WHAT ARE YOU PAYING FOR?
**Editor’s Letter**

I’ve been Editor-in-Chief for nearly two years. I’ve seen both the highs and the lows of working on a college publication and, thirty issues later, I’ve seen plenty of staff members come and go, articles and topics covered, and witnessed the growth of some tremendous talent. It’s been a fun, wild, and sometimes stressful ride. The experience has been invaluable and taught me about what real teamwork and dedication can accomplish.

I’m extremely grateful for all of the amazing people that I’ve met while in this position and I will miss CSU and the staff after graduation. I am looking forward to the future and am confident that the next Editor-in-Chief, Scott Berson, will do a great job moving The Saber in the right direction. We both hope you enjoy this issue and keep reading in the years to come.

Did you enjoy our April Fools issue? We got a lot of funny responses, but don’t worry, your tuition won’t really increase because CSU bought Oxford. In this far more serious issue we have major coverage on how CSU is spending its money, including how it pays its professors, its departments, and its contractors. Our staff spent dozens of hours studying budgets to find out where the money is going. There are some real surprises in here, so be sure to check it out.

Our final issue this year, led by Scott, comes out on April 27th.

-Catherine Saavedra  
*Editor-in-Chief*

**Letter from the Editor-in-Chief Elect**

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Apathetic LGBT Community
Students respond to The Saber column about LGBT lethargy

An article from the March 9 issue of The Saber said that “there aren’t any rainbow flags flying around the Columbus State University campus and there aren’t any pride parades circling the clock tower.” This column examined the lack of a coherent LGBT organization here on campus, and it apparently struck a nerve with some students.

Several comments were identified that essentially said that the reason there was no real LGBT organization was because CSU (and Columbus) was just not a welcoming environment to be out as LGBT. We tried to reach out to the LGBT community again so that students could respond directly, but, to our bewilderment, each person we asked echoed the same thoughts we had: that the LGBT community is not a welcoming environment here on campus.

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Shawn Padonu, former CSU Homecoming King and Diversity Peer Leader said, “I am in full agreement with the article that was written before regarding lethargy in the LGBT+ community. There was a lot of truth written in that article. There was so much backlash to that article because the truth hurts. But I definitely don’t see any of these backslackers waving their rainbow flags around campus.”

Junior resident assistant Jared Brewer also remarked that he “doesn’t see any reason” for the backlash. “If the author of the article was wrong, then there would be organizations on campus that are for/or support LGBT’s other than Spectrum. There are some people who are not comfortable going in front of a support group or counselors. Some people just want a place where they can be themselves and chill. We should have that and if there were so many people outraged about the article, where are they now? Where are they to make that change?”

We welcome any and all comments on content published in The Saber, but in this case, we stand behind our writer and our story. For further questions and comments, please send a letter to the editor at csusaber@gmail.com.

Anita Graham contributed to this report
Although we are only four months into 2016, this year is already looking like a great one for both television and Netflix. Some shows have already concluded their season while others are soon to premiere. Either way, millions of people will be buzzing about the hottest new shows and the craziest season finales. Here are just a few shows that left us on the edge of our seats, and some others we are eagerly looking forward to. Be warned, there may be a few spoilers ahead, so tread carefully.

The Walking Dead
Ending their sixth season on April 3, the season finale has garnered mixed reviews for having one of the most enraging cliff-hangers ever, but overall season six proved to be the mix of terrifyingly grotesque zombies, complex moral quandaries and intense plot lines that fans of the show have come to know and love. While the social media response of the season six finale was less than stellar, Scott Gimple, the Walking Dead showrunner, is optimistic about season seven. “The world opened up this half season, it opened up to some light places and some dark places. In the next half season, the world is going to open up even more,” Gimple explained. “We’re going to have a wide variety of locales, tone and characters. I’m very excited for all the different stories that are going to be told.” Walking Dead fans will have to wait until October to discover who Negan murdered with his trusty baseball bat named Lucille.

Game of Thrones
Just like Walking Dead, Game of Thrones ended on a cliffhanger for season five. The next season will premiere on April 24 and fans hope to discover the fates of favorites like Daenerys Targaryen, Jon Snow and Arya Stark. The teaser trailer for the upcoming season promises even more blood and guts as well as the return of familiar faces and several newcomers. The title of the first episode was revealed as “The Red Woman” which is likely a reference to Melisandre. A clip showing Jon Snow’s body and a very unhappy Ghost was also released. Other than that not much else is known about season six but the premiere is one of the most anticipated releases of 2016. Unfortunately fans of the book series will have to wait even longer for the release of the sixth “A Song of Ice and Fire” novel “The Winds of Winter” as George R. R. Martin has missed his deadline, again. At least the show’s premiere date is reliable.

