

# **EDUCAUSE CDS Quick Start Survey Guide**

**IT Organization, Staffing, and Financing**

EDUCAUSE Core Data Service

**JULY 2017**

The EDUCAUSE Core Data Service (CDS) is a benchmarking survey consisting of multiple modules, the first of which (IT Organization, Staffing, and Financing) is required and offered every year, while others are optional and offered on a rotating basis. For first-time participants, a “Quick Start” version of the first module is available. This guide provides information and best practices to help you prepare for the Quick Start IT Organization, Staffing, and Financing module of the CDS survey. It is intended to support the person at your institution who manages this survey, staff who are actively engaged in providing or collecting data for the survey, and anyone who would like a better understanding of the module and its questions.

## Preparing for the Survey

In addition to the detailed directions provided for the Quick Start IT Organization, Staffing, and Financing module, this guide provides information on several overall CDS best practices to help you complete the survey as efficiently as possible.

### Who Should Be Involved

CDS focuses on core metrics related to central IT, defined by the CDS glossary as “the centralized information technology services and support organization reporting to the highest-ranking information technology administrator/officer in the institution.” Due to this focus, the central IT organization typically leads the effort to complete the CDS survey. At some institutions the CIO may complete the survey with input from others, while at other institutions a team is assembled to gather and prepare the data. Completing the CDS survey might require data and input from other areas of the institution; it is essential to work with these other offices across your institution. Best practices include involving these offices early in the process to ensure that accurate and appropriate information is reported.<sup>1</sup>

It is best to have multiple sets of eyes on the data. If one person gathers the data, it is important that another person review the data prior to submission in order to affirm the reasonableness and accuracy of the data within the understood context of the question.

### Data Collection

The usefulness of the data you get out of CDS is directly related to the quality of the data you put in, so it is worth the effort to review the resources available,

including this guide, as you complete your data collection. To help ensure the consistency of the data you enter from year to year, we recommend documenting the process you used to complete the survey and the decisions you made.

It is important that everyone involved in preparing data for and completing the survey review the [CDS Glossary](#) and [IT Domain Definitions](#). The same terms are used differently at different institutions, so understanding how your campus's terminology and structure maps to the CDS definitions will enable you to answer questions in a way that is comparable and consistent with other institutions and will ultimately make the resulting data more useful.

Some questions may require estimation. Please see the **Tips for Estimation** section for help with calculating informed estimates.

## Completing the Survey

Before you start the survey, begin by reviewing the [EDUCAUSE CDS Steps You Complete list](#). There you will find suggestions on organizing to respond to the CDS, options for selecting the parts of the CDS your institutions will complete, a list of helpful resources, and a few requirements for participation. In addition, the **Multicampus Systems** section below will help you determine if your institution is part of a multicampus system, and it provides guidance on how to respond based on your specific role within the system. It is important to make this determination prior to preparing for or completing the survey.

This guide includes information about where to gather data specific to those questions. As you complete the survey, carefully read the information for each question to better understand the scope of what is being asked.

Once the survey is complete, be sure to submit feedback on the process. EDUCAUSE regularly reviews the feedback submitted at the end of each module and uses it to improve future versions of the survey and related resources.

Finally, there is value in having a post-submission meeting with your collaborators. Questions you may ask include: Are there easier ways to collect data throughout the year that will assist next year's survey? Should internal practices be modified to support CDS data collection? Reviewing these items can help to minimize the work in coming years.

## Tips for Estimation

For some questions it may be difficult to obtain precise data. When completing the survey, it is better to use informed estimates for elusive data points than no answer at all. If possible, look at data from a prior year as a starting point for an estimate. Table 1 provides a suggested approach for arriving at an informed estimate, along with an example.

