College presidents mostly white and aging

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Despite the fact that the leadership of colleges and universities in the United States is in dire need of change, while women represent the majority of undergraduates, the number of minority-serving institutions is not growing as fast as the number of general campuses. While the number of Latino presidents grew from 3.8 percent five years ago to only 3.9 percent, the percentage of Asian-American presidents grew slightly to 2.3 percent from 1.5 percent for the same period.

There is also a gross disparity in minority presidents at public and private colleges and universities. According to the ACE, 22.5 percent of public colleges and universities have minority presidents, while only 8.9 percent of private colleges have minority presidents. Once we exclude minority-serving institutions, there are still only a small number of college presidents are minorities.

For example, the percentage of Hispanic president women was increased from 3.87 percent in 2011 to 21.7 percent in 2016, while the proportion of African-American women being presidents remained identical for the same period of time.

When it comes to the president is also relevant. The proportion of presidents aged 71 or older grew from 21 percent in 2016 to 23 percent in 2016, while the average tenure of a college president in 2016, down from seven years in 2011 and 8.5 years in 2006.

Another interesting trend is the reduction in the proportion of presidents hired from outside the academy. The proportion of presidents hired from 2015 in 2016, 20 percent in 2016, and now is only 15 percent. This may be due to scandals that have ever occurred when presidents without experience in higher education have shown a lack of understanding of the nature of the university, the rule of law, or global worldism. 

Confusing the public with American College President Study has been carried out periodically since 1962. It allows us to assess the outcomes of the demographic studies of the leadership of higher education over the years. In the last two decades, they observed more than 1,500 colleges and universities.

Why it is important that we look at these trends? What will be the future of education and we do not need another American revolution? This is a matter of social justice, but a matter of dealing with multiple challenges in both education and universities these days. When it comes to issues such as Hurricane Katrina, lack of innovation, and public image, what higher education needs are and new fresh ideas, not the same old ideas. To that end, we need people who have backgrounds, skills, and experiences different from the typical portfolio. And now, more and more students are color when selecting professors. And the topic at the top administration levels who look for diversity in the public schools that have manage hundreds of campuses in the last five years. After all, 25 percent of presidents reported in this study that the racial climate on campus was more of a priority than it had been in the past three years.

Who has the responsibility for making significant changes in these areas? Basically, boards of directors are responsible, and selective boards are different from themselves. It is their responsibility to deal effectively with the growing problems at their campuses, the problems that will continue to grow in the years to come, by making significant changes in their boards of directors, by making significant changes in their boards of directors, by making significant changes in their boards of directors.