

Designing Partnerships

for Social Impact and Transformation

ASU GSV Summit

Michael M. Crow
San Diego, CA
April 9, 2019



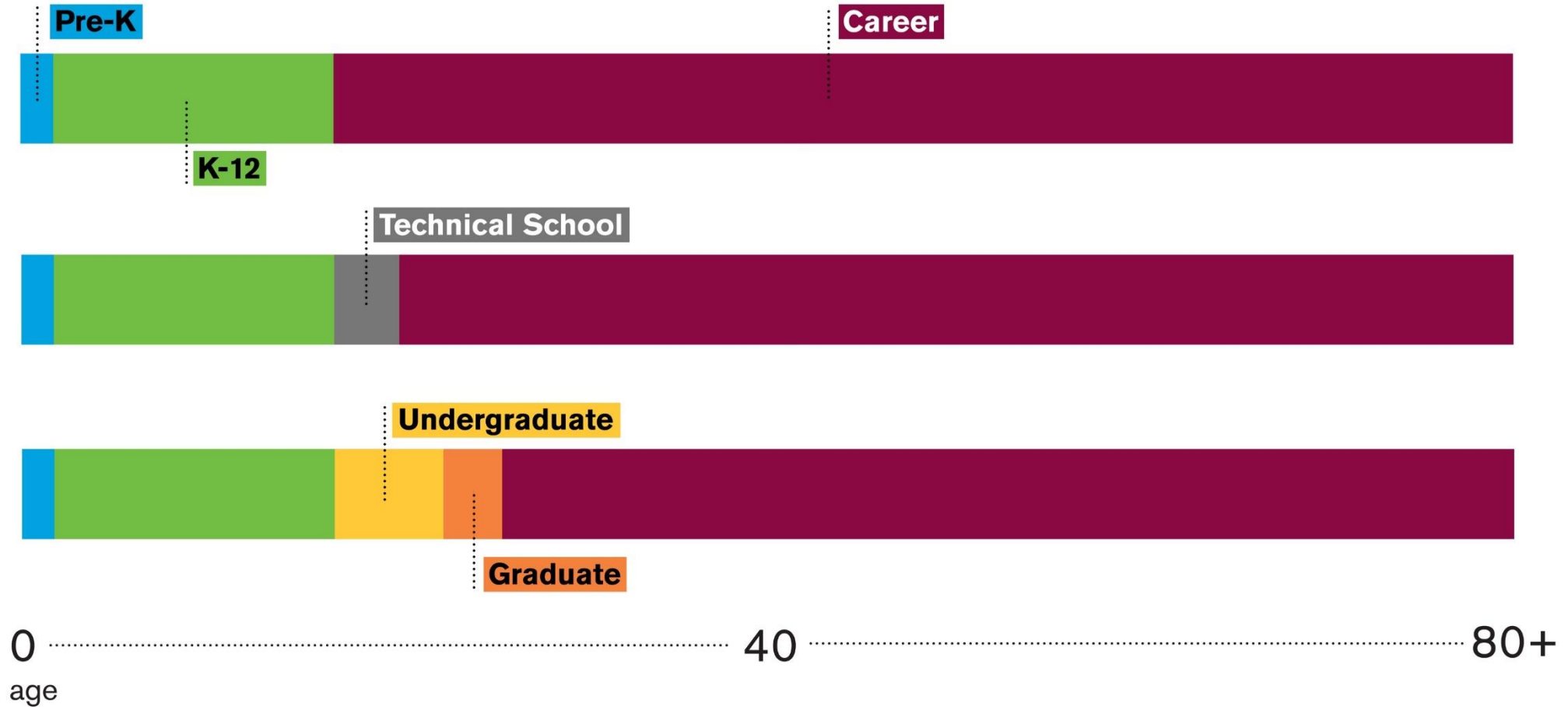
**" Everyone designs who devises
courses of action aimed at
changing existing situations into
preferred ones."**

–Herbert A. Simon

Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, 1978



The Design: Traditional Learning Stages



Designing a Universal Learning System

Who

Traditional Students

What

**Undergraduate
Degree**

Why

**Life and Career
Empowerment**



Design Result 1

36 million

The number of people between the ages of 25 and 65 who started college but did not complete an associate's or bachelor's degree



Design Result 2

\$33,800

Average annual earnings of people who started college, but did not earn a bachelor's degree.



