

Moving Forward

The Role of Postsecondary Education in the 21st Century

2018 Kentucky Postsecondary Education Symposium

Michael M. Crow
Louisville, Kentucky
December 18, 2018



“You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, **build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete.”**

- Buckminster Fuller

Knowledge Is Not Static



Until 1900, human knowledge doubled every **100 years**



100 years



By 1945, it doubled every **25 years**



25 years



Nanotechnology:
Every **2 years**



2 years



Clinical Knowledge:
Every **18 months**



18 months



Basic Human Knowledge:
Every **13 months**



13 months



The Internet of Things:
Every **12 hours**



12 hours

not visible to the naked eye

65%

of children entering primary school today will ultimately end up **working in completely new job types** that don't yet exist.



A black and white photograph of four women in a room filled with typewriters. They are all smiling and looking towards the camera. The room is cluttered with papers, books, and multiple typewriters on desks. The women are dressed in professional attire typical of the 1960s or 1970s.

Universities are slow to adapt

Higher Education Governance Logics



Academy Model



State Control Model



Market Model



Enterprise Model

	Academy Model	State Control Model	Market Model	Enterprise Model
Animating Purpose	Enlightenment of individual students	Organizational preservation	Profit maximization for owners and shareholders	Social transformation Economic Success
Path to Achieving Public Value	Immersive instruction	Achievement of state-specified goals	Efficiency and cost reduction	Connecting instruction to knowledge generation at society-impacting scale
Assumptions of Faculty	Self-governing professionals	Bureaucrats responding to rules	Commodity labor; faculty not entrepreneurial	Knowledge entrepreneurs
Assumptions of Management	Management drawn from and blended with faculty	Traditional public managers distinct from faculty	Professional management distinct from faculty and acting entrepreneurially	Management drawn from and blended with faculty but acting entrepreneurially
Accountability Mechanisms	Faculty and Management Professionalism	Audits, public reporting, standardized testing	Student choice, standardized testing	Demonstrated economic and social progress
Primary Funding Mechanisms	Enrollment funding from state, endowments	Enrollment funding from state	Vouchers, performance based funding from state	Diverse; institutional entrepreneurship
Organizational Scale of Impact	Individual or groups of individuals	Community or state	Indeterminate, any scale from which profit can be derived	Social scale with possible national and global reach

ASU in 1985

Underperforming Public Agency Model

High State Investment

\$8,755* per FTE student

No Budget for Improvement

\$238 million

Inadequate Student Outcomes

13.8% four-year graduation rate

* = 2017 Dollars



ASU in 1985

Underperforming Public Agency Model

Low Price and Low Aid

\$2,577* resident undergraduate
tuition and fees

<2% undergraduates received
Pell Grants

Low Freshman Diversity

84.9% White

9.9% underrepresented populations

Small Contribution to Knowledge Generation

\$28 million

in annual research expenditures

* = 2017 Dollars



ASU in 2002

Performing Public Agency Model

High State Investment

\$9,230* per FTE student

Budget for Growth and Quality

\$750 million

Improving Student Outcomes

28.4% four-year graduation rate

* = 2017 Dollars



ASU in 2002

Performing Public Agency Model

Medium Price and Medium Aid

\$3,527* resident undergraduate
tuition and fees

22% undergraduates received
Pell Grants

Medium Freshman Class Diversity

71.2% White

17.2% underrepresented populations

**Growing Contribution
to Knowledge Generation**

\$123 million

in annual research expenditures

* = 2017 Dollars



ASU Charter

ASU is a comprehensive public research university, measured not by whom it excludes, but by whom it **includes** and how they **succeed**; advancing research and discovery of **public value**; and assuming **fundamental responsibility** for the **economic, social, cultural, and overall health** of the communities it serves.

Responsibility and The Public Trust

The charter is a promise to the citizens of Arizona.

ASU has a responsibility to fulfill the requirements of the Arizona Constitution to provide public education.

The responsibility is not one that is conditional upon the actions of the legislature; it is ASU's responsibility to find the means to fulfill its charter while seeking appropriate and fair public investment in the costs of education for Arizona resident students.

ASU Design Aspirations

Leverage Our Place

ASU embraces its cultural, socioeconomic and physical setting.

Transform Society

ASU catalyzes social change by being connected to social needs.

Value Entrepreneurship

ASU uses its knowledge and encourages innovation.

Conduct Use-Inspired Research

ASU research has purpose and impact.

Enable Student Success

ASU is committed to the success of each unique student.

Fuse Intellectual Disciplines

ASU creates knowledge by transcending academic disciplines.

Be Socially Embedded

ASU connects with communities through mutually beneficial partnerships.

Engage Globally

ASU engages with people and issues locally, nationally and internationally



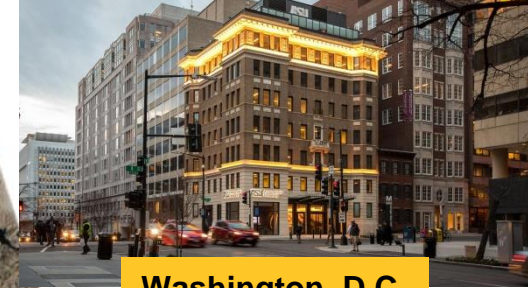
One University in Many Places



Lake Havasu City, AZ



Santa Monica, CA



Washington, D.C.

Legend

- ASU campuses
- Innovation Zones
- NOVUS Innovation Corridor
- Locations



ASU Downtown Phoenix campus



ASU Polytechnic campus



ASU Tempe campus



ASU Thunderbird campus



ASU West campus



ASU in 2018

Established Public Enterprise Model

Low State Investment

\$3,141 per FTE student

Budget for Consistent Growth and Quality

\$3.4 billion

High Student Outcomes

51.6% four-year graduation rate
70.7% for A-students and **46.0%** for B-students



ASU in 2018

Established Public Enterprise Model

Medium Price and High Aid

\$10,792 resident undergraduate
tuition and fees

34.2% undergraduates received
Pell Grants

High Freshman Class Diversity

13,000 incoming freshmen

62% Arizonans

53% Arizona freshmen from
underrepresented populations

**Large Contribution
to Knowledge Generation**

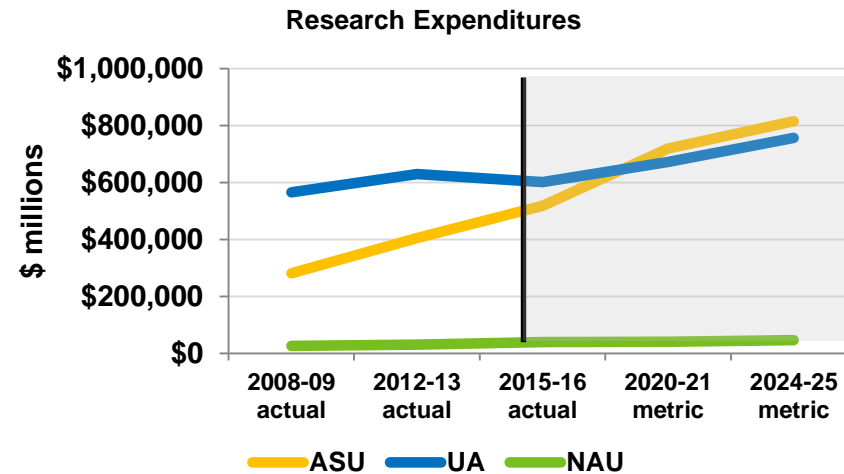
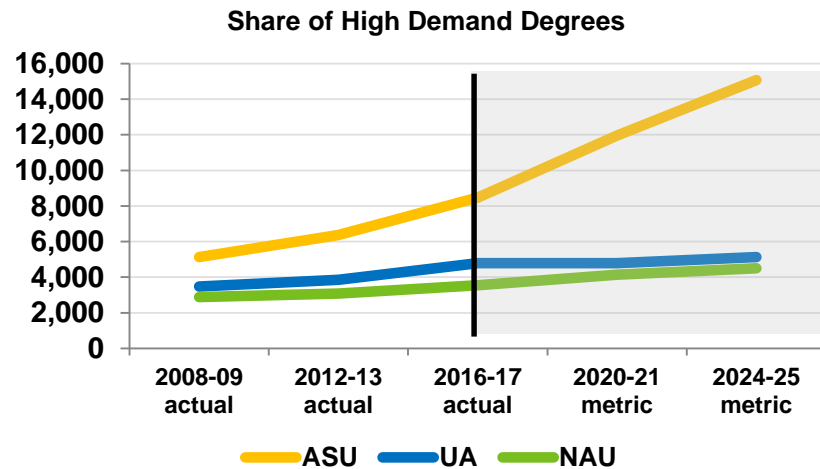
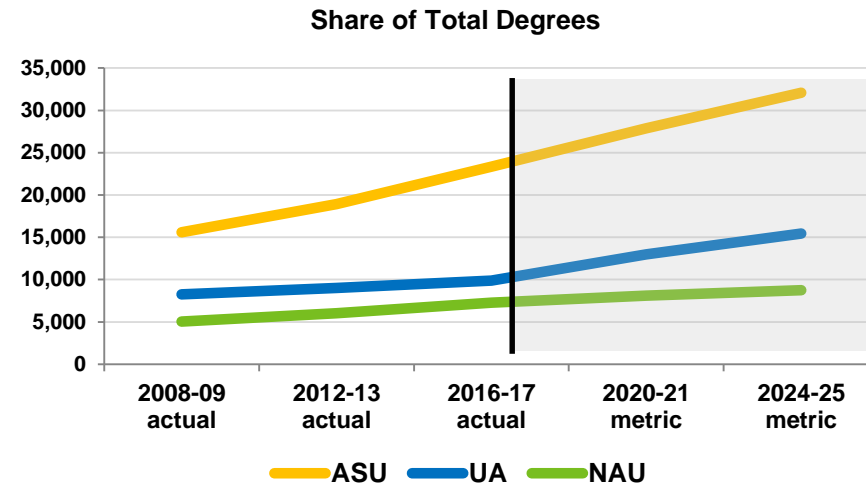
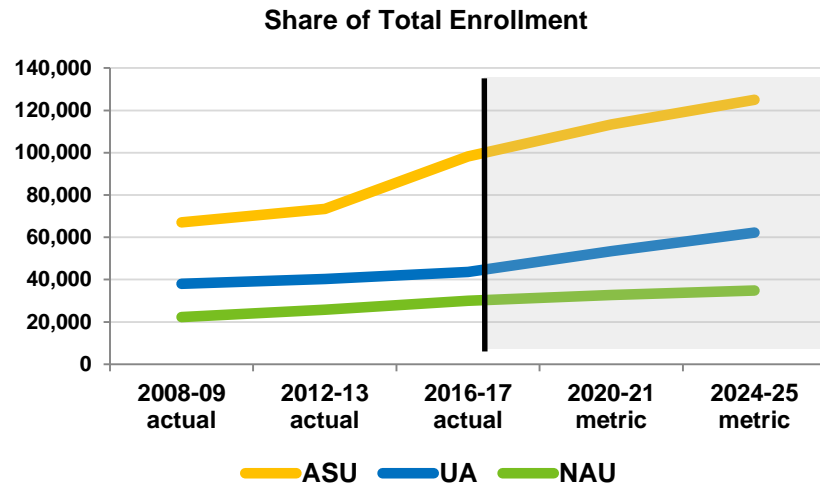
\$604 million