**Table 1. Process and example for estimating data values**

Estimating Procedure	Estimate of Money in Glove Compartment
An estimate of a data point can be thought of as a shorthand way of denoting a range within which you are pretty sure that the value falls.	An estimate that there is about \$8 in my glove compartment means that I am pretty sure there is more than \$5 but less than the \$20 I put there last week.
Start by choosing a range that includes the value you are estimating. Don't try to be too accurate. You will be able to revise this later. Pick a low estimate and a high estimate. Sometimes doing this gives insight into possible responses.	My initial range is between \$5 and \$20.
Speak with a few others who have some knowledge of what you are trying to estimate and ask them how they might revise your range.	My grandson remembers that I bought a hamburger and fries for him on Monday, and I recall that I paid for it with glove compartment money. I revise my range to between \$5 and \$14.
As you work on this you may recall some other factors that might affect the range. If so, make revisions. This will be your working range.	I think I bought a doughnut on the way to work, and I'm sure that there was some change left over from the week before. Now \$6 to \$12 looks reasonable.
Now pick a number between the high and low values of the working range—one that seems to be a reasonable estimate. Sometimes the number is the middle, but often information you've learned will lead you to pick a number closer to one end or the other.	All things considered \$8 seems like a reasonable estimate.
This is your informed estimate.	Actually there was \$9.14 in the glove compartment, but \$8 is a decent estimate, better than a stab in the dark and much more helpful than no answer at all.

For some questions you may be asked for your confidence level in the estimates you provide. The following may be helpful:

- Multiply your estimates by .95 and 1.05. If you are pretty sure that the true value lies between them, check “Extremely accurate” ( $\pm 0\text{--}5\%$ ). If not, then...
- Multiply your estimates by .90 and 1.1. If you are pretty sure that the true value lies between them, check “Somewhat accurate” ( $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$ ). If not, then...
- Multiply your estimates by .80 and 1.2. If you are pretty sure that the true value lies between them, check “A little accurate” ( $\pm 10\text{--}20\%$ ). If not, then...
- Check “Not at all accurate.”

## Multicampus Systems

Before you complete the CDS survey, first determine if your institution is considered to be part of a multicampus system. To clarify what this is, take a look at the following definitions from the [CDS Glossary](#):

- **Multicampus system:** A group of two or more colleges or universities—each with substantial autonomy and headed by a chief executive or operating officer—that fall under a single governing board served by a system chief executive officer who is not also the chief executive officer of any of the individual institutions. Such a system is to be distinguished from a “flagship” campus with branch campuses and also from a group of campuses or systems, each with its own governing board, that is coordinated by some state body. Some examples of how IT might interface with campuses in a multicampus system are:
  - The system provides IT services that campuses are required to use but are not charged.
  - The system provides IT services that campuses are required to use, and campuses are charged.
  - The system provides IT services that campuses may opt to use for a fee.
  - The system provides IT services only for system offices.
  - The system provides all IT services system-wide.
- **District:** A group of community colleges with a common governing board (analogous to a multicampus system).
- **Central office:** In multicampus university or college systems or community college districts, the central office is a central administrative unit headed by the chief executive officers of the system or district. Most central offices include a central IT organization, some of which provide a wide range of services to individual campuses and some of which focus on coordinating the activities of IT organizations on the campuses.

If you are completing the survey as a flagship campus with branch campuses, you are not considered to be a multicampus system. In that case, you will want to include data for both the flagship campus and branch campuses in your response. Branch campuses should not complete their own survey.

It is important to be consistent in your responses throughout the survey. If you are part of a multicampus system, coordinate between the campuses and the central office to determine how you will complete the survey. For example:

- The central office completes its own survey, as do individual campuses.
- The central office and a primary campus (if designated) complete the survey as one unit; other campuses (if participating in CDS) complete their own surveys.

Please note that not all campuses in the multicampus system need to complete the survey. Question 12 of the IT Organization, Staffing, and Financing module asks about multicampus systems/districts. Please review the guidance on this question below to answer this question accurately and, as you complete the survey, look for specific guidance for multicampus systems throughout the guide.

## Relevant CDS Resources

The usefulness of the data you get out of CDS is directly correlated to the quality of the data you put in, so it is worth the effort to review CDS guidelines and definitions prior to submitting your data to help ensure accurate comparisons.

- [Core Data Service](#)  
Visit the CDS website for resources such as the CDS survey timeline, data use cases, the annual benchmarking report, and links to the CDS portal where you add data, access data, and create peer groups.
- [IT Organization, Staffing, and Financing Module](#)  
PDFs of the CDS questions, including for this module, can be found from this page.
- [Step-by-Step Overview to Complete](#)  
This checklist identifies steps you can take to organize your institution's participation in the CDS survey.
- [IT Domain Definitions](#)  
Interpreting and understanding the CDS IT Domain Definitions helps ensure greater validity in comparisons across peer groups.
- [Survey Glossary](#)  
This glossary covers terms from the CDS survey.
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)  
Questions are included in the following areas: general CDS questions, roles, accessing data, and adding data.