Design Result 3

\$67,700

Average annual earnings of people who hold a bachelor's degree or higher

A black and white photograph of a man in a call center. He is sitting at a desk with a computer keyboard and a headset. He has his hand on his forehead, looking thoughtful or stressed. In the background, other call center agents are visible, some wearing headsets. The overall mood is one of pressure or frustration.

Design Result 4

69%

Percentage of people who started college, but did not earn a bachelor's degree who work for a for-profit company

Connecting the workforce to lifelong learning opportunities will require large-scale partnerships between universities and workplaces that understand access to education is a social imperative to national success.

Designing a Universal Learning System

Who

Traditional Students

Workplace-
Affiliated Learners

Workplace-
Affiliated Cohorts

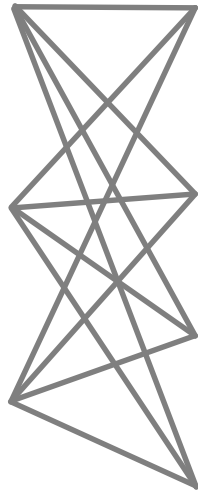
Designing a Universal Learning System

Who

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Workplace-
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What

Undergraduate
Degree

Single Course

Micro-credential

Graduate Degree

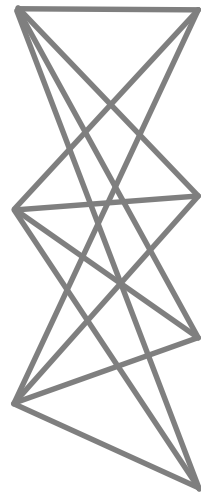
Designing a Universal Learning System

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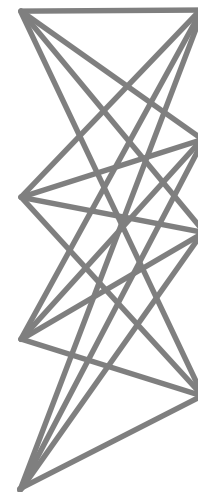
What

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Degree

Single Course

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Graduate Degree



Why

Career Adaptation

Personal Fulfillment

Workplace Adaptation

Social/Technical
Adaptation

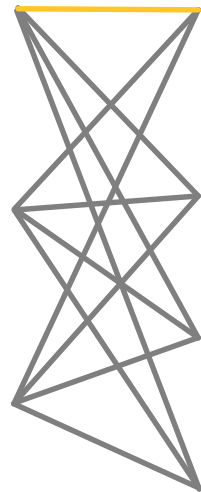
Designing a Universal Learning System

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Workplace-Affiliated Cohorts