Outlander
Another highly anticipated premiere is season two of Outlander. The season opener debuted on April 9 on the Starz channel. This time-travelling historical drama is based on the novels by Diana Gabaldon which were incredibly popular prior to being adapted for television. Outlander has been praised for its intriguing storyline and having a well-rounded female lead played by the talented Caitriona Balfe. Hailed as a more female friendly version of Game of Thrones, Outlander has everything from an unusual love triangle to political intrigue. Whether season two will be as successful as the first season is still up in the air, but with the show moving from the highlands of Scotland to the decadent streets of pre-revolution France, things are sure to be interesting.

Daredevil
Last on the list is arguably one of the best comic book adaptations to date. Season one of Marvel’s Daredevil took Netflix by storm last year. The Netflix interpretation of the blind lawyer by day, crime fighting vigilante by night was expertly executed and critically acclaimed. With such a stellar first season it seemed like the show couldn’t get any better but season two raised the stakes with an even grittier plot and beautifully choreographed fight scenes. Even more exciting was the introduction of the Punisher and Elektra, played by Jon Bernthal and Elodie Yung respectively. With every episode available on Netflix, Daredevil is easily one of the best binge watchable shows of 2016.

There are numerous other shows that are making their debut this year, as well as more that are coming to an end. If these past few months have been any kind of show of what to expect for the rest of 2016, then the future looks bright. Stay tuned!
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Feature

**Professor Accused of Sexual Harassment Resigns**

*Title IX investigation concludes, Christensen found in violation*

By Sam Sachs

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**Illustration: Noah Sachs**

A ssociate Professor of Political Science and 2014’s Educator of the Year Kyle Christensen, Ph.D., has resigned from his teaching position. On Dec. 11, 2015, a female student reported to the University Police that Christensen had sexually harassed her. A subsequent Title IX investigation found him responsible in March. The Saber has learned that a similar case to a Title IX Investigator for a Full Investigation.

By Dec. 17 Reese had made a formal recommendation to Laurie Jones, Title IX Coordinator that “there was a reasonable cause of policy violation and to assign the case to a Title IX Investigator for a Full Investigation.”

The investigators assigned were Dana Larkin, Assistant Dean of Students, Annette Brown, Human Resources Administration and Benefits Manager, and Tamara Jenkins, a Human Resources Coordinator.

Once the investigation was underway, investigators began gathering statements and witnesses. Witnesses included Troy Vidal, Dean Dennis Rome, Associate Dean Patrick McHenry and students, as well as other faculty.

Interviews with Christensen began on Jan. 21. Professor Christensen’s attorney was present with his client throughout the interview process.

Christensen began by asking investigators if he could “supply… some documentation regarding his character and teaching performance. He gave investigators his… emails from students, general comments about what a great professor he is, certificates and awards, and evaluations from several classes.” Christensen also stated he had never received a complaint before, providing “a list of students from the fall 2015 semester that he had individual meetings with.”

In reporting this story, The Saber discovered that an earlier allegation against Christensen from 2011 had also been reported, but was never investigated. The reasons why are still unclear. Associate Professor of Political Science Troy Vidal, Ph.D., was called as a witness, having reported the earlier allegation from 2011 on behalf of the student involved.

That student (hereafter referred to as “Witness Three”) was also called as a witness to provide details of her own experience with Christensen while she was a student under his tutelage.

Following a Jan. 21 interview, Christensen was called in for a follow up interview on Jan. 24 to respond to witness testimony. It was at this point that the professor was able to respond to the statements made by Witness Three.

Rather than respond to the statements directly, Christensen “started out the interview by stating that he had some concerns about the investigators using Witness Three’s statements as evidence in this investigation.” He questioned if they were admissible due to a two year statute of limitations and a lack of reporting by any other faculty than Vidal. As this was not a civil case, but a Title IX investigation, investigator Annette Brown dismissed his concerns.

According to the statements made by Witness Three, “Christensen grabbed her chin and… leaned in to give her a kiss. She pulled away and left after Christensen told her...
that there were “ways…to move [her] grade from a B to an A.” She stated during her interview that when her incident with Christensen occurred back in 2010, “the way he approached her” made her feel as if “this was not the first time he had ever tried that.”