in annual research expenditures



Scale of ASU's Assignment and Social Impact

The 2025 metrics require ASU to increase its proportional share of performance



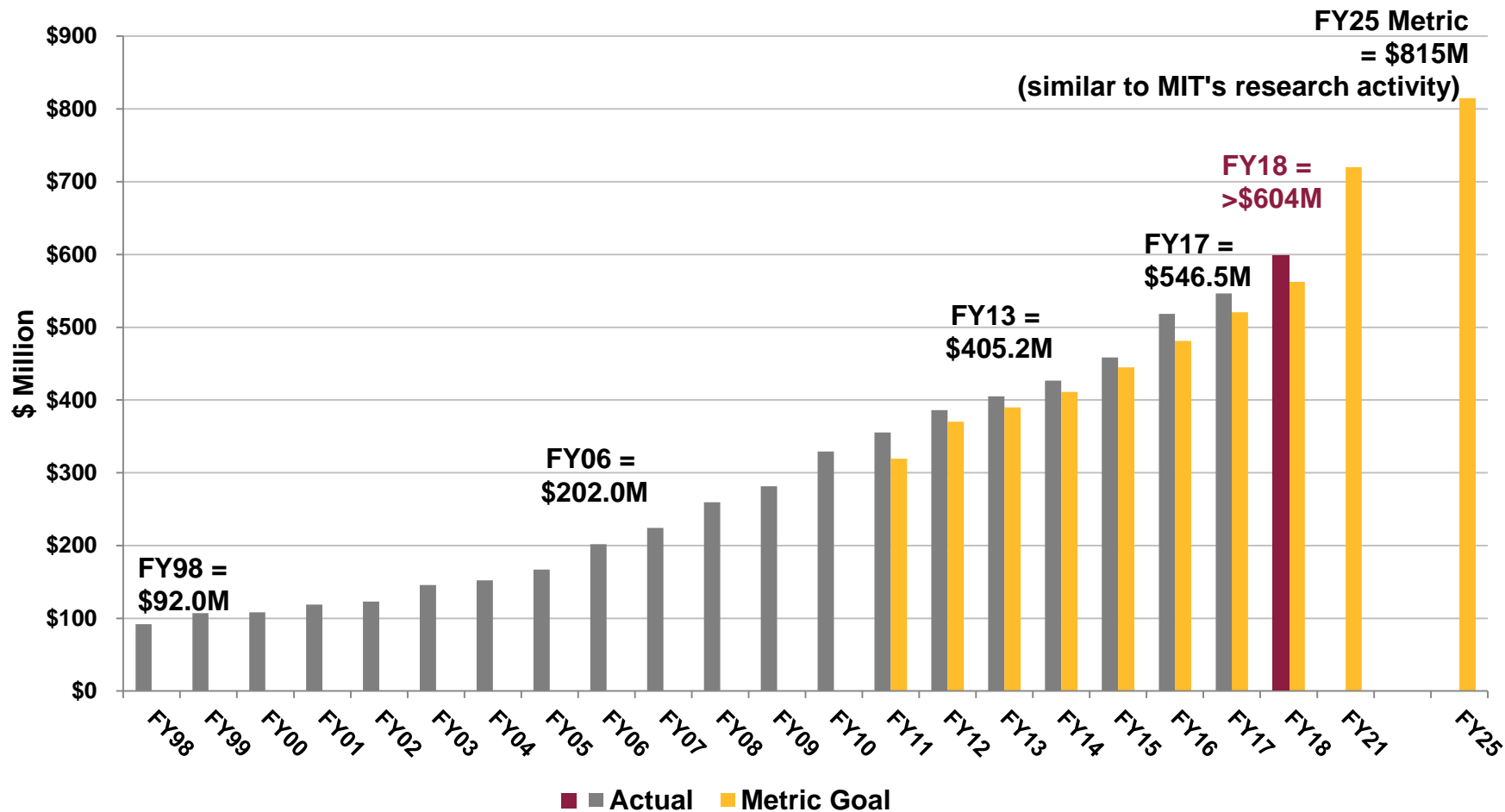
Six Forces are Reshaping Higher Education

1. Economic and social disruption is continuing to accelerate, which is placing many institutions at risk.
2. Rate and impact of technological change.
3. New business and delivery models are gaining traction.
4. Greater transparency about student outcomes is becoming the norm.
5. Student and family demands are rising for a greater return on investment in higher education.
6. The globalization of education is accelerating.

