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Right Flier: Newsletter of the AAUP-WSU Volume 12, Number 3, April 2012

American Association of University Professors-Wright State University

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The Right Flier

AAUP-Wright State University

Volume 12, Number 3

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'Occupying' Education

This special issue of the *Right Flier* focuses on some of the focal issues that have motivated students at colleges and universities across the country to begin to debate in a very public and demonstrative way many of the financial issues related to higher education in contemporary America.

Some of these issues have, of course, been developing gradually over the last three to four decades. But the Great Recession has certainly exacerbated all of these issues and intensified awareness of these issues not just among students, faculty, staff, and administrators, but also across the news media and among the public at large.

In a very real and immediate sense, how we fund higher education defines higher education, and no one can deny that we are in the midst of major changes that will affect the quality of higher education—and, by extension, the quality of life for many Americans—over the next half-century or more.

In contemporary America, higher education is not only linked inextricably to big business, but it is also itself a big business. As colleges and universities receive less public funding and rely more heavily on tuition, research revenues, and investments, severe economic downturns increasingly affect our institutions very directly.

In March 2012, AAUP is joining in the national effort to highlight the issues—in particular, the issues related to higher education—that the Occupy movement has brought to renewed attention.

The national leadership of AAUP and our university's chapter leadership agree that we are all in this together—that students, faculty, staff, and administrators no longer have the luxury of pretending that our common interests can somehow be sustained or our ambitions attained by pursuing our separate interests.

We must “Occupy Education”: that is, we must claim ownership over the future of our institutions and insist that we all have voices that are heard in the process of shaping that future.

This issue of our chapter newsletter is a basic, first step in that process. It presents facts, culled from a variety of sources (all documented), that might provide a starting point for subsequent, informed discussion of the issues that concern us.

In addition to being posted electronically on our website and distributed as an electronic attachment and as a paper copy to our regular mailing list, an abbreviated version of this issue is being distributed as an insert in the *Guardian* to insure its widest possible distribution—and to provoke the broadest possible feedback, especially from our students.

I invite you to send your feedback to me at martinkich@gmail.com. In a future issue of the newsletter, we will try to present and to report on that feedback in some sort of meaningful way.

AAUP-WSU is committed to working with student organizations on campus. We welcome the opportunity to co-sponsor events with those organizations and to join with them in activism that supports a common concerns about specific social, economic, or political issues.

Our chapter is scheduling regular events that may be of interest to—and are free and open to—everyone on campus, as well as in the communities that Wright State University serves. On January 31, we hosted a panel discussion on “Post-Issue 2 Political Realities in Ohio and Beyond.” The panelists included leaders of four of the unions that have seats at Ohio’s Labor Table. On April 25, we will be hosting a lecture by Frank Donoghue, author of *The Last Professors: The Corporate University and the Fate of the Humanities*.

These events are publicized as widely as possible—on the announcement boards, over the university listserves, and on the chapter website [<http://www.wright.edu/administration/aaup/aaup.htm>], as well as in some local media. The chapter website also includes links to an archive of back issues of this newsletter and three monthly blogs—Ohio Higher Ed, Ohio Labor, and Ohio Politics. These blogs highlight articles of interest on the

topics and provide links to full-text pdf’s of those articles.

We believe that being more fully informed is the first step to being more fully engaged.

Marty Kich
President
AAUP-WSU
Professor of English
Lake Campus

AAUP-WSU Presents:

Frank Donoghue

April 25, 2012

7:00 pm

Wright State University
Student Union

E163 (Discovery Room)

Frank Donoghue is a
Professor of English at
The Ohio State University and author of:

*The Last Professors: The Corporate University
and the Fate of the Humanities (2008)*

He has spoken widely on this topic, and his
views on a variety of related topics have been
solicited for articles in
The Chronicle of Higher Education and other
publications on issues in higher education.

Student Debt By the Numbers

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics,
New Deal 2.0, Nation of Change

Total student loan debt in the U.S.—

2012: \$1 trillion
2011: \$830 billion.

