

This is America

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Poverty
 1. Poverty by State (3)
 2. Homelessness (3)
 3. Measuring Homelessness (4)
 4. Minimum Wage (4)
2. Infrastructure
 1. Bridges (4-5)
 2. Air Safety (5)
 3. Ports (5-6)
 4. Infrastructure's Effect on Economy (6)
 5. Health System Infrastructure: Health Care Costs(6)
3. Aging Population
 1. Birthrates (7)
 2. End of Retirement as We Know It? (7-8)
 3. Retirement Anxiety (8)
 4. Unprepared for Retirement (9)
 5. Pension Problems (9)
 6. Generational Asset Gap (10)
 7. Reliance on Social Security (10)
 8. Social Security Problems (10-11)
 9. Baby Boomer Suicides (11)
4. Lack of Oversight
 1. Scooting on the Public Dime (11)
 2. Compounding Problems (11-12)
 3. Cyber Security (12)

4. Painkiller Problems (13)
5. Fertilizer Plant (14)
5. Inequality
 1. American Oligarchs (14)
 2. Fair Wages (15)
 3. Racial Wealth Gap (15)
 4. Life Expectancies Falling for Some Women (15-16)
 - i. Effects of Education and Employment on Women's Health (16)
 - ii. Life Expectancy Map (17)
 5. Education, Employment and Women's Health (16)
 6. Social Progress Index (18)
6. Employment
 1. There Just Aren't Jobs (19)
 2. Underfunded Job Corps (19-20)
 3. Manufacturing Jobs (20)
 4. Unauthorized Immigrants (20-21)
7. Guns
 1. More Guns than People (21)
 2. Gun Injuries (22)
8. Youth
 1. Not Enough Space for Every Child (22)
 2. Standardized Cheating (23)
 3. Protesting Standardized Testing (23-24)
 4. Lead Poisoning (24)
 5. Death of Student Newspapers (25)
 6. Survey of Young Americans' Attitudes Toward Politics and Public Service (25-26)
9. Higher Education

1. Family Finances and College (27)
2. Degree Inflation (28)
3. Pell Grants (28)
4. College Athletics Industrial Complex (29)
5. College Coaches Salaries (29-32)
6. Problems with Online Education (33)

10. Congress

1. Congressional Approval Ratings (33)
2. Congressional Helium (34)
3. Money for Nothing (34)
4. Small State Senate Clout (35)
5. Partisan Geography (35-36)

11. Veterans

1. VA Backlog (37-38)
 - i. Update (38)
2. Veterans and Employment (38)
3. Veterans and Suicide (38)
4. Veterans and Homelessness (39)
5. Veterans and Military Sexual Trauma (39-40)

12. Health Care (40-42)

To Begin

“Even as America experiences its most profound demographic change in more than a century, our society is increasingly fracturing along overlapping racial, generational and partisan lines. The diversity remaking America could be a source of rejuvenation and innovation, but today it is reinforcing our ferocious partisan polarization.”

[Ron Brownstein, National Journal 7/27/13]

1. POVERTY

1. Poverty by State

According to the US Census Bureau, in 2011, 15.9% of Americans live in poverty. For 2011, the Census poverty threshold was \$11,702 a year for a single adult and \$22,811 for a family of four with two children.

Half of the states in the union had poverty rates at or above 15.0%.

The state with the greatest percentage of its population under the poverty threshold was Mississippi (22.6%), followed by New Mexico (21.5%), Louisiana (20.4%), Arkansas (19.5%), Georgia (19.1%), Kentucky (19.1%), Arizona (19.0%), Alabama (19.0%), South Carolina (18.9%), West Virginia (18.6%), Texas (18.5%), Tennessee (18.3%), North Carolina (17.9%), Michigan (17.5%), Oregon (17.5%), Oklahoma (17.2%), Florida (17.0%), California (16.6%), Indiana (16.5%), Idaho (16.5%), Ohio (16.4%), New York (16.0%), Nevada (15.9%), Missouri (15.8%), and Illinois (15.0%).

Via Congressional Research Service (9/27/12 Poverty in the United States 2011)

2. Homelessness

According to Congressional statistics, from October 2009 to September 2010, about 1.59 Million Americans spent at least one night in an emergency shelter or transitional housing. Around two thirds, 1.1 Million people, were childless individuals, Over 300,000 were children and the remaining 200,000 were parents or guardians. That means 0.5% of the US population fit this definition of homeless during last year, the same percentage of homelessness as in Canada. While Russia self-reports its homelessness rate at over 3%.

Less than 20% of the homeless population was over 50 and less than 3% were over 62. 11% of these homeless were veterans while veterans only make up 7% of the general population.

42% were White non-Hispanic while 37% were Black, while over 70% of the national population is white and only 12% of the national population is black.

Via HUD, 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

3. Measuring Homelessness

This type of survey severely undercounts those living on streets, parks and other public areas, not seeking assistance, meaning the true totality of homelessness is still unmeasured. However, every year the NYC Dept. of Homeless Services conducts an extensive Homeless Outreach Population Estimate, which counts those living outside of shelters and not counted by the Congressional survey. For 2012 they counted 3,262 unsheltered individuals. New York City contains slightly less than 2.6% of the US population. If you extrapolate out NYC's unsheltered individuals with the assumption the rest of the country has the same rate of unsheltered, then there are probably around 125,000 unsheltered Americans. That would bring the total homeless number over 1.7 Million.

Via, NYC Dept. of Homeless Services

4. Minimum Wage

During his State of the Union Address in February of 2013, Barack Obama proposed raising the minimum wage, for in recent years the amount of those earning minimum wage had ballooned. According to Labor Department data, in 2007 1.7 million workers earned minimum wage or less, by 2012, there were 3.6 million earning minimum wage or less. It is argued that by upping the minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$9.00 and indexing it to inflation, hundreds of thousands of families would no longer live under the poverty line.

Via NYTimes 6/16/13

2. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Deficient Bridges

According to the group "Transportation for America" 69,223 American bridges are structurally deficient; meaning that they require significant

work to remain safe. Over 11% of American highway bridges are classified as deficient. An example of a recent bridge failure was in 2007, when a bridge crossing the Mississippi on I-35W, in Minneapolis collapsed, killing thirteen and injuring over a hundred. In Pennsylvania, more than a quarter of the bridges are structurally deficient and over 17% of daily bridge traffic occurs on these aging bridges. Nationally over 6% of bridge traffic travels on deficient bridges, meaning on an average day 280 million cars will traverse a bridge in need of serious repair.

2. Air Safety

Many large national or international airlines sell tickets on their websites for shorter flights contracted out to smaller regional companies. This type of subcontracting is known as code-sharing. In 2009 a regional flight crashed outside Buffalo, NY, killing 49 on board and one on the ground. After that flight the FAA promised to start monitoring all code-sharing agreements to make sure the smaller airlines would have the same safety guidelines as the larger ones. However in the last 4 years, that policy was not enacted, regional flights are no safer, and code-sharing agreements still are only reviewed for economic implications, not safety ones.

3. Ports

When people talk about America's infrastructure problems, frequently they reference the electrical system, water supplies, and deteriorating transit systems, both public and roads. The American Society of Civil Engineers however is talking about how we need to update our ports. In 2010 \$42.2 Trillion in goods passed through American ports. They estimate that the nation needs to spend over \$30 Billion between now and 2020 to maintain these ports, twice as much as is currently marked for these vital trade arteries. 300 commercial port facilities need improvements, and 12,000 miles of inland waterways need upgrades. If nothing is done this could cost the nation \$270 Billion in export losses and \$697 Billion in gross domestic product, essentially costing the nation 738,000 jobs. This is

even more pressing a need now that the Panama Canal is set to widen in 2015, allowing massive ships from Asia to deliver goods directly to the east coast. Once the canal is widened the ships will need a place to dock, and currently only Baltimore and Norfolk can currently handle ships that size; for them to reach New York, the Bayonne Bridge between Staten Island and New Jersey needs to be elevated.