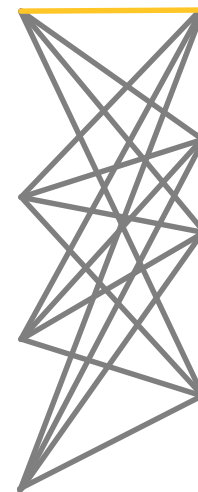
What

Undergraduate Degree

Single Course

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Why

Career Adaptation

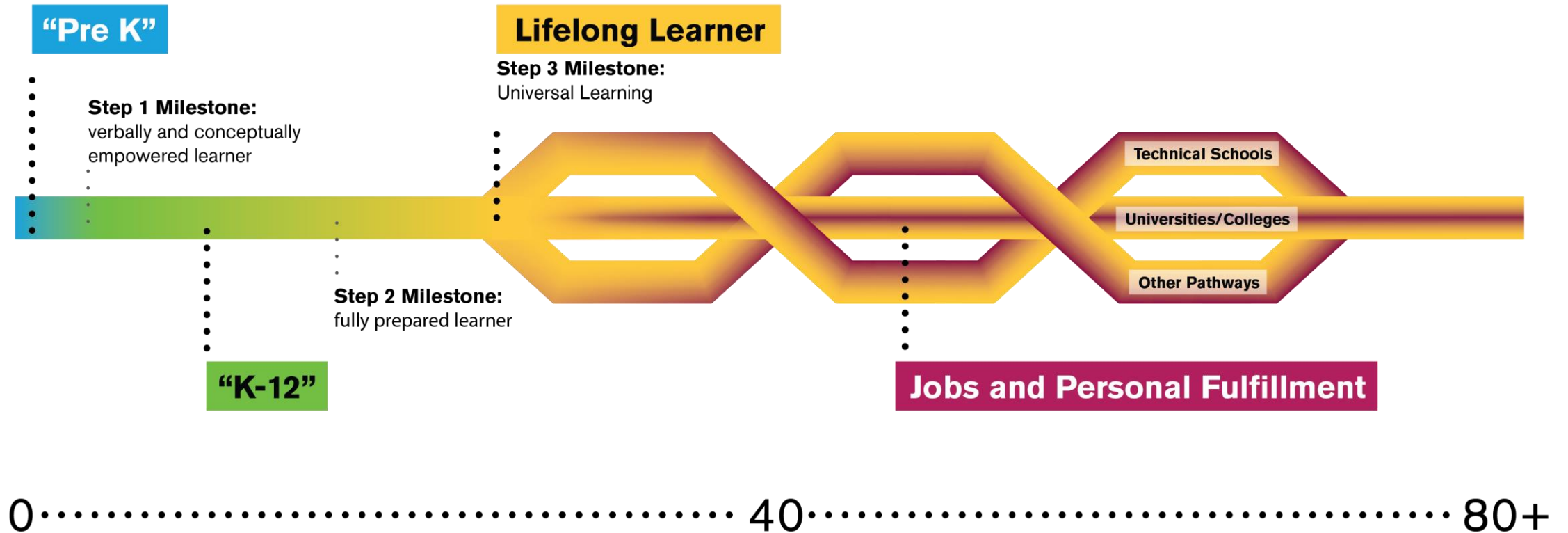
Personal Fulfillment

Workplace Adaptation

Social/Technical Adaptation

ASU Universal Learning™

An Aspirational Design



age

Complexity of University-Workplace Partnerships



cultures



funding mechanisms



credentials and certifications



clock speeds



stakeholders



learning modalities

Building Blocks of Information Transfer

Generic Information
Transfer Organization



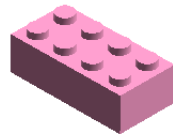
Efficiently transferring
existing codified
knowledge

Generic Information Transfer Organization

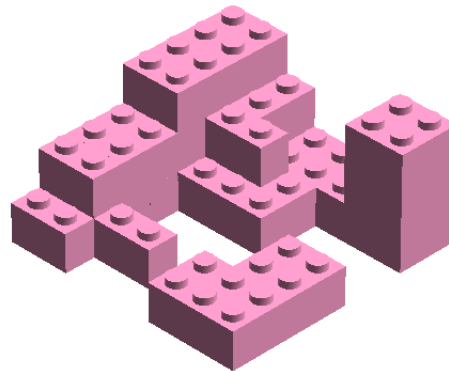
Designed to efficiently transfer existing codified knowledge



Example:
ITT Technical Institute-Boise



Example:
Full Sail University



Example:
University of Phoenix



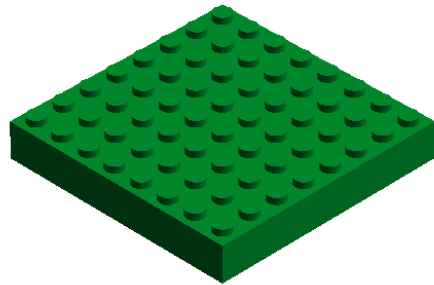
Organizational variation in higher education is underappreciated



A cluster analysis of 1,525 four-year public and private colleges and universities found at least 12 organizational types

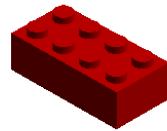
Building Blocks of a (New) University

Knowledge Core



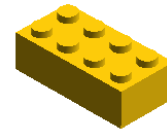
Furthering the pursuit, understanding and sanctity of knowledge, as well as the storage, synthesis, analysis, creation and transfer of knowledge