Christensen responded to the report by saying that Witness Three’s statement was false, and expressed “shock” about her allegations. Christensen could not remember anything specifically about the meeting in which Witness Three stated the incident happened. Witness Three reported to investigators that Christensen “apologized to her about the incident” after graduation. Christensen denied “apologized to her about the incident” specifically about the meeting in which he came across to all three investigators as aggressive and combative, the second time.

Investigators also found that Christensen “could not provide a grading scale used for assigning grades,” could not “provide a copy of any of his graded materials when requested” and were told by the professor that “he destroys all papers after he grades them because he doesn’t have room to store them.”

This violates Board of Regents policy, and occurred “less than a week” after exams had concluded for the fall semester. Christensen’s grading policies are important to the case, as the lack of clearly defined policies leaves room for the allegations made by the complainant that he would offer to raise grades in return for potential sexual favors.

The report also noted that Professor Christensen’s inconsistent behavior during the interview process negatively affected his credibility and “led to Investigators finding his statements less credible than the Reporting Party’s Statements.”

The investigators concluded that “the evidence demonstrates that it is more likely than not that the conduct occurred” and that “it is more likely than not that Christensen violated both charges” of sexual misconduct and harassment.

As a result of the investigation, Professor Christensen was removed from his teaching position at Harris County High School on Jan. 4, and removed from his classes at CSU on March 8. No explanation for the delay of his removal from classes at CSU has been offered.

“I’ve known [Christensen] for eight years as a colleague and department chair, we’ve worked together on several projects. I’ve traveled with him to conferences, sometimes with students. I’ve never seen any hint of improper behavior,” said Thomas Dolan, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science and the former Department Chair for Political Science from 2010, in an interview with The Saber.

Professor Christensen has not responded to a request for comment, and is currently on leave until his resignation in May takes effect.

CSU Caught in Political Crossfire

Bureaucratic spat may have cost renovations funding

On March 22, Columbus State University lost nearly $8 million in capital funding. Two million of the requested funds were to furnish and equip new science labs scheduled to be constructed by Lenoir Hall. The remaining six million dollars were to be used to renovate the Simon Schwob Memorial Library and to add a learning commons in what John Lester, the Assistant Vice President for University Relations, calls “the academic core of main campus.”

The funding would also have allowed for the campus to tear down Woodall Hall in order to create a true green space for the university. “That project was [originally] proposed two years ago and was cut and then proposed again this year and didn’t make it,” Lester explained, “We will not be able to start that one yet.”

No official reason has been provided yet as to why the funding was removed from the final budget, but one name that keeps reappearing is State Senator Josh McKoon, R-Columbus. “The governor and his chief of staff made it clear they were not giving any money and the reason was Sen. McKoon,” Rep. Richard Smith, R-Columbus stated. “You can only stick a stick in somebody’s eye so long before enough is enough.”

What Smith is referring to is a political spat between Sen. McKoon and Governor Nathan Deal and Republican Speaker of the House David Ralston. McKoon has been pushing for contentious religious liberty legislation, and while a version of that bill passed the House and the Senate, Gov. Deal ultimately vetoed it.

McKoon has even pushed for legislation that would limit the term of the speaker, as well as legislation to take away the governor’s ability to appoint a senator if there was a mid-term vacancy. Both bills failed to gain any traction and were eventually abandoned by McKoon, but the message they sent to the governor and speaker were understood.

“I would think somebody who has been as critical of the governor would know that his actions have consequences,” Smith argued. McKoon has since fired back at those who blame him for losing the funds. “If Richard couldn’t get the House to sustain the position, whose fault is that? It’s not my fault,” McKoon declared. “This just sounds to me like Richard feels like he got thrown under the bus last week and now he thinks it’s my turn.”

This was not the first time that McKoon has been blamed for costing CSU funding. Just last year CSU asked the legislature for $17.4 million to redo the science labs as well as the library upgrade but ended up losing six million. Mark Flynn, Dean of Libraries, has been keeping tabs on the projects that they are funding.

“When I talked to Mr. Smith the other day, our representative, he told me ‘Well we almost lost all of it last year but they didn’t take all of it. They were trying to send a message here that they want a different kind of attitude from one of our representatives.’” Sen. McKoon claims that he will consider his tone in upcoming Senate sessions. CSU plans on trying again next year to get the necessary funding to finish these projects.