4. Infrastructure's Effect on the Economy

For 2012, the Department of Transportation had a budget of \$73 Billion. However the American Society of Civil Engineers believes that this is far from enough. They say that by 2020 the United States needs to invest (on top of what is already allocated) \$1.1 Trillion to upgrade not just roads and bridges, but waste and drinking water projects. They say that if these improvements do not go into place, the weakened infrastructure will cost the economy almost \$1 Trillion a year in business sales, and will be responsible for the loss of 3.5 Million jobs. Further, researchers at Texas A&M's Transportation Institute say that without more funding for roads, congestion and disrepair will cost the average Texas household over \$6,000 a year in wasted fuel, vehicle repairs and time lost.

5. Health System Infrastructure: Health Care Costs

Americans pay more for routine medical procedures than citizens of the rest of the world. According to the International Federation of Health Plans, an angiogram costs four times as much in America than in Switzerland (\$218 vs. \$914), a bypass surgery costs three times as much here as in France (\$22,844 vs. \$73,420), and a hip replacement almost four times as much in America compared to Britain (\$11,889 vs. \$40,364). In other nations the providers negotiate down costs in a way American companies do not. Medicare however is able to negotiate, and procedures paid by Medicare average out to 89% of the cost compared to other providers. If there was a public option to buy into Medicare, our nation's health costs could be lower by \$10 billion a year for a decade.

3. AGING POPULATION

1. Declining US Birthrate

The US birthrate peaked in 2007 and has seen four straight years of decline. The National Center for Health Statistics reports that by 2011, birth rates had dropped more than 8% from the 2007 peak. The study showed that 3.95 Million babies were born in the 2011 calendar year. The birth rates for women in their 40s actually increased, while the rate for those in their 30s stagnated. Those two demographics were offset by significant drops in pregnancy rates for women in their 20s and teens. In fact the teen pregnancy rate and the pregnancy rate for women 20-24 both hit all-time lows in 2011.

2. End of Retirement as We Know It?

In the last two decades workforce participation for those over the age of 65 has increased, most rapidly in the last ten years. In 1990 12.1% of the population over 65 was active in the workforce compared with 75.6% of those from 16-64. By 2010 16.1% of those over 65 were working while 74.0 of 16-64 year olds were working.

Labor Force Participation for Men over 65

	65+	65-69	70-74	75+
1990	17.6%	27.9%	16.6%	8.0%
2000	18.4%	30.2%	19.0%	9.3%
2010	20.8%	35.8%	20.9%	8.65

Labor Force Participation for Women over 65

	65+	65-69	70-74	75+
1990	8.4%	16.9%	8.4%	2.9%
2000	9.7%	19.9%	10.5%	4.2%
2010	12.5%	26.4%	13.5%	3.9%

Other data that outlines the decline of traditional retirement include; according to the AARP 34% of older Americans still used credit cards to pay for basic living expenses. 74% of Baby Boomers told a TD Ameritrade survey that planned on relying heavily on their Social Security benefits. The National Federation for Credit Counseling says that one-third of their clientele are over 55, a 7% increase over the last 2 years. The Employee Benefit Research Institute also noted that debt for retirees over 75 has actually increased in the last couple years, the reason for this is not clear but some at the EBRI attribute that to growing health care costs.

3. Retirement Anxiety

According to the National Institute on Retirement Security 55% of Americans are very concerned that the current economy is hindering their future ability to retire. Another 30% of the adults over 25 polled in December are somewhat concerned about their retirement. This survey shows that the vast majority of Americans are worried about their ability to ever retire. This number keeps growing even as the economy is slowly rebounding. Additionally, the Senate's Health, Education, Labor and Pension Committee estimated that the nation faces a \$6.6 Trillion retirement savings deficit. Also academics at Boston University and The New School have both found that a majority of Americans stand to be worse off in retirement than their parents.

4. Unprepared for Retirement

The Employee Benefit Research Institute says that 57% of American workers have under \$250,000 in savings and investments, excluding homes. A mere 5 years ago in 2008 only 49% of American workers reported that they had less than that total. Also 28% of workers said they had no confidence in their ability to retire comfortably, an all-time high for the 23-year old study.

While personal unpreparedness is weighing on individuals, The Society of Actuaries reports that increased life expectancies are also weighing down corporations. The cumulative effects of people living longer could add up to 5% to corporate liabilities; an additional \$97 billion in future corporate liabilities.

5. Pension Problems

According to JP Morgan Asset Management, American companies have a cumulative pension gap of \$347 Billion. While the gap is slightly smaller than it was at the end of 2011, it still is the second largest end-of-the-year pension gap measured. UPS blamed Moody's downgrading of banks as one of the reasons for their gap, for the pension discount rate only looks at highly rated corporate bonds, and after the Moody's downgrade many of their bonds no longer counted. Additionally the low interest rates are keeping the discount rates down and increasing the pension gap. Boeing estimates that for every 0.25 percentage point decrease in its discount rate, it adds \$3.1 Billion in pension liabilities. Since 2007, Boeing's discount rate has dropped from 6.2% down to 3.8%, showing how much these discount rates can fluctuate in a half decade. The actuarial consulting firm Milliman estimated that in January of 2013 the discount rates for the nation's 100 largest companies actually increased 0.27

percentage points, shrinking their pension gaps by over \$100 Billion. Because of their costs, pensions have fallen out of vogue in the last few decades. According to benefits consultant Towers Watson, in 1985, 89 of the Fortune 100 companies offered new hires pensions, while by late 2012, only 11 Fortune 100 companies offer new employees pensions.

6. Generational Asset Gap

According to census data, the average households headed by someone 65 or older has a net worth 47 times greater than an average household headed by someone under 35. Moreover, according to Brookings, per capita, the government spends \$2.4 on senior citizens for every \$1 spent on children. Looking specifically at the federal government that ratio grows to 7:1.

7. Reliance on Social Security

With personal retirement savings dwindling, more and more Americans are reliant on Social Security. Over the last 30 years, American businesses have transitioned from giving workers' pensions, to giving workers much less stable 401(k) plans. In 1979/1980 40% of private workers had a guaranteed pension and only 17% had 401(k) plans. Now only 15% of private workers have pensions while 42% of workers have 401(k) plans. This switch in retirement plans has led to incredible insecurity for those about to retire. 75% of workers nearing retirement have under \$30,000 in their 401(k) plans. 60% of low-income households won't be able to maintain their meager quality of living in retirement. Over 40% of the nation wouldn't be able to cover basic expenses if they lost their main source of income and around 33% of the nation's households don't even have a savings account. Recent economic tumult has forced many to dip into their retirement funds. In 2010, for every \$3 contributed into a retirement plan, \$1 was withdrawn to cover current bills; with these withdrawals, these plans will not last the way old pensions or Social Security will.

Via Washington Post, WonkBlog

8. Social Security Problems

In a January *New York Times* article, Gary King and Samir Soneji outlined their criticisms of the current state of Social Security. In 2010 Social Security ran a \$49 Billion deficit, having to draw funds from a trust fund built to cushion Social Security once the Baby Boom generation starts to retire. However, the trust is on pace to run out of money by 2033. Their big criticism comes from how Social Security estimates future payouts. They feel that the agency has not updated their prediction mechanisms to account for decreases in smoking and medical improvements. The future estimations reach some ludicrous assumptions; for instance it predicts that 100% of people aged 55-59 will die in 2028. Their main argument is that the government ought to use better numbers to predict population changes, so that the government can learn the totality of Social Security entitlements before they decide how to keep it solvent.

9. Baby Boomer Suicides

According to the CDC, from 1999-2010, there have been significant increases in suicide rates for aging Baby Boomers. The highest increase in suicide rates for men came for those in their 50s, rates shot up 50% to the point where there are 30 suicides per 100,000 people in that population. For women the largest increase came for those in their early 60s, where rates increased almost 60% to 7 per 100,000. Whites and Native Americans had the highest rates of suicide.