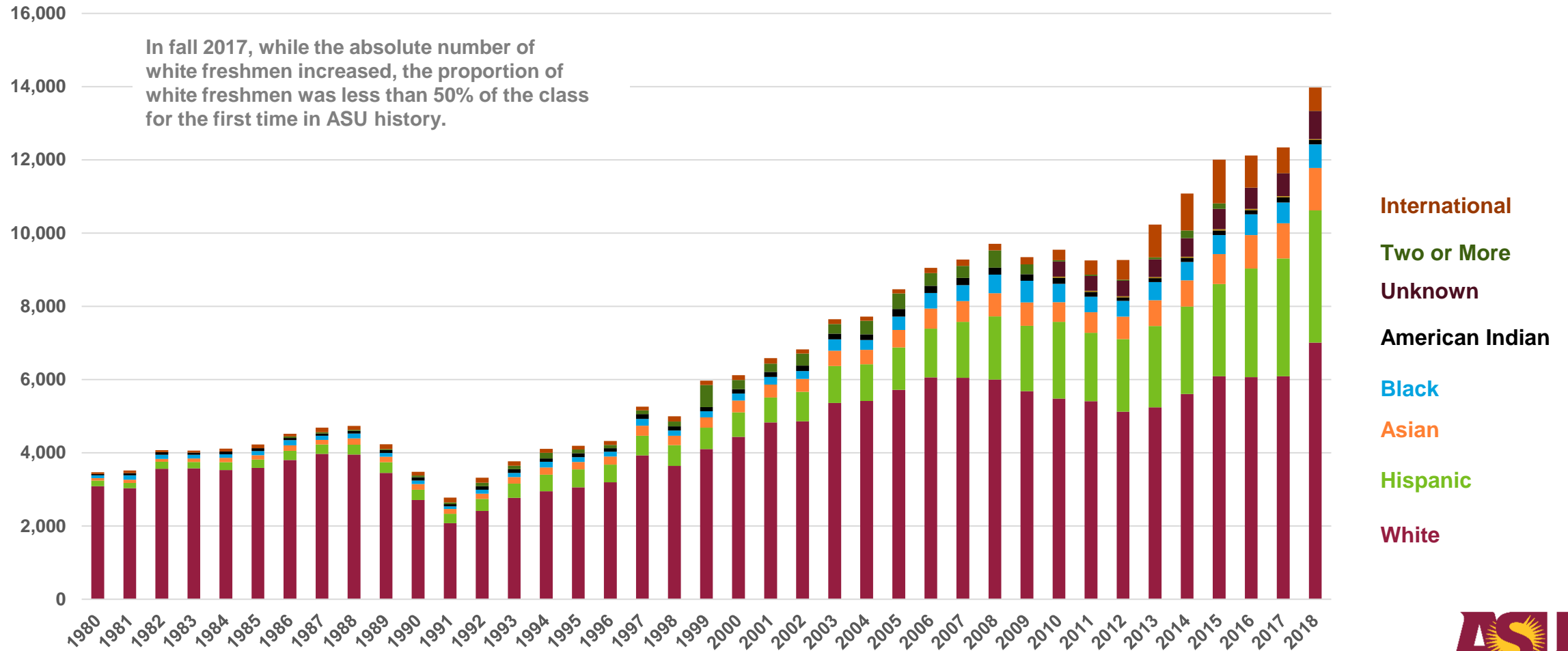
Performance to Date

ASU: World-Class Research University

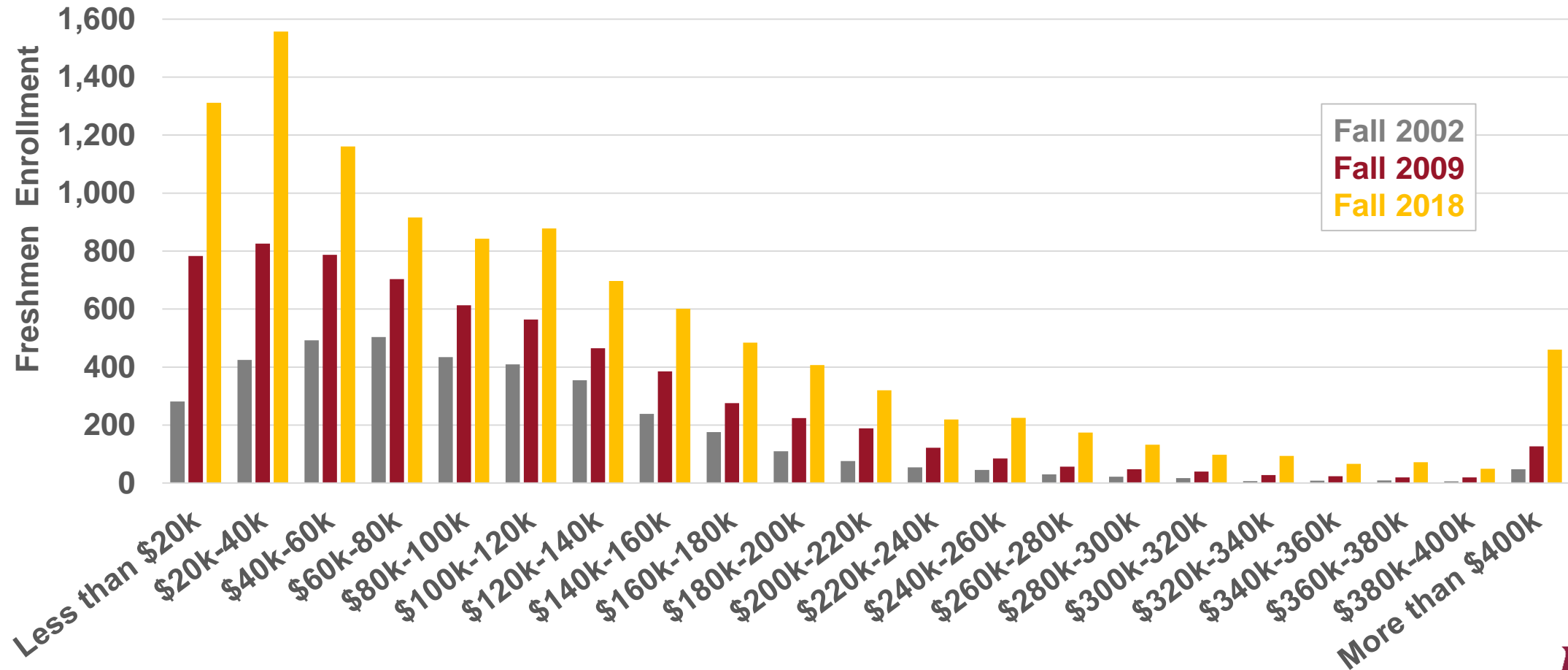
Research expenditures have doubled every six to eight years



First-Time Freshmen Enrollment, Fall 1980-Fall 2018



ASU First-Time Full-Time Freshman Enrollment by Adjusted Family Income

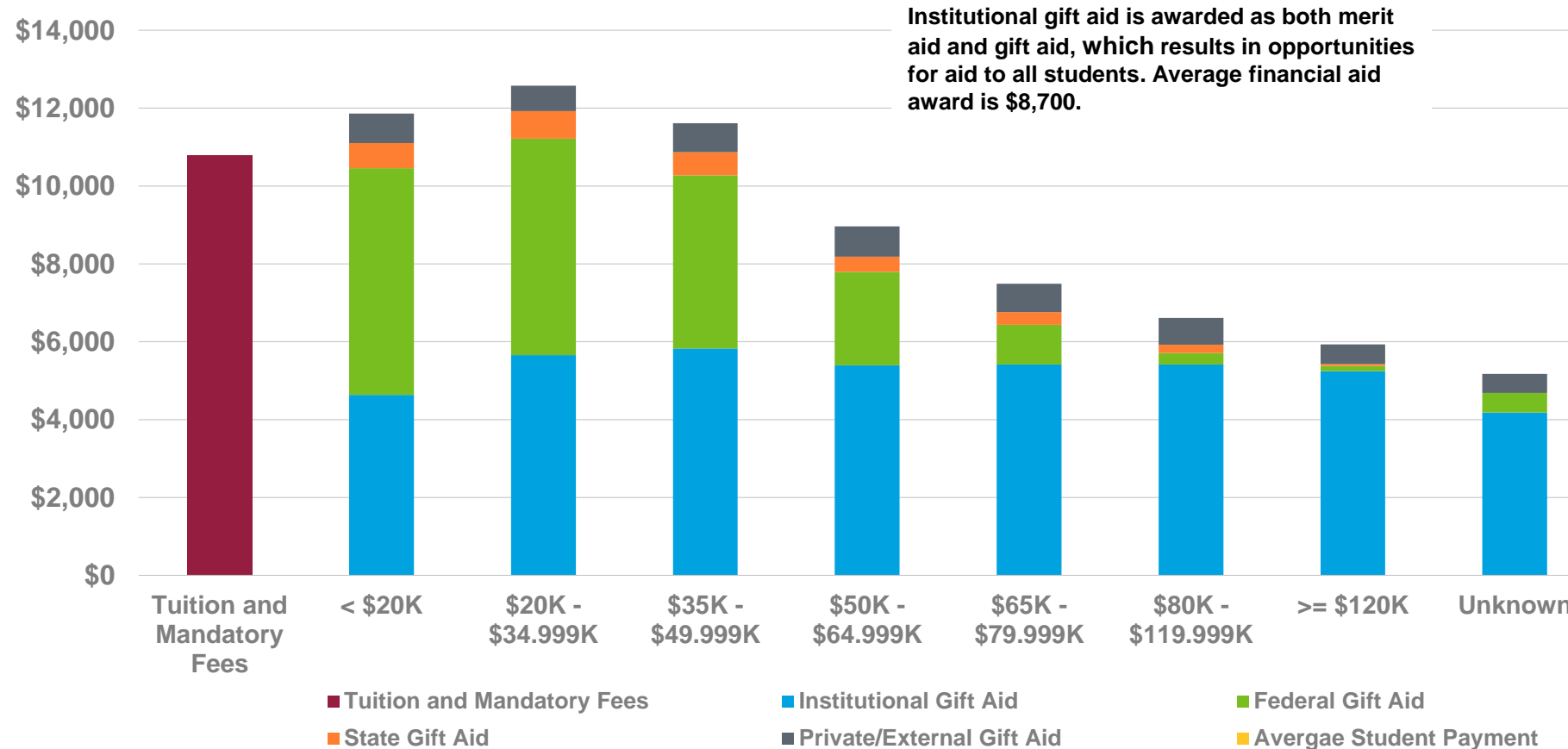


All incomes adjusted to 2018 dollars using CPI.