## Quick Start Questions

A wealth of information is available through the benchmarking capabilities of the Core Data Service (CDS), and the greatest benefit is realized when you can make apples-to-apples comparisons. This guide—developed by the ECAR/CDS IT Organization, Staffing, and Financing Working Group—helps institutions prepare for and complete the Quick Start IT Organization, Staffing, and Financing module of the CDS survey. The Quick Start survey is a condensed version of the module that was created with the intent of helping new participants focus on key questions. The guide explains intent of and the data needed to answer each Quick Start survey question. For each question or set of questions in the module, this guide provides a general description of the question(s), information on why the data are collected, and advice on how to collect the data locally.

### Key Terms

The following organization, staffing, and finance terms—defined in the CDS Glossary—should be referenced prior to completing this module.

- [Carnegie classifications](#)
- [Carryover funds](#)
- [Central IT](#)
- Central office
- District
- [External providers expenditures](#)
- [Fee-based/cost-recovery funds](#)
- [Fixed-term labor](#)
- [Full-time equivalent \(FTE\)](#)
- [In-house infrastructure and services expenditures](#)
- [Multicampus system](#)
- [Peer group](#)
- [Prior fiscal year](#)
- [Professional development expenditures](#)
- [Utilities and space/facilities expenditures](#)

## Questions 1–6: Organizational Profile

### General Description

Responses to questions 1–6 provide an organizational profile that depicts the scope of responsibility for central IT and the CIO role. There are often substantial differences from one institution to the next in terms of what this scope does or does not include. For example, at some institutions responsibility for administrative systems or IT support for teaching and learning may rest outside central IT, while the library or research computing may be situated within central IT.

### Questions 1–6

#### Q1–3 | Highest-Ranking IT Officer Position

1. What was the title of the highest-ranking IT administrator/officer in your institution during the prior fiscal year?
2. To whom did the highest-ranking IT administrator/officer in your institution report?
3. Was the highest-ranking IT administrator/officer a member of the president's or chancellor's cabinet?

#### Q4 | Technology Adoption

4. What was your institution's preferred overall approach to adopting technology?

#### Q5 | Service Delivery

5. To contextualize your institution's central IT financial and staffing data, please indicate the services for which central IT had primary responsibility for providing during the prior fiscal year.

#### Q6 | Fiscal Year

6. In which month and year did your institution's prior fiscal year end?

### Why Collect These Data?

This data from these questions enable comparison of total funding and funding sources for central IT across a group of institutions. For example, the data:

- Can help identify peer institutions that have similar structure and scope of responsibility as your institution and central IT organization, as well as those with significant differences.
- Provide useful context for financial and staffing data collected elsewhere in the CDS survey. Understanding peer structure and scope of responsibility can



help explain differences in funding, expenditure, or staffing levels between institutions.

- Help identify institutions offering services your institution may be interested in adding, institutions that are not offering services you are interested in discontinuing, or similar comparisons on organizational scope. This information may be helpful if your institution is considering a change in services offered.
- Can be used in calculating important benchmarking metrics, such as “Percentage of institutions whose highest-ranking IT officer is on presidential cabinet,” which appears in the CDS Almanacs.

### Guidance for Collecting These Data

- Q5 | Service Delivery: Select all services that central IT had *primary* responsibility for providing to your institution, even if others collaborated to provide the service or if competing services exist. It is not necessary for central IT to have sole responsibility for a service for it to be included on this list. Include services provided by outside vendors if central IT remains responsible for ensuring that the service is provided to the institution and making decisions about the service characteristics or quality.

## Question 7: Funding Source(s)

### General Description

Question 7 asks for the funding available to central IT in the prior fiscal year. It asks both for total funding and for total funding broken down into several categories or funding types. You should report all available funding, regardless of what was budgeted or what was actually spent (expenditures are reported later in this module).

### Q7 | Other funding source(s)

7. Please enter the actual funds available during the prior fiscal year from each of the categories listed.

### Why Collect These Data?

- Available funds, both total and by category, allows CDS participants to compare their data with the level and sources of funding other institutions

may have. This information can be useful in identifying peer institutions that may be candidates for more detailed conversations about IT service delivery.