Via The Washington Post 6/3/13

4. LACK OF OVERSIGHT

1. Scouting on the Public Dime

Federal Agents executed a search warrant at the San Antonio headquarters of The Scooter Store, one of the leaders in electronic

wheelchairs. Authorities did not explicitly say what the warrant was about, but there currently is an inquiry into millions in Medicare overpayments that the company received. Recently the Center for Medicare and Medicaid services announced it would decrease reimbursements for purchases of power chairs and scooters. The Justice Department had warrants for at least 2 other Scooter Store locations.

2. Compounding Problems

In 2012 a fungal meningitis outbreak occurred because of contaminated epidural steroid injections made by the New England Compounding Center. The injections lead to the deaths of 45 individuals. While pharmaceutical manufacturers are regulated by the FDA, only state pharmacy boards regulate compounders, meaning compounders face less scrutiny.

Pharmaceutical compounders normally are small places which make special medicines for individuals with allergies or other issues which prevent them from using mass produced products. However some compounders (like NECC) decided to mass produce products and sell them directly to doctors, instead of the traditional compounder sales which were to patients. Once compounders start selling to doctors they are doing the same thing as manufacturers, just without FDA regulation. The current government response is to limit the type of medicines compounders are allowed to make and sell.

3. Cyber Security

From October 2011 to February 2012 there were 86 reported attacks on US computer systems that control critical infrastructure, up from 11 attacks during that same period a year earlier. It's unclear if the higher numbers are because of increases in hacks or increases in detecting hacks.

Shawn Henry, the FBI's top cyber cop, issued a stern warning about cyber security as he prepares to leave the bureau. Henry feels that the current government stance is failing and that our current policies are unsustainable. James Lewis of CSIS is even gloomier than Henry, and thinks legislation is necessary, noting that every year this problem only gets worse in the US as nations like China and Russia are improving their hacking abilities. Explicitly saying "There's a kind of willful desire not to admit how bad things are." Many corporations don't realize that their data has been compromised until the FBI alerts them, sometimes months or years after the initial breaches.

One problem with legislation is that no one department has total authority over cyber security. The CIA, FBI, NSA and DHS all govern some aspect of cyber security.

4. Painkiller Problems

In 2009, for the first time ever, drugs caused more deaths than motor vehicle accidents. In 2010, over 16,000 individuals died from painkiller overdoses, accounting for over 40% of all drug deaths. Comparatively, just under 3,000 Americans died from malnutrition, so in 2010 more than five times as many people died from painkiller overdoses than from starvation.

In the 2000s this epidemic was focused in the south and east, with Florida and New York serving as the epicenters of the problem. However in 2010-11, the four states with the highest prescription abuse rates were Oregon, Colorado, Washington, and Idaho. 6.5% of Oregon residents over the age of 12 abuse opioid painkillers, a staggering total accounting for over 200,000 individuals. One explanation for this growth of abuse in the west is that these states spent the last decade fighting methamphetamine abuse instead of prescription abuse.

Promising news on this subject is that many southern states have succeeded in curbing the growth of painkiller abuse. Educating the population to dispose of excess pills has made it harder for people to

steal painkillers from friends and family. Many states previously affected by high addiction rates have tightened laws governing pain management clinics, falsified prescriptions, and doctor over-prescriptions. In West Virginia the abuse rate fell to 4.8% from a high of 5.9% in 2008, and in just one year, the Florida abuse rate dropped from 4.4% to 4.0%.

Via (WSJ 3/10/13 Painkiller Abuse Hits New States) and (UPI, 3/30/13 Painkillers a Factor in Rising OD Deaths)

5. Fertilizer Plant

-Last OSHA Inspection While Reagan was President

The April plant explosion in West, Texas, killed as many as 15 while injuring over 150 people. Scientists are speculating that the cause of the blast was improperly stored ammonium nitrate. OSHA records show that this plant was last inspected in 1985; at the time they were cited for 5 violations, including one serious violation for storage of ammonia, which led to a \$30 fine. Recently, in 2001 an explosion similar to this occurred in Toulouse, France, killing over 30. A report filed in 2006 cited negligence as the cause of the disaster.

This plant also ought to have been under Department of Homeland Security scrutiny too. Plants carrying more than 400 pounds of ammonium nitrate are supposed to self-report their totals to DHS, and then work with DHS to maintain safety. Despite having over a thousand times more ammonium nitrate than the base reporting threshold, the Texas plant never alerted DHS, and DHS never investigated the safety of the plant.

Via AP, 4/18/13 and Russia Today, 4/18/13, Reuters 4/20/13

5. INEQUALITY

1. American Oligarchs

In 2010, America's most profitable hedge fund manager, John Paulson, made \$4.9 Billion in personal earnings. That means Paulson earns roughly

\$2.4 Million every hour. The median American household would have to spend 5 decades working to equal what Paulson makes every 3,600 seconds. The top 25 hedge fund earners had combined yearly earnings equal to that of 650,000 entry level teachers. In 1970 the top 100 paid CEOs earned \$40 for every \$1 earned by an employee, by 2006 the top 100 CEOs earned \$1,723 for every \$1 earned by employees. After the financial crisis the economic elites benefitted while most Americans suffered; the nation's 400 richest people increased their wealth by 54% between 2005 and 2010 while the average American family lost 35% of their wealth.

2. Fair Wages

According to economist Dean Baker, if the minimum wage were to have grown alongside productivity since the year 1968, the minimum wage ought to be \$16.50 an hour. In fact the current minimum wage is \$7.25 an hour. This means that 40% of men and 50% of women make less than the equivalent of 1968 minimum wage.

3. Racial Wealth Gap

In 2009, white families had a median net worth of \$265,000 whereas black families had a median net worth almost a tenth as small, at \$28,500. Despite an expansion of the black middle-class, a sharp increase in college graduation rates for blacks and a significant increase in electoral wins for black candidates, the wealth gap between black and white families tripled between 1984 and 2009; according to a study by Brandeis University's Institute on Assets and Social Policy. The researchers responsible for the study cite home ownership is a prime explanation for this increasing gap, with current homeownership rates for white families being 73% while black homeownership rates are 44%, having peaked at 49% in 2004. Because of smaller inheritances and a lack of family wealth, black families typically bought homes 8 years later in life than white families. Also when black families do buy homes, frequently they are in predominantly black areas; areas with a limited market for future buyers,

which causes real estate values to increase at slower rates. Another explanation is that this is part of a vicious cycle of poverty which prevents blacks from maximizing investment income; since the typical black family is poorer than the typical white family, when blacks get raises the additional money goes to emergency spending, instead of investment spending. This study showed that for every dollar raise in salary, whites were able to turn that into \$5 of new wealth, whereas blacks were only able to turn it into 69 cents of new wealth.

4. Life Expectancies Falling for some Women

A new study released in *Health Affairs* shows that over the last 10 years, female premature death rates are increasing in 43% of American counties, whereas the male rates increased in only 3% of American counties. Researchers estimate that around 12% of women in America live in counties where their life expectancy dropped. This study measured mortality rates for people under 75. Nationally the death rate for women under-75 dropped from 324 to 318 per 100,000; but 43% of counties saw the opposite trend; in those counties the rates rose from 317 to 333 per 100,000. The counties with the increase in premature deaths tended to be in the south and west, and the women most affected were white women without a high school diploma. Some explanations are that educated and healthy women were more likely to leave rural areas than their less educated and less healthy counterparts. Specific health trends researchers cited were smoking rates, obesity rates, and abuse of painkillers like OxyContin.

