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## ABSTRACT

This brief publication presents data on the status of women as presidents and heads of colleges and universities in the United States in four tables using national data from a range of institutions and associations. Table 1 shows women's share of chief executive officer (CEO) positions in regionally accredited institutions, branches, and affiliate campuses, by institutional type and control. Table 2 shows women's share of CEO positions in system offices, commissions, and state departments of higher education. Table 3 shows women CEOs by race and by size of institution. Table 4 shows number of women CEOs at institutions, branches, and affiliated campuses between 1975 and 1995. An executive summary lists highlights of the data such as the following: (1) a total of 453 women, representing 16 percent of all presidents, now head U.S. colleges and universities, and that share of college and university presidencies has more than tripled in the last 20 years. Explanatory notes descrioe criteria for inclusion and major data sources. (JB)

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# WOMEN PRESIDENTS IN U.S. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 

## A 1995 HIGHER EDUCATION UPDATE

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## July 1995

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## WOMEN PRESIDENTS IN U.S. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES as of April 15, 1995

## A 1995 HIGHER EDUCATION UPDATE

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The American Council on Education's Office of Women in Higher Education highlights substantial gains for women presidents over the last 20 years.

## 1995 Highlights:

- A total of 453 women, representing $16 \%$ of all presidents, now head U.S. colleges and universities.
- Women also head $16 \%$ of all system offices, state commissions, and state departments of higher education.
- Slightly more than half ( $52 \%$ ) of all women presidents are in independent institutions, and just less than half are in public colleges and universities.
- Of all women presidents, 3 in 5 are in 4 -year colleges and universities, and 2 in 5 are in 2-year institutions.
- The ratio of women to men campus-based presidents is between 1:6 and 1:7 in 4 -year institutions (public and private) and in 2-year public colleges. In 2year private colleges, the ratio is about 1:4.
- Women presidents are diverse racially and ethnically. Of the 453 women CEOs, $16 \%$ are women of color: 39 are African American, 24 are Hispanic, 7 are American Indian, and 2 are Asian American.
- Women presidents serve in all types and sizes of institutions. Among women CEOs, $71 \%$ head colleges with enrollments under $3,000,22 \%$ have enrollments between 3,000 and 10,000, and 7\% have enrollments over 10,000.


## 20-Year Trends:

- Women's share of college and university presidencies has more than tripled in the last 20 years, standing now at $16 \%$ vs. $5 \%$ of all regionally accredited degreegranting institutions.
- Today 453 women serve as CEOs in U. S. colleges and universities, compared to 148 two decades ago.
- Although women CEOs are now almost equally present in public (48\%) versus independent ( $52 \%$ ) institutions, this represents a dramatic change over the years. Women presidents in the public sector constituted $36 \%$ of all women CEOs in 1984, and $11 \%$ in 1975.


# WOMEN CEOs IN U.S. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES in office as of April 15, 1995 

## A 1995 Report of the

 Office of Women in Higher Education American Council on EducationTable 1
Women's Share of CEO Positions• in Regionally Accredited Institutions, Branches and Affiliate Campuses, by Institutional Type and Control, 1995

| INSTITUTIONAL TYPE <br> Independent | $\begin{gathered} \text { WOMEN } \\ \mathrm{n} \quad \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | MEN |  | $\underset{n}{\text { TOTAL }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 237 | 16 | 1205 | 84 | 1442 |
| 4-Year | 199 | 15 | 1100 | 85 | 1299 |
| 2-Year | 38 | 27 | 105 | 73 | 143 |
| Public | 216 | 15 | 1245 | 85 | 1461 |
| 4-Year | 78 | 14 | 478 | 86 | 556 |
| 2-Year | 138 | 15 | 767 | 85 | 905 |
| Total | 453 | 16 | 2450 | 84 | 2903 |

Table 2
Women's Share of CEO Positions in System Offices, Commissions, and State Departments of Higher Education, 1995

| ORGANIZATIONAL TYEE | $\begin{gathered} \text { WOMEN } \\ \mathrm{n} \quad \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MEN } \\ n \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { TOTAL } \\ \mathrm{n} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| System Offices* | 34** 16 | 174 | 84 | 208 | 100\% |

- This category includes 2 and 4 year systems, state commissions, alrd state departments of higher education. The above number includes 11 women who also hold the titie of campus CEO. The number of men who also hold joint appointments is not readily available.

