

# An Introduction to Strategic Planning in Higher Education

Transfer Strategic Planning – Kickoff Meeting, Spring 2022

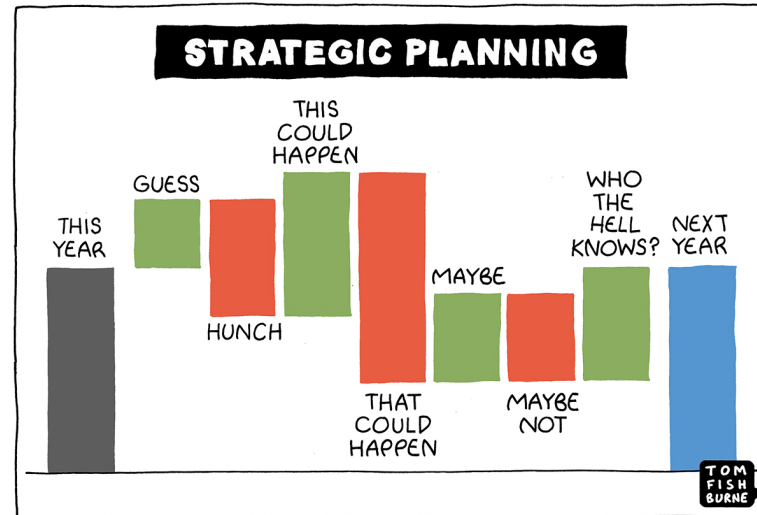
Presenter: Fai Howard, Ph.D

Assistant Dean for Transition and Academic Growth



# Agenda

- Brief history
- Strategy models
- Strategic process
- Role of stakeholders
- Role of stakeholders
- Implementation phase



# History of Strategic Planning in the U.S.

- 1<sup>st</sup> - Military origins

The Science of planning and directing large scale operations to maneuver forces into the most advantageous position prior to engagement with the enemy.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> – Business/Private sector

- 3<sup>rd</sup><sup>th</sup> - Government and municipal agencies

- 4<sup>th</sup> - Translated to education sector

# Education Sector

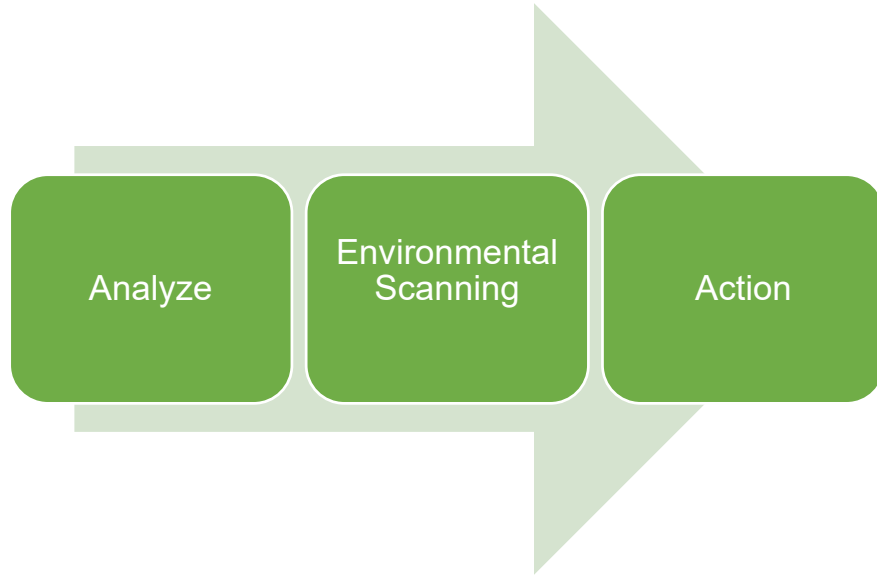


- 1980s and especially in the 1990s there was a shift
- Increase in competition, new technology, fiscal changes impacted by state funding, accountability, & external demands

# Strategic Planning: A Response to the Changing Landscape of Higher Education

- Had to keep pace with the external and internal demands
- Rapidly changing landscape
- Focus on efficiency
- Program review and elimination
- Data driven decision making
- Need to connect planning with budget
- **Strategic planning was identified and adapted to keep pace; it became mainstream in the 1990s and 2000s & remains presently**

# Basic Linear Business Strategy Planning Model



## Three Main Stages

1. Analyzing the situation
  2. Scanning internal and external environments
  3. Deciding on a course of action
- ❖ Results in a formal document
  - ❖ Should include an implementation plan