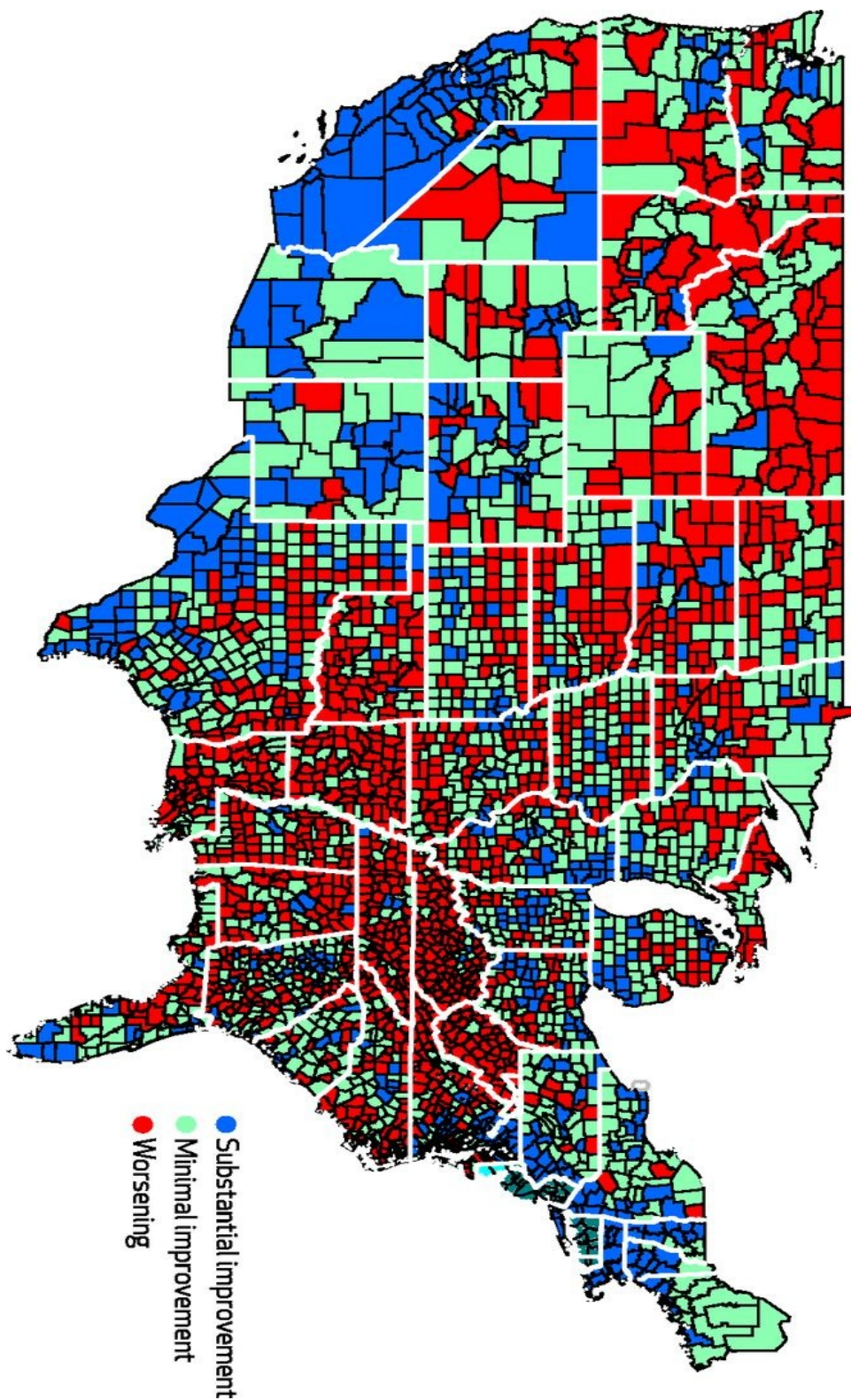
i. Effects of Education and Employment on Women's Health

A study was published in the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* looking at mortality rates for women ages 45 to 84 from 1997 to 2006. From 1997 to 2001, women without a high school diploma were 37% more likely to die than ones with a diploma. However from 2002-2006, women without high school diplomas were 66% more likely to die. The study

investigated a multitude of factors (such as poverty, obesity, and alcohol consumption), but only two were responsible for the high mortality rates of women without high school degrees: smoking and joblessness. Smoking has long been known to increase mortality rates, but this is the first time joblessness has been shown to be a major factor. The researchers hypothesized that employment offers intangible benefits like a sense of purpose and control in addition to social networks which minimize isolation.

Via New York Times 5/30/13

ii. Life Expectancy Map: seen next page



Via Bill Gardner, Professor of Pediatrics at Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia)

6. Social Progress Index

A Harvard Business School professor and several economists at MIT have created the Social Progress Index, a new way to measure nations that focuses on personal well-being, not personal or national wealth. In this new measurement the United States places 6th while Sweden is 1st. The index, sponsored by the Social Progress Imperative, hopes that this new measurement can supplement economic indicators like GDP when comparing the quality of life in different nations. The factors this index looks at are nutrition, basic medical care, shelter, and environmental sustainability. In order here are the top 10 in this index, with their World Bank 2005-2011 GDP PPP in parentheses: Sweden (13), United Kingdom (22), Switzerland (7), Canada (15), Germany (17), United States (8), Australia (16), Japan (24), France (23), and Spain (27). Of the 50 nations analyzed, the United States came in first in the category of “Opportunity” but came in 48th in the category of “Ecosystem Sustainability.”

6. EMPLOYMENT

1. There Just Aren't Jobs

(data via Mortimer Zuckerman *WSJ* op-ed 2/15/13)

This current recession might be just as bad as the Great Depression. There are no longer the visible signs of poverty that existed in the 1930s, but people are struggling behind the scenes. While the official unemployment is under 8%, when counting the underemployed or those who dropped out of the workforce, the number is close to 14.5%. There are 6.4 million fewer jobs in America today than there were in November of 2007, not to mention the fact that many of the jobs that still exist have fewer hours than they did 5 years ago and provide fewer benefits. Despite all the gains of women in the last few decades, the current labor force participation level is the lowest it has been since 1981. So why don't our cities resemble the set of *Little Orphan Annie*?

Right now 15% of Americans are on food stamps, compared with an average of 7.9% from 1970-2000. Further there are 11 million Americans collecting Social Security disability checks, half of whom have signed up since Obama was first elected. Many of whom actually are disabled, but a good deal use Social Security disability as perpetual unemployment benefits. When Bill Clinton was elected, for every 1 person on disability there were 35 workers, now for every 1 person on disability there are only 16 workers.

2. Underfunded Job Corps

For the first time since its creation under Lyndon Baines Johnson, in 2011 the Job Corps has had to halt enrollment and will have a freeze on new enrollees from June to July. Created in 1965, the Corps helps young adults earn high school degrees or get the necessary vocational training to become employable. Members of Congress from both parties are furious with the Department of Labor's enrollment freeze on the program. This could not have come at a worse time, as the

unemployment rate for those 16-24 is 17.4% and amongst African-Americans in that age-range the unemployment rate is 28%. Up to 30,000 young adults will miss out on job training opportunities and another 10,000 Job Corps employees stand to lose their positions during the current 6 month freeze. The budget shortfalls in the last 2 years can be directly attributed to a 2010 decision by the Department of Labor to take budgeting out of the hands of the Office of Job Corps and put the budget under the control of the Employment and Training Administration.

3. Manufacturing Jobs

Year	Manufacturing Jobs
1970	18.4 million
1975	17.3 million
1980	19.2 million
1985	18.0 million
1990	17.8 million
1995	17.3 million
2000	17.3 million
2005	14.3 million
2010	11.5 million
2013	12.0 million

Via Bureau of Labor Statistics, data is from January of each year

4. Unauthorized Immigrants

	Total Unauthorized Immigrant Population	Net Change from Previous Year	Removals	Returns	Estimated New Unauthorized Immigrants*
2000	8.4 million		188,467	1,675,876	
2001	9.3 million	+900,000	189,026	1,349,371	2.4 million
2002	9.4 million	+100,000	165,168	1,012,116	1.3 million
2003	9.7 million	+300,000	211,098	945,294	1.5 million
2004	10.4 million	+700,000	240,665	1,166,576	2.1 million
2005	11.1 million	+700,000	246,431	1,096,920	2.0 million
2006	11.3 million	+200,000	280,974	1,043,381	1.3 million
2007	12.0 million	+700,000	319,382	891,390	1.9 million
2008	11.6 million	-400,000	359,795	811,263	800,000
2009	11.1 million	-500,000	393,457	584,436	500,000
2010	11.2 million	+100,000	385,100	475,613	1.0 million
2011	11.1 million	-100,000	391,953	323,542	600,000

*Calculated by adding net change to the total removed and returned

Via Pew Research Hispanic Center (Total Unauthorized figures) and 2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Office of Immigration, Department of Homeland Security(Removals and Returns)

7. GUNS

1. More Guns than People

According to a recent Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms report, firearm manufacturing is a booming business. Between 2001 and 2010 the amount of guns manufactured domestically increased more than 86%. Much of the increase in manufacturing came between 2006 and 2009. This does not include the foreign gun imports, which totaled 2.8 Million. As of 2010, it

was estimated that there were 310 Million firearms in America. The 2010 US Census stated that there were 308 Million Americans.