Academic Enterprise



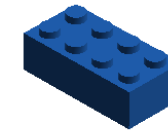
Operating and evolving immersive teaching and learning systems

Knowledge Enterprise



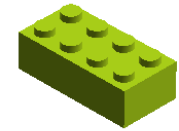
Supporting and advancing research, discovery, innovation, and translation activities throughout the university and community

Learning Enterprise



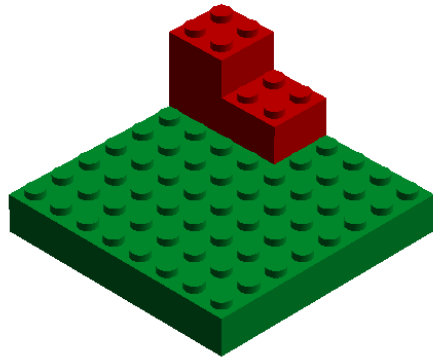
Creating and operating new pedagogical tools for massive-scale digital immersion and lifelong-learning opportunities

Partnership Enterprise

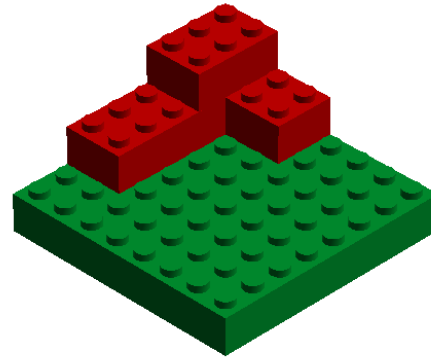


Developing and leveraging external partners to help the university achieve broad mission of social transformation

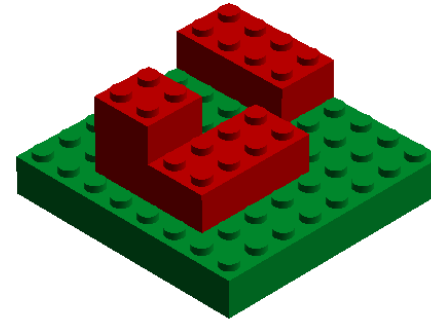
Teaching and Scholarship University/College Clusters



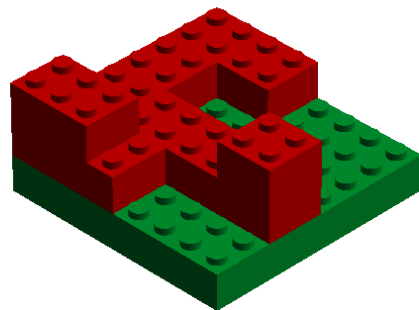
Cluster A.
e.g., Beloit College
e.g., Bennington College
e.g., Gustavus Adolphus College



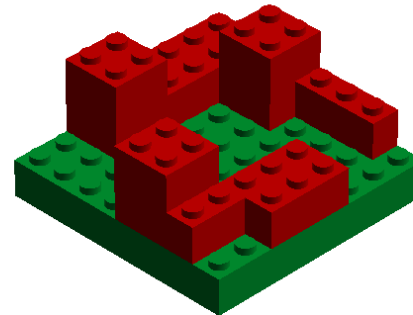
Cluster B.
e.g., Angelo State University
e.g., Bemidji State University
e.g., California State -Dominguez Hills



Cluster C.
e.g., Dakota State University
e.g., Dickinson State University
e.g., Western New Mexico University



Cluster D.
e.g., Alabama State University
e.g., Chicago State University
e.g., Grambling State University



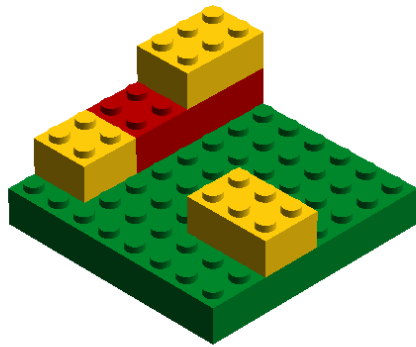
Cluster E.
e.g., BYU-Idaho
e.g., University of California-Merced
e.g., University of Hawaii-West Oahu

