Memes of Misinformation: Federal Spending

Unraveling the controversial, socio-economic and political issues behind those annoying social media memes

Julio C Castañeda Jr

Vernon Series in Communication



Copyright © 2017 Vernon Press, an imprint of Vernon Art and Science Inc, on behalf of the author.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Vernon Art and Science Inc.

www.vernonpress.com

In the Americas: Vernon Press 1000 N West Street, Suite 1200, Wilmington, Delaware 19801 United States In the rest of the world: Vernon Press C/Sancti Espiritu 17, Malaga, 29006 Spain

Vernon Series in Communication

Library of Congress Control Number: 2017932061

ISBN: 978-1-62273-251-7

Product and company names mentioned in this work are the trademarks of their respective owners. While every care has been taken in preparing this work, neither the authors nor Vernon Art and Science Inc. may be held responsible for any loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly by the information contained in it.

Table of Contents

Description		9
Dedication		11
Acknowledge	ments	13
List of abbrev	iations	15
List of figures		19
Preface		23
Introduction		27
Chapter 1	National Debt	35
	Debt vs. deficit	
Chapter 2	Progression of the debt	45
	Surpluses & deficits	
Chapter 3	Sources of revenue	51
	Effective tax rates	
	Revenue changes over time	
Chapter 4	Federal spending	63
	Types of spending	
	Spending changes over time	
Chapter 5	Who owns the debt?	71
Chapter 6	Gross Domestic Product & debt	75
Chapter 7	Origin of the welfare entitlement society	81
	Relief	
	Recovery	
	Reform	
	Success or failure?	
Chapter 8	The Fed, gold & the debt ceiling	89

	The Federal Reserve Bank	
	The Gold Standard	
	Bretton Woods and Triffin, oh my!	
	The Debt Ceiling	
Chapter 9	Debt interest & impending doom	99
	A brief history of Fed time	
	The cost of borrowing	
Chapter 10	Analysis by President & Party	111
	Budgets & spending	
	Category analysis by President	
	Category analysis by Party	
Chapter 11	Loose ends	121
	Wealth distribution	
	Unemployment	
	Social Security	
	Homeland security	
Chapter 12	Final words	143
	The Barleycorns	
	The fiscal endgame	
	Tanner and Skye	
Appendix A		159
Appendix B		163
Appendix C		165
Appendix D		167
Appendix E		171
Biography		173
Preview		175
Index		177

Description

In this first installment of the Misinformation series, the author tackles complex socio-economic and political topics related to the economy of the United States, such as the federal budget, wasteful spending, the national debt, unemployment and social security. By breaking down each subject into layman's terms, the author clearly and concisely presents, in an unbiased manner, the facts behind the fake news, alternative facts, half-truths and general misinformation from the annoying headlines and memes cluttering social media on these volatile subjects.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this book to my biggest fan and most awesome wife, Misty. Thanks for putting up with my particular brand of crazy. You make our journey so much more enjoyable.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to those that have contributed by tediously proof-reading endless versions of this manuscript: Misty C, Maxi R, Karen P, Vince T, Val P and Sam T.

List of abbreviations

- AAA Agricultural Adjustment Act
- ACA Affordable Care Act
- AIG American International Group
- ANOVA Analysis of Variance
- BCE Before Christ Event
- BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
- CBO Congressional Budget Office
- CBP US Customs & Border Protection
- CIA Central Intelligence Agency
- CPI Consumer Products Index
- CPS Current Population Survey
- CWA Civil Works Administration
- DC Washington, District of Columbia
- DI Disability Insurance
- DITF Disability Insurance Trust Fund
- DJIA Dow Jones Industrial Average
- DNDO Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
- EB Extended Benefits (for unemployment)
- ECB European Central Bank
- EO Executive Orders
- EU European Union
- EUC Emergency Unemployment Compensation
- FDIC Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- FDR Franklyn Delano Roosevelt, 32nd POTUS, also referred to as Franklyn Roosevelt, F.D. Roosevelt
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FERA Federal Emergency Relief Administration
- FHA Federal Housing Administration
- FLETC Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
- FLOTUS First Lady of the United States
- FOMC Federal Open Market Committee
- FRB Federal Reserve Bank
- GDP Gross Domestic Product
- GAO Government Accountability Office
- GAS Government Account Series
- GMAC General Motors Acceptance Corporation

