

Student Name

Teacher Name

Class Name

Date

Annotated Bibliography

Blankenau, William, et al. "Allocating Government Education Expenditures Across K-12 and College Education." *K-State*, Kansas State University, 17 Mar. 2006, www.k-state.edu/economics/staff/websites/blankenau/papers/blankenau-cassou-ingram.pdf. Accessed 12 Mar. 2017.

The three authors of this article are all economics professors from Kansas State University and University of Iowa. Therefore, their article is a dense, academic piece about complex economic issues, much of which is written in discipline-specific language, not easily understandable for laymen. While the main topic is about whether government funds are spent on K-12 education or on higher education, it provides useful information on the connection between education and quality of life. Due to this connection, the article explains, governments have historically been involved in trying to create a more educated workforce by funding education. This could make for a logical leap to government's fully funding higher education to make it free for everyone by allocating funds according to methods that it already uses for subsidizing education.

Deming, David J. "Does School Choice Reduce Crime?" *Education Next*, Education Next, 3 Mar. 2016, educationnext.org/does-school-choice-reduce-crime/. Accessed 16 Mar. 2017.

This article was written by Harvard professor, David J. Deming, who has written extensively on the economics of education. This article is on a study he did to determine if students are more successful in school when they go to the school they are assigned to rather than going to a school of their choice. In particular, the study tried to determine if students have less criminal behavior when they chose the school they attended. Deming found that students were less involved in crime when they attended better schools than their neighborhood school. This thorough article describes the methods used in the study and the particular students that were used. Deming also details the results of the study and shares his conclusions. The author found that students at their preferred school had fewer instances of serious crime, especially among students who have the highest risk for criminal behavior.

Jaschick, Scott. "Study Finds Gains in College Administrators' Salaries." *Inside Higher Ed.*,

Inside Higher Ed., 2 Mar. 2015, [www.insidehighered.com/news/2015/03/02/](http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2015/03/02/study-finds-gains-college-administrators-salaries)

study-finds-gains-college-administrators-salaries. Accessed 14 Mar. 2017.

Scott Jaschick is an editor for *Inside Higher Ed.*, which is an academic journal but not a very complex one. Jaschick writes a lot of articles on various topics of interest to educators. In this article, he uses charts and statistics on teacher salaries for the 2014-2015 school year. One of these charts takes up much of the article. Jaschick found that salaries have increased 2.4% for administrators. He also writes that many administrative positions at research universities have benefited the most, and he provides an extensive chart that shows wages for these various positions according to education levels. The article is very specific and does not go into other issues.

Phillips, Matt. "College in Sweden Is Free but Students Still Have a Ton of Debt. How Can That Be?" *Quartz*, Quartz, 30 May 2013, qz.com/85017/college-in-sweden-is-free-but-students-still-have-a-ton-of-debt-how-can-that-be/. Accessed 15 Mar. 2017.

Quartz is not a very academic source, but this article by journalist, Matt Phillips, gives some invaluable information on a country—Sweden—that already has tuition-free college. It provides several first-hand accounts of Swedish college students and the troubles that they face despite having their college education paid for. The article also compares many developed countries by how much their governments fund higher education. There is an interesting chart that shows the correlation between government subsidies for college and the amount of loans students use to pay for college. The article also includes an effective counter-argument about the high amount of debt that Swedish students graduate from college with. It's not clear if free education in the U.S. would increase the quality of life for Americans, but one could argue that Sweden's economy is different from that of the U.S. and the high debt of one is not relevant to the other.

Robbins, Jane. "Toward a Theory of the University: Mapping the American Research University in Space and Time." *American Journal of Education*, vol. 114, no. 2, Feb. 2008, pp. 243–272. *JSTOR*, doi:10.1086/524317. Accessed 14 Mar. 2017.

This is an academic article about American universities operating like businesses. It is very complex and explores the topic by using several analogies and looking at each one in depth. The author, Jane Robbins is a historian and analyst studying university and government interactions. The scope of this article is impressive and informs the reader

about a non-mainstream issue. One of the most obviously relevant parts of this source is the section that discusses the G.I. Bill, which allows former military members to attend an American university for free. This part of the author's research can be beneficial in exploring the idea of free education for all students in American universities. The article can also be useful in its examination of the American university as a business and how it historically became a for-profit institution. This could be relevant in the discussion of the financial practicality of making colleges free and in giving purpose to free education as an alternative to allowing colleges to profit off of students.