Total credit-card debt in the U.S.—

2011: \$826.5 billion

Total value of the federal student loans taken--

2010: \$100 billion

Tax deductions of interest - student loan debt--

2009 tax returns: \$1.4 billion

Percentage of those who borrowed to cover college costs in 2009 who enrolled in—

public four-year institutions: 47%
private not-for-profit four-year institutions: 61%
private for-profit four-year institutions: 81%

Percentage of those graduating in 2008 who had taken federal loans during the course of their studies—

66%

Average amount of—

federal loans taken by 2010 graduates: \$24,700
state & private loans taken by 2008 graduates: \$13,900

Percentage of those graduating in 2008 who had taken state or private loans during the course of their studies—

36%

Average total loan debt taken on by those graduating in—

2010: \$25,250
1993: \$8,462

Number of student loan accounts defaulted on in 2009—

300,000

Largest holders of student-loan debt:

■ Sallie Mae	\$154.1 billion
■ Wells Fargo (2009 only)	\$10.68 billion
■ Discover	\$52.59 billion
■ NelNet	\$24.60 billion
■ JP Morgan Chase	\$11.40 billion

Higher Ed Enrollment By the Numbers

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Total number of degree-granting colleges and universities in the United States in 2009—

4,495

Post-secondary enrollment in 2009—

20.4 million

Percentage of the total U.S. population enrolled in 2009—

5.7%

2009 Enrollment by percentage in—

four-year institutions: 62%
two-year institutions: 38%

2009 Enrollment of 18- to 24-year-olds—

public four-year institutions: 49%
private four-year institutions: 22%
public two-year institutions: 22%
private two-year institutions: 7%

Increase in post-secondary enrollment—

1990 to 1999: 9%
2000 to 2009: 38%

2000- 2009 Percentage increase in—

full-time enrollment: 45%
part-time enrollment: 28%
male enrollment: 35%
female enrollment: 40%

2009 Percentage of—

high school grads who enrolled: 70.1%
18- to 24-year-olds enrolled: 41%

2000-2009 Percentage increase in enrollment of—

students under age 25: 27%
students over age 25: 41%

1976-2009 Increase by percentage in—

Hispanic enrollment: 3% to 12%
Asian-American enrollment: 2% to 7%
African-American enrollment: 9% to 14%

1976-2009 Decrease by percentage in—

non-Hispanic White enrollment: 83% to 62%

2000-2009 Percentage increase in graduate program enrollment—

male: 36%
female: 63%

2009 Four-year graduation rate at—

all four-year institutions: 36.7%
private not-for-profit four-year institutions: 51.5%
public four-year institutions: 30.7%
private for-profit four-year institutions: 12.7%

2009 Percentage of the U.S. population with a—

graduate or professional degree: 9.9%
baccalaureate degree: 17.1%
associate degree: 7.4%

Percentage of the U.S. population who has enrolled without completing a degree: 19.5%

States with the highest percentage of their population with a baccalaureate degree or higher in 2009: Massachusetts, 37%; Maryland, 35.1%; Colorado, 34.3%; and Connecticut: 33.7%

States with the lowest percentage of their population with baccalaureate degree or higher:

West Virginia, 16.5%; Arkansas, 18.2%; Mississippi, 18.8%; and Kentucky, 20%

Percentage of Americans age 24 or younger who had completed a—

baccalaureate degree in 1970: 17%
baccalaureate degree in 2008: 29%

Percentage of students who graduate in the bottom 40% of their high school classes who enroll at a post-secondary institution and complete a baccalaureate degree: 24%

2008 Percentage of students from families in the lowest 25% in income who completed baccalaureate degrees by age 24: 9%.

2008 Percentage of students from families in the highest 25% in income who completed baccalaureate degrees by age 24: 95%.