- GOP Grand Old Party referring to the Republican Party
- GSE Government-Sponsored Enterprises
- G-S Act Glass-Steagall Act
- GW George Walker Bush, 43rd POTUS, also referred to as George W., W., G.W. Bush, Bush Son and Bush Jr.
- HW George Herbert Walker Bush, 41st POTUS, also referred to as George H.W., George H.W. Bush, H.W., Bush Father and Bush Sr.
- ICE US Immigration & Customs Enforcement
- IGH Intra-Governmental Holdings
- IMF International Monetary Fund
- IRS Internal Revenue Service
- ISIL Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
- ISIS Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
- LBJ Lyndon Baines Johnson, 36th POTUS, also referred to as Lyndon B. Johnson and L. Johnson and Johnson.
- MPH Miles per hour
- MSNBC Microsoft National Broadcasting Corporation (news outlet which ended its partnership between in 2012 when Comcast bought out Microsoft)
- NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- NLRA National Labor Relations Act
- NRA National Recovery Act
- NYSE New York Stock Exchange
- NYA National Youth Administration
- OASI Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
- OIG Office of Inspector General
- OK Okay
- OMB White House Office of Management and Budget
- POTUS President of the United States
- PTSD Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- PWA Public Works Administration
- QE Quantitative Easing
- S&L Savings and Loans
- SEC Securities and Exchange Commission
- SLGS State and Local Government Series
- SNAP Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
- SOMA System Open Market Accounts
- SS Social Security

- SSA Social Security Act
- SSTF Social Security Trust Fund
- TIPS Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities
- TSA Transportation Security Administration
- UK United Kingdom
- US United States of America
- USCG US Coast Guard
- USCIS US Citizenship & Immigration Services
- USSS US Secret Service
- VP Vice President
- WPA Works Progress Administration
- WWI World War I
- WWII World War II
- Y2K The year 2000 used in the 1990s to signify the coming turn of the century
- ZIRP Zero-Interest Rate Policy

List of figures

- Figure 1: Total Gun Deaths in Australia
- Figure 2: Total Gun Deaths per Capita in Australia and the US
- Figure 3: Meme entries from Tanner and Skye on the performance of B. Obama
- Figure 4: List of Intra-Governmental Holdings Trust Funds
- Figure 5: US National Debt Public vs. IGH
- Figure 6: US Surplus/Deficits Public vs. IGH
- Figure 7: Dow Jones Industrial Average, 1970 to Present
- Figure 8: US Gross Domestic Product (1970-2015)
- Figure 9: US National Debt (1790-2015)
- Figure 10: US Debt Annual Balance (1790-1860)
- Figure 11: US Debt Annual Balance (1860-1910)
- Figure 12: US Debt Annual Balance (1910-1970)
- Figure 13: US Debt Annual Balance (1970-2015)
- Figure 14: Sources of Federal Revenue 2015
- Figure 15: Progressive vs. Proportional Tax System
- Figure 16: Individual Effective Tax Rates (1996-2014)
- Figure 17: Individual Income Tax Percent Contribution (1996-2014)
- Figure 18: Individual Income Tax Paid in Million USD (1996-2014)
- Figure 19: Corporate Effective Tax Rate by Assets (1996-2013)
- Figure 20: Delta Effective Tax Rate Before & After Credits by Assets (1996-2013)
- Figure 21: Total Corporate Income Tax Paid in Million USD (1996-2013)
- Figure 22: Sources of Federal Revenue 1934
- Figure 23: Sources of Federal Income in Percent (1935-2015)
- Figure 24: Sources of Federal Revenue in Million USD (1935-2015)
- Figure 25: Federal Revenue vs. Budget & Spending in Trillion USD (1970-2015)
- Figure 26: Meme entries from Tanner and Skye on wasteful government spending
- Figure 27: Government Spending in Billion USD 2015
- Figure 28: Federal Spending Mandatory in Million USD 2015