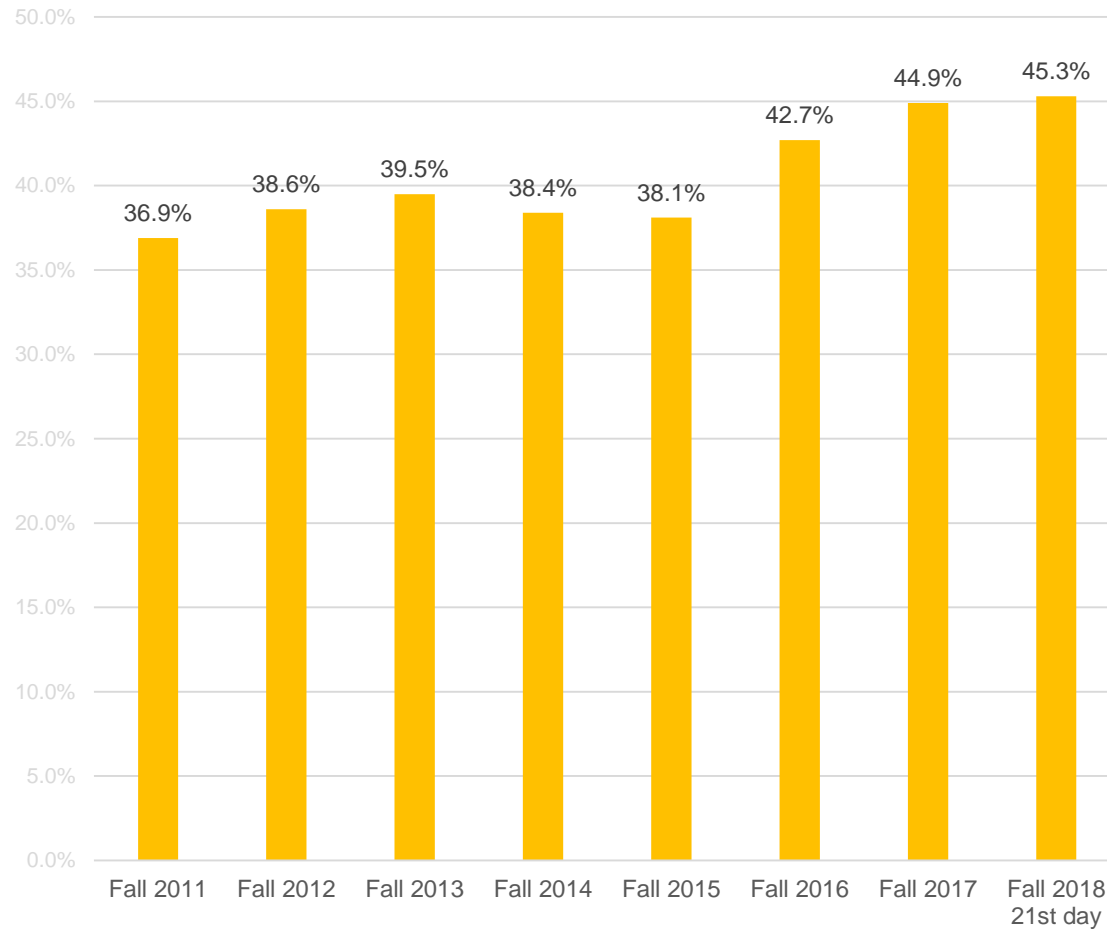


Arizona Resident Undergraduates in 2017-18

Average Gift Aid Awards by Family Income



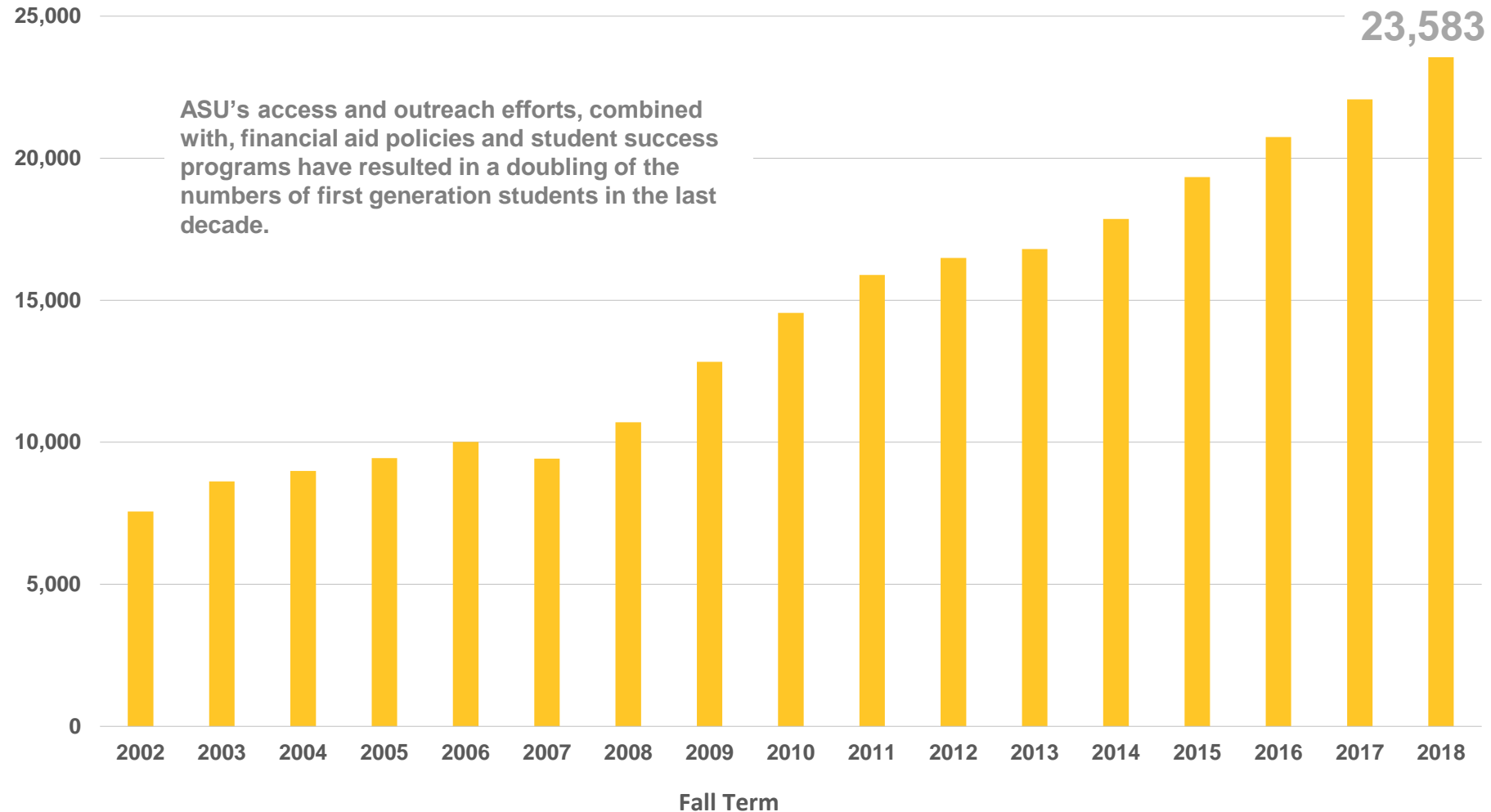
Diverse and Inclusive Freshman Class



This percentage reflects the entire domestic (in- and out-of-state) freshman class.



First-Generation Undergraduates at ASU

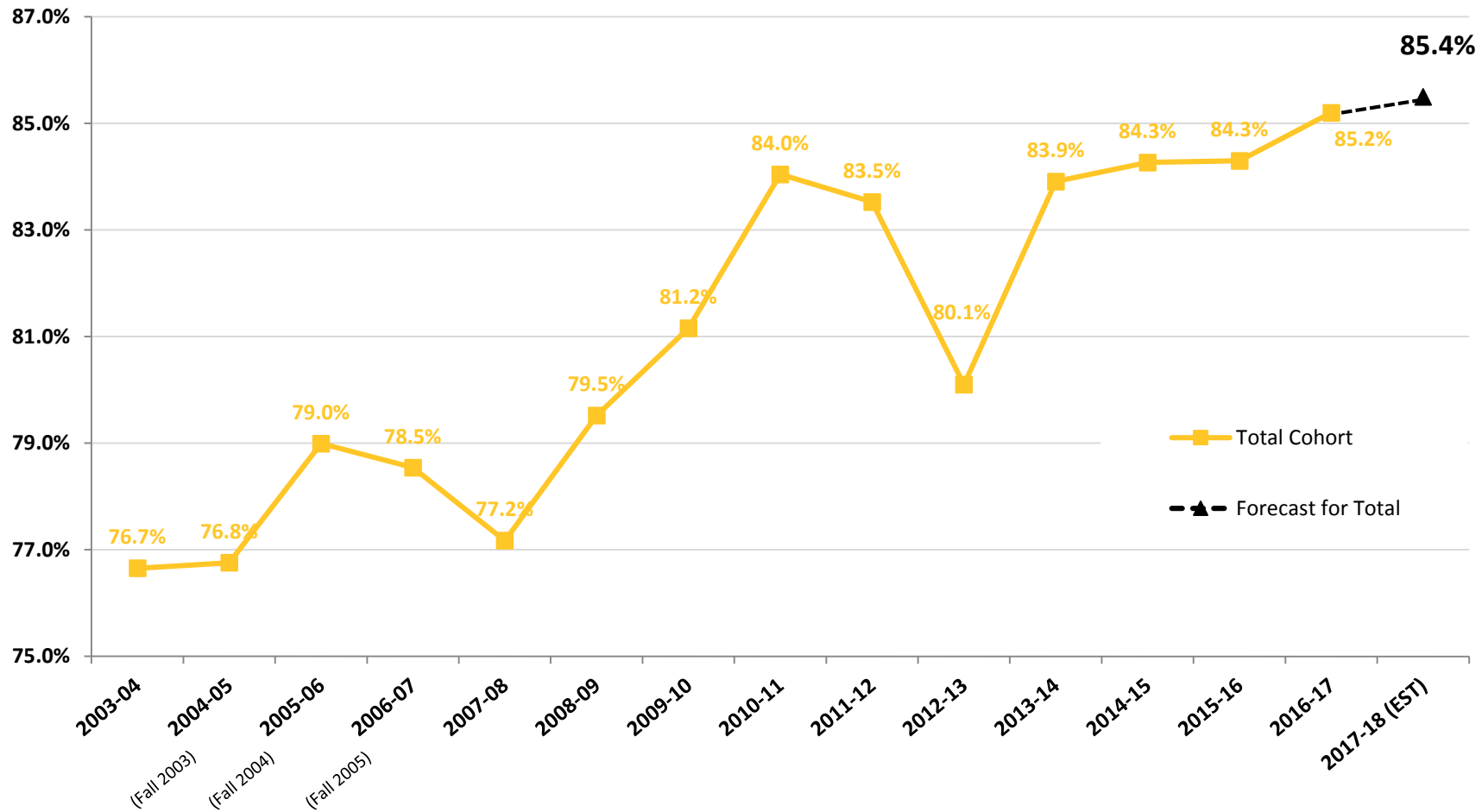


Source: ASU analysis of FAFSA data. UOIA #9390.

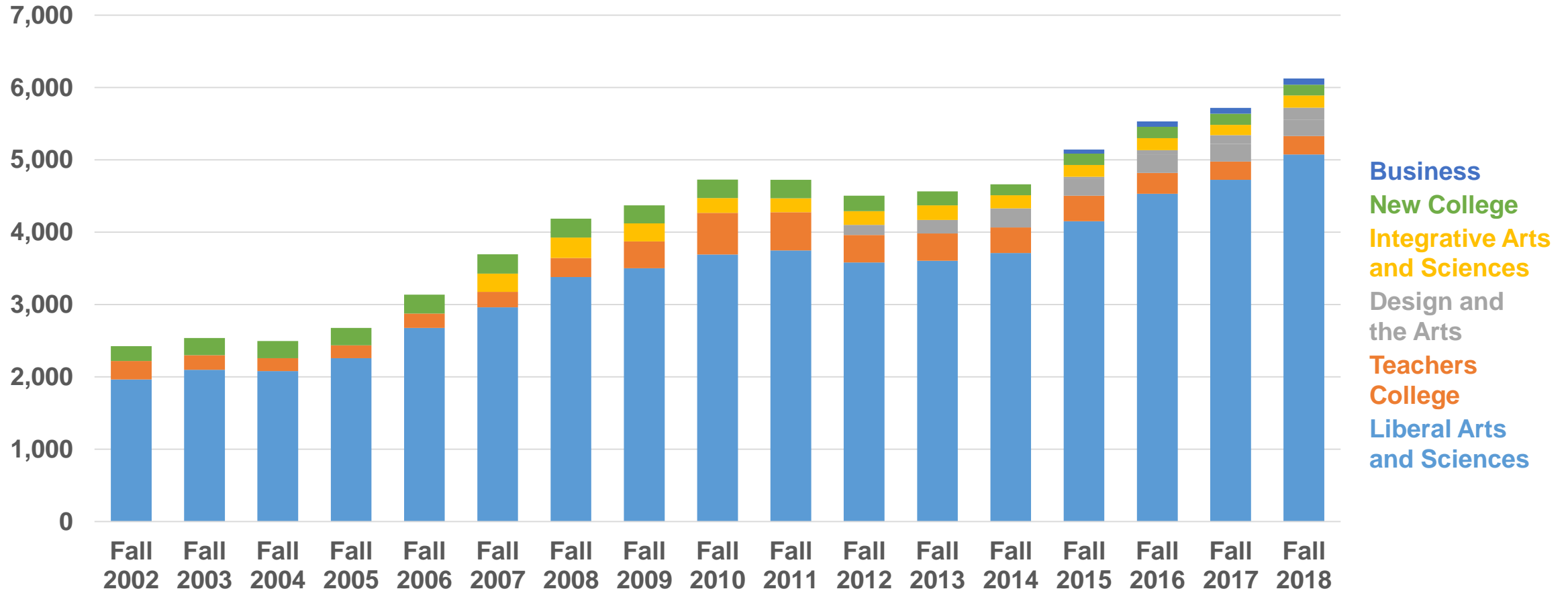


Achieving Freshman Retention Goal

First-Time Full-Time Freshman Retention Rate by
ABOR Reporting Year (Cohort Year)