This survey's results preceded the gun purchase spikes that followed Gabby Giffords' failed assassination attempt, the shooting in the Aurora theater, and the shooting at the Newton elementary school. According to the FBI both 2011 and 2012 were record years for gun sales. In 2011 16.5 Million background checks for gun purchases were reported and in 2012 that number was 16.8 Million. Both of those are more than a 14% increase in background checks from 2010. In fact the *Christian Science Monitor* reported that in the four days following the Aurora shooting, gun purchases were 41% higher than they were during the same four day period the previous week.

2. Gun Injuries

- In 2010, 73,505 Americans were treated by hospital emergency departments for non-fatal gunshot wounds
- That same year another 31,076 Americans died from gunshots
 - o There were 11,078 homicides in which a gun was the main weapon, this accounts for 36% of gun deaths and over 68% of homicides
 - o 19,392 gun deaths were labeled suicides, about 62% of gun deaths and more than 50% of suicides
 - o 606 people died from unintentional gun deaths

Via Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence

8. YOUTH

1. Not Enough Space for Every Child

A strange trend has popped up for young parents in New York City. For these parents, enrolling children in either academic or extracurricular programs means showing up early and registering before the programs inevitably fill up and their children get relegated to a waitlist. The most surprising aspect is that there are actually 7% fewer children 9 and under in New York City in 2011 than in 2000. What is contributing to the congestion at these activities is that while overall there are fewer children, many neighborhoods have seen a massive influx of children. That means that signing up for pre-schools, day camps or youth sports leagues in the neighborhoods popular to raise children in can be incredibly competitive. The most affordable and accessible activities are the ones most likely to fill up and put children on waitlists. This overcrowding of activities and constant application processes are typical for New York City, a place where children aren't guaranteed entry to their local public elementary schools and high school applications are more competitive than college applications.

2. Cheating the Students

Dr. Beverly Hall, an Atlanta schools district superintendent was one of 35 people indicted in a standardized test cheating ring, which helped enrich teachers while defunding their schools. Allegedly, under Dr. Hall, a system developed in many Atlanta schools where teachers would erase answers on standardized tests and bump their students' test scores up one notch. The former teacher cooperating with the police said this practice had been going on since 2004.

Over her 11 year tenure in Atlanta Dr. Hall earned over \$500,000 in performance bonuses for allegedly fraudulent improvements. Additionally, at some schools the artificial test improvements meant the school no longer qualified for aid to struggling schools, losing \$750,000 a year for a middle school that is viewed as one of the epicenters of cheating.

Previously Dr. Hall was viewed as a leader in the education reform movement, producing incredible score improvements in many poor urban Atlanta schools. In fact in 2009 she was named “Superintendent of the Year” by the American Association of School Instructors and Secretary of Education Arne Duncan invited her to the White House. Dr. Hall was known for exerting control over her principals, she only offered principals three years to turn a school around, replacing 90% of school principals during her Atlanta tenure. A police report from 2011 implicated 178 teachers and principals, 82 of whom admitted to cheating.

Via (NYTimes, 3/29/13, Ex-Schools Chief in Atlanta is Indicted in Testing Scandal)

3. Protesting Standardized Testing

The current standardized testing movement started with a broad base of support and was catalyzed by George W. Bush’s No Child Left Behind, which was proposed in 2001 and signed into law by Bush in January of 2002, this law required students to get tested yearly from third to eighth grade. Barack Obama then passed his own education bill, Race to the Top, which placed weight on test scores for determining teacher salaries and school funding. From 2001 to 2012 state spending on standardized tests have more than tripled, to \$1.7 billion. However many people are not happy with the use of tests, which were intended to mimic the corporate culture of accountability in the academic world.

The main criticisms of the new focus is that schools spend too much of their curriculum teaching to the test, students are exposed to unnecessary pressure and anxiety at increasingly early age, and the emphasis on tests have led to fraud and questions of effectiveness after scandals in Washington DC, Atlanta and Philadelphia exposed teachers fixing test scores.

Across the country there have been grumblings. In Seattle 600 high school students refused to take a state test this January. In Texas, a state where 86% of school districts report “tests are strangling public schools”, 10,000 people marched this February for test reform. After that protest the state

legislature cut the required amount of high school tests from 15 to 5. In early April hundreds showed up outside of U.S. Department of Education, protesting under the banner of “United Opt-Out National,” in an attempt to get the federal government to reform these policies. The opt-out movement is a group of individual parents who use state loopholes to pull their children out of class on test-days.

Via Washington Post, 4/14/13

4. Lead Poisoning

According to the Center for Disease Control, over half a million children in America under the age of six have dangerous levels of lead in their blood. Recently the CDC changed their threshold for what constitutes as lead poisoning. The new measurement, which shows 1 in 38 children have an appreciable amount of lead in their bloodstreams, is about double what the previous estimates were. This data comes in light of the fact that congress has severely defunded the CDC’s lead program. Last year congress cut their budget from \$29 million down to \$2 million.

Via Associated Press 4/5/13

5. Death of High School Newspapers

Because of budget cuts and lack of student involvement, fewer and fewer public schools are publishing and printing student newspapers. Nationally two-thirds of schools have newspapers, but a disproportionate amount of the schools without paper are in urban areas with minority children. For instance only one in eight New York City public high schools report having a paper. In the 1970s over 85 NYC public schools participated in the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, while today only 7 of NYC’s 560 public high schools have papers that participate in the CSPA, compared to 23 private schools in NYC participating. Even the World Journalism Preparatory School in Queens, a school designed to teach journalism skills had to cease publishing a newspaper after a \$10,000 budget shortfall.

6. Survey of Young Americans' Attitudes toward Politics and Public Service

24th Edition, Institute of Politics, Harvard University. December 2013

Among 18- to 29- year olds:

Obama Approval Rating:

Approve	Disapprove
41%	54%

A near majority support recall of Congress and the President

Would recall <u>all</u> members of Congress	Would recall their member of Congress	Would recall President Obama
52%	45%	47%*

*Including 19% of those who voted for him in 2012

Obamacare/Affordable Care Act

(A split sample was conducted asking respondents about the new health care law using the wording of either 'Obamacare' or the 'Affordable Care Act')

	Disapprove	Approve
'Obamacare'	57%	38%
'Affordable Care Act'	56%	39%

Enrollment in Obamacare/Affordable Care Act

	Definitely/Probably will Enroll	Definitely/Probably will NOT
‘Obamacare’	22%	45%
‘Affordable Care Act’	20%	47%

-50-51% of young people believe their cost of health care will increase under the health reform law

Student Debt: Regardless of whether or not they have debt, 57 percent of Millennials under 30 believe that student debt is a major problem for young people in the United States. Overall, 79% say it is a problem.

9. HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Family Finances and College

Every year sees more students graduating from college, unfortunately over the last two decades those gains have come mainly for those already well off, and the gap between well off and impoverished graduates continues to grow. 54% of students from households at the top income quartile received a Bachelors' Degree. Only 9% of students from households at the bottom income quartile received Bachelors' Degrees.