20 List of figures

 Figure 29: Federal Spending – Discretionary in Million USD – 2015

- Figure 30: Mandatory vs. Discretionary Spending in Billion USD (1962-2015)
- Figure 31: Mandatory vs. Discretionary Spending Percentage (1962-2015)
- Figure 32: Federal Spending by Area in Billion USD (1900-2015)
- Figure 33: Types of Treasury Securities Outstanding in Billion USD – 2015
- Figure 34: Who Owns the \$18.2 Trillion Debt? In Billion USD 2015
- Figure 35: Foreign Holders of Treasury Securities in Million USD

 2015
- Figure 36: US Gross Domestic Product (1790-2015)
- Figure 37: Nominal vs. Actual GDP in Million 2015 USD
- Figure 38: Federal Spending to GDP Percentage (1790-2015)
- Figure 39: GDP by Nation in Million USD 2015
- Figure 40: Public Debt by Nation in Million USD 2015
- Figure 41: Dow Jones Industrial Average (1910-1960)
- Figure 42: Inflation & Unemployment Rates in Percent (1910-1960)
- Figure 43: US Gross Domestic Product in Million USD (1910-1960)
- Figure 44: Federal Budget & Spending as Percent GDP in 2015 USD (1915-2015)
- Figure 45: Federal Budget and Spending as Percent GDP by President
- Figure 46: US Surplus/Deficits Public vs. IGH in Million USD (1950-2015)
- Figure 47: US Surplus/Deficits to GPD Percentage (1950-2015)
- Figure 48: Debt Ceiling in Billion USD (1960-2015)
- Figure 49: Debt Ceiling Percent Increase (1960-2015)
- Figure 50: Federal Reserve Bank Short-Term Rate in Percent (1930-2015)
- Figure 51: Short-Term, Inflation & Unemployment Rates in Percent (1950-2015)
- Figure 52: The Laffer Curve proposed by economist Arthur Laffer
- Figure 53: Spending Mandatory vs. Discretionary as Percent GDP (1970-2015)
- Figure 54: Effective Tax Rates by Quintile in Percent (1980-2005)

List of figures 21

• Figure 55: Debt Interest vs. Short-Term Rate in Billion USD (1962-2015)

- Figure 56: Debt Interest Maturity Distribution 2015
- Figure 57: Annual Federal Budget & Spending by President in Billion 2015 USD
- Figure 58: Annual Federal Budget & Spending by President as Percent GDP
- Figure 59: Federal Budget and Spending as Percent GDP
- Figure 60: Federal Budget by Category by President as Percent GDP (1932-2016)
- Figure 61: Federal Budget by Category by President as Percent GDP
- Figure 62: Share of the Wealth by Percentile (1989-2013)
- Figure 63: Lorenz Curve of Wealth Inequality (1989-2013)
- Figure 64: Median Income by Quintile (2000-2011)
- Figure 65: US Gini Coefficient (1947-2015)
- Figure 66: US Unemployment Rate (1948-2016)
- Figure 67: Unemployment Rate, U1-U6 (1994-2015)
- Figure 68: Unattached Workers by Type (1994-2015)
- Figure 69: Total Jobs Non-Farm in Thousands (1940-2015)
- Figure 70: Percent Jobs Created by President (1940-2016)
- Figure 71: Jobs Created by Number and Percent (1948-2016)
- Figure 72: U6 minus U3, Unattached Workers (1994-2015)
- Figure 73: Labor Force vs. 16+ Population Labor Pool in Thousands (1948-2015)
- Figure 74: Labor Force vs. 16-64 Population Labor Pool in Thousands (1948-2015)
- Figure 75: OASI Trust Fund Receipts and Expenditures in Thousands (1937-2015)
- Figure 76: DI Trust Fund Receipts and Expenditures in Millions (1957-2015)
- Figure 77: OASI Trust Fund Asset Reserves in Millions (1937-2015)
- Figure 78: DI Trust Fund Asset Reserves in Millions (1957-2015)
- Figure 79: Beneficiaries Receiving Social Security Benefits (1970-2015)
- Figure 80: US Population Annual Growth (1900-2010)
- Figure 81: US Life Expectancy (1930-2010)

Preface

We all have that friend. You know the one. The social media savant that posts one hundred and seventeen times a day with political rants that, most of the time, make your skin crawl. You friended them with the best of intentions, you really did. They seemed normal enough at work, perhaps a little quirky but not totally off-therails whacked. However, now it is too late. Unsuspectingly, you have friended not one but two of "those friends," and they have become mortal frenemies on your social media continuum: Tanner and Skye. They embody polar opposites on every issue whether socio-economic, political, religious, environmental, or other. Left alone in a sealed room, they would most certainly spontaneously combust in a matter of minutes.

