

Among the most vocal critics of union participation in public education is Daniel Disalvo of the Manhattan Institute in which he methodically outlines a viewpoint that has gained traction in both the media and state legislatures. Understanding this point of view helps place the controversy into perspective.

See: <http://www.nationalaffairs.com/publications/detail/the-trouble-with-public-sector-unions>

These data, in part, produced an organized effort to dissuade American union participation, including those in public sector labor organization, from continuing their membership. This effort was best characterized by many publications regarding the lack of democratic leadership in the American labor movement and a pointed ad campaign that appeared in leading newspapers around the country.

# In North Korea People Don't Get Real Change.



## American Union Members Don't Either.

• FACT •

Fewer than 10% of employees in unions' voted to join their union. In most cases, the employees who voted for the union are dead or gone.

The Employee Rights Act provides union members a guaranteed vote every three years on whether to continue paying union dues.

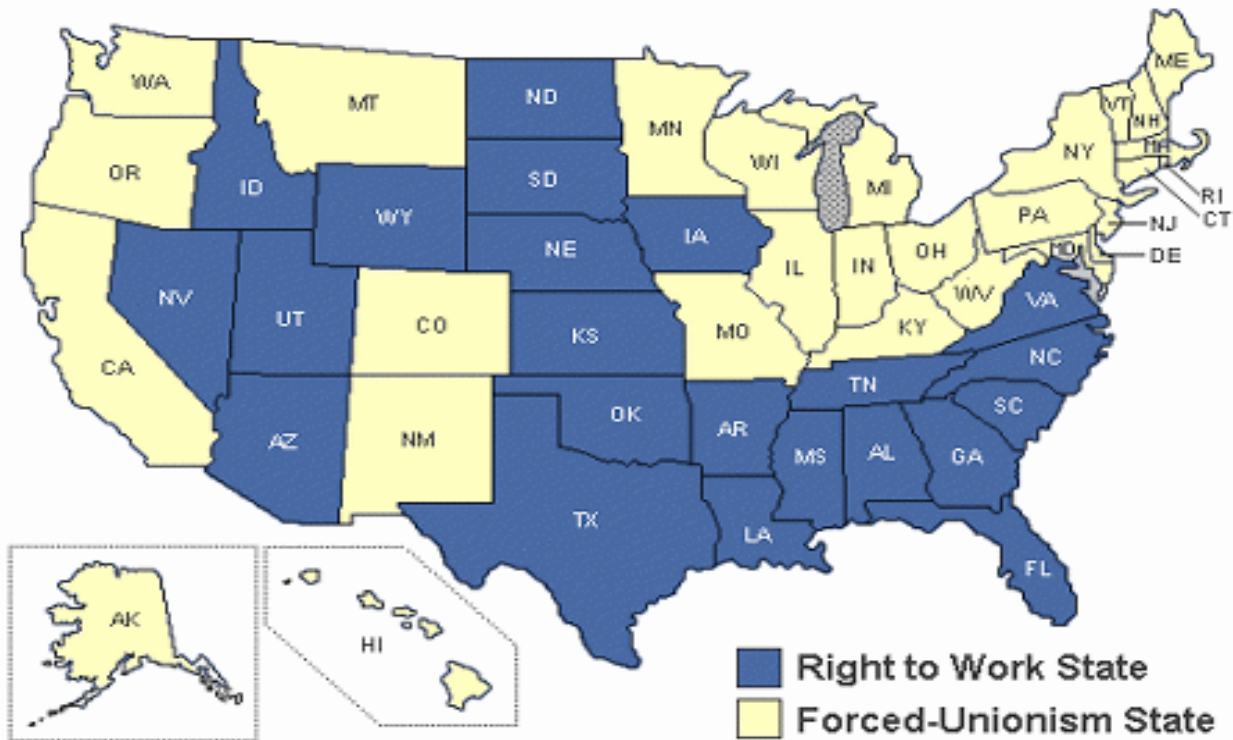
**It's time for a new labor day.**



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS ACT.COM

This was matched with a carefully-organized and widely distributed series of infographics regarding collective bargaining and right to work legislation.