Higher Ed Tuition By the Numbers

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, Goldwater Institute, New Republic

Average annual tuition at U.S. institutions—

public 4 year in 2010: \$7,605
private 4 year in 2009: \$27,293
public 2 year in 2009: \$2,713

2000-2010 Percentage increase in tuition and room-and-board costs—

across all institutions: 37%

Average increase in tuition across all institutions in—

2010: 8.3%
2000 to 2009: 5.6%
1990 to 1999: 3.2%
1980 to 1989: 4.5%

1982-2009 Increase by percentage in tuition and room-and-board costs across all institutions—
439%

1982-2009 Increase in average household income-- 147%

Cost of attending a private not-for-profit four-year institution as a percentage of the median family income in—

1979: 26%
2009: 58%

1979 Cost of attending a public four-year institution as a percentage of the median family income-- 12%

2034 Projected annual cost of attending a public four-year institution—
\$81,000

2009 Spending on post-secondary education as a percentage of GDP—
2%

Student Financial Aid By the Numbers

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

2009 Percentage of those who received financial aid while enrolled in—
public four-year institutions: 79%
private not-for-profit four-year institutions: 87%
private for-profit four-year institutions: 86%

Percent of total costs covered by the average federal Pell grant in—
1975: 84%
1995: 34%

2004 Grants as a percentage of student financial aid in--
30%

2004 Loans as a percentage of student financial aid—
70%

2009 Average annual aid per student receiving aid—
all kinds of aid: \$9,100
grants: \$4,900
loans: \$7,100
work-study wages: \$2,400
veterans' benefits: \$5,400

2009 Average loans of other kinds—
taken by parents of post-secondary students per student benefitting from such loans in: \$10,400

2009 Percentage of those enrolled who received Pell grants—
27%

2009 Average amount of the federal Pell grants received—
\$2,400

2005-2010 Increase by percentage in—
parents taking loans of other kinds to cover the cost of the post-secondary education of their children:
70%
Average total loans of other kinds taken by-
parents of post-secondary students per student benefitting from such loans and graduating in 2010:
\$34,000

Percentage of low-income family income required to pay for one year of post-secondary education in—
1980: 13%
2000: 25%

Declining State Support By the Numbers

Sources: Chronicle of Higher Education, Atlantic, Nation of Change

States with double-digit decreases in state allocations for higher education from 2010-2011 to 2011-2012:

New Hampshire	-41.5%
Arizona	-25.1%
Wisconsin	-20.9%
Louisiana	-18.5%
Colorado	-15.4%
Tennessee	-15.0%
Virginia	-14.7%
Oklahoma	-14.5%
Washington	-14.5%
Nevada	-14.0%
California	-13.5%
Pennsylvania	-13.4%
Wyoming	-12.7%
Connecticut	-12.2%
Michigan	-12.2%
Illinois	-12.1%
Florida	-12.0%
New Mexico	-11.6%
Georgia	-11.5%
Ohio	-11.8%
North Dakota	-10.4%

1978-2007 Decline in state support for higher education as a percentage of total state spending—
40%

2007-2010 Increases in tuition due to decreased state support at the 22 campuses in the California State University system—
from 35% at Humboldt State University to 47% at San Diego State University

Percentage of California's state budget allocated to prisons and to post-secondary education, respectively—
1979: 3% and 10%
2009: 11% and 7.5%

Percentage of revenue of selected "Public Ivies" from state support in 1989 and 2009 respectively--
University of California at Berkeley: 47% and 47%
University of Michigan: 48% and 17%
University of Virginia: 33% and 7%

Administrative Bloat By the Numbers

Sources: Goldwater Institute, Chronicle of Higher Education, Cleveland Plain Dealer

1993-2007 Enrollment increase at U.S. institutions—
14.5%

1993-2007 Increase by percentage in--
number of administrators per 100 students: 39%
number of instructional personnel per 100 students: 17.6%
administrative costs per student: 66%
instructional costs per student: 39%

Compensation Received by Presidents of Ohio's public universities in 2009-2010:

■ **Gordon Gee, Ohio State,**
Total Compensation, \$1,323,911: Base Salary, \$802,125; Bonus, \$296,786; Deferred Compensation—Paid, \$225,000. Retirement and Allocations for House, Car, Expense Account, and Club Dues, \$495,000. Total Cost of Employment, \$1,818,911, which does not include \$570,000 in Accrued Deferred Compensation.