A gun-toting Tea Party ultra-conservative nut, Tanner, borders on the edge of white supremacist racist homophobe. He fills his days and nights listening nonstop to Beck (the radio host not the musician), Limbaugh, and Hannity, then regurgitating the daily dose of right winged rants in an attempt to educate his social media herd on the travesties committed by the Barack Obama administration. He blames the moral decay of America on the elimination of the "under God" clause in the Pledge of Allegiance and lack of prayer in schools. His personal hero and the best President of the United States (POTUS) ever... you guessed it, Ronald Reagan. He recently informed us that we would wrestle away his guns from his cold dead hands while arguing ardently how the AR-15 does not qualify as an automatic assault weapon. His battle cry: "Wake up, America!"

On the other side of the aisle stands Skye – a Pro-Choice, tree-hugging, Bernie-loving, Democratic-Socialist ultra-liberal, or whatever hippies call themselves this week. In her Toms alpargatas, every year she unfailingly dedicates two weeks to voluntourism travel abroad, doing her bit to save the world. She is convinced that Dick Cheney IS the incarnation of the Antichrist and that G.W. had the mental acumen of Forrest Gump (OK, she is probably right about this one). Skye has cried herself to sleep many nights since Jon Stewart retired from The Daily Show. Sure, Trevor Noah seems entertaining enough, but he cannot hold a candle to the pulse his predecessor held on America. A vegan since high school, she took up yoga a few years ago to help her relax. Most recently, her thera-

24 Preface

pist believes that she is suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) after the 2016 presidential elections.

However, despite Tanner and Skye's shortcomings in regards to open-mindedness, personal hygiene, and shaving habits, they are both uber-informed. Both graduated college and seem very knowledgeable on a broad range of topics. They fill their posts to the brim with facts and figures about their particular cause du jour. Or so we believe, as they relentlessly clog our timeline with memes and headlines replete with data on politics, economics, crime, the environment, ad infinitum. You have seen versions of most of their memes. He will post an unappealing portrait of Barack looking sad and distraught, calling him out on all his supposed fiscal failures. She will counter with a particularly photogenic image of Barack holding hands with Michele, rocking those fabulous guns of hers in an impeccably fitting sleeveless dress, with definitive claims clamoring over his economic successes. They both seem very convincing in their arguments, especially with the high-quality graphics and cool fonts highlighting the key statistical achievements. That is until one stops for a second and questions - where in the heck did they get those facts and, more importantly, how accurate are they?

The Oxford Dictionary defines the words meme and misinformation as:

meme (noun): An image, video, piece of text, or such, sometimes humorous in nature, that is copied and spread rapidly by Internet users, often with slight variations

misinformation (noun): false or inaccurate facts and information, especially that which is deliberately intended to deceive

Buried within the distorted half-truths of his and her memes, both Tanner and Skye present just enough recognizable and accurate claims that make their overall assertions plausible. In a world increasingly filled with "post-truth" politics (Wang, 2016), data and information have taken a back seat to pomp and circumstance. False statistics and fake news spread like wildfire on social media. The prevalent and pervasive practice of jumping to conclusions from supposed self-proclaimed informed consumers, that just glance at a bogus headline without actually reading the article or checking the facts, fuels the misinformation fire like feeding gremlins past midnight. In some cases, by the time the corrected information makes it to the public, no one cares about the truth. Objective facts seem less influential in shaping public opinion than ap-

Preface 25

peals to emotion and personal belief, especially when shared in open social media mass markets.