The study, conducted at The University of Michigan by Martha Bailey, looked students in the late 1990s and early 2000s. In a survey they conducted two decades earlier, 36% of well off students graduated college while only 5% of poor students did.

Knowing that family income has a positive correlation to college graduation rates, one might assume that those well off students were the ones filling up their institution's Phi Beta Kappa chapters. However another survey showed that the more parents pay, both in terms of total cost and share of the total, the worse the students then do in college.

The study, conducted by Laura Hamilton at Cal-Merced, showed that there is a negative correlation between how much parents pay and their children's GPA. Hamilton explained that parental contribution effects on GPA were minimal at the most elite and competitive schools. She also found that the negative effects of paying for college could be minimized by parents talking to their children about expectations.

2. Degree Inflation

Currently the unemployment rate for those with at most a high school diploma is 8.1% whereas the rate for those with a bachelor's degree is 3.7%. With more and more people going to college each year there is an abundance of people with bachelor's degrees seeking jobs. Because of that offices can choose to hire college graduates for administrative work traditionally delegated to those without degrees. The employers assume that those without degrees are less ambitious or capable, finding that those with degrees are more career minded, and better employees.

3. Pell Grants

Pell Grants are intended to help college students make school affordable. They are direct grants, not loans that need to be paid back. However the way these grants are assigned give private (both for-profit and non-profit) colleges perverse incentives. Pell Grants are determined before colleges dole out their aid packages, meaning colleges are aware of how much money students qualify for from the federal government before the colleges decide how much institutional aid to offer.

Ideally the college decides how much aid they will offer a student, irrespective of federal grants. However it seems as if private colleges will give marginally smaller aid packages to students who qualify for Pell Grants, compared to similar students who did not. That means instead of helping students bridge the gap between what the schools expects them to pay and what they can pay, Pell Grants are part of what the school expects them to pay; meaning the schools are enriching themselves with Pell Grants instead of helping students with them.

That trend did not exist in public colleges however. Public schools tended to give marginally more in aid to students who qualified for Pell Grants than they would for similar students without Pell Grants.

The US Government gives out \$35 Billion in Pell Grants. It is estimated that \$6 Billion of that is taken in by universities in lieu of institutional aid they would normally have given those students.

4. College Athletics Industrial Complex

Charles Clotfelter, a professor of public policy, economics and law, at Duke University just completed a study about big time college athletics. In it he noted that from 1985 to 2010 average salaries at public universities for full professors rose by 32%, salaries for presidents rose by 90% and salaries for football coaches rose a whopping 650%. Further Clotfelter showed that in the day immediately after a big upset win or close game, library usage drops 19%.

5. College Coaches Salaries

Football

All Coaches' salaries are for the 2012 Season, Public University President Data is from 2011 fiscal year, and Private University President Data is from 2010 fiscal year. Salaries for coaches include base salaries and benefits but not bonuses, salaries for University Presidents include benefits and bonuses.

Via Associated Press End of Season Rankings (1/8/13), Chronicle of Higher Education and USA Today Football Coaches Salary Database and Ballotpedia.org

	College	Coach and Salary	President and Salary	Governor and Salary (Public Colleges Only)
1	Alabama	Nick Saban--\$5.3 million	Robert Witt--\$592,161	Robert Bentley--\$120,936
2	Oregon	Chip Kelly--\$3.5 million	Richard Lariviere--\$536,233	John Kitzhaber--\$93,600
3	Ohio State	Urban Meyer--\$4.3 million	E. Gordon Gee--\$1.99 million	John Kasich--\$148,886
4	Notre Dame	Brian Kelly--\$2.4 million	Rev. John I. Jenkins--\$738,399	
5	Georgia	Mark Richt--\$2.8 million	Michael F. Adams--\$575,418	Nathan Deal--\$139,339

5	Texas A&M	Kevin Sumlin--\$2.4 million	Richard B. Loftin--\$525,000	Rick Perry--\$150,000
7	Stanford	David Shaw--\$1.8 million*	John L. Hennessy--\$1.0 million	
8	South Carolina	Steve Spurrier--\$3.6 million	Harris Pastides--\$535,000	Nikki Haley--\$106,078
9	Florida	Will Muschamp--\$2.5 million	Bernard J. Machen--\$507,808	Rick Scott--\$130,273
10	Florida State	Jimbo Fisher--\$2.8 million	Eric J. Barron--\$511,945	Rick Scott--\$130,273
11	Clemson	Dabo Swinney--\$2.0 million	James F. Barker--\$399,128	Nikki Haley--\$106,078
12	Kansas State	Bill Snyder--\$2.2 million	Kirk H. Schultz--\$350,000	Sam Brownback--\$99,636
13	Louisville	Charlie Strong--\$2.3 million	James R. Ramsay--\$435,132	Steve Beshear--\$151,643
14	Louisiana State	Les Miles--\$3.8 million	Michael V. Martin--\$525,000	Bobby Jindal--\$130,000
15	Oklahoma	Bob Stoops--\$ 4.6 million	David L. Boren--\$527,265	Mary Fallin--\$147,000
16	Utah State	Gary Andersen--\$415,000	Stan L. Albrecht--\$457,785	Gary Herbert--\$109,470
17	Northwestern	Pat Fitzgerald--\$1.28 million	Morton Owen Schapiro--\$1.26 million	
18	Boise State	Chris Peterson--\$2.0 million	Bob Kustra--\$335,000*	Butch Otter--\$115,348
19	Texas	Mack Brown--\$5.3 million	William C. Powers--\$667,212	Rick Perry--\$150,000
20	Oregon State	Mike Riley--\$1.3 million	Edward J. Ray--\$536,231	John Kitzhaber--\$93,600
21	San Jose State	Ron Carragher--\$401,820	Jon Whitmore--\$399,908*	Jerry Brown--\$173,987
22	Northern Illinois	Rod Carey--\$420,000	John G. Peters--\$328,835	Pat Quinn--\$177,412
23	Vanderbilt	James Franklin--\$3 million*	Nicholas S. Zeppos--\$2.2 million	
24	Michigan	Brady Hoke--\$3.0 million	Mary Sue Coleman--\$845,105	Rick Snyder--\$159,300

25	Nebraska	Bo Pelini--\$2.9 million	Harvey S. Perlman--\$306,581	Dave Heineman--\$105,000
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*Salaries not listed by either USA Today or Chronicle of Higher Ed, data is from local media

Basketball

All Coaches' salaries are for the 2012 Season, Public University President Data is from 2011 fiscal year, and Private University President Data is from 2010 fiscal year. Salaries for coaches include base salaries and benefits but not bonuses, salaries for University Presidents do include benefits and bonuses. Wichita State did not finish the season ranked but made the Final Four so I included them.

Via Associated Press End of Regular Season Rankings (3/18/13), Chronicle of Higher Education, USA Today Basketball Coaches Salary Database and Ballotpedia.org

	College	Coach and Salary	President and Salary	Governor and Salary (Public Colleges Only)
1	Gonzaga	Mark Few--\$1.6 million	Thayne M. McCulloh--\$362,614	
2	Louisville	Rick Pitino--\$5.0 million	James R. Ramsay--\$435,132	Steve Beshear--\$151,643
3	Kansas	Bill Self--\$5.0 million	Bernadette Gray Little--\$450,000	Sam Brownback--\$99,636
4	Indiana	Tom Crean--\$2.9 million	Karen Hanson--\$309,309	Mike Pence--\$107,881
5	Miami (FL)	Jim Larranaga--\$1.5 million*	Donna Shalala--\$1.2 million*	
6	Duke	Mike Krzyzewski--\$7.2 million	Richard H. Brodhead--\$969,394	
7	Ohio State	Thad Matta--\$3.2 million	E. Gordon Gee--\$1.99 million	John Kasich--\$148,886
8	Georgetown	John Thompson--\$2.2 million	John J. DeGoia--\$925,071	
9	Michigan State	Tom Izzo--\$3.7 million	Lou Anna K. Simon--\$520,000	Rick Snyder--\$159,300

