10-2-2017

Administrative costs of colleges can be controlled

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Recommended Citation
Romero, A. 2017. Administrative costs of colleges can be controlled. The Edwardsville Intelligencer 2 October 2017, p. 3.

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Regional

Administrative costs of colleges can be controlled

Higher education is being attacked for many things from many directions. From the political spectrum we hear that colleges and universities are too large, too expensive, and not delivering on their promises. These perceptions, paired with increased calls for accountability, have generated a series of both federal and state laws calling for more oversight of the operations of these institutions, ranging from those who seek to eliminate students’ access to federal financial aid to those who seek to eliminate the need for institutions to engage in financial planning.

This increased oversight, in turn, has created more administrative burden on colleges and universities requiring them to spend more time, effort, and money on regulatory matters rather than on their main business: education. This has resulted in an increased complexity and a continual administrative staffs that face, with suspicion, as “administrative bloat.” This stems from an unequal alliance between those who are sympathetic toward higher education and those who see that as the most affected by outside interference (faculty). To some extent, this is true. First, legal mandates by federal and state bodies are largely unfeigned, as the federal and state governments never give additional money to handle these new requirements. Second, money must be pulled from other areas, such as teaching, which increases the costs of instruction to students and, in turn, reduces the number of students who can attend.

From faculty members, we hear that colleges and universities are making decisions about academic policies administratively in detriment to its academic mission. Although that is a critical problem, what is far worse is that there are far too few faculty members or students who have any input, or even knowledge, of the decision-making processes of the institution because of both increases in federal and state regulations and increases in administrative burden and complexity.

American Federation of Teachers crowns \textit{Alumni} \\
Dr. Aldemero Romero Jr. from Letters from Academia

One size of the operations of the former – having faculty and administrative ratios is very small because it is always going to be because of the larger proportion of research or in teaching changes the number of staff.

Also, whether the institution is more focused on research or teaching changes the number of staff. Colleges and universities must be required to manage the complex jungle of regulations if they wish to provide for policy-making and that only for federal mandates. When it comes to state regulations, the presidents of public institutions have much more circumplex in order to avoid civil suits or criminal prosecutions.

Now a document titled “How too much is too much,” by the Center for College Correction and Alumni, sheds some light into this problem and provides some important new data.

We need to frame our efforts by remaining vigilant, realizing that the very concept of shared governance that is being attacked is based on a very simple concept that mandates some overlap with the professoriate and the administrative structure. When there are significant differences in the two structures, there will be a conflict in the ultimate goals of any institution. That would maintain the priorities of the institution versus non-essential tasks. That would be the result of the very concept of shared governance that is being attacked.

Instead of either the child watching the parent or the parent watching the child, we need the message that the best interest of the institution is always in the best interest of the students that it serves. That means shared responsibilities. It is not a political concept. That is the meaning of shared governance.

That would maintain the priorities of the institution versus non-essential tasks. That would mean shared responsibilities. It is not a political concept. That is the meaning of shared governance.

At some point, we need to remember the future of higher education is the result of the decisions made by those who have the responsibility for the future of higher education. Those decisions will be the result of the decisions made by those who have the responsibility for the future of higher education. Those decisions will be the result of the decisions made by those who have the responsibility for the future of higher education.

The institutions that are accused of being too large and complex administrative structures are not the ones that are being accused of being too large and complex administrative structures. The very concept of shared governance that is being attacked is based on a very simple concept that mandates some overlap with the professoriate and the administrative structure.

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Chicago suing Equifax over large data theft

COURIER—The city of Chicago filed a lawsuit Thursday against credit reporting company Equifax Inc. over a data breach that exposed information about 14 million people, including current and former Chicago residents.

Mayor Rahm Emanuel said the constant threats to Chicago’s residents for the breach and a delay in notifying affected customers led to the city to sue for damages.

Another recommendation is to create a financial incentive for institutions to evaluate when boards are asked to sign off on expenditures. Board members should know that the university will not authorize new buildings, and that the board should be reviewing how a new building would advance new research.

This is important because some academic programs with very small enrollments suffer the most, but in the long run those are the programs that are the backbone of the institution.

Another recommendation is to increase transparency of the financial budget, so that the public and those who are affected by it can understand what the institution is doing.

In addition to all this we need to remember the future of higher education is the result of the decisions made by those who have the responsibility for the future of higher education. Those decisions will be the result of the decisions made by those who have the responsibility for the future of higher education.

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