■ **Lester A. Lefton, Kent State University,**
Total Compensation, \$569,551: Base Salary, \$412,081; Bonus, \$157,470. Retirement and

Allocations for House, Car, and Club Dues, \$115,097. Total Cost of Employment, \$684,468, which does not include \$25,000 in Accrued Deferred Compensation.

■ **Luis M. Proenza, University of Akron,** Total Compensation: \$410,000: Base Salary, 385,000; Bonus, \$25,000. Retirement and Allocations for House, Car, and Club Dues, \$147,982. Total Cost of Employment, \$557,982, which does not include \$96,250 in Accrued Deferred Compensation.

■ **Ronald M. Berkman, Cleveland State,** Total Compensation, \$400,000; Base Pay, \$400,000. Retirement and Allocations for House, Car, Expense Account, and Club Dues, \$116,300. Total Cost of Employment: \$516,300, which does not include \$70,000 in Accrued Deferred Compensation.

■ **David C. Hodge, Miami University,** Total Compensation, \$380,000; Base Salary, \$380,000. Retirement and Allocations for House, Car, Spousal Compensation, \$117,400. Total Cost of Employment: \$497,400, which does not include \$49,000 in Accrued Deferred Compensation.

■ **Gregory Williams, Univ. of Cincinnati,** Total Compensation, \$333,333: Base Salary: \$273,333; Bonus, \$60,000. Retirement and Provisions for House, Car, Club Dues, and Tuition Assistance, \$157,082. Total Cost of Employment: 490,415, which does not include \$100,000 in Accrued Deferred Compensation.

■ **Roderick J. McDavis, Ohio University,** Total Compensation, \$380,000: Base Salary, \$380,000. Retirement and Provisions for House, Car, and Spousal Compensation, \$93,344. Total Cost of Employment: \$473,344, which does not include \$18,900 in Accrued Deferred Compensation.

■ **Lloyd A. Jacobs, University of Toledo,** Total Compensation, \$392,700: Base Salary, \$392,700. Retirement and Allocations for House, Car, Expense Account, Club Dues, and Tuition Assistance, \$60,706.

■ **Carol A. Cartwright, BGSU,** Total Compensation, \$382,500: Base Salary, \$375,000; Deferred Compensation—Paid, \$7,250. Retirement and Allocations for House, Car, Expense Account, and Club Dues, \$20,000.

For-Profit Higher Ed By the Numbers

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, Bloomberg News, Chronicle of Higher Education, Blumenstyk and Fuller

Number of post-secondary institutions newly accredited between 2005 and 2009: 483

Percentage of post-secondary institutions newly accredited between 2005 and 2009 that were private for-profit institutions: 77%

Percentage of total accredited post-secondary institutions in the U.S. that were private for-profit institutions in 2009: 26.2%

Percentage of students in post-secondary institutions enrolled at private for-profit institutions in 2010: 9%

Percentage increase in enrollments at private for-profit institutions between 2005 and 2009: 235%

Percentage of federal student aid received by students attending private for-profit institutions in 2010: 36%

Apollo Group (University of Phoenix) 2010 Statistics—

percentage of total revenues generated by federal student aid: 88%
total enrollment: 443,000
total revenues: \$4.1 billion
total net profit: \$598 million

Total enrollment (2010) with--

Education Management Corporation (Argosy University and Art Institutes): 136,000
Career Education/Le Cordon Bleu and American InterContinental University: 113,900
Kaplan Higher Ed: 108,300
 DeVry: 101,648
 Corinthian Colleges: 93,493
 ITT Educational Services: 79,208
 American Public Education (American Military University): 55,300
 Bridgeport Education (Ashford University): 54,894
 Strayker Education: 54,317
 Grand Canyon Education: 34,218

Average tuition at two-year institutions in 2010--

public: \$2,970
private not-for-profit: \$10,266
private for-profit: \$14,280

Median student debt for students graduating with a baccalaureate degree in 2007-2008--

public institutions: \$7,960
private not-for-profit institutions: \$17,040
private for-profit institutions: \$31,190

Six-year graduation rates for baccalaureate students in 2007-2008—

public institutions: 55%
private not-for-profit institutions: 65%
private for-profit institutions: 22%

Three-year student-loan default rates in 2008--

public institutions: 10.8%;
private not-for-profit institutions: 7.6%;
private for-profit institutions: 25%;
Corinthian Colleges: 40.3%.

