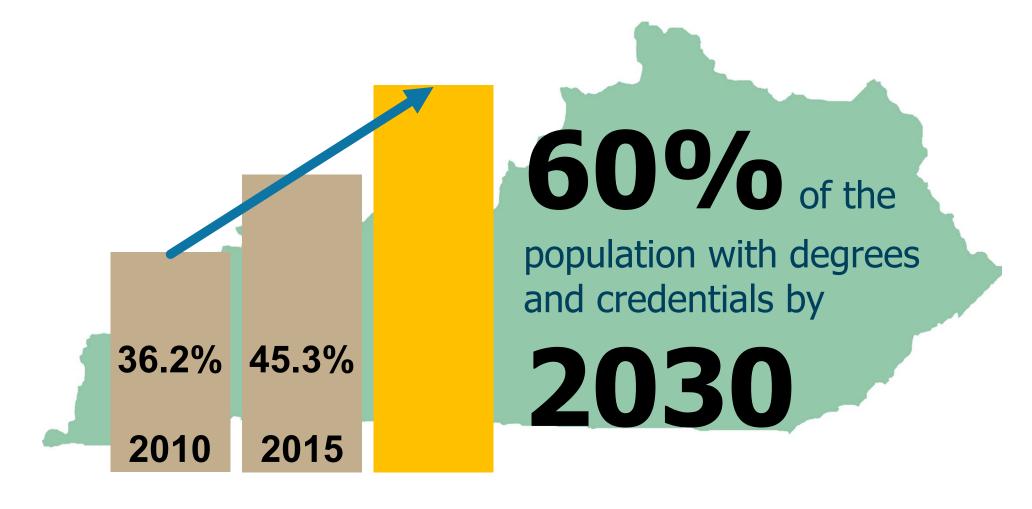


#### Welcome

Robert L. King
President
Kentucky Council on Postsecondary
Education

#### Kentucky's Big Goal





#### **Forces at Work**







# Do we ensure that all students have high-quality educational experiences?



Let me ask you. . . .

How many of you believe your education was worth the cost?

How many of you wished you had chosen a different credential?

How many of you wished you had chosen a different major?



#### Among Kentuckians surveyed by Gallup

Only **73%** believe they received a "high-quality" education.

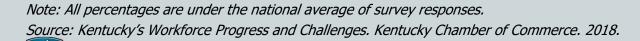
Only **62%** would recommend their educational paths to others.

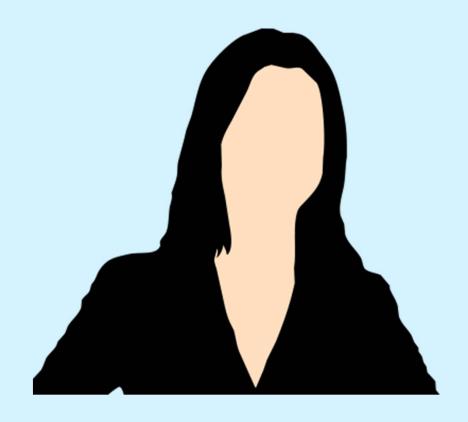
Only 66% believe their education was worth the cost.

**13%** wished they attended a different institution.

**27%** wished they had chosen a different credential (certificate, associate, baccalaureate, etc.).

37% wished they had chosen a different major.





### Do we instill essential skills in our students?



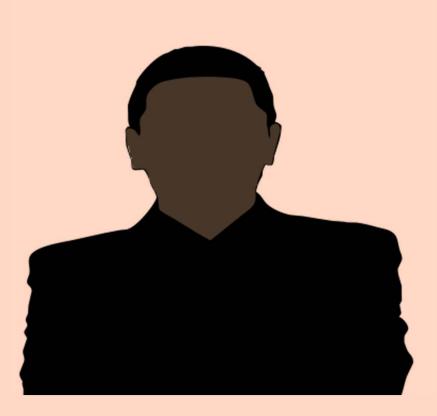
#### The Need: Well-Rounded Graduates

One in four Kentucky employers have problems finding applicants with the appropriate "soft skills," including

- Understanding the importance of showing up for work.
- Teamwork and communicating well with others.
- Leadership and taking personal responsibility for their actions.
- Adaptability and managing their time effectively.
- Critical thinking and problem-solving.







## Are we doing enough to support underprepared students?



#### The Need: Helping the Underprepared

Improving the number of students who complete a credit-bearing course by the end of the fall semester a year after entry.