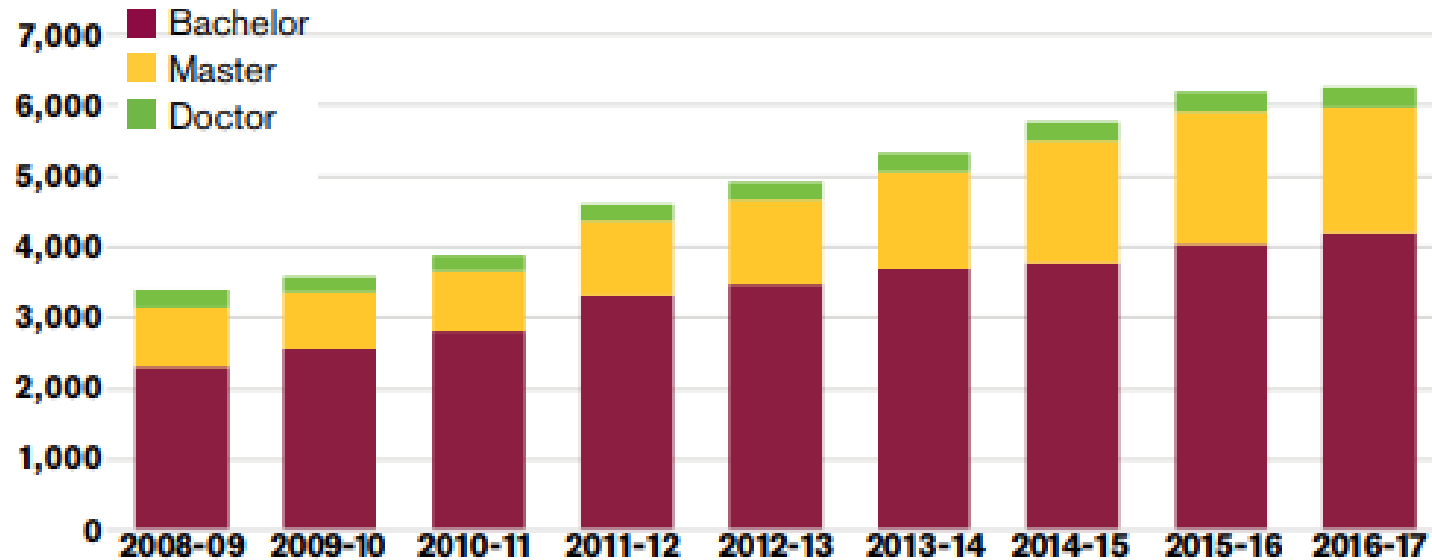
Humanities Enrollment by College



Data: ASU Office of Institutional Analysis



Degrees Awarded in STEM-related Disciplines



The academic year begins in summer and includes the following fall and spring terms.

Degree counts are based on IPEDS campus reporting.

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bachelor	2,314	2,560	2,807	3,319	3,475	3,685	3,771	4,038	4,195
Master	840	803	842	1,047	1,184	1,382	1,718	1,871	1,769
Doctor	238	219	230	243	251	251	281	286	293
Total	3,392	3,582	3,879	4,609	4,910	5,318	5,770	6,195	6,257

2017 National Science Foundation (NSF)

Higher Education Research and Development (HERD) Rankings

Total Research Expenditures: **44 of 902** ahead of



Total research expenditures among institutions without a medical school: **8 of 719** ahead of



Anthropology: **1 of 215** ahead of



Geological and Earth Sciences: **2 of 359** ahead of



Social Sciences: **4 of 491** ahead of



Humanities: **5 of 400** ahead of



Political Science: **5 of 332** ahead of



Electrical, Electronic, and Communications Engineering: **9 of 286** ahead of



Non-Science and Engineering: 13 of 551 ahead of



NASA Funded Expenditures: 8 of 430 ahead of



Sociology: 21 of 369 ahead of



Economics: 12 of 341 ahead of



Business and Management: 18 of 360 ahead of



Psychology: 13 of 438 ahead of



Education: **12 of 457** ahead of



Engineering Expenditures: **18 of 394** ahead of



Cornell University



Non-Medical School Expenditures: **21 of 629** ahead of



THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL



NSF Funded Expenditures: **22 of 593** ahead of

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY



THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO



PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY

DOE Funded Expenditures: **28 of 345** ahead of



DOD Funded Expenditures: **44 of 455** ahead of



WAKE FOREST
UNIVERSITY



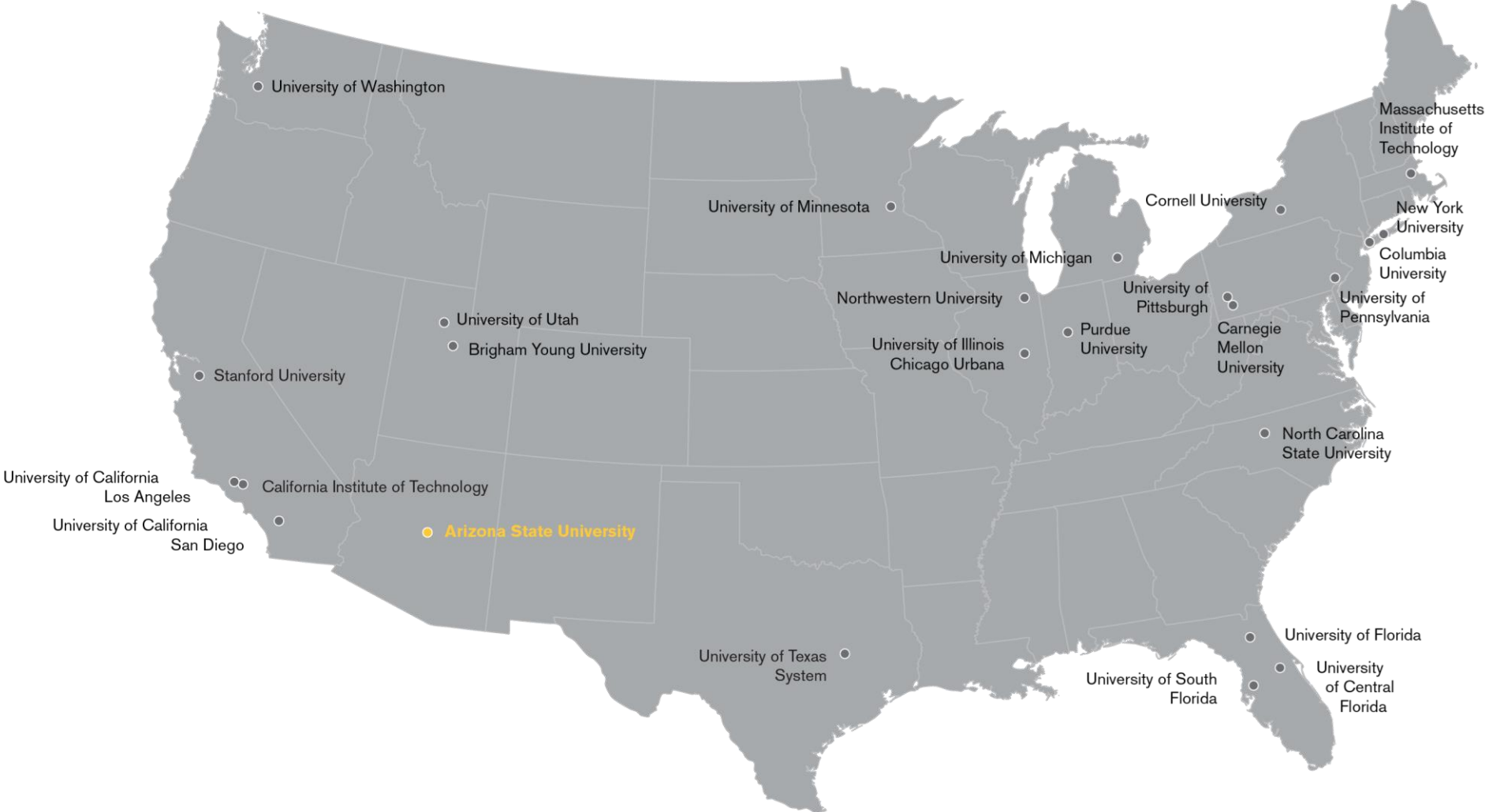
THE UNIVERSITY
OF ARIZONA.



TEXAS A&M
UNIVERSITY.

