Offered plans do not cover/limit dental or vision health. Only doctor appointments at the campus health clinic.

Providers are limited. For instance, some student plans covered

The most commonly reported ways that health plans do not meet GSI needs:

In open-ended questions throughout the survey, GSIs shared stories of how programs do

PROGRAM CLIMATE

INSURANCE

HEALTH

Students reported the yearly base pay for GSIs in their writing program. Here is the breakdown according to degree:

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours

LABOR CONDITIONS IN WRITING PROGRAMS

REPORT ON

54% said yes, 36% said no,

We also asked for how many years GSIs were typically fully funded. The

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of

discussing, designing, and drafting the survey; to GSIs appealing to various listservs and directors of graduate studies to pass on our survey, as well as directly

A note:

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor

soliciting other GSI participants; to hundreds of GSIs devoting time and emotional energies to completing the survey; to GSIs dividing up and

We asked GSIs about the number of years they were typically fully funded. The

reported (71.6%) that it was not.

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

These expectations and logics are and perpetuate abusive labor practices. For these rea-

than 20 hours/week). Her reasoning is that WPAs should expect to work additional hours

WPA expects writing program assistants to work "as many hours as needed to do the job"

as contracted each week

Work

7.6%

more

62.8%

same number

26.6%

fewer

3.3%

not sure

0%

WORKING CONDITIONS

BASE STIPEND

The most commonly reported ways that health plans do not meet GSI needs:

In open-ended questions throughout the survey, GSIs shared stories of how programs do

PROGRAM CLIMATE

INSURANCE

HEALTH

Students reported the yearly base pay for GSIs in their writing program. Here is the breakdown according to degree:

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours

LABOR CONDITIONS IN WRITING PROGRAMS

REPORT ON

54% said yes, 36% said no,

We also asked for how many years GSIs were typically fully funded. The

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of

discussing, designing, and drafting the survey; to GSIs appealing to various listservs and directors of graduate studies to pass on our survey, as well as directly

A note:

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor

soliciting other GSI participants; to hundreds of GSIs devoting time and emotional energies to completing the survey; to GSIs dividing up and

We asked GSIs about the number of years they were typically fully funded. The

reported (71.6%) that it was not.

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

These expectations and logics are and perpetuate abusive labor practices. For these rea-

than 20 hours/week). Her reasoning is that WPAs should expect to work additional hours

WPA expects writing program assistants to work "as many hours as needed to do the job"

as contracted each week

Work

7.6%

more

62.8%

same number

26.6%

fewer

3.3%

not sure

0%

WORKING CONDITIONS

BASE STIPEND

The most commonly reported ways that health plans do not meet GSI needs:

In open-ended questions throughout the survey, GSIs shared stories of how programs do

PROGRAM CLIMATE

INSURANCE

HEALTH

Students reported the yearly base pay for GSIs in their writing program. Here is the breakdown according to degree:

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours

LABOR CONDITIONS IN WRITING PROGRAMS

REPORT ON

54% said yes, 36% said no,

We also asked for how many years GSIs were typically fully funded. The

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of

discussing, designing, and drafting the survey; to GSIs appealing to various listservs and directors of graduate studies to pass on our survey, as well as directly

A note:

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor

soliciting other GSI participants; to hundreds of GSIs devoting time and emotional energies to completing the survey; to GSIs dividing up and

We asked GSIs about the number of years they were typically fully funded. The

reported (71.6%) that it was not.

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

These expectations and logics are and perpetuate abusive labor practices. For these rea-

than 20 hours/week). Her reasoning is that WPAs should expect to work additional hours

WPA expects writing program assistants to work "as many hours as needed to do the job"

as contracted each week

Work

7.6%

more

62.8%

same number

26.6%

fewer

3.3%

not sure

0%

WORKING CONDITIONS

BASE STIPEND

The most commonly reported ways that health plans do not meet GSI needs:

In open-ended questions throughout the survey, GSIs shared stories of how programs do

PROGRAM CLIMATE

INSURANCE

HEALTH

Students reported the yearly base pay for GSIs in their writing program. Here is the breakdown according to degree:

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours

LABOR CONDITIONS IN WRITING PROGRAMS

REPORT ON

54% said yes, 36% said no,

We also asked for how many years GSIs were typically fully funded. The

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of

discussing, designing, and drafting the survey; to GSIs appealing to various listservs and directors of graduate studies to pass on our survey, as well as directly

A note:

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor

soliciting other GSI participants; to hundreds of GSIs devoting time and emotional energies to completing the survey; to GSIs dividing up and

We asked GSIs about the number of years they were typically fully funded. The

reported (71.6%) that it was not.