Concept art for the library renovation and demolition of Woodall Hall

Lindsay Marchello
Copy Editor
Media: Columbus State
The revenue grand total of all funds at CSU stands at $121,133,222.00. Everything from departmental budgets to every single professor’s salary is accounted for in that massive amount of money. To the average college student it is likely a ridiculous sum of cash, but to a university it is a necessity to ensure that everything runs smoothly and that students are satisfied with their investment.

For the past month, The Saber has been investigating Columbus State’s budget. The research yielded discoveries regarding which departments and degrees had the highest salaries per professor and which received the most funding from the state of Georgia.

It was clear from the onset that certain types of departments would likely receive more money based on the state focus on Science, Technology, Engineering and Math fields, known as STEM programs. The heavy focus on STEM programs has affected more than just individual school’s departments, from budgets to faculty salaries.

Back in February, the Georgia House of Representatives passed a bill known as House Bill 801, which afforded STEM classes a higher weight for Hope Scholarship GPA requirements. The bill passed both the House and Senate unanimously. It is currently awaiting Governor Nathan Deal’s signature.

The change to the Hope Scholarship is indicative of a larger trend in higher education, where STEM based courses are beginning to supersede the amount of money put into humanities fields, such as the arts or English. At CSU, this trend does have some exceptions, like the Schwob School of Music, which has one of the highest budgets of any of the educational departments at the university.

The majority of these departments receive greater budgets as a result of the higher job market demand for their fields in the current economy; the exception is the Schwob, which receives greater funding due to its level of prestige and international acclaim. “This is less of a CSU issue than a state issue. Humanities courses are being devalued at the state level,” said Judith Livingston, Ph.D. and Department Chair of English.

Despite the focus on STEM programs and fields by the state, this does not mean that the arts are being ignored at Columbus State. “CSU is focusing towards STEM. That’s where the federal money’s coming out…When the federal government got into the STEM game…they found that when you leave the arts out of STEM, it doesn’t work…The federal government has found out, you can’t leave the arts out of STEM. So now it’s STEAM,” said Michael Wetherholt, Ph.D., Director of the Office of Sponsored Programs. “At CSU, that’s where the administrators have set the goal. That’s not to say we’re not interested in everything else we do, but this is a niche that we think we can help.”

CSU’s commitment to STEM as well as the arts is reflective of a new statewide initiative to foster innovation by marrying the liberal arts or humanities with hard sciences.

So what does this mean in relation to CSU’s budget splits? For one thing, there isn’t as large of a gap between the arts and the sciences. In particular, the Schwob School of Music and the Department of English still have a competitively higher budget in comparison to the STEM programs.
In the 2016 budget, the English department, a liberal arts department, received $1,690,527 compared to the Department of Biology receiving $1,299,014 and the TSYS Department of Computer Science acquiring $1,593,898. The Schwob School of Music nearly trumps all other academic departments with a 2016 budget of $2,427,921, taking a close second place to the Management and Marketing department, which has a budget of $2,493,189. The Turner College of Business is the only college where every department has a budget over $1.5 million.

To contrast this, departments that receive less than $1 million are a much smaller group. For example, the Department of Modern and Classical Languages, also a humanities department, has the smallest budget out of all of the academic departments, with their budget shrinking from $485,760 in the 2015 fiscal year to $43,337 in the current year due to a shifting of five members of faculty to the English department.

While this is the most drastic change in CSU’s budget, it is not the only one. From the opposite side of the budget growth spectrum, the Department of Political Science increased its budget from $532,367 to $903,161 in a single year. The Department of Criminal Justice and Sociology also increased dramatically, growing from $565,427 to $810,561. Both of these changes affected liberal arts departments. However, the changes did not impact the overall budget, and were a result of student demand in these fields in combination with vacant positions within each department, according to Helton.

The majority of departmental budget changes were far outside of this level of increase and decrease, with the majority simply shifting by a few tens of thousands of dollars rather than hundreds of thousands or more. The budgeting for each department also does not account for grant awards or sponsored programs.

When talking about the budget, the cost of salaries is a key factor in how much each department will receive in a fiscal year. The majority of a department’s budget is based on personal services and how many courses are taught within each discipline. “We assume that the vast majority of students from CSU take a class in English,” said Livingston. This is an important distinction, as teaching contracts cover the factor of how many courses each professor is teaching. The more frequently a class is taught, the more money that class costs the university.