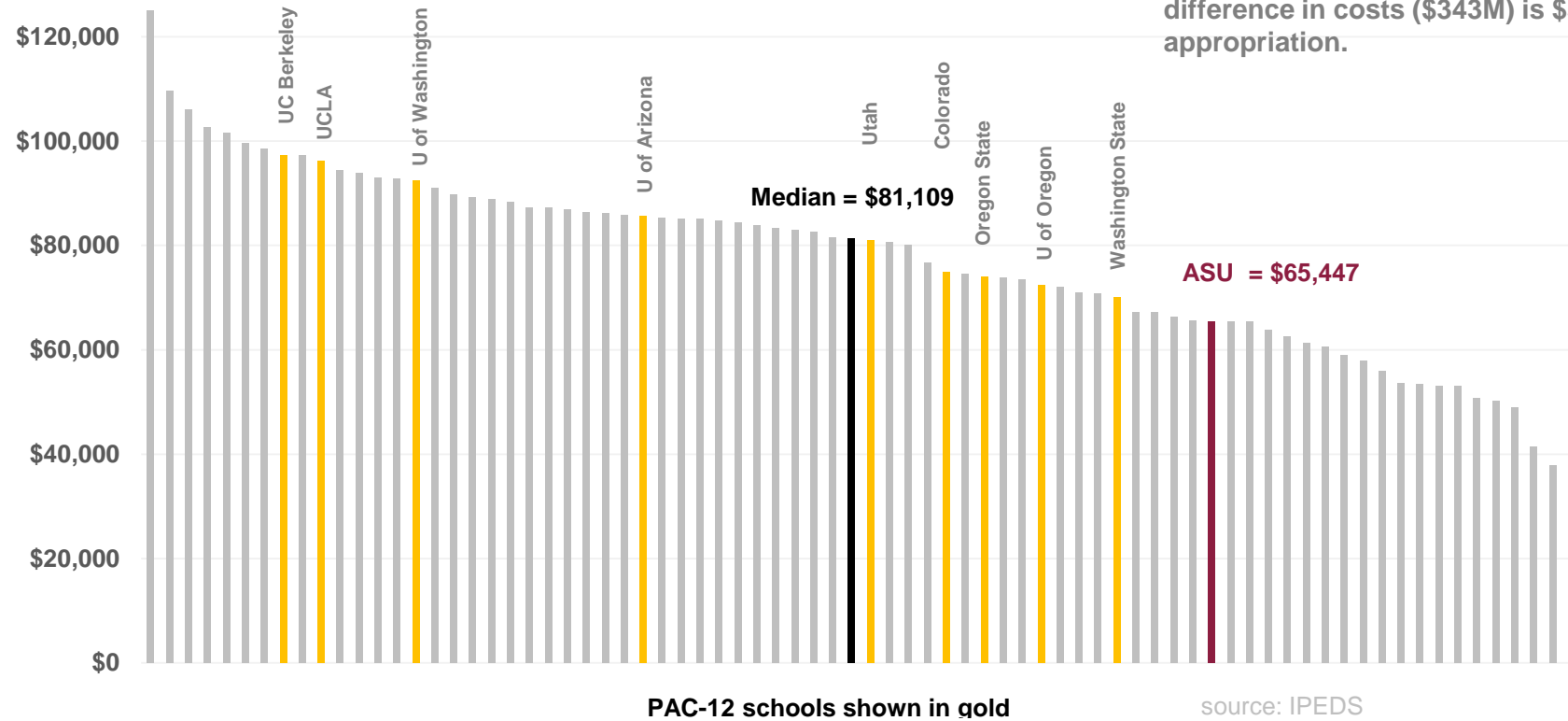


Transforming Regional Economic Competitiveness



Tuition and State Appropriation per Degree Awarded in FY2016 Public Very High Research Universities

ASU's uses 19.5% fewer resources per degree awarded than the national median. At current levels of degree production, the difference in costs (\$343M) is \$50M more than the FY16 state appropriation.



#1 in the U.S. for innovation

ASU ahead of Stanford and MIT

- U.S. News & World Report 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019

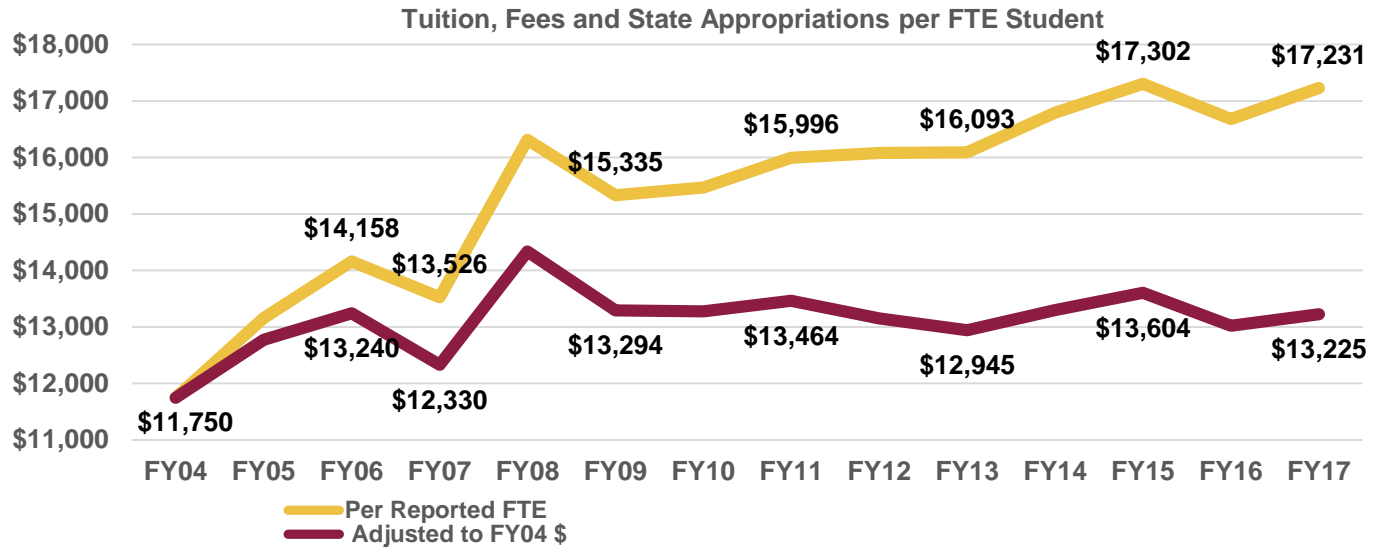


Ahead of Carnegie Mellon, Northeastern,
Harvard, Duke, Georgia Tech, Purdue, Cornell,
USC, UT-Austin and Yale

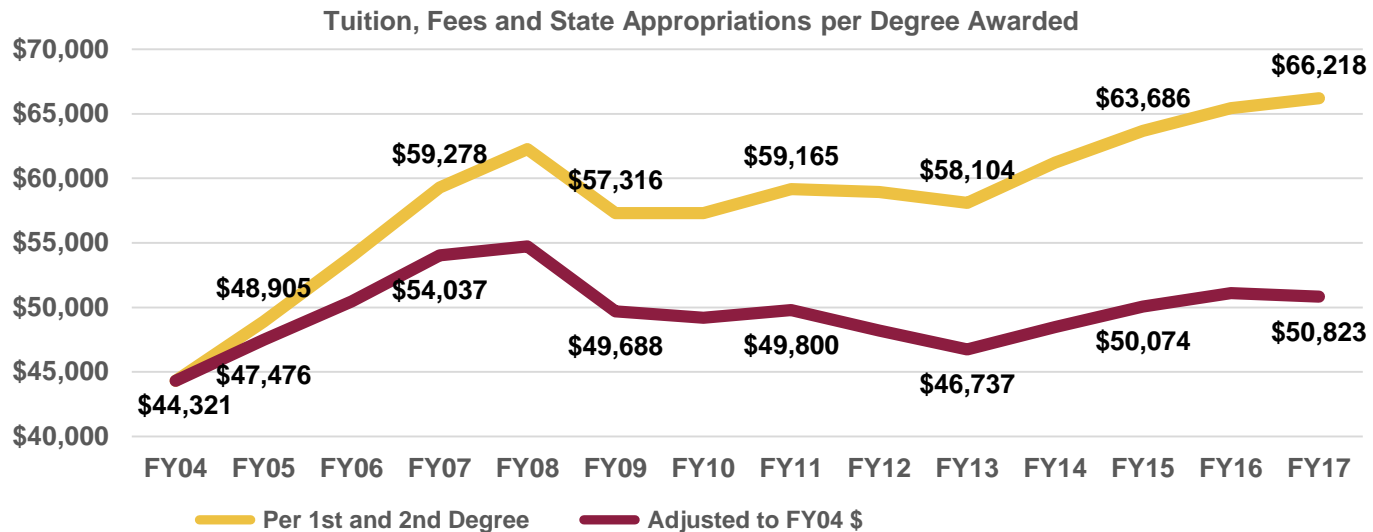


Where Will the

Resources Come From?



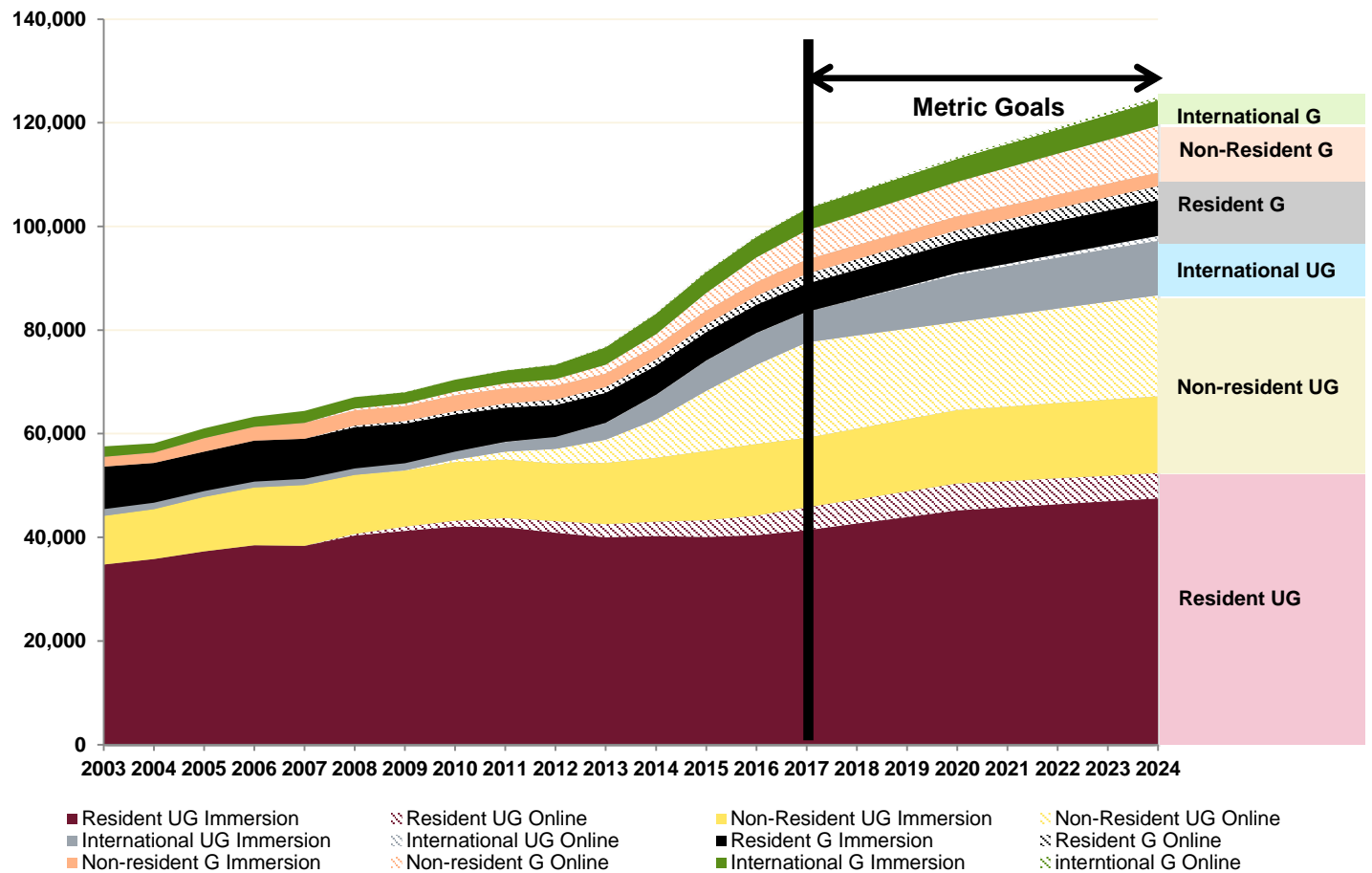
ASU has increased its performance in ways that allow it to serve more students and to grant more degrees despite inflation.