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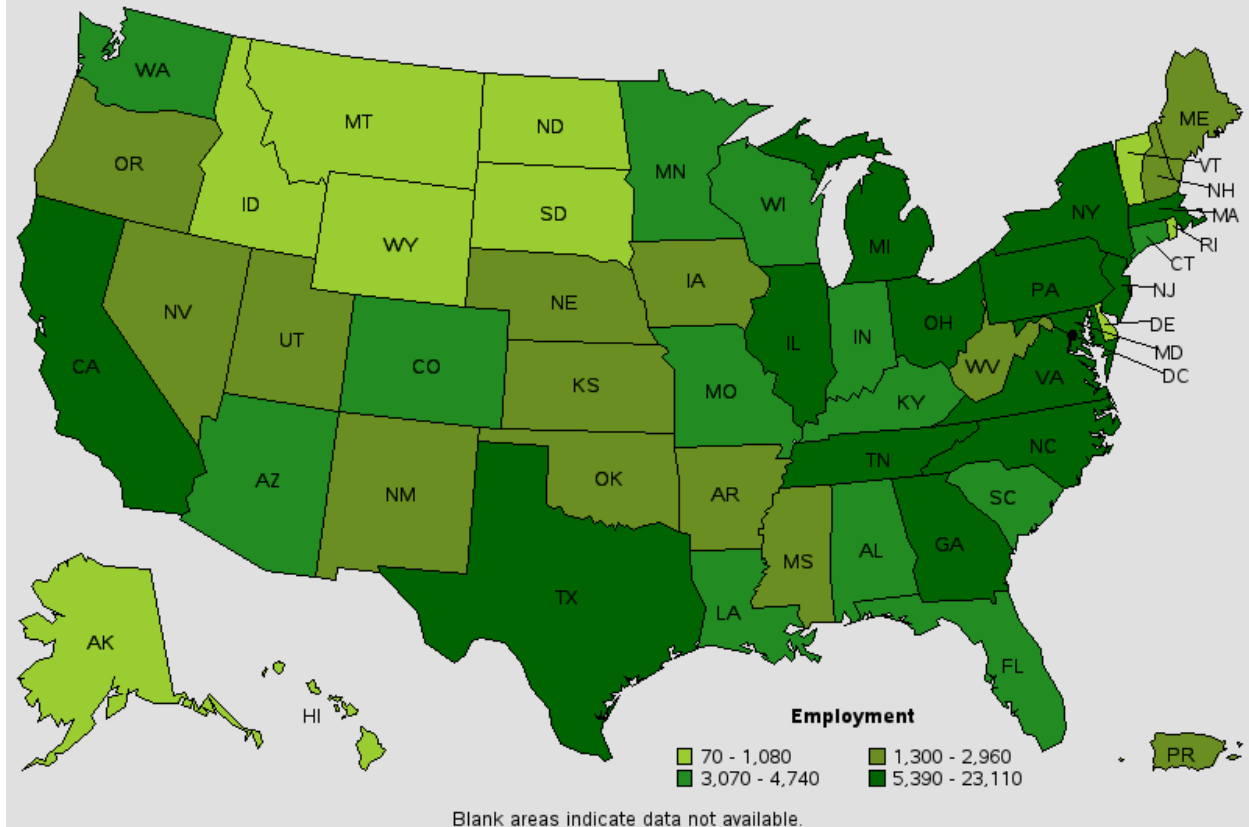
## SECTION 2: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS DEMOGRAPHIC DATA REGARDING EDUCATION EMPLOYMENT

While highlighting the trends in union participation in public schools, it is essential to understand the employment trends to place the discussion in a proper perspective.