In this installment of the Misinformation series, we will concentrate on some of the most outrageous socio-economic and politically charged memes posted by Tanner and Skye on the economy of the United States; then we will set the record straight by presenting the data as objectively as possible. We will scatter their meme entries throughout the book, present the real story, then at the end analyze their claims to separate facts from misinformation.

Introduction

"The art of economics consists in looking not merely at the immediate but at the longer effects of any act or policy; it consists in tracing the consequences of that policy not merely for one group but for all groups." (Hazlitt, 1946)

Few things irk engineers and economists more than observing someone draw poor conclusions from perfectly good data. As Mark Twain cleverly stated, "there are lies, damn lies and statistics." Unfortunately, that axiom can ring true when the individual drawing the conclusions manipulates the data or misapplies the statistics. Whether intended deceit from a hidden agenda or technical oversight from lack of understanding the statistical intricacies of a particular analysis, false conclusions can still appear very convincing.

For example, Tanner recently shared a post about a case study of people killed by guns in Australia vs. the US. The author, of this particularly slanted article, claimed that the rate of gun-related deaths Down Under had increased by nearly 25% over a period of four years, from 2011-2014. An avid second amendment supporter, the author made an argument to undermine the success of the Australian gun ban of 1996. What the deceptive or ignorant (or both) author failed to explain was that while the annual number of gun-related deaths had indeed increased from 188 to 230 over a four-year period, the limited portion of data that he had presented did not capture the entire situation. These figures in fact, mathematically accrued to close to 25%, 22.3% to be exact. However, we can file this claim under the category of a grossly misleading statistic.

To prove his point, the biased author cherry-picked the data that supported his hypothesis – a statistical mortal sin. The chart below shows how he purposely selected his mathematically insignificant subset of data to prove his biased viewpoint (the four dark bars on the right of the chart below), and, more importantly, how the full population of data, going back further, supported the complete opposite story. By focusing on a narrow subset of the data then exaggerating by using a percentage (which made the difference look bigger than actual), he pointed out a very impressive, albeit, a very wrong metric – a 25% increase in gun deaths from 2011 to 2014.

28 Introduction

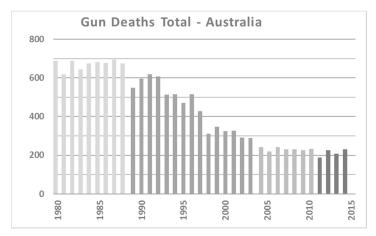


Figure 1: Total Gun Deaths in Australia (1980-2014)

Source: Data from the International Firearm Injury Prevention and Policy

Looking at the entire progression of the data on the chart, we can draw several mathematically correct conclusions. First, the number of gun-related deaths in Australia has indeed dropped significantly since the ban of 1996. However, the total deaths had already started falling in the late 1980s, pointing to previous events or guns laws that also had a positive effect. Second, the rate had reached a steady state at just over 200 deaths per year over the last decade. Finally, the low point of 188 in 2001 stood as a normal fluctuation of the distribution of the data stream. More specifically, there was no statistical difference in the numbers since 2004. We would expect a slight variation up and down from the mean, and the 188 fell within the "normal" range. Therefore, to claim a rise of 25% since 2011 rated as a "liar liar, pants on fire" on the fib spectrum.

Taking this example even further, if we analyzed the data for both Australia and the US on a per capita basis going back to 1980 (next chart), we could establish that the Australian levels have dropped by a factor of four since the 1980s. Meanwhile, the US peaked in the early 1990s and then fell steadily to the current value where it has remained flat since 2000, albeit at nearly ten times the Australian rate.