Academic Enterprise

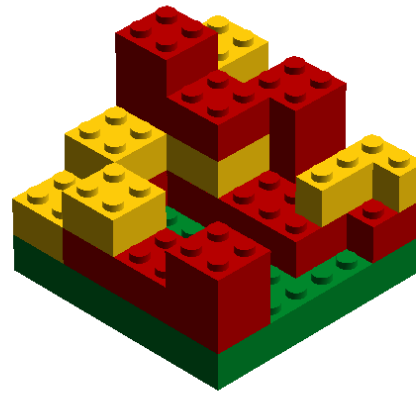
Knowledge Core



Moderate Scale Research University Clusters



Cluster F.
e.g., American University
e.g., Colgate University
e.g., College of William and Mary



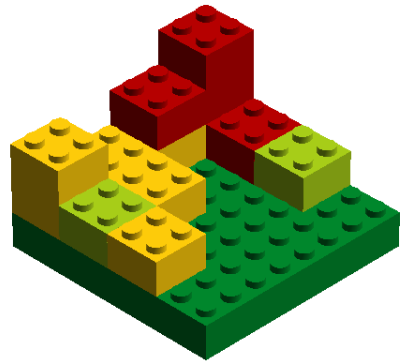
Cluster G.
e.g., Boise State University
e.g., California State-Long Beach
e.g., Florida Atlantic University

Knowledge Enterprise

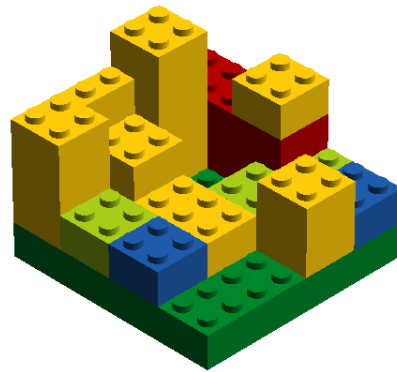
Academic Enterprise

Knowledge Core

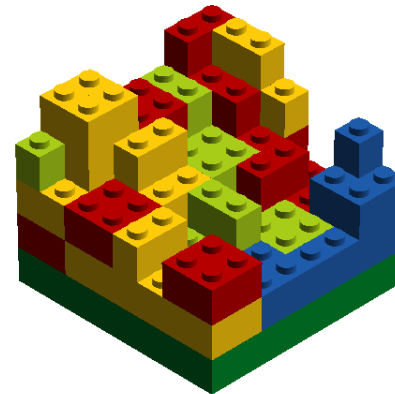
Comprehensive Research University Clusters



Cluster H.
e.g., University of Arizona
e.g., Drexel University
e.g., Oregon State University



Cluster I.
e.g., Carnegie Mellon University
e.g., Georgia Institute of Technology
e.g., Harvard University



Cluster J.
e.g., Arizona State University
e.g., Purdue University
e.g., University of Washington-Seattle