- A comparison of funding proportions—such as the extent to which central IT is dependent on funds collected through user fees or chargebacks—relative to similar institutions can spur discussions about new budget models and result in changes to how central IT is funded.
- These data are used in calculating several important benchmarks, such as the following CDS Almanac metrics:
  - Ongoing base funds available as a percentage of total central IT funds available
  - Student technology fee funds available as a percentage of total central IT funds available
  - Compensation paid from another source as a percentage of total central IT funds available
  - Fee-based/cost-recovery funds available as a percentage of total central IT funds available
  - One-time funds available as a percentage of total central IT funds available
  - Carryover funds available as a percentage of total central IT funds available

#### **Guidance for Collecting These Data**

- Begin by writing down the amounts you know first. They may be complete amounts for a category (e.g., carryover) or partial amounts (e.g., fee based/cost recovery).
- If you do not know the amount for a funding source, ask around—the budget office may be a good place to start—and keep track of who answered in case you have a follow-up question and need to work with them in subsequent years. For example, central IT staff salaries and/or benefits may be funded from an institutional budget outside central IT, and you may need to ask HR or finance colleagues for help. Since employment costs are typically central IT's largest expenditure area, both the funding amount here and expenditure amounts later should be reported to more completely convey the funding and spending pictures for central IT at your institution.
- Take time to review your data— with your CIO if possible—before you enter it into the online survey tool.

## Questions 8–9: Central IT Expenditures

### General Description

Central IT's total expenditures provide important metrics for comparative analysis and monitoring for shifts or changes across a peer group. The absolute amounts may be of some interest, but the real value is the relationship between the level of central IT's expenditures and institutional factors such as total expenditures or total headcount. Question 8 seeks both total expenditures by central IT and a breakdown of that total into some consistent categories, such as employment costs.

### Q8–9 | Central IT Expenditures

8. Please enter the U.S. dollar (USD) amounts central IT spent during the prior fiscal year from each of the expenditure categories listed.

9. Were student employees compensated in whole or in part by work study or other sources that you did not report previously (i.e., as part of central IT funds available in Question 7, or that you did not include in item 2 of Question 8)?

### Why Collect These Data?

- IT expenditure metrics are considered an industry standard, and when expressed in relation to institutional parameters such as total expenditures or headcount, these metrics enable CIOs to demonstrate the cost of central IT on their campus in comparison with that of peer institutions and of other service units on your campus.
- Expenditures provide a more complete picture of the relative costs of IT than budgets or funding.
- Comparative benchmarks on expenditures and categories of spending are helpful in annual budget planning. For example, by identifying peer institutions with similar service portfolios but different levels of expenditures you can begin a conversation about how to most efficiently support the same services. By comparing your expenditures to those at peer institutions with aspirational service portfolios, you can start to assess what it might take to evolve your service portfolio.
- A comparative analysis of distribution of expenditures across categories, such as the proportion of expenditures devoted to staffing or allocated to externally provided services or functions, can help determine an appropriate IT expenditure model for your institution type. Such comparative analysis can

equip the institution with justification to argue for increased resources to close a gap or insight into how to reallocate resources more effectively.

- These data are used in calculating several important benchmarks, such as the following CDS Almanac metrics:
  - Total central IT spending per institutional FTE (students, faculty, and staff)
  - Total central IT spending per institutional employee FTE (faculty and staff)
  - Total central IT spending per student FTE
  - Central IT spending on professional development per central IT staff FTE
  - Total central IT spending as a percentage of institutional expenses
  - Percentage of institutions with a 5% or greater increase in total central IT spending
  - Percentage of institutions with a 5% or greater decrease in total central IT spending
  - Central IT ongoing compensation spending as a percentage of total central IT spending
  - Central IT fixed-term labor spending as a percentage of total central IT spending
  - Central IT professional development spending as a percentage of total central IT spending
  - Central IT in-house infrastructure spending as a percentage of total central IT spending
  - Central IT external provider spending as a percentage of total central IT spending

#### **Guidance for Collecting These Data**

- This is a question where estimation may be required. Please see the **Tips for Estimation** section.
- Report expenditures regardless of whether some of the associated costs are recovered from other units or individuals through user fees, chargebacks, or pass-through. In other words, show the actual total spent, not just expenditures net of such recoveries.
- Total IT expenditures are those for the prior fiscal year. If money was spent in that 12-month period it should be included.