By extension, the more a class costs, the higher the budget for that department will be so as to cover the professors’ salary requirements. “If we think about the number of sections we offer, the majority of sections we offer are for first year composition. So we have a lot of full time and part time faculty that teach composition. It is a sizeable part of our workload and allocation of our resources,” said Livingston. The necessity for the budget to cover core classes such as basic English and Math requirements contributes to higher budgets in otherwise underfunded departments.

Going off of the budget data, The Saber sought to find correlation between budget and student numbers in each department. A factor which contributes to budgets and salaries within each department is retention rate. As of the 2015 academic year, 21 out of 36 degrees with listed percentages have negative growth in the area of retention at the university.

The reasons for this negative growth remain varied but they are not based on a specific field or department, and have no apparent pattern in the data. Some factors that influence retention rates include graduation, student transfers in and out of CSU and taking time off from school for a variety of reasons, medical withdrawal included among others.

There is a lot that goes into making a university run efficiently. Departments have to be funded, professors paid and numerous other services must be attended to. Not a single dollar goes to waste. This proves true for CSU, where state funds are invested to ensure that students receive a quality education regardless of their focus.
According to the University System of Georgia Retention Rate Report, out of the 1,008 students that enrolled at Columbus State University in fall 2014, only 771 returned the second semester.

College Factual, a website specializing in higher education statistics, puts CSU’s retention rate at only .3 percent lower than the national average of 72 percent. But that still means that hundreds of students are not returning for their sophomore year of school.

Students are willing to start their college career at CSU but fewer are willing to finish it here. Why do students leave CSU and what is the university doing to try to get students to return?

There is no one specific reason why students decide to leave CSU. Students can run into financial trouble and no longer be able to attend school, or medical emergencies may arise to put a hold on students’ academic careers. Some students cannot handle the academic stress of college and may not achieve the grades needed to stay enrolled at the university.

Most commonly, according to Sri Sitharaman Ph.D. and Director of Institutional Research, some students “just do not know what they want” when they arrive here at CSU, and realize that what they are looking for is not here.

Many also realize that other schools have more to offer not only in the educational department, but in establishing students in a location which allows them easy access to some true college “experiences” as well.

Columbus State is aware that college is not just about what happens in the classroom, but also about events outside of the classroom that help shape a student’s college experience. “Everything a student does in the first year is a part of the first year experience,” said Assistant Director of the Academic Center for Excellence Dustin Worsley, Ph.D.

To provide new students with wholesome college experiences, Columbus State instituted the First Year Experience. All freshmen that enter CSU are required to take the first year seminar.

The Academic Center of Excellence has also implemented a monitoring system that tracks student academic progress throughout the semester. If student begins to fall behind in their studies, ACE will pair that student with the appropriate tutor. Getting students the help they need early has kept many of them enrolled here at CSU. ACE also pairs students who feel like they are lost in a hectic college lifestyle with guidance counselors to help keep them grounded.

Many variables affect retention, so there is no specific solution. Nevertheless, by implementing a few policies to improve college life here at CSU, retention rates have risen from 65 percent in 2011 to 72 percent in 2016.
Salaries and payroll make up one of the largest expenses for Columbus State University, so if you really want to get to the bottom of where your money is actually going, eventually you’ve got to look at staff salaries. There’s a lot to get into here, so for now, we’re only going to focus on academic faculty like professors.

Academic jobs follow a sort of ranking system. Towards the bottom are instructors, who are part-time. Next are lecturers, who probably don’t have an advanced degree in what they’re teaching but often teach more classes than higher-ranked professors. They have no job security, but aren’t expected to produce as much service or research as other faculty. Above that, you’ll find assistant professors, who are at the start of what’s called the “tenure track;” most have at least a master’s degree in their subject field. The next level, associate professor, is where many staff members wind up staying for some time. All associate professors have tenure, hold advanced degrees and work full-time. But many also aim to secure the tantalizing title of full-professor, the terminus of the “tenure-tracked” faculty pathway.

Tenured professors have permanent employment at the University. Each step up the ranking system is intensive, and professors go through several layers of review before each promotion. It can take years to gain tenure, and it takes an enormous amount of work on the part of the applicant, who must demonstrate excellence in teaching as well as involvement with the school community and productivity in their field.

Each department at CSU has a mixture of these professors, lecturers and instructors, and each is paid differently. Professors in certain fields may make much more than similarly-ranked professors in other areas. For example, the average salary for a professor in the Turner College of Business was over $90,000, while the average salary for an English professor was a little over $50,000. STEM fields all have higher average salaries compared to liberal arts schools, including the esteemed Schwob School of Music. Professors of business were the highest paid on average by a large margin, with computer science faculty coming in second (at about $70,000 on average). These differences are largely based on the market value of those professors, said Laurie Jones, Executive Director of Human Resources at CSU.