Learning Enterprise

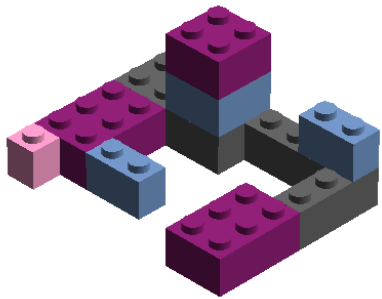
Enterprise Partners

Knowledge Enterprise

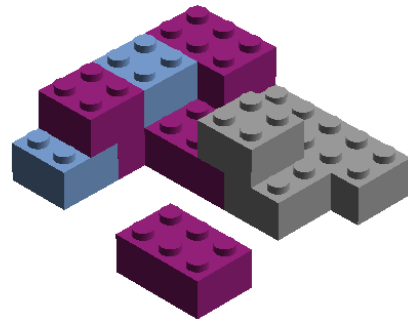
Academic Enterprise

Knowledge Core

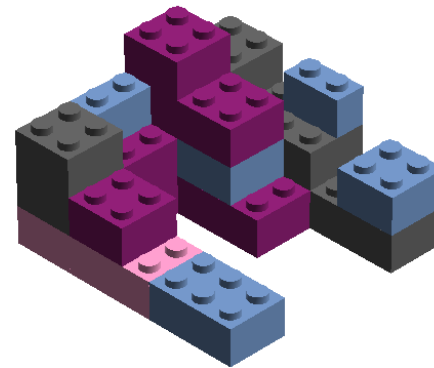
Workplace Partners



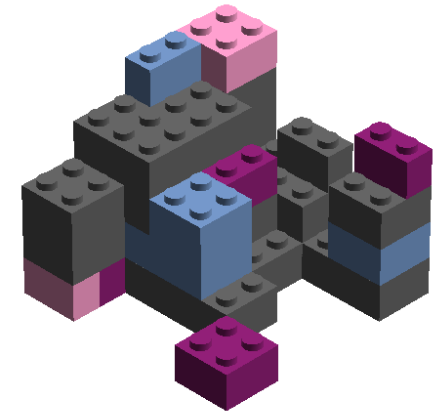
Example:
Retail Corporation



Example:
State Government



Example:
Technology Manufacturing
Corporation

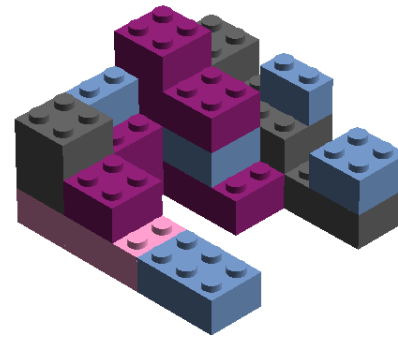
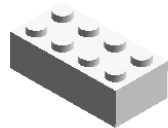
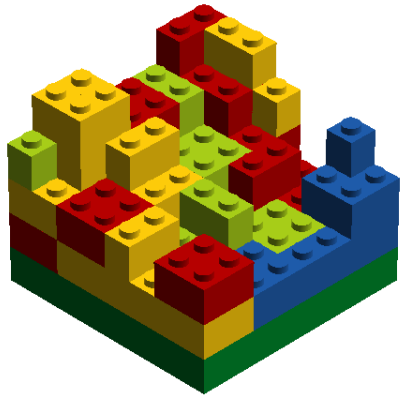


Example:
Air Force

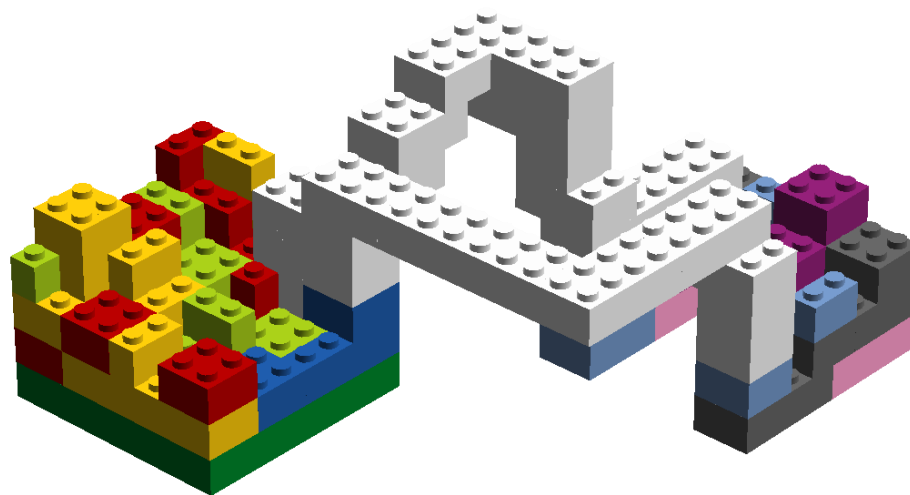
Universities/Colleges and Workplaces

Do Not Easily Fit Together

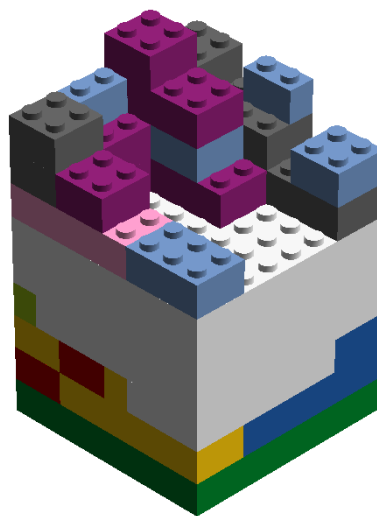
Boundary Spanning Organizations Bridge the Gaps