10	Michigan	John Beilein--\$1.9 million	Mary Sue Coleman--\$845,105	Rick Snyder--\$159,300
10	New Mexico	Steve Alford--\$1.2 million	David J. Schmidley--\$500,000	Susana Martinez--\$110,000
12	Kansas State	Bruce Weber--\$1.5 million	Kirk H. Schultz--\$350,000	Sam Brownback--\$99,636
13	Saint Louis	Rick Majerus--\$1 million [^]	Rev. Lawrence Biondi--\$0	
14	Florida	Billy Donavan--\$3.7 million	Bernard J. Machen--\$507,808	Rick Scott--\$130,273
15	Marquette	Buzz Williams--\$1.1 million	Rev. Robert A. Wild--\$0	
16	Syracuse	Jim Boeheim--\$1.9 million	Nancy Cantor--\$1.1 million	
17	Oklahoma State	Travis Ford--\$2.3 million	V. Burns Hargis--\$390,000	Mary Fallin--\$147,000
18	Wisconsin	Bo Ryan--\$2.4 million	Carolyn "Biddy" Martin--\$423,606	Scott Walker--\$144,423
19	Memphis	Josh Pastner--\$1.2 million	Shirley C. Raines--\$297,848	Bill Haslam--\$170,340
20	Pittsburgh	Jamie Dixon--\$1.8 million	Mark A. Nordenberg--\$561,500	Tom Corbett--\$183,255
21	Arizona	Sean Miller--\$2.5 million	Robert N. Shelton--\$554,600	Jan Brewer--\$95,000
22	Creighton	Greg McDermott--\$1.4 million	Rev. John P. Schlegel--\$0	
23	Notre Dame	Mike Brey--\$616,843	Rev. John I. Jenkins--\$738,399	
24	UCLA	Ben Howland--\$2.3 million	Gene D. Block--\$409,066	Jerry Brown--\$173,987
25	Oregon	Dana Altman--\$1.8 million	Richard Lariviere--\$536,233	John Kitzhaber--\$93,600
NR	Wichita State	Gregg Marshall--\$1.2 million	Donald L. Beggs--\$282,150	Sam Brownback--\$99,636

* Salaries not listed by either USA Today or Chronicle of Higher Ed, data is from local media

[^]Saint Louis does not list coach's salaries. Majerus passed away in December of 2012 and was replaced by Jim Crews. However no local media reported any estimates of Crews salary.

6. Problems with Online Education

Recently Stanford opened up a free online, non-credited course on artificial intelligence, hosting over 150,000 students worldwide. Many administrators are trying to set up similar courses at their institutions and move towards fully online degrees. However virtually all research shows that online classes pale in comparison to face to face classes. Most online courses offered for credit are a smaller size, roughly 25 students. The attrition rates for these classes can be up to 90%, meaning students take virtual classes less seriously. A Washington State University study of community college students shows that those who take a course-load heavy in virtual classes are considerably less likely to get an Associate's Degree or move on to a four year institution as those who take classes in person. While Stanford's class might educate highly skilled, highly motivated individuals interested in artificial intelligence, online degrees are not on pace to replace in person degrees any time soon.

(*NYT* editorial, 2/19/13)

10. CONGRESS

1. Congressional Approval Plateau

Congressional approval ratings have hovered around 15% in 2013, similar to the average approval throughout 2012, which was the lowest yearly approval in Gallup's history (since 1974). Just before the November election the approval ratings spiked at 21% but since then they have dropped again, however not to the point of the August 2012 low of 10%. Before 2008 the yearly averages were higher, averaging no lower than 25% from 1994-2008. The most recent peak was 56% approval in late 2001, right after the 9/11 attacks.

2. Congressional Helium

For the second time in 20 years Congress tried and failed to defund federal helium production. In the 1920s, the United States federal government started producing helium. They started this to try to catch up to Germany in the competition to develop zeppelins. At the time private companies were not producing enough helium, so the government would start production and then once private industry was able to catch up the government would leave this business. 90 years later the federal government still produces 40% of the nation's helium. Both now, and during the budget crunches of the 1990s, Congress has tried to stop government production of helium. However, both times the attempts failed, for there is a tremendous fear that without government helium, nowhere near enough would be produced to reach demand, which would not only affect party balloons, but also research and medical procedures.

Via Washington Post (4/26/13)

3. Federal Money for Nothing

In 2013 the federal government will spend at least \$891,000 on service fees for accounts that are empty. When grants run out of funding, agencies are required to close accounts. However it takes a slight effort to close the accounts, and many agencies do not make that effort. Each account costs \$5.42 per month, a small amount which adds up when 7% of the government's 202,000 accounts have no money in them, yet still cost taxpayers a monthly fee. Last summer the Obama administration directed agencies to start closing off these accounts. Some agencies, like Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health and Human Services, listened to the president and closed a significant amount of empty accounts. However other agencies, like the US Agency for International Development has the same amount of empty accounts as they did in 2011.

Via Washington Post (4/25/13)

4. Small State Senate Clout

62 Senators represent roughly one fourth of the nation's population:
30 of whom are Republicans, 30 of whom are Democrats, and 2 of whom are Independents

32 Senators represent half of the country:
13 of whom are Republicans, 19 of whom are Democrats

6 Senators represent another quarter of the nation:
2 of whom are Republicans, 4 of whom are Democrats

5. Partisan Geography

113th

There are 10 states which only send Republicans to the House of Representatives, 5 of these states have an at-large Rep. (Predominantly in the Great Plains and West)

There are 8 states which only send Democrats to the House of

Representatives, 2 of these states have an at-large rep (Predominantly in New England)

There are 25 states which have House Delegations at least 2/3rds Republican

There are 13 states which have House Delegations at least 2/3rds Democratic (only 3 of which are not from the Northeast)

The following 12 states have House Delegations that are not dominated by one party: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Washington and Wisconsin.

108th

9 states only sent Republicans to the House, but 7 of these states only had an at-large Rep. (Most of these states were in the West, but Delaware and New Hampshire were part of this group)

4 states only sent Democrats to the House, none had an at-large Rep. (3 of 4 are located in New England)

24 states sent delegations at least 2/3rds Republican

9 states sent delegations at least 2/3rds Democratic

17 states sent delegations not dominated by one party

103rd

3 states only sent Republicans to the House, all of which sent at-large Reps.

6 states only sent Democrats to the House, 3 of which were from states with an at-large Rep. (None of these states were from New England)

7 states had House Delegations at least 2/3rds Republican (6 of the 7 states were west of the Mississippi River)

17 states had House Delegations at least 2/3rds Democratic (no real geographic trends)

26 states had House Delegations not dominated by either party

11. VETERANS

1. VA Backlog

The Department of Veterans Affairs runs 58 regional benefits offices which assess claims made throughout the country. VA claims that take over 125 days to complete are characterized as backlogged. Even though the backlog is estimated to include over 1 million cases as of March of 2013, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Eric Shineski still optimistically states that the VA will be able to get rid of all backlogged applications by 2015.

However, in the four years since Obama appointed Shineski, the backlog has only grown. For the fiscal year of 2009, Obama's first year in office, there were just under 11,000 claims that were pending a full year after they were filed. By the fiscal year of 2012, Obama's fourth year in the White House, there were over 225,000 claims pending a full year after they were filed. In 2009 only 2.6% of claims took over a year to process. By 2012, 26.8% of claims took over a year.

In 2009 the average claim was assessed in 161 days. Currently that number has crept up to 273 days. First claims take even longer, averaging over 300 days. If those first claims are made at some of the busier regional offices in high-population areas like New York City or Los Angeles, the average wait time is over 600 days. The number of veterans waiting more than a year for their claims to be processed grew from 11,000 in 2009 to 245,000 in December 2012- an increase of more than 2,000 percent.

