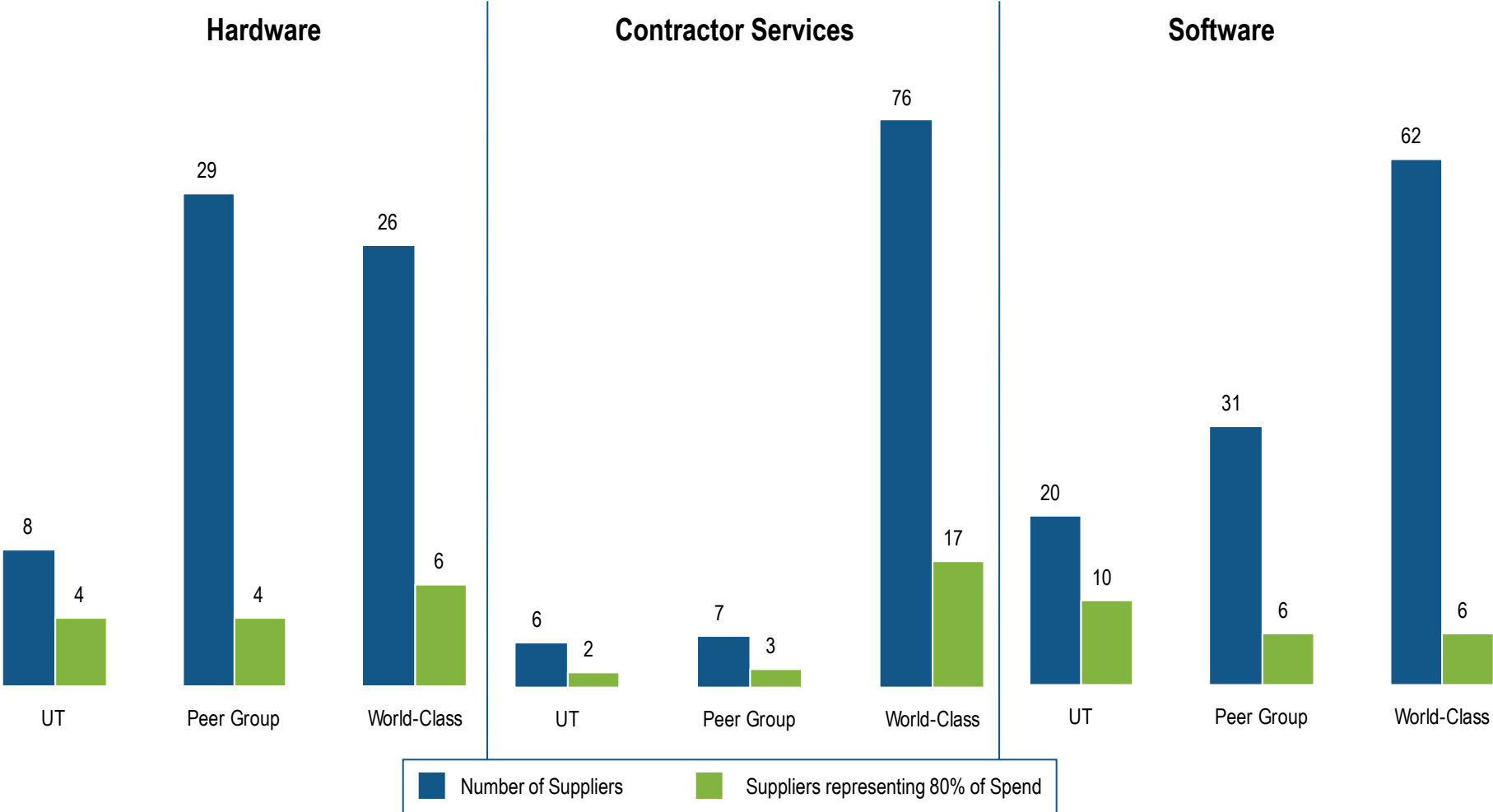


UT appears to have rationalized its supply base well

Number of Suppliers per 1,000 End Users



Supplier leverage



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