Source: May 2014 Occupational Employment and Wages of Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary - Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes119032.htm>

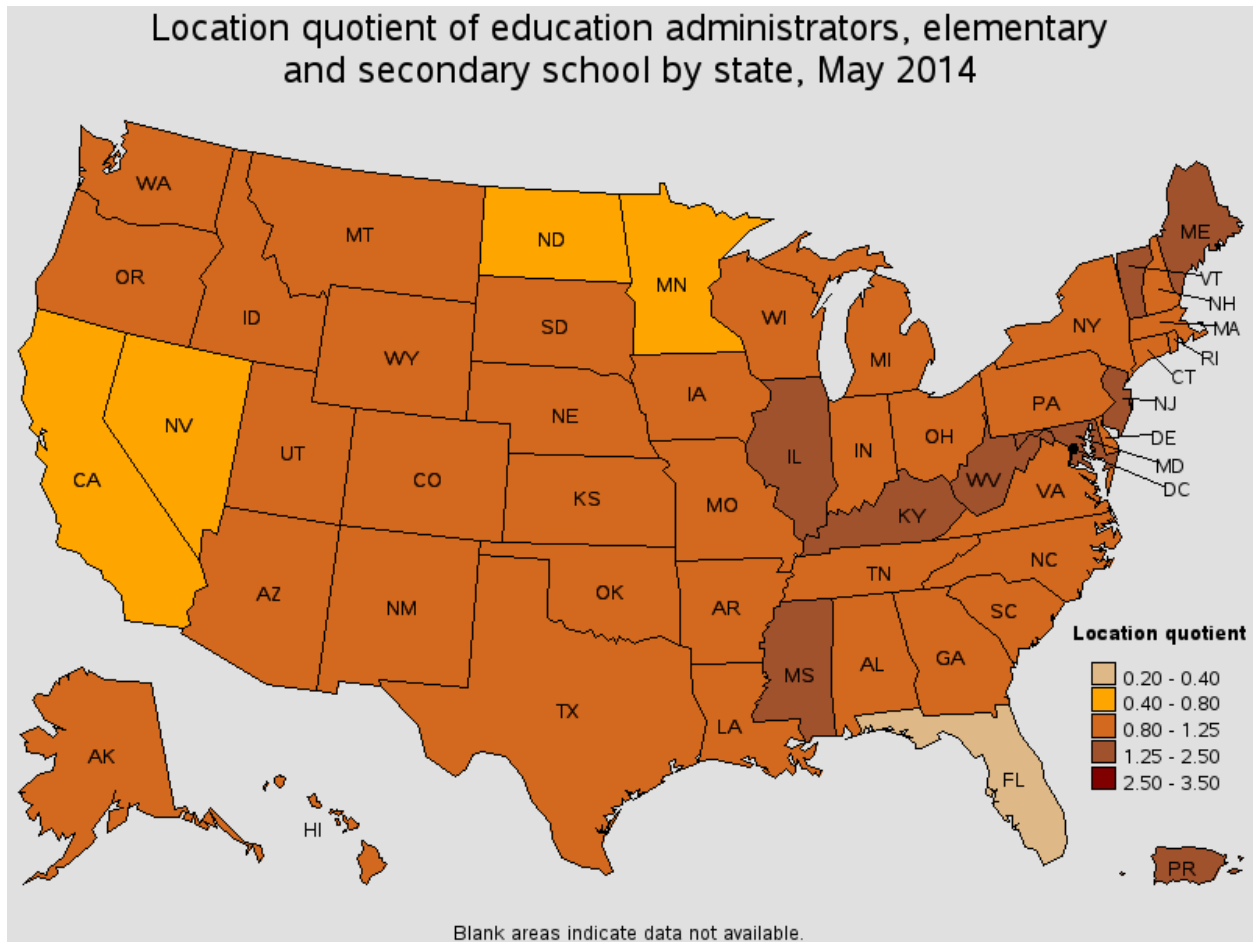
## Employment of education administrators, elementary and secondary school by state, May 2014



States with the highest employment level in this occupation:

State	Employment <a href="#">(1)</a>	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient <a href="#">(9)</a>	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage <a href="#">(2)</a>
<a href="#">Texas</a>	23,110	2.06	1.20	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$77,570
<a href="#">California</a>	19,840	1.31	0.76	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$104,790
<a href="#">New York</a>	18,140	2.06	1.20	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$113,200
<a href="#">Illinois</a>	13,490	2.34	1.36	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$101,160
<a href="#">Ohio</a>	8,810	1.69	0.99	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$83,310

