



## Studies in the News

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### **CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT**

***Children of Incarcerated Parents Framework Document: Promising Practices, Challenges, and Recommendations for the Field.*** By Bryce Peterson, et al. Urban Institute. June 2015. 41 p.

<http://www.urban.org/research/publication/children-incarcerated-parents-framework-document-promising-practices-challenges-and-recommendations-field>

"Nearly 3 million US children under the age of 18 currently have a parent in jail or prison, and an estimated 10 million or more children have experienced parental incarceration at some point in their lifetimes.... The Urban Institute partnered with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) on a project to identify promising and innovative practices that have the potential to mitigate that trauma and to improve parent-child relationships.... This document aims to help people ... understand how important these issues are, to learn how to talk about these issues with their constituencies, and to appreciate how changes in practice can make meaningful differences for children and parents."

## CULTURE & DEMOGRAPHY

***Diversity Growing Because Births Far Exceed Deaths among Minorities, but Not among Whites.*** By Kenneth M. Johnson. Carsey School of Public Policy. June 2015. 2 p.

<http://scholars.unh.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1243&context=carsey>

“The growing diversity of the U.S. population evident in new U.S. Census Bureau estimates reflects two important demographic trends. The minority population is growing and the non-Hispanic white population is not. [Also], [t]he minority population is growing both because births far exceed deaths and because there is significant immigration. In contrast, growth has been minimal among the non-Hispanic white population.... Currently, whites account for 78% of all U.S. deaths, but less than 50% of births. In each of last three years, more non-Hispanic whites died than were born. Such natural decrease is without precedent in U.S. history.”

## ECONOMY

***The Internet of Things: Mapping the Value Beyond the Hype.*** By James Manyika, et al. McKinsey Global Institute. June 2015. 144 p.

[http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/business\\_technology/The\\_Internet\\_of\\_Things\\_The\\_value\\_of\\_digitizing\\_the\\_physical\\_world](http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/business_technology/The_Internet_of_Things_The_value_of_digitizing_the_physical_world)

“The Internet of Things—sensors and actuators connected by networks to computing systems—has received enormous attention over the past five years. [This report] attempts to determine exactly how IoT technology can create real economic value.... [W]e analyzed more than 150 use cases, ranging from people whose devices monitor health and wellness to manufacturers that utilize sensors to optimize the maintenance of equipment and protect the safety of workers. Our bottom-up analysis for the applications we size estimates that the IoT has a total potential economic impact of \$3.9 trillion to \$11.1 trillion a year by 2025. At the top end, that level of value—including the consumer surplus—would be equivalent to about 11% of the world economy.”

## EDUCATION

***Public Education Finances: 2013.*** By David Gromos. U.S. Census Bureau. June 2015. 64 p.

<http://www2.census.gov/govs/school/13f33pub.pdf>

This report summarizes the financial activities of public elementary and secondary schools in the U.S. The activities include: instruction, guidance counseling, administration, transportation, plant operation, maintenance and food services. One of the highlights is a table with state rankings on per-pupil spending for the fiscal year 2013. Spending among the 50 states varies greatly. New York ranked highest at \$19,818, and Utah the lowest at \$6,555. California ranked no. 36 with per-pupil spending at \$9,220.

***Trends in High School Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 1972–2012. Compendium Report.*** By Patrick Stark, et al. National Center for Education Statistics. June 2015. 112 p.

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2015/2015015.pdf>

The U.S. high school dropout rate was at 3.4% nationally in 2012. This figure rose sharply when researchers measured this rate by race/ethnicity and family income. Among African-Americans and Hispanics, the rate was at 6.8% and 5.4% respectively. For students in low income families, the rate was at 5.9%. In California, the rate was at 4% in 2011-2012, for all groups. Dropping out of high school can result in many negative future outcomes: greater unemployment, low lifetime earnings, poor health, and greater reliance on public programs such as Medicaid and Medicare.

## EMPLOYMENT

***Persons with a Disability: Labor Force Characteristics.* Bureau of Labor Statistics. June 16, 2015. 9 p.**

[http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/disabl\\_06162015.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/disabl_06162015.htm)

“In 2014, 17.1% of persons with a disability were employed.... In contrast, the employment-population ratio for those without a disability was 64.6%.... Persons with a disability were about three times as likely as those with no disability to be age 65 and over.... Unemployment rates were higher for persons with a disability than for those with no disability among all educational attainment groups.... In 2014, 33% of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with 18% for those with no disability.... A larger proportion of workers with a disability were self-employed than were those with no disability (11% versus 6%).”

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

***Truth and Integrity in State Budgeting: Lessons from Three States.* Integrity in Government Finance Project, The Volcker Alliance. June 2015. 60 p.**

<https://volckeralliance.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Truth%20and%20Integrity%20in%20State%20Budgeting%20-%20Lessons%20from%20Three%20States%20-%20The%20Volcker%20Alliance.pdf>

“Governors love to tout a balanced budget among their accomplishments. But the truth is, in many cases, that budget isn’t as balanced as it looks. ‘There is a tendency among states to disguise the problem’ .... [and] ‘the fact is that many states ... have had deep-seated problems they are not facing up to.’ [Volcker. *Press Conference.* June 8, 2015]. The report ... focused on New Jersey, California and Virginia.... The message from the report is ultimately simple: states that habitually paper over budget deficits instead of addressing their structural problems will only see their fiscal stability worsen.” (*Governing*, June 9, 2015).

## HEALTH

***Obesity in California.* By Joelle Wolstein, et al. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. June 2015. 34 p.**

<http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/publications/search/pages/detail.aspx?PubID=1395>

“Using data from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), this report examines variations in the prevalence of obesity, as well as income and racial/ethnic disparities, between 2001 and 2011-12.” Research found that adult obesity rates climbed to more than 30% between 2001 and 2011-12; more than 18 million California adults and adolescents were obese or overweight. This report includes county obesity rates, as well as changes in obesity rates broken out by race/ethnicity, gender, and age. The report analyzes dietary patterns and neighborhood environmental factors as well.

## HUMAN SERVICES

***Serving Our Youth 2015: The Needs and Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Youth Experiencing Homelessness.*** By Soon Kyu Choi, et al. The Williams Institute with True Colors Fund. June 2015. 22 p.

<http://94e4720298857d19e3ed-b86d3beeb55e5854717a660449fd6214.r52.cf1.rackcdn.com/2015/06/Serving-Our-Youth-June-2015.pdf>

“This report summarizes findings from the 2014 LGBTQ [lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning] Homeless Youth Provider Survey, a survey of 138 youth homelessness human service agency providers ... This new survey was designed to obtain greater detail on the similar and distinct experiences of sexual minority (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning) and gender minority (transgender) youth experiencing homelessness.... [E]stimates of the proportion of youth accessing their services that are LGBTQ continue to indicate overrepresentation of sexual and gender minority youth among those experiencing homelessness.... LGBTQ youth accessing these homelessness services were reported to have been homeless longer and have more mental and physical health problems than non-LGBTQ youth.”

## TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

***Broadband: Intended Outcomes and Effectiveness of Efforts to Address Adoption Barriers Are Unclear.*** By Mark Goldstein, et al. Government Accountability Office. GAO-15-473. June 2015. 47 p.

<http://www.gao.gov/assets/680/670588.pdf>

“This report examines (1) benefits of home broadband adoption, (2) barriers to adoption and approaches to address them, and (3) the extent to which FCC and NTIA have assessed efforts and set goals to address barriers.” This report notes that “[a]dopting broadband at home—as opposed to through mobile devices—can provide a number of benefits, including access to job opportunities, education, and services for economic and social gain.”

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