

2019-02-22 Call Note - Book Club: How to Measure Anything

Agenda

Roll Call (by timezone - East to West)

Scribe Shout-out - It's easy to scribe: [How To Scribe Itana Calls Guide](#)

Agenda Bash

Topic: Book Club: Report out: How to Measure Anything

Itana Org Updates

Working Group Updates

New2EA Working Group

API Working Group

Business Architecture Working Group

EA Maturity Model Working Group

Book Club - Reading "How to Measure Anything"

Steering Committee Update

Note: For next call read: Article: [A Career in Organized Anarchy: Building Interpersonal Relationships in Higher Education](#), Matthew House

Attendees

	J.J. Du Chateau (Me)	 
	raoulsevier	 
	University of Washington	 
	13102062929	
	Alberto Mendoza (Boston Coll...	 
	Ashish Pandit	 
	Betsy Reinitz	 
	Dana Miller-Miami University ...	 
	James J Phelps	 
	Lonnie (U of Manitoba)	 
	Louis King	 
	Lucas Friedrichsen	 
	Maher Shinouda	
	Piet Niederhausen	 

 RB	Rupert Berk	 
 SH	Sanjay H. Boolani	 
	Brendan Bellina	
 JR	Jey Ramakrishnan (UCLA)	
 KS	Krishna Seelam (UCLA)	

Announcements - Itana News, Working Group Report out

- Next call will include the article's author (Matthew House). If possible, please read article (8 pages) beforehand to help prepare (see link above in Agenda section)
- Have a Face-to-Face submission to EDUCAUSE (Chicago) related to those new to EA in Higher Ed

Book Club: Report out: How to Measure Anything

Measurement in this context is defined as reducing uncertainty to support in decision making.

Key Concepts

- It has been measured before – Research first as someone may have already figured out how to measure something
- You already have more data than you think – You have information that can help provide insight (Enrico Fermi decomposition - "How many piano tuners in Chicago?" example)
- You need less data than you think (Eratosthenes estimate earth's circumference by applying basic geometry to noon shadow lengths in different cities)
- New observations are more accessible than you think (simple experiments/observations can provide useful information to reduce uncertainty)

Approach

- Define decision problem – Make sure you measure will support decision process
- Determine what you already know – Helps determine if you should measure something and how to measure it
- Compute value of obtaining additional information – Make sure the cost of measuring, the depth of measuring, and the value it provides is worth it for the decision being made
- Apply relevant measurement instruments to high value measurements

Biases

- An inherent problem with human experts
- Manage expert bias by "calibrating" the experts with author's "Adapted Lens Model" (a fairly involved process that isn't applicable to all measurement scenarios)

U-Washington Use Case: Document Management

- Avoid measuring just to measure – focus on real decisions and reducing uncertainty (e.g. how to allocate resources for unmet demand)
- Decomposition and small measurements can reduce a lot of uncertainty

Yale Use Case: Monitoring @ Yale

- Enterprise monitoring, alerting & performance metric project (quantitatively expressed reduction of uncertainty)
- Determine what decisions are we driving and the processes they impact
- Determine most important areas for measurement

Discussion:

- Valid decision question requires a decision maker is needed, and sometimes we (Higher Ed) don't always have it. Culturally Higher Ed can at times be reluctant to discuss measurement.
- Most value for architects seems to come from the first part of the book where it discusses why we measure and approaches.

Chat



Zoom Group Chat

From [James J Phelps](#) to [Everyone](#):

I'm watching chat for the presenters.

Feel free to ask questions here or on the call

From [Dana Miller-Miami University of Ohio](#) to [Everyone](#):

We have been attempting to do a better job of doing cost benefit analysis of IT project requests.

Here is an example of trying to calculate the benefit of making a server more secure with updated software.

Value of Reduced Risk Exposure Calculation:

The industry accepted value for an exposed PII record at an educational institution is \$104/user*

#of International Students Using the app on server-Fall 2018=3,177

$3,177 * \$104 = \$330,408$ per year *(the likelihood of a Win2K8 server being compromised in a given year based on a sampling of what's in our data center is 4%.)= \$13,216 of benefit-reduced risk.

*Miami U IT Security Officer
Anybody doing similar calculations?

Miami of Ohio is using this type of info to come up with a ROI for project proposals.

From [Dana Miller-Miami University of Ohio](#) to [Everyone](#):

We are trying to provide the governance group a ROI calculation that can help them make decisions. They often don't have the best information to know how to say No.

From [Betsy Draper](#) to [Everyone](#):

Louis' example reminds me of the challenge we have with university data analytics ... just dump all the data and we'll look for the needles in the haystack vs. what is important to measure and do we have the data.

Org Updates

- New EA in Higher Ed – Second mtg with those who will lead; another month or so for format to group to get settled
- API Working Group – Upcoming meeting on the 28th
- Biz Arch Working Group – Next Fri call with Jeff Kennedy on using CAUDIT model for strategic storytelling
- Maturity Model – Waiting for next phase, encouraging people to do a practice profile
- Internet 2 EA Birds of a Feather on March 6 - <https://meetings.internet2.edu/2019-global-summit/detail/10005458/>