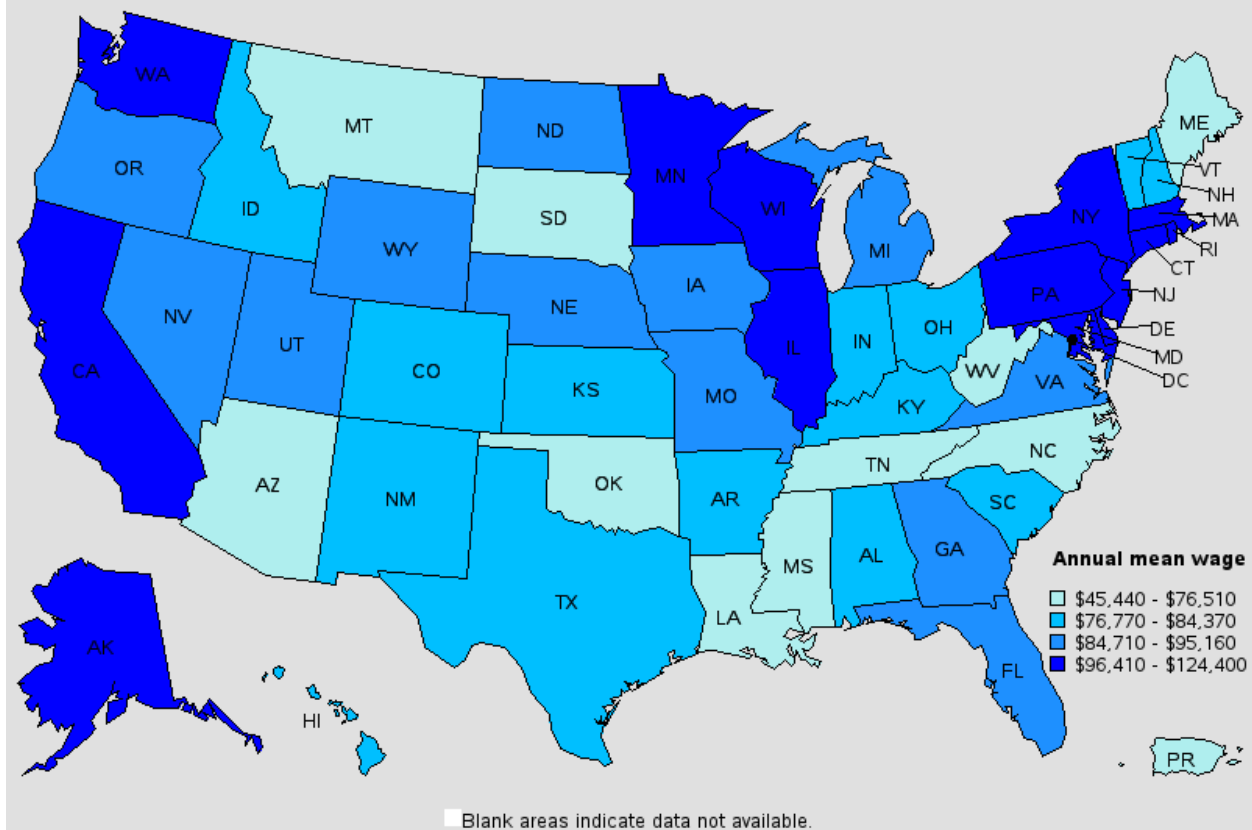
States with the highest employment level in this occupation:



States with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in this occupation:

State	Employment <a href="#">(1)</a>	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient <a href="#">(9)</a>	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage <a href="#">(2)</a>
<a href="#">Vermont</a>	850	2.83	1.65	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$84,330
<a href="#">West Virginia</a>	1,730	2.44	1.42	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$66,510
<a href="#">Illinois</a>	13,490	2.34	1.36	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$101,160
<a href="#">Maryland</a>	5,810	2.27	1.32	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$102,830
<a href="#">New Jersey</a>	8,630	2.23	1.30	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$124,400