	<u>Fall 2016</u>	Fall 2020 Target
<b>Progress in English</b>		
Statewide	40.8%	70%
Progress in Math		
Statewide	24.2%	60%

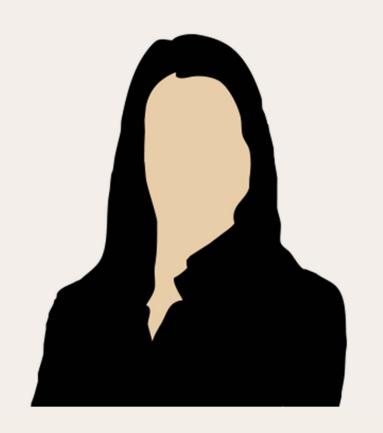
Source: CPE Comprehensive Database. Data, Research and Analysis Unit.



### Are your admissions practices thoughtful and intentional?

### Are you implementing at-scale corequisite education?

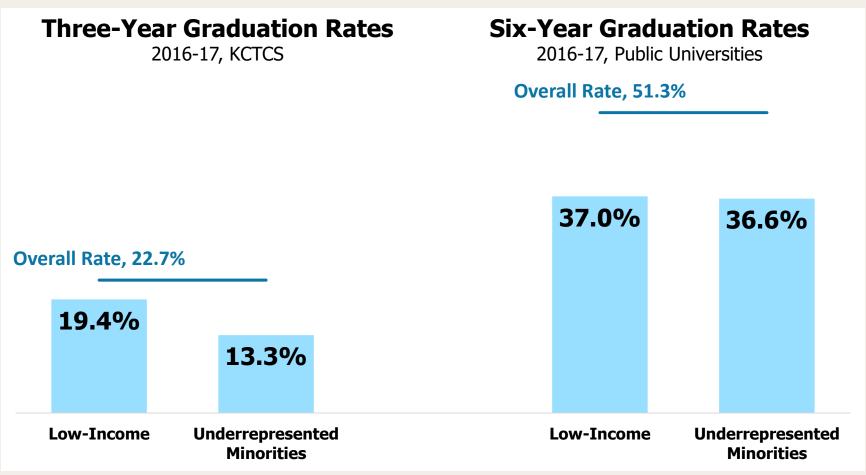




Are we adequately educating students from diverse backgrounds?

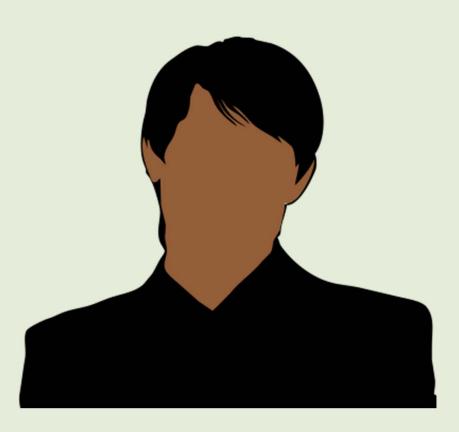


#### The Need: Diverse Pool of Graduates



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database. Data, Research and Analysis Unit.





Are we doing enough to ensure employability and promote lifelong learning?



#### The Need: Productive Citizens

**Nationally**, workers with at least some postsecondary education **now make up 65%** of total employment.

- Out of 11.6 million jobs created since 2008, 11.5 million went to workers with at least some college education.
- Employment of workers with a high school diploma or less only grew by 80,000 jobs.

Source: America's Divided Recovery: College Haves and Have-Nots. Anthony P. Carnevale, Tamara Jayasundera, Artem Gulish. Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce. <a href="https://www.slideshare.net/CEWGeorgetown/americas-divided-recovery-college-haves-and-havenots/1">https://www.slideshare.net/CEWGeorgetown/americas-divided-recovery-college-haves-and-havenots/1</a>. Last access 4/2018.





## Can our graduates adapt to new technologies or emerging fields?



#### The Need: Adaptable Graduates

- Half of today's work tasks could be automated by 2055, but this could happen up to 20 years earlier or later depending on various factors.
  - About 60% of jobs will change in some way due to automation, requiring employee adaptability.
  - 51% of tasks most susceptible to automation account for almost \$2.7 trillion in wages.

Source: A Future that Works: Automation, Employment and Productivity. McKinsey Global Institute. 2017.



#### The Future of Work

According to researchers working in the field of artificial intelligence:

- Machines could win the World Series of Poker within three years.
- Robots would be better than humans at folding laundry within a half decade.
- Truck drivers and retail workers will be obsolete within the next 20 years.
- Machines will be writing best-selling books within 30 years.