PAGES MISSING FROM THIS FREE SAMPLE

Appendix A

List of references

- Austin, D Andrew (2015, Oct 1). The Debt Limit: History and Recent Increases. *Congressional Research Service.* Retrieved from https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL31967.pdf
- Bechtel, Brendan (2015, November 27). Emergency, emergency, this is America's infrastructure calling. *USA Today*. Retrieved from
 - http://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2015/11/26/infrastruct ure-spending-building-bechtel-column/76267138/
- Benen, Steve (2015, Oct 15). Deficit shrinks by \$1 trillion in Obama era. *MSNBC*. Retrieved from http://www.msnbc.com/rachel-maddow-show/deficit-shrinks-1-trillion-obama-era
- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. *Financial Accounts of the United States Z.1.* Retrieved from https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/z1/current/
- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. *Mission*. Retrieved from
 - https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/mission.htm
- Bregger, John E (1984). The Current Population Survey: A Historical Perspective and BLS' Role. *Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1984/06/art2full.pdf
- Bregger, John E; Haugen, Steven E. (1995). BLS Introduces New Range of Alternative Unemployment Measures. *Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Retrieved from
 - https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1995/10/art3full.pdf
- Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor. *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.* Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat01.htm
- Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook, Country Comparison: Public Debt.* Retrieved from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2186rank.html
- Congressional Budget Office. CBO's 2014 Long-Term Projections for Social Security: Additional Information. Retrieved from https://www.cbo.gov/publication/49795
- Congressional Budget Office. *Budget and Economic Data*. Retrieved from https://www.cbo.gov/about/products/budget-economic-data
- Congressional Budget Office. *Trends in Family Wealth*, 1989 to 2013. Retrieved from https://www.cbo.gov/publication/51846
- Desilver, Drew (2016, June 20). More older Americans are working, and working more, than they used to. *Pew Research Center*. Retrieved from http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-

160 Appendix A

- tank/2016/06/20/more-older-americans-are-working-andworking-more-than-they-used-to/
- Hazlitt, Henry. Economics in One Lesson (Third Edition). Harper & Bros.: New York & London, 1946. Print.
- Higgins, Alan (2013, March 27). Could the Government confiscate your gold? The Telegraph. Retrieved from http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/personalfinance/investing/ gold/9957508/Could-the-Government-confiscate-your-gold.html
- Idso, Craig; Carter, Robert M.; and Singer, S. Fred (2015, November 23). Why scientist disagree about global warming. The Heartland Institute. Retrieved from

https://www.heartland.org/publications-

- resources/publications/why-scientists-disagree-about-globalwarming
- International Firearm Injury Prevention and Policy. Gun Related Deaths in Australia. Retrieved from www.gunpolicy.org
- Internal Revenue Service. SOI Tax Stats Corporation Tax Statistics. Retrieved from https://www.irs.gov/uac/soi-tax-statscorporation-tax-statistics
- Internal Revenue Service. SOI Tax Stats Individual Income Tax Return (Form 1040) Statistics. Retrieved from https://www.irs.gov/uac/soi-tax-stats-individual-income-taxreturn-form-1040-statistics
- Kleiber, Dr. Christian (2007, January). The Lorenz curve in economics and econometrics. A publication of the Center of Business and Economics (WWZ), University of Basel. Retrieved from https://wwz.unibas.ch/uploads/tx_x4epublication/09_07.pdf
- Lamb, Evelyn (2012, November 12). Ask Gini: How to Measure Inequality. Scientific American. Retrieved from https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/ask-gini/
- Roff, Peter (2013, May 28). Who's Checking the Fact Checkers? US News & World Report. Retrieved from http://www.usnews.com/opinion/blogs/peterroff/2013/05/28/study-finds-fact-checkers-biased-againstrepublicans
- Smith, Robert (2011, April 15). When the U.S. Paid Off the Entire National Debt (And Why It Didn't Last). Planet Money - The World Explained, NPR. Retrieved from http://www.npr.org/sections/money/2011/04/15/135423586/wh en-the-u-s-paid-off-the-entire-national-debt-and-why-it-didntlast
- Social Security Administration. Social Security Trust Fund Data. Retrieved from https://www.ssa.gov/oact/ProgData/funds.html
- Social Security Administration. Social Security Beneficiary Statistics. Retrieved from
 - https://www.ssa.gov/oact/STATS/OASDIbenies.html
- Steiner, Craig (2011, Aug 22). The Clinton Surplus Myth. Town Hall *Finance.* Retrieved from

Appendix A 161

http://finance.townhall.com/columnists/craigsteiner/2011/08/22/the_clinton_surplus_myth