- In many cases, expenditures on salaried or hourly employees can account for a large portion of total expenditures. Compensation and fringe benefits, however, are not always funded from the central IT budget. This expenditure category requests compensation (salaries and fringe benefits) for *all* central IT staff regardless of where the funding comes from. If you reported funding in Question 7, item #3, the associated expenditures should be included in the amount reported in Question 8, item #1. It may be necessary to include estimates for fringe benefits amounts. To obtain an estimate of benefits funded outside of the central IT budget consult with your budget, finance, or HR department.
- When entering expenditure amounts, include *both* ongoing operating (OPEX) and one-time capital (CAPEX) expenditures in the total and in each category, as appropriate.

## Question 10: Central IT Staffing

### General Description

This question requests estimates of total central IT staffing and student worker FTE. The full version of the IT Organization, Staffing, and Financing module further breaks these totals into the core IT domains that are used throughout the CDS survey.

### Q10 | Central IT Staffing

10. How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff—including clerical, support, and management staff—and students were employed in central for the prior fiscal year?

### Why Collect These Data?

Estimates of staff and student IT FTE are used to compare the allocation of IT human resources to IT priorities. These data are most useful in constructing ratios (e.g., FTE IT staff divided by employee/student population) that allow staffing level comparison with larger or smaller institutions:

- A ratio of the FTE student IT staff to the total FTE central IT staff including students provides a way of evaluating student contribution to central IT.
- The ratio of central IT staff to distributed IT staff (see question 11) provides a rough measure of how centralized IT is on a campus.

- These data are further used in calculating several important benchmarks, such as the following CDS Almanac metrics:
  - Central IT staff FTEs as a percentage of institutional employee FTEs
  - Student worker FTEs as a percentage of total central IT FTEs
  - Central IT FTEs per 1,000 institutional FTEs

### Guidance for Collecting These Data

- Double-check that your nonstudent staff total equals your total FTE for central IT.
- Student number should be entered in FTEs. This may be different from the total number of student workers. For example, 4 students working 10 hours a week each would count as 1 FTE. The following methods may be used to calculate this number. If you know the total number of student worker hours allocated to distributed IT during the fiscal year, divide that number by 2,000 (number of hours/year based on a 40-hour workweek). If you know the total number of dollars used for student workers, divide that number by the average hourly wage and then divide the result by 2,000.

## Question 11: Distributed IT

### General Description

Question 11 aims to learn about the ratio between central and distributed IT at your institution.

### Q11 | Distributed IT

11. Based on the proportions of IT expenditures and staff in central IT as compared to elsewhere in the institution, to what extent is IT at your institution centralized?

### Why Collect These Data?

Many of the metrics in the CDS survey focus on central IT only. Central IT funding, expenditure, and staffing data are, however, only one component of the full IT resource picture at institutions with significant distributed IT resources. Estimates of distributed IT expenditures and staffing provide a view into total institutional IT resources. The ECAR working group paper [Calculating the Costs of Distributed IT Staff and Applications](#) provides further explanation of the importance of distributed IT spending in understanding total institutional IT

spending. A comparison of your institution's level of centralization with that of peer institutions may uncover opportunities for alternative service delivery strategies.

### Guidance for Collecting These Data

- Consult the ECAR Working Group paper [\*Calculating the Costs of Distributed IT Staff and Applications\*](#). That paper includes multiple recommendations for this area and should be referenced as an additional resource when answering this question.

## Question 12: Multicampus Systems/Districts

### General Description

Responses to this question provide an organizational profile that can contextualize the responses provided to other questions.

### Q12 | Multicampus Systems/Districts

12. In the prior fiscal year, was your institution part of a multicampus system or district?

### Why Collect These Data?

- These data may help contextualize differences in expenditures in some areas and provide useful context for staffing data elsewhere in CDS.
- The data collected here can help identify other institutions that have similar structure to your institution, as well as those with significant differences. Use these questions as filters to identify or exclude institutions that do not have a similar structure to your institution.

### Guidance for Collecting These Data

The guidance provided here will help you answer Question 12; for guidance on how the institutional structure you select influences how to answer other questions in the CDS, refer to the section on multicampus systems above.

- Appropriate individuals to answer this question include the CIO or other senior leaders in your institution.
- Review the descriptions carefully to determine the selection that best suits your needs.

## Question 13: Institutions Outside the United States

### General Description

CDS draws on the [National Center for Education Statistic's IPEDS](#) data to obtain key institutional benchmarking parameters for U.S. colleges and universities, but this information is not available from IPEDS for institutions outside the United States. This question helps EDUCAUSE and peer institutions identify responses from non-U.S. institutions.