## Annual mean wage of education administrators, elementary and secondary school by state, May 2014

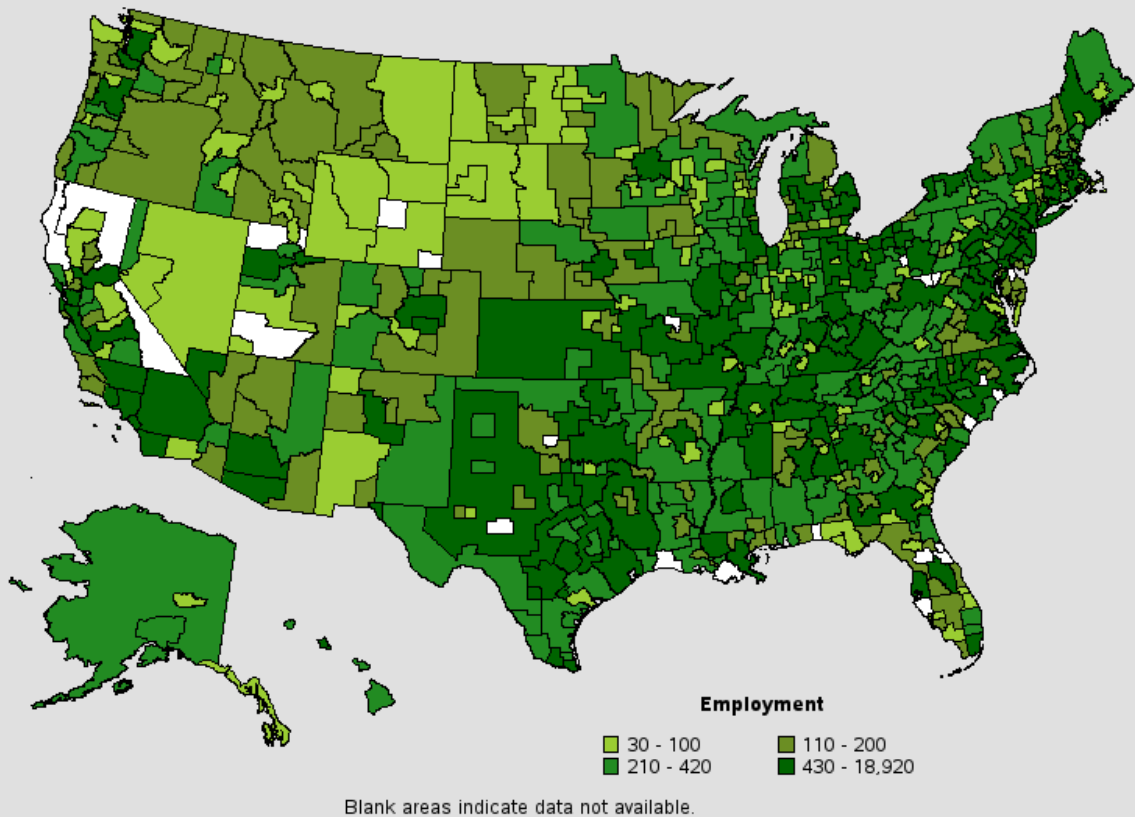


Top paying States for this occupation:

State	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
<a href="#">New Jersey</a>	8,630	2.23	1.30	(4)	\$124,400
<a href="#">Connecticut</a>	3,390	2.06	1.20	(4)	\$117,950
<a href="#">New York</a>	18,140	2.06	1.20	(4)	\$113,200
<a href="#">Delaware</a>	770	1.81	1.06	(4)	\$109,450
<a href="#">California</a>	19,840	1.31	0.76	(4)	\$104,790