Given that the state investment component of the available resources is less than half of the FY04 level, the cost effectiveness improvements have moderated the rate of tuition increase.



Tuition revenue from sources other than residents drives the enterprise resource strategy



Enrollment capacity is critical to the ability to meet the access mission as well as to creating the resources needed in the Enterprise Plan. ASU is prepared to expand resident enrollment beyond the metric levels shown. It should be noted that the non-resident and online metrics are based on slower rates of growth than those of the last five years.



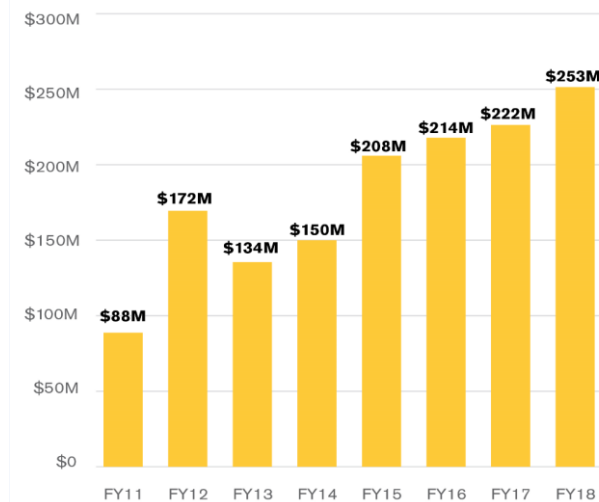
In the enterprise model, ASU seeks resources from a wide range of activities related to the mission

Partnerships with municipalities, private sector housing developers, and commercial firms supporting research.

Philanthropy - Campaign ASU 2020 seeks >\$1.5 billion in new support, and also is the basis for building an organization capable of more philanthropic support after the campaign ends.

Compatible development of university-owned land to support athletic facilities and to relieve pressure on tuition rates.

Development also enhances ASU's environs and will increase student opportunities for internships and post-graduation employment.



ASU's online and digital programs support the mission in many ways

ASU Online programs generate over \$200 million in gross revenue which supports faculty hiring that benefits both immersion and online students.

EdPlus has developed a range of student support technologies that are used in different ways to support all students.

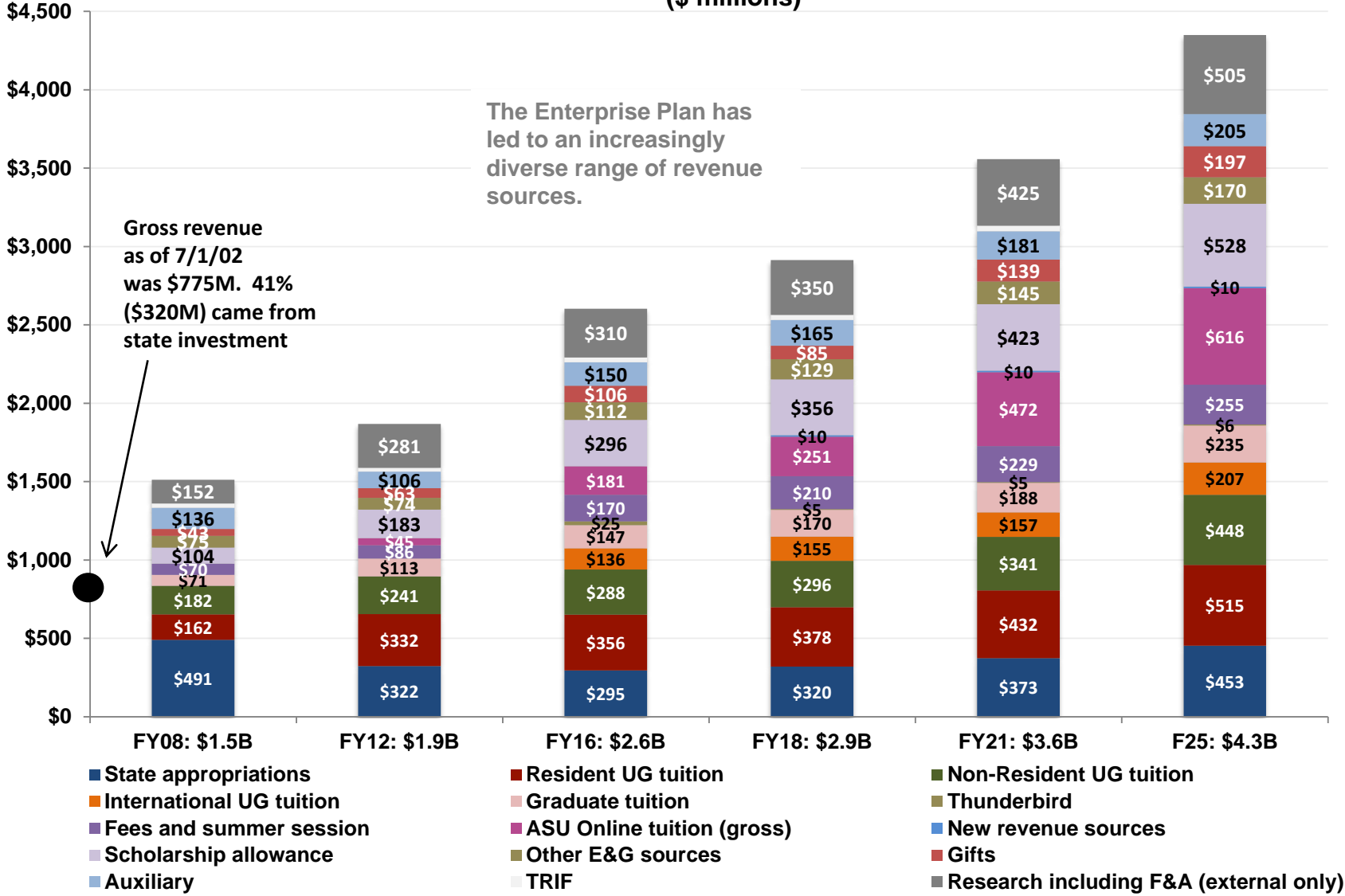
Online courses are offered to immersion and to online students, and enhances student outcomes and time to degree.

Adaptive courseware developments benefit all students.

ASU is recognized as a leader in online education, innovation, and applications of technology to improve educational outcomes.

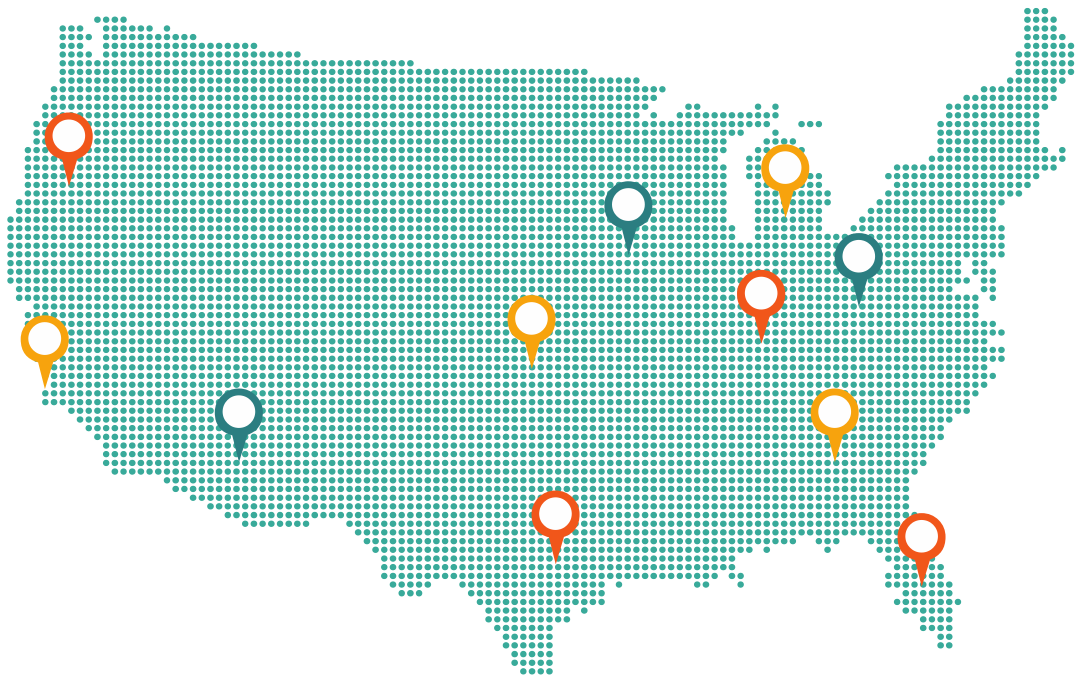


ASU University Gross Revenue Sources: All Funds (\$ millions)



Enterprise and Innovation

UNIVERSITY
INNOVATION
ALLIANCE



Arizona State University
Georgia State University
Iowa State University
Michigan State University
The Ohio State University
Oregon State University
Purdue University
University of California at Riverside
University of Central Florida
University of Kansas
University of Texas at Austin

Mayo Clinic and ASU



Established in 2002

Shared desire to advance groundbreaking ideas, accelerate research and revolutionize patient care

Includes collaborative research, shared facilities, faculty, appointments and graduate students

Also joint education programs and a joint seed-fund program

Formalized Mayo Clinic and Arizona State University Alliance for Health Care in 2016

Welcomed first cohort of Mayo Medical School in Arizona in collaboration with Arizona State University students in 2017

Foci: Science of Health Care Delivery, Biomedical Informatics, Proton Beam Therapy, Metabolic and Vascular Biology, Imaging Health Project