The Professoriate By the Numbers

Sources: US Department of Education, US News and World Report, Nation of Change

Ratio of full-time faculty (tenure-track and not) to part-time faculty—

1970: 77.9%
1975: 70.1%
1980: 65.6%
1985: 64.2%
1989: 63.6%
1995: 59.1%
1999: 57.5%
2007: 51.3%

Percentage of post-secondary faculty who are tenured or on a tenure track in 2011—
27%

Distribution of full-time faculty into those with tenure, those on a tenure track, and those not eligible for tenure in—

1975: 52.3%, 29.1%, 18.6%
1989: 52.0%, 21.3%, 26.6%
2003: 44.9%, 20.4%, 34.8%
2007: 42.6%, 19.1%, 37.5%

Percentage of those with graduate degrees seeking employment in post-secondary institutions who are unable to secure tenure-track positions—
30%-60% depending on discipline.

Percentages of part-time faculty and part-time faculty with doctoral degrees at all institutions in 2003—
43.7% and 17.6%

2003 Percentages of part-time faculty and part-time faculty with doctoral degrees at—
public research institution: 19.7% and 35.6%
private research institutions: 26.8% and 28.7%
public doctoral institutions: 28.8% and 24.1%
private doctoral institutions: 41.5% and 35%
public comprehensive institutions: 36.0% and 22.7%
private comprehensive institutions: 56.4% and 22.6%
private liberal arts institutions: 36.4% and 22.2%
public two-year institutions: 66.7% and 8.7%

2008 Average salaries for full professors, tenure-track assistant professors, and lecturers at—
private doctoral institutions: \$151,403, \$82,295, \$62,799
public doctoral institutions: \$115,509, \$68,048, \$51,827
private masters institution: \$99,555, \$61,986, \$54,408
public masters institutions: \$88,357, \$59,416, \$49,159
private baccalaureate institutions: \$98,808, \$58,882, \$58,014
public baccalaureate institutions: \$84,488, \$56,997, \$49,708
public two-year institutions: \$74,933, \$53,427, \$50,414

**2009 Average cost per course taught 2009 by a full-time faculty member: \$8,000
adjunct faculty member: \$1,800**

States in which the legislatures have voted to eliminate tenure at public institutions in 2011 and 2012—
Arizona and Utah

The Value Of Higher Education By the Numbers

Source: Georgetown Center of Education and the Workforce, Washington Post

Unemployment among 2010 graduates, by major:

Architecture	13.9%
The Arts	11.1%
Humanities & Liberal Arts	9.4%
Social Sciences	8.9%
Computers & Mathematics	8.2%
Law & Public Policy	8.1%
Engineering	7.5%
Business	7.4%
Life Sciences	7.4%
Physical Sciences	7.4%
Psychology & Social Work	7.4%
Communications & Journalism	7.3%
Agriculture	7.0%
Natural Resources	7.0%
Education	5.4%
Health Sciences	5.4%

Unemployment in January 2012 among those who have earned—

graduate degrees: 3.2%
baccalaureate degrees: 5%
associates degrees: 7.2%

Unemployment in January 2012 among those who have—

attended some college but stopped attending without having earned degrees: 7.6%
earned high school diplomas: 8.4
dropped out of high school: 13.1

Median earnings by discipline, with a baccalaureate degree and a graduate degree, in 2010:

Engineering	\$75,000
Computer Science & Mathematics	\$99,000
Business	\$70,000
Health Sciences	\$89,000
Physical Sciences	\$60,000
Social Sciences	\$80,000
Agriculture	\$60,000
Natural Resources	\$80,000
Communications & Journalism	\$59,000
Industrial Arts	\$90,000
Consumer Relations	\$55,000
Law and Public Policy	\$85,000
Biology-Life Sciences	\$50,000
Humanities & Liberal Arts	\$70,000
Arts	\$62,000
Education	\$50,000
Psychology & Social Work	\$66,000
	\$50,000
	\$70,000
	\$62,000
	\$50,000
	\$62,000
	\$50,000
	\$70,000
	\$50,000
	\$85,000
	\$47,000
	\$65,000
	\$44,000
	\$55,000
	\$42,000
	\$57,000
	\$42,000
	\$60,000