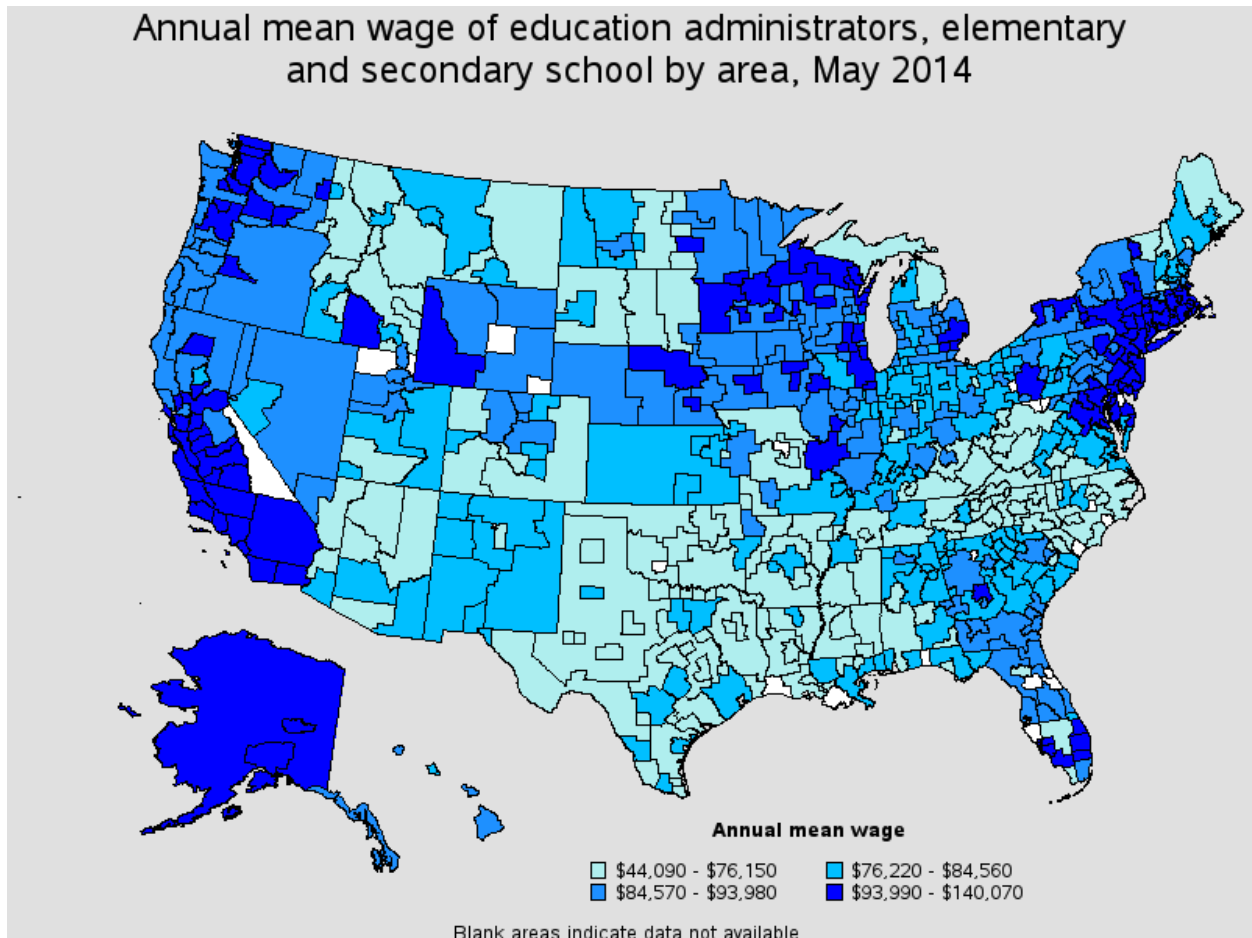
## Employment of education administrators, elementary and secondary school by area, May 2014



Metropolitan areas with the highest employment level in this occupation:

Metropolitan area	Employment <a href="#">(1)</a>	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient <a href="#">(9)</a>	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage <a href="#">(2)</a>
<a href="#">New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division</a>	12,260	2.27	1.33	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$116,780
<a href="#">Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL Metropolitan Division</a>	7,930	2.11	1.23	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$107,670
<a href="#">Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX</a>	4,990	1.76	1.02	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$79,560
<a href="#">Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division</a>	4,940	1.22	0.71	<a href="#">(4)</a>	\$102,780