Starbucks and ASU

Established in 2014

Believe all people deserve opportunity, access to education, and responsibility for our communities

Launched the Starbucks College Achievement Plan (SCAP) to cover four years of full ASU online tuition for benefits-eligible Starbucks partners without a bachelor's degree

Expanded in 2015 to allow partners who are current military or veterans to designate an additional family member who can participate in SCAP

Added Pathway to Admission in 2017 to give tuition-free access to up to 10 freshman-level courses

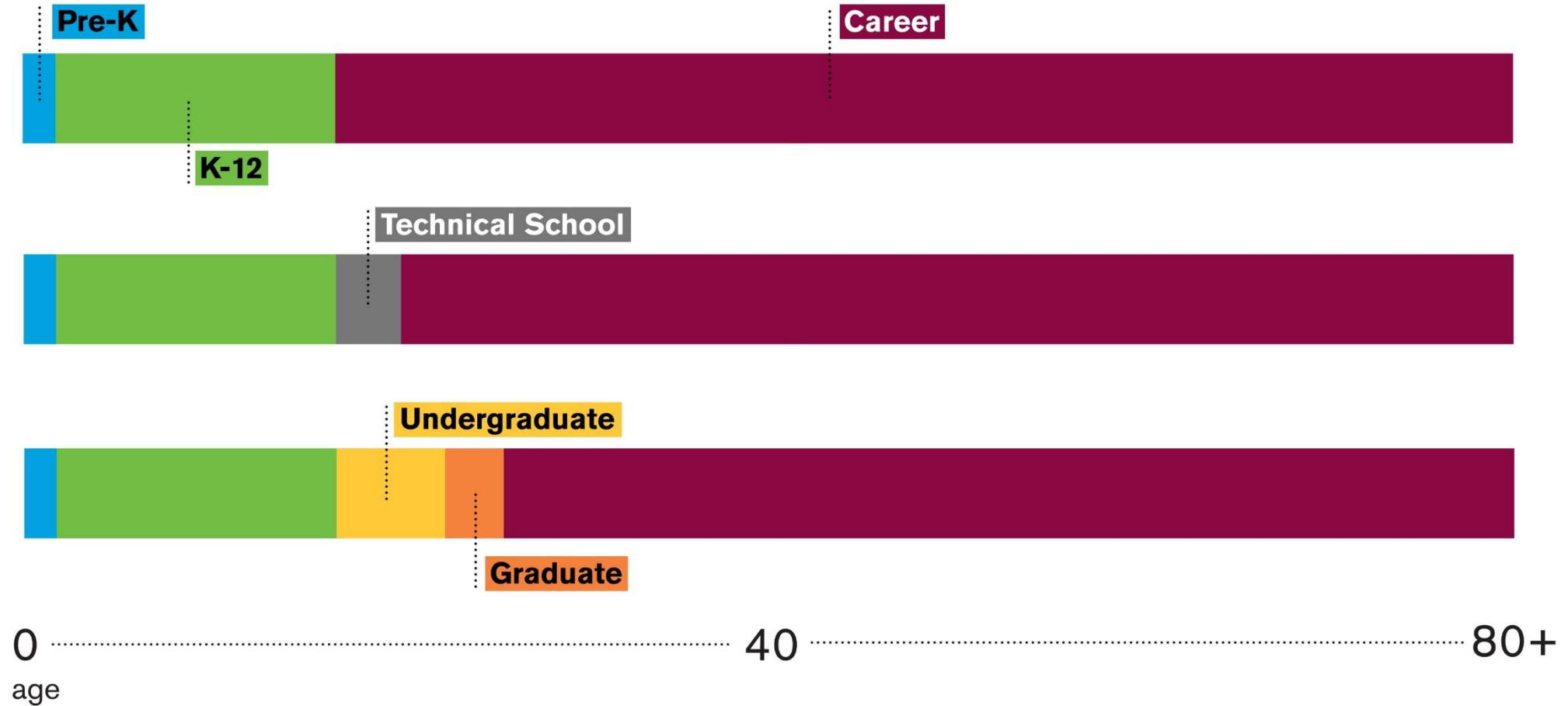
More than 7,000 Starbucks partners have enrolled in SCAP

2,500 SCAP graduates by December 2018

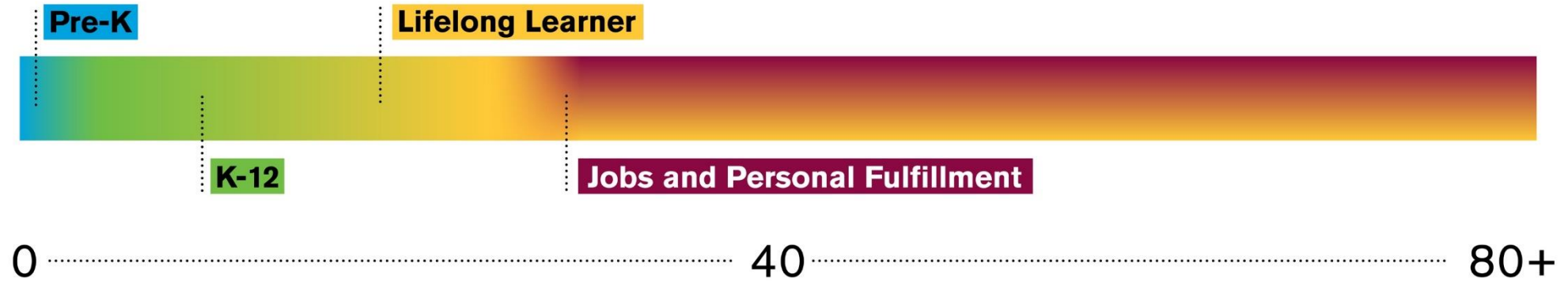
Goal: **25,000 graduates** by 2025



2018: Distinct Life Stages



Future: Universal Learning



ASU Learning Realms

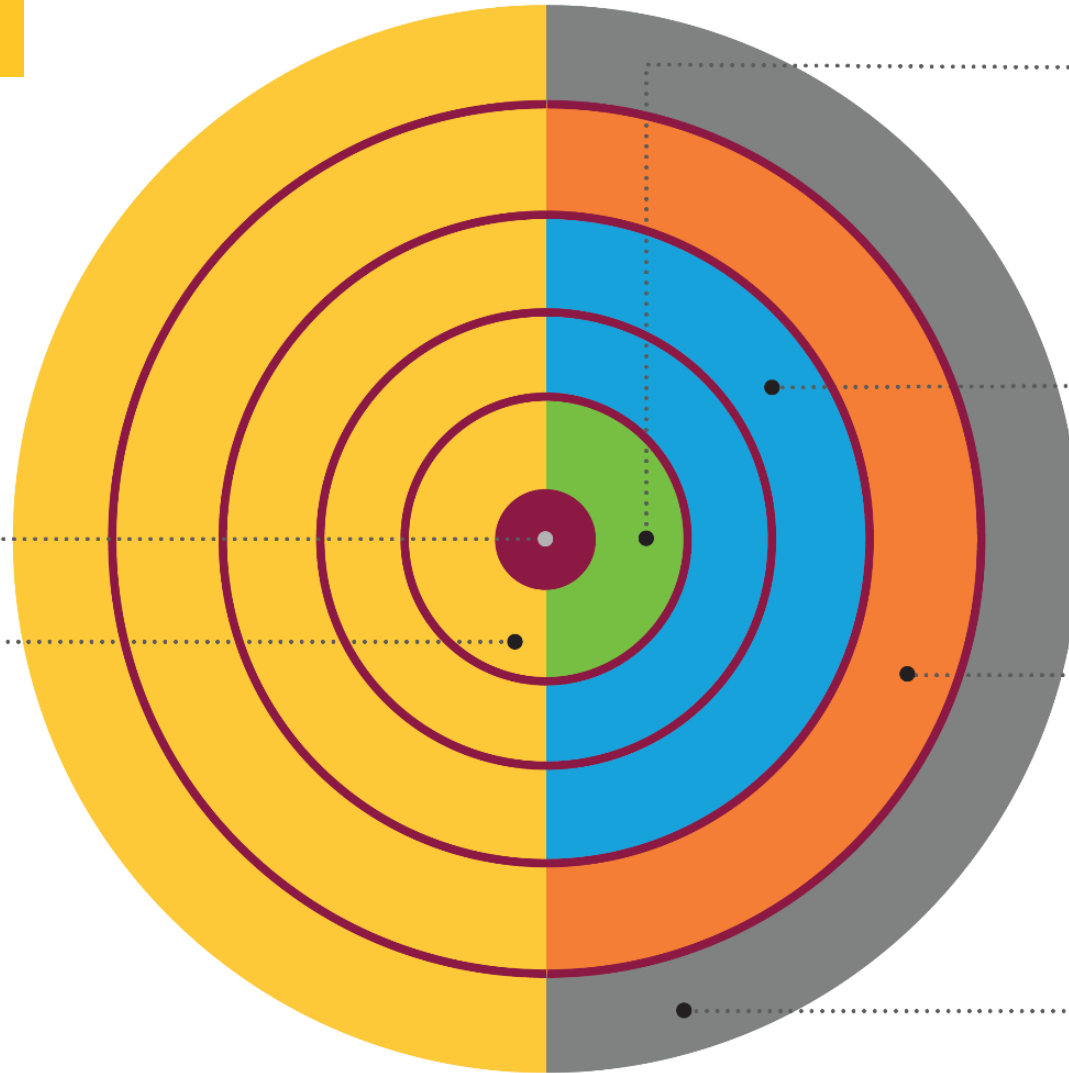
Knowledge Core

Realm 1

Full Immersion
On-campus
Technology Enhanced



The ideas and means of the university



Realm 2

Digital Immersion
Online
Technology Enhanced

Realm 3

Digital Immersion
Massively Open
Technology Enhanced

Realm 4

Education through Exploration
Technology Enhanced

Realm 5

Infinitely Scalable Learning

Universal Learning at ASU

Evolving a model capable of being of service to all learners, at all stages of work and learning, from all socioeconomic backgrounds, through educational, training, and skill-building opportunities



 facebook.com/presidentcrow

 [@asuprescrow](https://instagram.com/asuprescrow)

 [@michaelcrow](https://twitter.com/michaelcrow)