Percentage of those with at least a baccalaureate degree in the discipline whose earnings placed them in the top 1% of earners in 2010:

Pre-Med	11.8%
Economics	8.2%
Biochemical Sciences	7.2%
Zoology	6.9%
Biology	6.7%
International Relations	6.7%
Political Science/Government	6.2%
Physiology	6.0%
Art History and Criticism	5.9%
Chemistry	5.7%
Molecular Biology	5.6%

Area and Ethnic Studies	5.2%
Finance	4.8%
History	4.7%
Business Economics	4.6%
Psychology	4.3%
Philosophy and Religion	4.3%
Microbiology	4.2%
Chemical Engineering	4.1%
Physics	4.1%
Pharmaceutical Sciences	3.9%
Accounting	3.9%
Mathematics	3.9%
English Language/Literature	3.8%

Percentage of the top 1% of earners who hold at least a baccalaureate degree in the discipline in 2010:

Biology	6.6%
Economics	5.4%
Accounting	4.7%
Political Science/Government	4.7%
English Language/Literature	3.8%
History	3.3%
Finance	2.7%
Chemistry	2.4%
Mathematics	1.7%
Philosophy & Religion	1.0%
Pre-Med	0.9%
Chemical Engineering	0.8%
Biochemical Sciences	0.7%
Pharmaceutical Sciences	0.7%
Physics	0.7%
Zoology	0.6%
Area and Ethnic Studies	0.5%
International Relations	0.5%
Art History and Criticism	0.4%
Business Economics	0.3%
Microbiology	0.3%
Physiology	0.3%
Molecular Biology	0.2%
Psychology	0.1%

Sites to Bookmark

Center for American Progress
<http://www.americanprogress.org/>

Citizens for Tax Justice
<http://www.ctj.org/>

Common Dreams
<http://www.commondreams.org/>

Consortium News
<http://consortiumnews.com/>

Daily Beast
<http://www.thedailybeast.com/>

Daily Intel
<http://nymag.com/daily/intel/>

Daily Kos
<http://www.dailykos.com/>

Huffington Post
<http://www.huffingtonpost.com/>

Jobs with Justice
<http://www.jwj.org/>

Mother Jones
<http://motherjones.com/>

Nation of Change
<http://www.nationofchange.org/>

New Deal 2.0
<http://www.newdeal20.org/>

Plunderbund
<http://www.plunderbund.com/>

Policy Matters Ohio
<http://www.policymattersohio.org/>

Politico
<http://www.politico.com/>

Pro Publica
<http://www.propublica.org/>

Real Clear Politics
<http://www.realclearpolitics.com/>

Salon
<http://www.salon.com/>

Slate
<http://www.slate.com/>

Smart Planet
<http://www.smartplanet.com/>

Think Progress
<http://thinkprogress.org/>

TPM: Talking Points Memo
<http://talkingpointsmemo.com/>

American Association of
University Professors (AAUP)
<http://www.aaup.org/aaup>

Ohio Conference of AAUP
<http://ocaaup.org/>

AFL-CIO
<http://www.aflcio.org/>

Ohio AFL-CIO
<http://www.ohaficio.org/>

American Federation of Teachers
<http://www.aft.org/>

Ohio Federation of Teachers
<http://oh.aft.org/>

National Education Association
<http://www.nea.org/>

Ohio Education Association
<http://www.ohea.org/>

American Federation of State,
County, & Municipal Employees
(AFSCME)
<http://www.afscme.org/>

Service Employees International
Union (SEIU)
<http://www.seiu.org/>

Communication Workers of
America (CWA)
<http://www.cwa-union.org/>

Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)
<http://www.fop.net/>

Fraternal Order of Police of Ohio
(FOP Ohio)
<http://www.fopohio.org/>

Ohio Federation of Professional
Firefighters
<http://www.oapff.com/>