Table 3
Women CEOs (campus-based) by Race and by Size of Institution, 1995

$$
\underset{(n=453)}{\operatorname{RACE}}
$$

African American 39
American Indian 7
Asian American 2
Hispanic 24
Total Women of Color 72
Percentage $16 \%$

## INSTITUTION ENROLLMENT (FTE)

Small (under 3,000) $321 \quad 71 \%$
Moderate (3,000-10,000) 101 22\%
Large (over 10,000) 31 7\%
Total
453 100\%

## Number of Women Chief Executive Officers at Institutions, Branch and Affiliated Campuses Selected Years, 1975-1995

| INSTITUTIONAL TYPE | 1975 | 1984 | 1992 | 1995 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (as of) | (12/31/75) | (12131/84) | (4/15/92) | (4/15/95) |
| Private | 132 | 182 | 184 | 237 |
| 4-Year | 98 | 134 | 154 | 199 |
| 2-Year | 34 | 48 | 30 | 38 |
| Public | 16 | 104 | 164 | 216 |
| 4-Year | 5 | 32 | 58 | 78 |
| 2-Year | 11 | 72 | 106 | 138 |
| Total Women CEOs | 148 | 286 | 348 | 453 |
| Total Number of Institutions• | 2500 | 2800 | 3000 | 2903 |
| Percentage of Women CEOs | 5\% | 10\% | 12\% | 16\% |

[^0]
## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Criteria for inclusion in OWHE's 1995 list of women CEOs were:

(1) Current designation and status as chief exacutive officer (including acting or interim appointments) in office as of April 15, 1995. In defining CEOs, the most typical titiles are president and chancellor, but persons who function as CEOsand are considered such by their peers-sometimes have the title of provost, campus executive officer, or campus dean. Such exceptions usually occurred within community college systems, as in Virginia and Oregon, or in professional schools, such as some colleges of nursing.
(2) CEO of a regionally accredited, degree-granting, institution, i.e., MSA/CHE, NEASC-CIHE, NCA, NASC, SACS-Commission on Colleges, WASC-Sr., and WASC-Jr., in the U.S. and outlying areas (e.g., Puerto Rico).
(3) CEO of a college or university system, state commission or state department of higher education.

Major sources used in the preparation of this report:
(1) The ACE Presidential Database, a carefully maintained and current computerized database of all CEOs of institutienal, affiliate and branch campuses in the U.S. and its territories, as well as of system offices, state commissions on higher education, and state departments of education. This source is used to produce the AIPE Directory (Accredited Institutions of Postsecondary Education) annually. We greatly appreciate the assistance of our colleagues at ACE in this effort.
(2) The ACE membership database, representing a large subset of the above.
(3) Information and files of the Office of Women in Higher Education.

In addition, staff also consulted the lists of women CEOs maintained by the American Association of Women in Community Colleges (AAWCC) and by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). These sources were also helpful in adding to or contirming the current list and we gratefully acknowledge the assistance of these associations.

For additional information, please contact the: Office of Women in Higher Education<br>1 Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 881<br>Washington, DC 20036<br>Telephone: 202/939-9390, Fax: 202/785-8056


[^0]:    - Before 1995, the total number of institutions cited was derived from two sources. Initially we referenced NCES published tables that distinguished regionally accredited institutions from all other institutions. When this data was no longer reported by NCES, we used estimates from COPA, the Council on Postsecondary Education. By 1995, however, ACE's presidential database was used, as it enabled us to provide a more precise and hopefully reliable count. In any case, the number of total institutions used as a base from which to determine proportions of women and men in prosidencias should be regarded as close estimates. In all years, the percentages reported are consistent whth other avallable published data on CEOs in higher education.