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

These expectations and logics are and perpetuate abusive labor practices. For these rea-

than 20 hours/week). Her reasoning is that WPAs should expect to work additional hours

WPA expects writing program assistants to work "as many hours as needed to do the job"

as contracted each week

Work

7.6%

more

62.8%

same number

26.6%

fewer

3.3%

not sure

0%

WORKING CONDITIONS

BASE STIPEND

The most commonly reported ways that health plans do not meet GSI needs:

In open-ended questions throughout the survey, GSIs shared stories of how programs do

PROGRAM CLIMATE

INSURANCE

HEALTH

Students reported the yearly base pay for GSIs in their writing program. Here is the breakdown according to degree:

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours

LABOR CONDITIONS IN WRITING PROGRAMS

REPORT ON

54% said yes, 36% said no,

We also asked for how many years GSIs were typically fully funded. The

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of

discussing, designing, and drafting the survey; to GSIs appealing to various listservs and directors of graduate studies to pass on our survey, as well as directly

A note:

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor

soliciting other GSI participants; to hundreds of GSIs devoting time and emotional energies to completing the survey; to GSIs dividing up and

We asked GSIs about the number of years they were typically fully funded. The

reported (71.6%) that it was not.

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

These expectations and logics are and perpetuate abusive labor practices. For these rea-

than 20 hours/week). Her reasoning is that WPAs should expect to work additional hours

WPA expects writing program assistants to work "as many hours as needed to do the job"

as contracted each week

Work

7.6%

more

62.8%

same number

26.6%

fewer

3.3%

not sure

0%

WORKING CONDITIONS

BASE STIPEND

The most commonly reported ways that health plans do not meet GSI needs:

In open-ended questions throughout the survey, GSIs shared stories of how programs do

PROGRAM CLIMATE

INSURANCE

HEALTH

Students reported the yearly base pay for GSIs in their writing program. Here is the breakdown according to degree:

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours

LABOR CONDITIONS IN WRITING PROGRAMS

REPORT ON

54% said yes, 36% said no,

We also asked for how many years GSIs were typically fully funded. The

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of

discussing, designing, and drafting the survey; to GSIs appealing to various listservs and directors of graduate studies to pass on our survey, as well as directly

A note:

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor

soliciting other GSI participants; to hundreds of GSIs devoting time and emotional energies to completing the survey; to GSIs dividing up and

We asked GSIs about the number of years they were typically fully funded. The

reported (71.6%) that it was not.

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was

These expectations and logics are and perpetuate abusive labor practices. For these rea-

than 20 hours/week). Her reasoning is that WPAs should expect to work additional hours

WPA expects writing program assistants to work "as many hours as needed to do the job"

as contracted each week

Work

7.6%

more

62.8%

same number

26.6%

fewer

3.3%

not sure

0%
Plans cover only the GSI and not spouses or dependents.

Offered plans do not cover/limit dental or vision health.

The most commonly reported ways that health plans do not meet GSI needs:

- Plans cover only the GSI and not spouses or dependents.
- Offered plans do not cover/limit dental or vision health.

Nearly 15% of GSIs the same health plan as faculty and staff, while others are offered student health plans.

While the remuneration of GSI labor often includes tuition waivers and some form of health insurance (at least for the GSI, if not their dependents), and then they put their progress in the academic yearly $1,400 for two people.

While the respondents generally report working more than contracted.

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours they actually work. The respondents generally report working more than contracted.

GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of the profession are woefully inadequate. Even though the pay for the labor that they have been structurally built into the program at all.

We solicited other GSI participants; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor support for mental health needs, this emotional labor falls structurally built into the program at all.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor support for mental health needs, this emotional labor falls structurally built into the program at all.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative responses to the much more broadly representative qualitative responses under Wellness, Diversity, and Program Climate is worthwhile. Across the board, in staggering numbers, GSIs are reporting labor conditions that are detrimental to their mental health.

Therefore, we suggest that further research be conducted on the relationship between GSI labor conditions and racial diversity in the profession.

While the respondents generally report working more than contracted.

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours they actually work. The respondents generally report working more than contracted.

Nearly 15% of GSIs the same health plan as faculty and staff, while others are offered student health plans.

While the remuneration of GSI labor often includes tuition waivers and some form of health insurance (at least for the GSI, if not their dependents), and then they put their progress in the academic yearly $1,400 for two people.

While the respondents generally report working more than contracted.

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours they actually work. The respondents generally report working more than contracted.

GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of the profession are woefully inadequate. Even though the pay for the labor that they have been structurally built into the program at all.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor support for mental health needs, this emotional labor falls structurally built into the program at all.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative responses to the much more broadly representative qualitative responses under Wellness, Diversity, and Program Climate is worthwhile. Across the board, in staggering numbers, GSIs are reporting labor conditions that are detrimental to their mental health.

Therefore, we suggest that further research be conducted on the relationship between GSI labor conditions and racial diversity in the profession.

While the respondents generally report working more than contracted.

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours they actually work. The respondents generally report working more than contracted.

Nearly 15% of GSIs the same health plan as faculty and staff, while others are offered student health plans.

While the remuneration of GSI labor often includes tuition waivers and some form of health insurance (at least for the GSI, if not their dependents), and then they put their progress in the academic yearly $1,400 for two people.

While the respondents generally report working more than contracted.

We asked GSIs how many hours they were contracted to work and how many hours they actually work. The respondents generally report working more than contracted.

GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of the profession are woefully inadequate. Even though the pay for the labor that they have been structurally built into the program at all.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor support for mental health needs, this emotional labor falls structurally built into the program at all.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative responses to the much more broadly representative qualitative responses under Wellness, Diversity, and Program Climate is worthwhile. Across the board, in staggering numbers, GSIs are reporting labor conditions that are detrimental to their mental health.

Therefore, we suggest that further research be conducted on the relationship between GSI labor conditions and racial diversity in the profession.
Plans cover only the GSI and not spouses or dependents.

Offered plans do not cover/limit dental or vision health.

Costs (copays, deductibles, premiums) are expensive.

The most commonly reported ways that health plans do not meet GSI needs: or do not promote wellness, diversity, and safety. Here are what a few said:

DIVERSITY, AND WELLNESS, HEALTH

Students reported the yearly base pay for GSIs in their writing program. Here is the breakdown according to degree:

WPA-GO Labor Census Task Force argue that writing programs must address GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The members of the WPA-GO Labor Census to ensure that we successfully saw the project through; to the final drafting of this report. Every GSI who contributed labor to the process that led to this report.

The takeaways from this report are relatively straightforward and evident in the preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

is no recourse for sexual assault from within the dept., and psychologically abusive as well. Several of the faculty in my

students with non-normative households, health issues or a young, single students. They are not appropriate for

rightful, equitable, and humane?

graduate students instructors of writing are predominantly white. We believe the reality is a mixture of the two. As the field

worthwhile. Across the board, in staggering numbers, GSIs are reporting labor conditions that are detrimental to their mental health.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.

It is worth noting that these preliminary findings are, themselves, the result of uncompensated yet sustained and intensive graduate labor. From GSIs

people who are non-binary or gender

Students end up bearing the brunt of this emotional labor, if so, historically, no repercussion.

It is significant that 36% of GSIs found their health insurance inadequate. Furthermore, we believe connecting their qualitative

for family members), the stories that we found dispersed throughout the survey highlight how these benefits are often not enough.
INTRODUCTION

The Writing Program Administration Graduate Organization (WPA-GO) conducted a survey in Fall 2017 to assess the labor conditions of Graduate Student Instructors (GSI) of writing. The survey aimed to explore the intersection of GSIs' roles, pay, benefits, and mental health. The findings highlight the need for more comprehensive support for GSIs.

SELF-REPORTED DATA ABOUT BASE STIPENDS FOR GSIS

- MA/MS: $11,000
- MFA: $13,500
- PhD: $16,800

HEALTH INSURANCE

- Plans cover only the GSI and not spouses or dependents.
- Offered plans do not cover/limit dental or vision health.
- Health insurance is limited to doctor appointments at the campus health clinic.

WELLNESS, DIVERSITY, AND PROGRAM CLIMATE

- Non-conforming students with non-normative households, health issues, or a lack of familial support are not given a health insurance option besides the student health plan.
- There is no recourse for sexual assault from within the department.
- There is a lack of support for mental health needs.

CONCLUSION

GSIs are simply not paid enough for the work and skills provided to the campus community. GSIs are asked to do, or by re-evaluating the pay they receive for that labor.

Therefore, we suggest that further research be conducted on the relationship between GSI labor conditions and racial diversity in the field. How do we ensure that the pipeline to the professoriate is fair, equitable, and humane?
• Plans cover only the GSI and not spouses or dependents.

• Only doctor appointments at the campus health clinic.

• Costs (copays, deductibles, premiums) are expensive.

The most commonly reported ways that health plans do not meet GSI needs:

INFORMATION

or do not promote wellness, diversity, and safety. Here are what a few said:

PROGRAM CLIMATE

SELF-REPORTED DATA ABOUT

they actually work. The respondents generally report working more than contracted.

GSI WORKLOAD

REPORT ON

When asked if the university health care plan is adequate for covering health needs,

following table reports the most common number of years for each:

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was adequate to cover their living needs, and they overwhelmingly reported (71.6%) that it was not.

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was adequate to cover their living needs, and they overwhelmingly reported (71.6%) that it was not.

We also asked whether or not GSIs felt their yearly stipend was adequate to cover their living needs, and they overwhelmingly reported (71.6%) that it was not.

CENTRALIZATION

CONCLUSION

The demographic data tells us another important story: by far, the majority of survey respondents (nearly 80%) identify as white. We discuss, designing, and drafting the survey; to GSIs appealing to various listservs and directors of graduate studies to pass on our survey, as well as directly replicating coding of the responses and quantifying the exploitation of other GSIs; to the constant emailing and checking in with other members of the Labor Document did so while dealing with the kinds of labor issues that this document represents, and many more besides.

The respondents generally report working more than contracted. The members of GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The majority of GSIs, the following table reports the most common number of years for each:

CONCLUSION

The respondents generally report working more than contracted. The members of GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for. The respondents generally report working more than contracted. The members of GSIs (62.8%) still do more work than actually contracted for.
...