- Sullivan, Meg (2004, August 10). FDR's policies prolonged Depression by 7 years, UCLA economists calculate. *UCLA Newsroom*. Retrieved from http://newsroom.ucla.edu/releases/FDR-s-Policies-Prolonged-Depression-5409
- Sullivan, Meg (2009, August 28). Hoover's pro-labor stance helped cause Great Depression, UCLA economist says. *UCLA Newsroom*. Retrieved from http://newsroom.ucla.edu/releases/pandering-to-labor-caused-great-91447
- Tax Foundation. *U.S. Federal Individual Income Tax Rates History,* 1862-2013 (Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted Brackets). Retrieved from http://taxfoundation.org/article/us-federal-individual-income-tax-rates-history-1913-2013-nominal-and-inflation-adjusted-brackets
- The Laffer Center. *The Laffer Curve*. Retrieved from http://www.laffercenter.com/the-laffer-center-2/the-laffer-curve/
- The World Bank. *Gross Domestic Product Ranking Table*. Retrieved from http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/GDP
- Titcomb, James (2015, Jan 7). How the Bank of England Abandoned the Gold Standard. *The Telegraph*. Retrieved from http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/commodities/11330611/How-the-Bank-of-England-abandoned-the-gold-standard.html
- Treasury Direct. *Historical Debt Outstanding Annual.* Retrieved from https://www.treasurydirect.gov/govt/reports/nd/histdebt/histd
 - $\underline{https://www.treasurydirect.gov/govt/reports/pd/histdebt/histde}\\\underline{bt.htm}$
- US Census Bureau. Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1996 and 2008 Panels. *Data*. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/data.html
- US Department of the Treasury. *Debt Limit.* Retrieved from https://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/Pages/debtlimit.aspx
- US Department of the Treasury. *National Debt.* Retrieved from https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/faqs/Markets/Pages/national-debt.aspx
- Wang, Amy B. (2016, November 16). 'Post-truth' named 2016 word of the year by Oxford Dictionaries. *The Washington Post.* Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2016/11/16/post-truth-named-2016-word-of-the-year-by-oxford-dictionaries/?utm_term=.dbf432fd8c04
- White House Office of Management and Budget. *Historical Tables*. Retrieved from
 - https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Historicals
- Williamson, Samuel H. Daily Closing Values of the DJA in the United States, 1885 to Present. *Measuring Worth, 2016*. Retrieved from https://www.measuringworth.com/datasets/index.php

PAGES MISSING FROM THIS FREE SAMPLE

Biography

Julio C Castañeda Jr emigrated from Cuba to the US in 1974, grew up in South Florida and currently resides in California with his wife and youngest son. He graduated from Georgia Tech with a Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering and has worked for Motorola, Google and Snap Inc. for more than 25 years in product development, R&D, and manufacturing. Over the course of his career, Julio has earned a Master Six Sigma Black Belt, been granted 48 US patents and authored numerous technical reports on a broad range of engineering topics. An avid sports fan and fascinated by the statistical aspect of sports, he has published two books in a series titled "Football Morsels" redefining quarterback and team statistics. In this book, the first installment of the "Misinformation" series, Julio uses his statistical approach and data based conclusions to provide a balanced and unbiased presentation of key socioeconomic and political issues.

Preview

In the next "Misinformation" installment, we will take a stab at presenting both sides of a highly controversial subject - global warming. In the face of overwhelming data that unequivocally points to a trend of rising temperatures and carbon dioxide, how can the two sides of this argument draw opposite conclusions from the same data set? Alternatively, perhaps the argument lays not so much on the whether the mean temperature of the planet continues to rise, but on what has caused the increase. One side, the treehugging Chicken Little camp led by Skye, vehemently blames the human race's neverending thirst for dirty sources of energy. Meanwhile, the other side, Tanner and his petroleumloving cowboys, shrug their shoulders claiming that the earth's cyclic patterns are just rearing their ugly heads once again while driving their Humvees with "Don't worry, be happy" bumper stickers. After all, let's not forget that just a few decades ago, environmentalists proclaimed that Planet Earth was headed into an inevitable deep freeze. We will present some of the key metrics of this very complex argument for both sides, and when done we will draw some conclusions of our own.