<a href="#">Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division</a>	4,280	1.91	1.12	(4)	\$82,390
<a href="#">Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division</a>	4,250	1.79	1.04	(4)	\$103,050
<a href="#">Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA</a>	4,050	1.70	0.99	(4)	\$87,900
<a href="#">Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division</a>	2,990	1.67	0.97	(4)	\$100,730
<a href="#">Baltimore-Towson, MD</a>	2,960	2.29	1.33	(4)	\$97,900
<a href="#">Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ</a>	2,510	1.37	0.80	(4)	\$78,320



Top paying metropolitan areas for this occupation:

<b>Metropolitan area</b>	<b>Employment (1)</b>	<b>Employment per thousand jobs</b>	<b>Location quotient (9)</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage (2)</b>
<a href="#">Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division</a>	2,370	1.88	1.10	(4)	\$140,070
<a href="#">Punta Gorda, FL</a>	30	0.78	0.45	(4)	\$137,560
<a href="#">Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division</a>	2,240	2.33	1.36	(4)	\$130,170
<a href="#">Trenton-Ewing, NJ</a>	460	2.04	1.19	(4)	\$129,720
<a href="#">Bridgeport-Stamford- Norwalk, CT</a>	950	2.25	1.31	(4)	\$126,910
<a href="#">Fairbanks, AK</a>	50	1.45	0.84	(4)	\$125,630
<a href="#">Norwich-New London, CT-RI</a>	230	1.85	1.08	(4)	\$124,080
<a href="#">Danbury, CT</a>	130	1.82	1.06	(4)	\$122,960
<a href="#">Edison-New Brunswick, NJ Metropolitan Division</a>	2,040	2.04	1.19	(4)	\$121,540
<a href="#">Kingston, NY</a>	100	1.72	1.00	(4)	\$120,020

Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest employment in this occupation:

<b>Nonmetropolitan area</b>	<b>Employment (1)</b>	<b>Employment per thousand jobs</b>	<b>Location quotient (9)</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage (2)</b>
<a href="#">Balance of Lower Peninsula of Michigan nonmetropolitan area</a>	950	3.21	1.87	(4)	\$89,600
<a href="#">Eastern Texas nonmetropolitan area</a>	870	3.10	1.81	(4)	\$69,840
<a href="#">Northwestern Texas nonmetropolitan area</a>	830	3.20	1.86	(4)	\$70,910

<a href="#">Kansas nonmetropolitan area</a>	830	2.15	1.25	(4)	\$77,760
<a href="#">Other North Carolina nonmetropolitan area</a>	640	2.16	1.26	(4)	\$61,950

Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in this occupation:

<b>Nonmetropolitan area</b>	<b>Employment (1)</b>	<b>Employment per thousand jobs</b>	<b>Location quotient (9)</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage (2)</b>
<a href="#">Northwestern Connecticut nonmetropolitan area</a>	180	4.91	2.86	(4)	\$107,960
<a href="#">East Kentucky nonmetropolitan area</a>	510	4.70	2.74	(4)	\$73,770
<a href="#">North Arizona nonmetropolitan area</a>	280	4.35	2.53	(4)	\$69,020
<a href="#">Northern Vermont nonmetropolitan area</a>	310	4.17	2.43	(4)	\$73,410
<a href="#">Pee Dee South Carolina nonmetropolitan area</a>	180	4.06	2.37	(4)	\$71,320

Top paying nonmetropolitan areas for this occupation:

<b>Nonmetropolitan area</b>	<b>Employment (1)</b>	<b>Employment per thousand jobs</b>	<b>Location quotient (9)</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage (2)</b>
<a href="#">Eastern Connecticut nonmetropolitan area</a>	90	3.08	1.79	(4)	\$110,770
<a href="#">Sussex County, Delaware nonmetropolitan area</a>	140	1.96	1.14	(4)	\$109,990
<a href="#">Northwestern Connecticut nonmetropolitan area</a>	180	4.91	2.86	(4)	\$107,960
<a href="#">East Central New York nonmetropolitan area</a>	90	2.58	1.51	(4)	\$101,920

<a href="#">Upper Eastern Shore nonmetropolitan area</a>	150	2.19	1.27	(4)	\$100,920
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