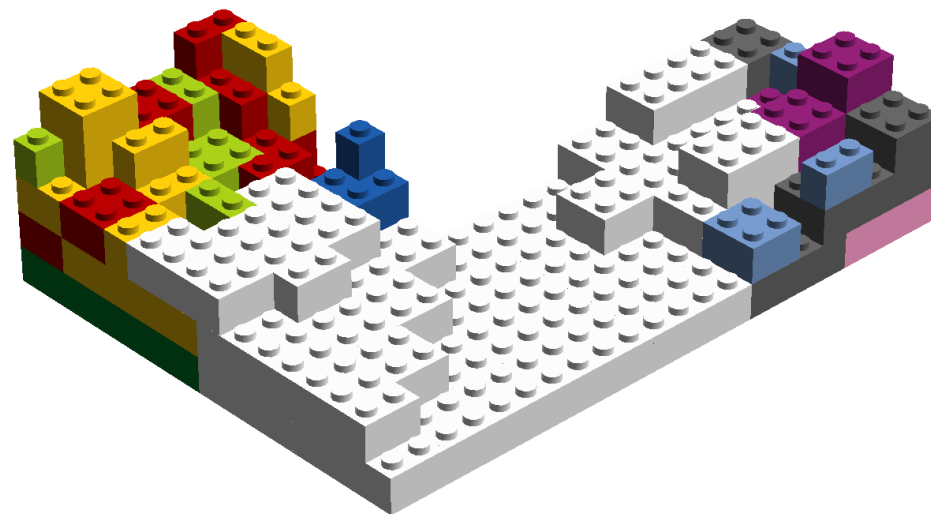
Learning Systems Have Multiple Potential Configurations



Learning Systems Have Multiple Potential Configurations



Learning Systems Have Multiple Potential Configurations



What would an effective boundary spanning organization do?

**Accelerate our understanding of
corporate social impact**

**Develop new pathways for
learners**

**New conceptualizations of
employee education benefit ROI**



InStride

Creating a future of universal learning will require new technologies, new policies and changes in cultural norms and expectations.

Technologies We Need

Full Immersion

21st century digital learning spaces
Artificial intelligence-based advising
Ubiquitous content delivery tools
Intelligent tutoring platform
Personalized learning at scale

Digital Immersion

Technology to support relationships and build organizational affinity
“Integrated” human-tutor interface
Real time assessment development-based assessment

Digital Immersion -

Massively Open

Technologies that derive value from scale
Content and delivery for any life stage
Multi-organizational pathway mapping

Education Through

Exploration

Virtual augmented reality for learning
Direct human cognition linkages
Conversation-based AI tutoring
Group learning tools

Infinitely Scalable

Learning

Infinitely scalable teaching
Seamless integration of individualized learning across life stages
Lifelong intelligent tutoring

Math and science

Mastery for all

Policies We Need

Federal

Creation of tax-advantaged employer-sponsored tuition savings accounts that allow employers and employees to contribute to educational expenses

Establishment of a new higher education classification system

Provision of direct operating support of national-scale universities

Collection of student-level performance data

State

Incentive structures for university social impact performance

Enterprise investment approaches for education

Employers

Treating access to education as a social imperative

Increased employee flexibility in the workplace

Cultural Norms and Expectations We Need

Employers

Creation of a culture of reward around education and learning

Recognition that employee upskilling improves enterprise competitiveness

De-commodification of labor

State

Active recognition of long-term regional and global labor market trends

Aspirational peer selection based on a broad set of public value outcomes

Higher Education

Increased clock speed in designing and launching courses

Active recognition of the emerging human development revolution

Adoption of entrepreneurial methods and mindsets

Society

Increased awareness that learning within formal organizations does not end at an arbitrary age



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