Source: The World in 2018: Human Obsolescence. The Economist. Tim Cross.





Source: Wall Street Journal. Photos of the Day: Dec. 8. "Robots welding at the Toyota Tsutsumi auto-assembly plant near Nagoya, central Japan." <a href="https://www.wsj.com/articles/photos-of-the-day-dec-8-1512770149">https://www.wsj.com/articles/photos-of-the-day-dec-8-1512770149</a>. Last accessed: Dec. 2017.

#### You are their future.



Better lives. Brighter Futures.

#### The U.S.A. Is Falling Behind in Math

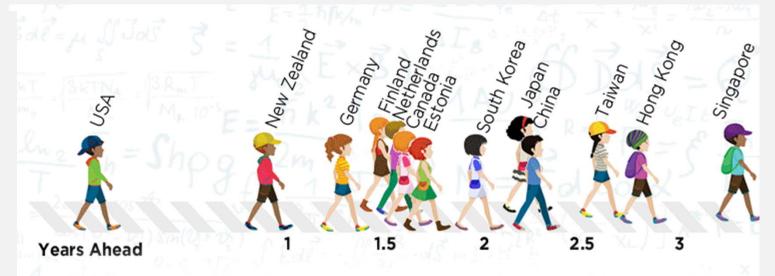
#### **Comparing 2015 PISA Scores with Other Countries**

#### U.S.A Rankings <u>Math</u>

2009 - 31

2012 - 36

2015 - 40



The gap is widest, however, in mathematics. Average students in New Zealand, Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Canada and Estonia are 1-2 years ahead of the average U.S. student in mathematics performance. Average students in South Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan and Hong Kong are 2-3 years ahead. And the average student in Singapore is almost 3.5 years ahead of the average U.S. student in mathematics performance.

Source: National Center for Education and the Economy. <a href="http://ncee.org/2017/08/statistic-of-the-month-just-how-far-behind-is-the-average-u-s-student/">http://ncee.org/2017/08/statistic-of-the-month-just-how-far-behind-is-the-average-u-s-student/</a>. Last accessed 9/2017.

#### The U.S.A. Is Falling Behind in Science

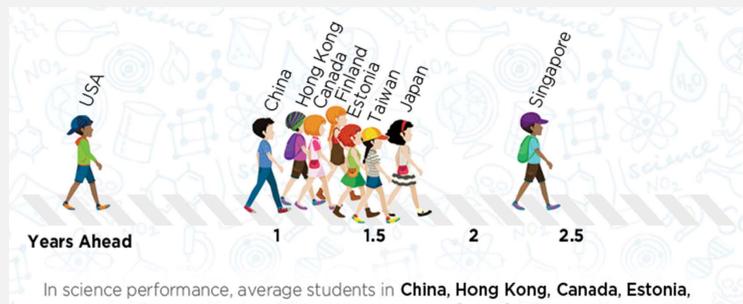
#### **Comparing 2015 PISA Scores with Other Countries**

#### U.S.A Rankings Science

2009 - 20

2012 - 28

2015 - 25

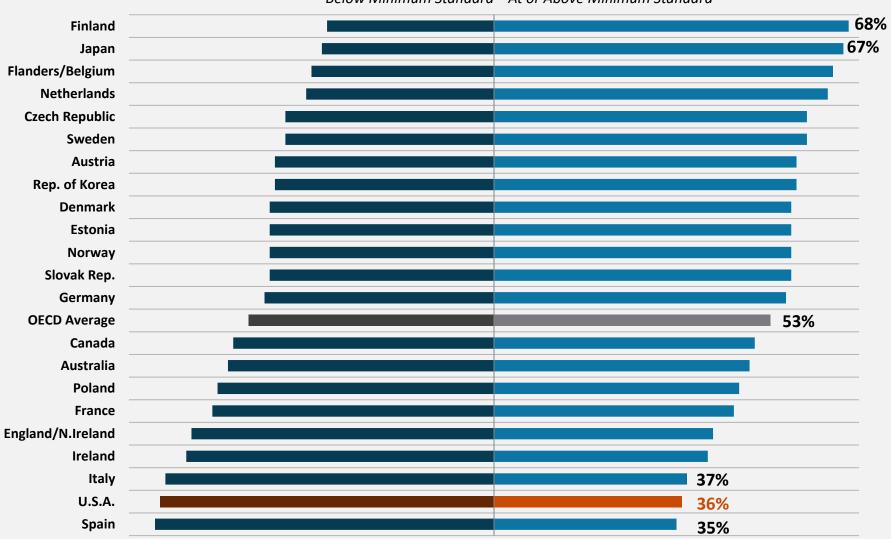


r science performance, average students in **China**, **Hong Kong**, **Canada**, **Estonia Finland**, **Japan** and **Taiwan** are about **a year ahead** of the average U.S. student. And the average student in **Singapore** is **more than two full years ahead** of the average U.S. student.