Think of it this way: computer science is one of the most lucrative fields in the marketplace right now, and there are thousands of high paying jobs available to programmers and IT professionals. Because of this, universities must offer high salaries to entice skilled computer scientists away from private sector jobs and into teaching positions. Because there isn’t a huge market for political analysts, political science professors are paid significantly less.

But how does CSU compare to other universities in terms of those instructor salaries? We used the data analysis tool from the Chronicle of Higher Education to compare CSU’s average salaries to those of other colleges in the state and the country and found that CSU’s average pay for nearly every position was below the average for the state and nation’s 4-year colleges.

CSU pays its full professors across all disciplines an average of $68,000; the average for Georgia was $94,120, a gap of nearly 30 percent. That gap shrinks to about 13 percent for lower-ranked positions, but it’s still there, and it increases even more when compared to the nation at large.

There are a couple of reasons that this could be the case. CSU is a smaller, regional public university, and this analysis compares it to schools like UGA, Georgia Tech, and Georgia State, all of which are tremendously larger and wealthier and can thus afford to pay professors higher salaries. These institutions can skew averages, making gaps seem larger than they are.
Even so, it doesn’t change the fact that CSU may be losing out on exceptional faculty because it simply doesn’t have the funding necessary to lure them away from other schools. However, there is some good news; Georgia currently ranks 14th in the country for spending on higher education, and even though state funding was cut by over 20 percent after the 2008 recession, that’s still a good sign that the state plans to continue investing in higher education in the future.

A final note—pay gaps between men and women are endemic in virtually every industry, and academia is no stranger to the glass ceiling. At the national and state levels, we found that male professors made more than their identically-qualified female peers at every level of the academic ranking system and we found that, once again, the largest difference was between full professors, where men make about 14% more than their female colleagues.

But surprisingly, this was not the case at CSU. There is still a pay gap between genders at Columbus State (it’s about 8 percent), but it is less than the national average; among full professors it’s virtually nonexistent.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES
A brief look at notable CSU expenditures

Toni Stauffer
Staff Writer

Students may not think about how much it costs to cut the grass, keep the lights on, or update the computers at CSU, but all of those little costs add up to some huge numbers in the school’s budget.

CSU spent $596,609 on landscaping last year, and they spent $655,728 in 2014, a difference of just $59,118. However, just four years earlier in 2010, CSU spent only $240,287 in landscaping—an increase of $415,441 in just five years.

One reason for this dramatic increase in landscaping costs is the “feast or famine” state economy. English professor and former administrator Jim Owen, Ph.D. explained, “In lean years the university isn’t able to spend as much on upkeep, so in those years when the university has more money, the surplus is spent on much needed repairs. It costs more to perform repairs later than it does to perform maintenance.” Owen used the analogy of a car to illustrate, saying that if the owner doesn’t keep up with the maintenance, such as oil changes, repairs will be necessary and expensive—like having to buy a new engine.

Technology is also expensive. In 2015, CSU paid the Board of Regents $958,874, a repayment for Information Technology expenditures. $605,512 of the total spent went just to software costs and most of the rest went to repairs and maintenance. Keeping computer systems functioning, updating software, and maintaining labs costs a lot of money. The Board of Regents figure is just one technological expenditure. There are many more, such as the cost of wireless communications, audio-visual expenses, and the $249,096 paid to Apple for new Macs last year. The good news is that the old computers were donated to local schools.

And what about the mandatory fees students complain about? “The fees paid by students only cover about 15 percent of the total university budget, and are tied to specific expenditures for specific services,” Vice President of Business and Finance, Tom Helton, Ph.D. said. Helton also added that the mandatory fees fund various services outside of the classroom that are important to the educational experience of students, like transportation services, the recreation center, counseling services, and RSO budgets.
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Oh my god why did I say that? She probably thinks I’m an idiot. Don’t tell her the sock story, stop laughing like a hyena! Should I ask her on a second date? Play it cool?

Tell her she’s pretty? She probably sees right through me! I think I’m going to throw up....

Ok be cool. Don’t talk about your ex. Or the weather. Do I smell ok? Hope I’m not sweating. Why am I so anxious? This guy is out of my league. Stop shoving food in your mouth, he’s going to think you’re a pig. Who am I trying to fool? Is this supposed to be fun?

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