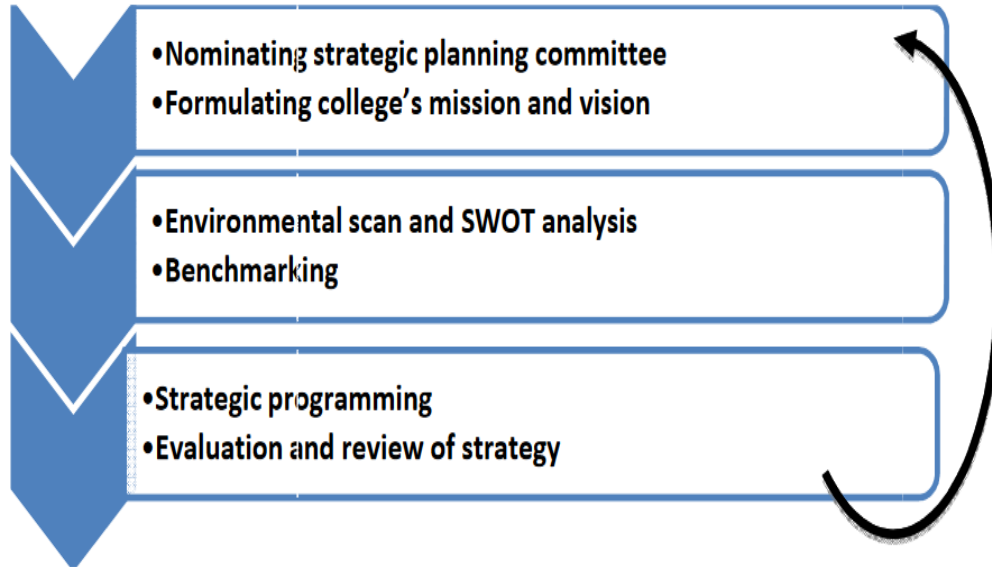
# Basic Non-Linear Business Strategy Planning Model



## Primary Elements

1. Understanding the strategic position
  - Purpose
2. Decision making/strategic choices
  - Where to focus energy
3. Action
  - Results in a formal document
  - Should include an implementation plan

# Strategic Analysis Models for Higher Education





# Strategic Process in Higher Education

1. Creation of strategic planning steering committee
2. Creation of mission and vision
3. Environmental scan and SWOT analysis
4. Benchmarking
  - Research/literature
5. Strategic planning/programming

# Creation of strategic planning steering committee (SPSC)

- Chairperson is typically well versed in strategic planning
- Committee should represent various areas of the department
- External stakeholders should be included, albeit with a smaller presence
- A member from the financial department is recommended or someone well versed in the unit's budgetary condition

# Purpose and our Why

## (Mission and Vision is Typical)

- Both should be clearly formulated, well known, and communicated within the department
- This process involves a similar representative committee to that of the SPSC
- Aligns with the overall university mission and vision

# Environmental scan and SWOT analysis

- Examination of external & internal environment
- A review & analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats
- It is important the SPSC evaluate the difference between the current situation and the desired future – Gap analysis
- All this is done within the framework of the mission and vision, plus within the framework of the departments purpose

# Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, & Threats Analysis



# Benchmarking

- When we select comparable universities to assist with determining where we should be or how we align when compared to the higher education landscape
- USF has already identified our peer and aspiring peer universities

## USF's National Peer Institutions

- North Carolina State University
- Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey\*
- The State University of New York, Buffalo\*
- The State University of New York, Stony Brook\*
- University of Alabama, Birmingham
- University of California, Irvine\*
- University of Cincinnati
- University of Illinois, Chicago

## USF's Aspirational Peer Institutions

- Georgia Institute of Technology\*
- University of Pittsburgh\*
- University of California, San Diego\*

\* AAU Institutions



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# Strategic Programming

- Typically started after the first four steps are completed
- Identified the strategic issues
- Set strategic goals
  - Identified how they will be assessed, by what means, and how often
- Created an action plan
  - Provides a roadmap of the work ahead
- Implementation plan - Detailed
  - Names actors, series of actions, and desired results
  - Timeline
  - Communication/education

# Stakeholders in Strategic Planning

- Participants in strategic planning must be aware of players present internally & externally
- The metrics and outcomes of transfer students have and will continue to be influenced by the interest of stakeholders
- The mutual influences in these relationships will directly & indirectly affect and effect the choice of strategies to be implemented



# Importance of the Implementation Plan

- Where the rubber meets the road
- Arguably one of the most important parts of ensuring desired outcomes of the strategic plan are met

## Consider:

- Who needs to support the requirements set out in the implementation plan?
- Have the relevant people been consulted?

# Implementation Plan

## Identify issues to implementation:

- Barriers to acceptance
- What are the constraints?
- Are there any additional costs/resources which may arise as a result of implementation?
- Identify contingency plans to offset any difficulties which may
- Has this process marginalized any groups or special populations?

# Implementation Plan

## Consider :

- Will we need to educate others? Is professional development or student training required?
- Include information about the categories of professional development/training
- Are changes recommended or required to execute the plan?
- Identify who will be responsible.

# Implementation Plan

- Propose timelines, including checkpoints to monitor implementation success and effectiveness over time.
- Identify an Implementation Chairperson
- Identify and assign areas of responsibility to individuals and groups

# References

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