Source: National Center for Education and the Economy. <a href="http://ncee.org/2017/08/statistic-of-the-month-just-how-far-behind-is-the-average-u-s-student/">http://ncee.org/2017/08/statistic-of-the-month-just-how-far-behind-is-the-average-u-s-student/</a>. Last accessed 9/2017.

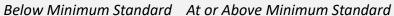
#### **International Comparison: Numeracy Skills Performance of Adults (Age 16-34)**

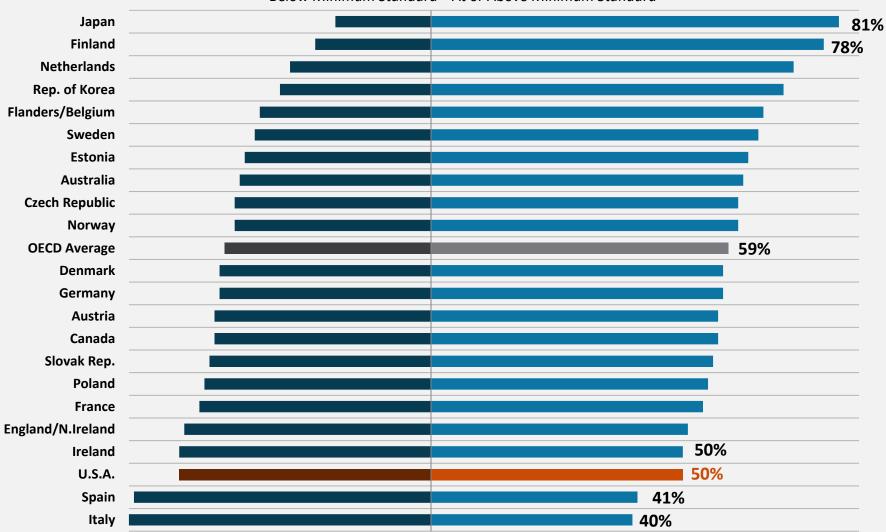
Below Minimum Standard At or Above Minimum Standard



Source: America's Skills Challenge: Millennials and the Future. 2014. Educational Testing Service.

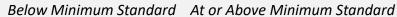
#### **International Comparison: Literacy Skills Performance of Adults (Age 16-34)**

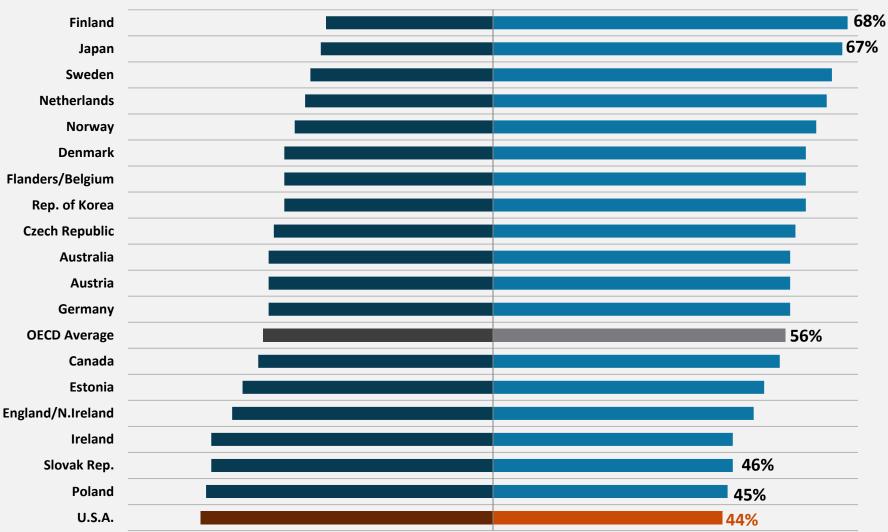




Source: America's Skills Challenge: Millennials and the Future. 2014. Educational Testing Service.

#### International Comparison: Problem-Solving Skills Performance of Adults (Age 16-34)





Source: America's Skills Challenge: Millennials and the Future. 2014. Educational Testing Service.

#### WELCOME