As a presidential candidate, Barack Obama ran on the promise of modernizing the claims system. In 2009 the VA started an effort to make the claims process electronic to prevent backlog. After 4 years, and \$537 million in system updates, only 3% of the claims are even computerized. Additionally, the VA stated it would increase the number of claims processors. Between 2010 and 2012 the VA claimed to have hired 3,300 more claims processors, but by 2012 there were only 289 more workers than in September 2010, for a total of 14,491 workers.

i. VA Backlog Update (2013):

From 2009-2013 there was a drastic increase in both the total number of veterans and the average number of days waited for application decisions: In 2009 there were just over 400,000 veterans with an average wait time of less than 100 days; In 2013 there were over 1 million total veterans and an average wait of over 320 days.

In March of 2013 the VA claimed that it took 273 Days to process a claim BUT an independent investigation found that 244,939 veterans had been waiting more than one year, 58,477 veterans had been waiting more than TWO years, and veterans filing their first claim waited more than 315 days. The release of this date led to a big push by Veterans groups, President Obama, and the VA to end the backlog. Secretary Shinseki sets the goal of processing all claims in less than 125 days with a 98 percent accuracy rate by the end of 2015.

Since March 2013, the VA has reduced its disability claims backlog by nearly 25%- the result of much needed reforms and aggressive actions. As of September 3, 2013, 769,974 claims were pending at the VA and 476,988 of those were stuck in the VA backlog. While there was worry that the October 2013 partial government shutdown would sidetrack the VA's progress, the backlog held steady. As of October 19th, the backlog of claims 125-days-old or greater has fallen to 411,704 from 418,711 on October 5th. However, the backlog did not drop as fast as it had in prior months but there was still progress during the shutdown.

2. Veterans and Employment

At least 240,000 Iraq and Afghanistan veterans were unemployed in October of 2011. The unemployment rates for post 2001 veterans rose to 12.1% in October 2011, up from 9.8% in August of that year. For the

general population the unemployment rate in October 2011 was 8.9%
(Bureau of Labor Statistics)

44% of veterans who served in the past decade called the transition back to civilian life difficult, twice the rate of veterans from earlier eras.
(Pew Research Center)

3. Veterans and Suicide

Veterans now account for 20% of the nation's annual 30,000 suicides. An average of 18 veterans commit suicide per given day. In at least 13 cases, veterans committed suicide or overdosed on drugs while waiting for help from the VA. In April of 2011, the VA suicide hotline fielded over 14,000 calls, over 400 a day, the most ever in a single month. In the four years since the VA started the hotline they have taken over 400,000 calls and referred over 55,000 for same day or next day service. According to the department, they have succeeded in slowing the steady increases in suicides that began in 2006.

(9th US circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, News Tribune)

4. Veterans and Homelessness

In 2010 there were around 13,000 homeless ex-service members aged 18 to 30. Young veterans only make up 5% of the veteran population but make up almost 9% of homeless veterans. 20-30% of homeless veterans have been in combat. An estimated 145,000 veterans spent at least one night in an emergency shelter or transition housing, which accounts for about 12% of the general homeless population.

(Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Veterans Affairs)

5. Veterans and Military Sexual Trauma

GALLUP POLL: Veterans and Military Sexual Trauma

One in Four Vets Know a Military Sexual Trauma Victim

Veterans: Percentage who know a victim of military sexual harassment, assault, or rape (Military Sexual Trauma or MST):

	Total	Men	Women
Yes	24%	20%	60%
No	76%	79%	37%
I was the victim (vol.)	1%	Less than 0.5%	4%

-For the 2013 fiscal year there were 5,061 incidents of sexual assault and 1.366 incidents of sexual harassment

Nonveterans: Percentage who know a victim of workplace sexual harassment, assault, or rape:

	Total	Men	Women
Yes	18%	17%	19%
No	79%	80%	78%
I was the victim (vol.)	Less than 0.5%	1%	--
Don't know/ Refused	4%	3%	4%

Veterans' and nonveterans' views on military's effort to address MST: Has the military done too much, too little, or the right amount to address the issue of rape?

	Total Veterans	Male Veterans	Female Veterans	Total non-veterans	Male non-veterans	Female non-veterans
Too much	5%	5%	3%	3%	5%	2%

Too little	48%	46%	69%	64%	61%	66%
Right Amount	35%	36%	23%	24%	25%	23%
Don't know/ Refused	12%	12%	6%	10%	10%	10%

Has the military done too much, too little, or the right amount to address the issue of sexual harassment?

	Total Veterans	Male Veterans	Female Veterans	Total non-veterans	Male non-veterans	Female non-veterans
Too much	12%	13%	4%	5%	7%	4%
Too little	42%	41%	61%	51%	49%	52%
Right Amount	37%	38%	30%	35%	34%	35%
Don't know/ Refused	9%	9%	5%	9%	10%	9%

Important notes:

- More than half of women who have served in the military report knowing someone who has been a victim of rape, sexual harassment, or sexual assault while in the military- much higher than their female non-veteran counterparts.
- These results suggest that sexual victimization is a real and substantial problem in the military and that the current perception is that the military is not doing enough to address these issues.

Source: Gallup Poll: One in Four Vets Know a Military Sexual Trauma Victim, July 9, 2014.

12. HEALTH CARE

Uninsured Americans:

Percentage of residents age 18 and older who lacked health insurance in 2012

1. Texas 28.8% uninsured	18. Ore. 17.6	36. S.D. 14.4
2. La. 24.0	19. Tenn. 17.6	37. N.D. 13.8
3. Nev. 23.3	20. Idaho 17.2	38. N.H. 13.6
4. Calif. 23.2	21. Ill. 17.2	39. N.Y. 13.0
5. Fla. 22.8	22. Colo. 17.1	40. Md. 12.3
6. Ga. 22.5	23. Mont. 16.9	41. Pa. 11.9
7. Ark. 21.9	24. Wash. 16.9	42. Iowa 11.8
8. Alaska 21.8	25. Ind. 16.7	43. Wis. 11.8
9. Okla. 21.4	26. Mo. 16.4	44. Minn. 11.5
10. Wyo. 21.3	27. Neb. 15.9	45. Hawaii 10.5
11. Ariz. 20.5	28. Utah 15.7	46. Conn. 9.9
12. S.C. 20.5	29. Mich. 15.4	47. Del. 9.6
13. N.M. 20.1	30. N.J. 15.2	48. Vt. 9.2
14. Ky. 19.8	31. R.I. 15.2	49. D.C. 7.5*
15. N.C. 19.4	32. Maine 14.8	50. P.R. 6.7*
16. W.Va. 19.0	33. Ohio 14.7	51. Mass. 4.5
17. Ala. 18.8	34. Va. 14.7	
	35. Kan. 14.6	

Source: Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

Uninsured Children

Half of uninsured children live in six states:

State	2011 Number Uninsured	As a Share of US Total
Texas	916,522	16.6%
California	744,797	13.5%
Florida	475,112	8.6%
Georgia	236,568	4.3%
Arizona	208,419	3.8%
New York	180,834	3.3%
Six State Total	2,762,252	50.0%
National Total	5,527,657	

(ccf.Georgetown.edu, Uninsured Children 2009-2011)

Primary Care Doctors

A 2012 Urban Institute study of 500 primary-care doctors found:

-30% of those aged 35 to 49 planned to leave their practices within five years

-52% of those over 50 planned to leave their practices within five years

Nearly half of more than 7,200 doctors responding to a 2012 Mayo Clinic survey reported at least one symptom of burnout which is up from 10 years ago when only one quarter of doctors reported burnout symptoms.

Nearly half of surveyed physicians in a RAND study called their jobs “extremely stressful” and more than one-quarter said they were either “burning out,” experiencing burnout symptoms “that won’t go away,” or completely burned out” and wondering if they “can go on.”

Burned-out surgeons were more likely to report having made a major medical error in the past three months.

The salaries of primary care physicians lag behind those of their peers in specialties:

- Salaries of primary care physicians were around \$220,000 in 2012
- Salaries of specialist were averaging close to \$400,000
- Cardiologists and orthopedic surgeons earned over half a million dollars

The Association of American Medical Colleges estimates the United States will be short 45,000 primary-care doctors in 2020, when 268,000 are projected to be practicing.