Reports & Resources

How Regressive Local Taxes Are Rewarding the Rich
Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy | READ STORY
The newest edition of *Who Pays: A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States* from the non-partisan Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP) looked at sales and excise taxes, property taxes and income taxes across all 50 states, and found that, on average, the poorest 20 percent of households pay more than double (10.9 percent) the effective tax rate paid by the top 1 percent (5.4 percent).

Low Income Students Now a Majority in the Nation's Public Schools
Southern Education Foundation | READ STORY

President's Corner

Our 2015 MSU Extension CD Update is tentatively scheduled for early winter at Chico Hot Springs. A small committee is coordinating the event including the agenda and invitation of a speaker from outside Montana. Stay tuned for more information.

The 2015 Community Development Society Conference Call for Abstracts deadline for submissions has been extended to Feb. 15, 2015. This year's conference will be July 19-22 in Lexington, KY. For a complete set of instructions, click here; To submit an abstract, click on this link.

The third issue of 'Practice Insights', the on-line and print publication of the International Association for Community Development (IACD), explores the theme of community resilience. More
Low income students are now a majority of the schoolchildren attending the nation's public schools, according to this research bulletin. The latest data collected from the states by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), show that 51 percent of the students across the nation's public schools were low income in 2013.

Crime is down in the US. But which states benefited the most?

Motovo Real Estate Blog | READ STORY
The data-focused Motovo Real Estate Blog compiled an animated map using FBI data to look at how every state's overall crime rate compared to the national average each year. Crime rates dropped across the US by roughly 22 percent between 2004 and 2013, but the large decline didn't apply evenly to each state.

Wealth: Having it All and Wanting More
Oxfam | READ STORY

Information about the IACD available here.

-Paul Lachapelle
MACDEP President

Upcoming Events

**JCEP Leadership Conference 2015**
February 11-12, 2015
Las Vegas, NV
Sponsor: NACDEP

**Clinton Global Initiative University Meeting**
March 6-8, 2015
Coral Gables, Florida
Sponsor: Clinton Global Initiative

**Community Development Academy**
March 23-27, 2015
St. Louis, Missouri
Sponsor: University of Missouri Extension

**2015 National Extension Energy Summit**
April 7-10, 2015
Seattle, WA
Sponsor: Washington State University

**National Service-Learning Conference**
April 8-11, 2015
Washington D.C.
According to a recent report, global wealth is becoming increasingly concentrated among a small wealthy elite. Since 2010, the richest 1% of adults in the world have been increasing their share of total global wealth. In 2014, the richest 1% of people in the world owned 48% of global wealth, leaving just 52% to be shared between the other 99% of adults on the planet. If this trend continues of an increasing wealth share to the richest, the top 1% will have more wealth than the remaining 99% of people in just two years.

Solar Energy on the Rise

Deutsche Welle | READ STORY
Global investment in solar energy is on the rise. In 2014, sales of solar panels increased by 20 percent. As the cost of solar energy production continues to fall, the market is experiencing something of a boom. In many parts of the world, it has become cheaper to produce solar power than diesel oil, gas, coal or nuclear energy.

The #1 reason people die early, in each country

Lancet | READ STORY
Data from the recently published Global Burden of Disease study has been compiled and used to show the leading cause of lost years of life by country.
With only 20 percent of the population, the world’s 300 largest metropolitan economies accounted for nearly half of global output in 2014. This interactive map and report compare growth patterns in the world’s 300 largest metro economies on two key economic indicators—annualized growth rate of real GDP per capita and annualized growth rate of employment.