### Q13 | Institutions Outside the United States

13. In the prior fiscal year, was your institution's primary location outside the United States?

### Why Collect These Data?

The data gathered here enable the calculation of a variety of core metrics for non-U.S. institutions.

## Questions 14–15: Supplemental Information

### General Description

The supplemental information provides an opportunity to add context to the information an institution enters. Should other institutions choose to benchmark against you, it provides them with background information to better understand differences. Additionally, when institutions compare themselves from year to year, the supplemental information acts as a reminder to the initiatives that were current at a given time and can help explain fluctuations in benchmarks.

### Q14–15 | Supplemental Information

14. Please provide, in a paragraph or two, any background information about IT organization, staffing, and financing in your institution that could be useful to other CDS participants who may be using your data in their benchmarking. Examples: "We hired a consultant to redesign our funding model"; "In the past year we migrated student e-mail to a cloud service." (optional)

15. Please provide the name and e-mail address of the person to contact regarding your institution's responses to this module of the CDS survey. (optional)



### Why Collect These Data?

Answering this question allows you to provide context for the data reported in CDS. For example, many university IT departments receive one-time funding for major projects, like a large-scale ERP system deployment or the replacement of large infrastructure elements. Here you can explain significant fluctuations in funding, expenditures and staffing, or other environmental changes of significance.

- When benchmarking against peers, this information may help explain differences.
- When performing longitudinal comparisons, this information may help explain anomalies in the trend data.

### Guidance for Collecting These Data

When answering the questions here, think about what was different in the prior year, such as major projects or infrastructure expansion. Try to briefly outline any changes that have a sizable effect on your responses to CDS that year. For instance:

- Were there significant changes in the scope of central IT's responsibilities?
- Was a hiring freeze lifted, enabling you to fill a number of vacant positions?

### Questions 16–19: Module Feedback

The module feedback questions are an opportunity to give EDUCAUSE your thoughts and comments on the survey, including feedback about the amount of time respondents spent on the survey and changes that you might like to see to the questions. The feedback is valued, reviewed, and processed. Survey changes may be made based on your feedback.

#### Q16–19 | Module Feedback

16. EDUCAUSE welcomes your feedback on this survey module. Please let us know of any technologies, innovations, or challenges important to your institution that are not addressed or are inadequately addressed in this year's survey. We'd also like to know if any questions in this module are not relevant to your institution. How else could this module of the CDS survey be improved?

17. How many people participated in preparing and completing the answers to the questions in this module?

18. Approximately how much time did you spend on the following?

19. How easy was it for you to complete this module? Please take into consideration the amount of time it took, the ease of gathering information needed to answer the questions, the ease of identifying people at your institution to supply the answers, the clarity of the questions, etc. (optional)

## Next Steps

Once you have completed the survey, EDUCAUSE takes a few months to gather the data, process, and analyze it. The results are summarized and published in *EDUCAUSE Review* and posted on the EDUCAUSE CDS website. The CDS website includes past-year publications, a series of articles on benchmarking, and suggestions on how to utilize information from the survey. It is an excellent resource to take your next step on the CDS journey.

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## Note

1. While central IT is the focus of the survey, this module does ask about the extent of centralized/distributed IT at your institution in question 11. For more about distributed IT costs and how they are assessed in this survey, see the ECAR Working Group paper [Calculating the Costs of Distributed IT Staff and Applications](#).

### About EDUCAUSE

EDUCAUSE is a nonprofit association and the foremost community of IT leaders and professionals committed to advancing higher education. EDUCAUSE programs and services are focused on analysis, advocacy, community building, professional development, and knowledge creation because IT plays a transformative role in higher education. EDUCAUSE supports those who lead, manage, and use information technology through a comprehensive range of resources and activities. For more information, visit [educause.edu](http://educause.edu).

### About CDS

Since 2002, the EDUCAUSE [Core Data Service](#) (CDS) has been providing higher education CIOs and senior IT leaders with the benchmarks they need to make strategic decisions about IT at their institutions. On average, more than 800 institutions (both within and outside the United States) participate in a survey about IT financials, staffing, and services. Survey participants can access CDS data through a self-service portal that enables them to benchmark their IT organizations against those of their peers. Institutions also participate in CDS to study their IT organization, to benchmark against past performance, to look at trends over time, to start gathering and using metrics, and to have data available “just in case.”

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