Index

A

alternative facts, 9

B

Barleycorn, 32, 42, 75, 112, 151 Beneficiaries, 21, 138, 139

\mathbf{C}

Corporate Income Tax, 19, 57

D

Debt Ceiling, 20, 95, 96, 97, 152

Debt Interest, 21, 68, 79, 108

Deficit, 37, 39, 40, 42, 159

Deficits, 19, 20, 40, 45, 47, 48, 49, 75, 76, 77, 87, 88, 94, 112, 113, 114, 116, 119

Democrat, 31, 114

deregulation, 30, 103, 106, 144

DI Trust Fund, 21, 136, 137, 138

Discretionary, 20, 67, 68, 104

Dow Jones, 15, 19, 20, 35, 41, 81

F

fact checking, 31 fake news, 9, 24, 30

federal budget, 9, 32, 37, 61, 64, 69, 75, 87, 93, 95, 112, 142, 144, 152, 157

Federal Reserve Bank, 15, 20, 89, 91, 93, 99, 100, 101, 108

Federal Spending, 19, 20, 66, 67, 69, 77

Forgiveness, 23

G

GDP, 15, 20, 21, 30, 35, 41, 42, 44, 59, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 87, 88, 94, 101, 103, 104, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 144, 145, 149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 161
Gini Coefficient, 21, 123, 124
Glass–Steagall, 30
Gold Standard, 84, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 102, 107, 115, 124, 144, 149, 150, 161
Government Spending, 19, 65
Gross Domestic Product, 15, 19, 20, 30, 42, 75, 83, 161

H

Homeland Security, 43, 67, 121, 142, 151

I

Individual Income Tax, 19, 55, 56, 160, 161
Inflation, 17, 20, 46, 50, 68, 71, 82, 90, 101, 102, 103, 107, 111, 130, 144, 155, 161

178 Index

J

Jobs Created, 21, 129, 130, 131

L

Labor Force, 21, 133, 134, 159 Laffer Curve, 20, 103, 161 Life Expectancy, 21, 140 Lorenz Curve, 21, 122

M

Mandatory, 19, 20, 66, 68, 104 memes, 9, 24, 25, 29, 36, 43, 64, 153, 157 metric, 27, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 155, 156 misinformation, 9, 24, 25, 157

N

national debt, 9, 31, 35, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 49, 52, 72, 75, 79, 93, 97, 111, 143, 145, 149, 152, 153

0

OASI Trust Fund, 21, 136, 137, 138 Obamacare, 31, 35, 43, 46, 63, 114, 117

P

Population, 15, 21, 125, 133, 134, 139, 140, 159 POTUS, 15, 16, 23, 156, 158 Public Debt, 20, 38, 78, 108, 159

R

Republican, 16, 31, 41, 43, 102, 120

S

Skye, 19, 23, 24, 25, 30, 35, 36, 42, 53, 56, 58, 63, 64, 69, 87, 118, 146, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 175 social media, i, 9, 23, 24, 29, 32, 35, 36, 63, 64 Social Security, 16, 17, 21, 35, 38, 43, 52, 65, 66, 71, 73, 84, 85, 98, 117, 121, 133, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 145, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 159, 160, 168 socio-economic, i, 9, 23, 25, 31, 173 statistical, 24, 27, 28, 29, 115, 120, 123, 124, 125, 173 statistics, 24, 27, 30, 111, 125, 132, 145, 160, 173 stock market, 30, 41, 81, 85, 86, 155 Surplus, 19, 20, 39, 40, 42, 94, 160

T

Tanner, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 35, 36, 40, 43, 59, 63, 64, 87, 117, 136, 146, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 175

Tax Rates, 19, 20, 55, 105, 161

The Great Depression, 31, 46, 48, 50, 59, 60, 61, 77, 81, 82, 86, 87, 90, 96, 100, 125, 129, 143, 144, 150, 156

Index 179

The Great Recession, 30, 43, 62

U

Unattached Workers, 21, 128, 132 unemployment, 9, 15, 30, 33, 35, 52, 85, 86, 89, 92, 101, 102, 104, 118, 121, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 132, 134, 144, 147, 156

V

Voodoo Economics, 31, 102

W

Welfare, 65, 69, 116, 118, 120, 145 World War I, 17, 48, 51, 143 World War II, 17, 46, 52, 143