



## Studies in the News

California Research Bureau, California State Library

March 23, 2016

Contents this week:

### **CULTURE & DEMOGRAPHY**

Domestic migration: CA attracting highly-skilled, educated earners

### **EDUCATION**

Mental health services would benefit CA community college students

Overview of charter school activity in 2015-2016

### **EMPLOYMENT**

Organizational flexibility can promote employee well-being

### **ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT**

CA has great potential for rooftop solar opportunities

### **GENERAL GOVERNMENT**

State initiatives to address the private sector retirement savings gap

### **HEALTH**

Health care oversight of seniors varies across the U.S.

School health centers found to reduce teen pregnancies

### **HUMAN SERVICES**

Snapshot of U.S. Hispanic children in need

### **TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE**

Earthquake model indicates risk of joint fault line ruptures in Southern CA

## **CULTURE & DEMOGRAPHY**

*California Migration: A Comparative Analysis.* By Christopher Thornberg, et al. Next 10. Mar. 2016. 12 p.

<http://next10.org/ca-migration>

"In recent years, California has experienced negative domestic migration, meaning more people are moving from California to other states than the number of residents moving to California from other parts of the country. Statistics on the characteristics of California's inbound and outbound migrants suggest patterns in migration over the past decade are more related to housing costs than tax structure. Despite seeing an overall negative net domestic migration, California is continuing to attract new residents. Despite the rhetoric regarding California's oppressive tax regime or its overall hostility to business, individuals coming to California are primarily concentrated in high-wage occupations, which enable them to better absorb the state's high housing costs and cost of living."

## EDUCATION

***Too Distressed to Learn? Mental Health Among Community College Students.*** By Daniel Eisenberg, et al. Wisconsin Hope Lab, et al. Mar. 2016. 18 p.

[http://www.wihopelab.com/publications/Wisconsin\\_HOPE\\_Lab-Too\\_Distressed\\_To\\_Learn.pdf](http://www.wihopelab.com/publications/Wisconsin_HOPE_Lab-Too_Distressed_To_Learn.pdf)

Four San Diego-area colleges participated in a study looking at the mental health of community college students. The researcher found that “half of the more than 4,000 community college students surveyed are experiencing a current or recent mental health condition. Less than half of these students are receiving any mental health services. Students age 25 and younger are especially likely to have an untreated mental health condition. As mental illness can impair academic success and quality of life, there is a clear need for greater attention to and resources for mental health services and programs on community college campuses.”

***A Closer Look at the Charter School Movement.*** National Alliance for Public Charter Schools. Feb. 2016. 5 p.

<http://www.publiccharters.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/New-Closed-2016.pdf>

“During the 2015-16 school year, more than 400 new charter public schools opened. An estimated 250,000 additional students are attending charter public schools in the 2015-16 school year compared with the previous year.... The estimated 9% growth in charter public school enrollment between fall 2014 and fall 2015 demonstrates continued parental demand for high-quality educational options.” California led the way in 2015, opening more new charter schools (80) than any other state.

## EMPLOYMENT

***“Does a Flexibility/Support Organizational Initiative Improve High-tech Employees’ Well Being? Evidence from the Work, Family, and Health Network.”*** By Phyllis Moen, et al. *American Sociological Review*, vol. 81 no. 1 (Feb. 2016) 31 p.

<http://asr.sagepub.com/content/81/1/134.full> (Available at the California State Library)

“Most companies have already come around to seeing that flexibility is important for recruitment and retention of employees: 63% of employers already allow “some” employees to work from home on an occasional basis, according to one major study, up from only 34% as recently as 2005. Moen and Kelly’s study saw significant results in a workplace that, in fact, already had a flexibility policy. But Moen believes that “the mother-may-I approach” to flexibility—one that relies on manager discretion—holds too many people back from acting on the policy.” (*New York Times*, Feb. 28, 2016).

## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

***Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Technical Potential in the United States: A Detailed Assessment.*** By Pieter Gagnon, et al. National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Jan. 2016. 82 p.

<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy16osti/65298.pdf>

“This report quantifies the technical potential of photovoltaic (PV) systems deployed on rooftops in the continental United States, estimating how much energy could be generated by installing PV on all suitable roof area. The results do not exclude systems based on their economic performance, and thus they provide an upper bound on potential deployment rather than a prediction of actual deployment. Although methods have been developed to estimate rooftop PV technical potential at the individual building level, previous estimates at the regional and national levels have lacked a rigorous foundation in geospatial data and statistical analysis. This report helps fill this gap by providing a detailed data-driven analysis of U.S. (national, state, and ZIP-code level) rooftop PV availability and technical electricity-generation potential.”

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

***State Initiatives to Cover Uncovered Private Sector Workers.*** By Alicia Munnell, et al. Center for State and Local Government Excellence. Feb. 2016. 11 p.

<http://slge.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/State-Initiatives-Brief.pdf>

“While state and local government employees typically have access to an employer-sponsored retirement plan, only about half of private sector workers are covered by such plans. There is growing evidence that many households, especially those with lower incomes, will have to rely exclusively on Social Security in retirement.” This brief examines the private sector retirement savings gap, the initiatives that states have taken to address it, and federal efforts to remove regulatory barriers. The study finds a number of states have pursued legislation recently with varying degrees of success. Four states, including California, have enacted auto-IRA legislation, and two other states are establishing voluntary marketplaces to promote low-cost retirement plans for smaller employers.

## HEALTH

***Our Parents, Ourselves: Health Care for an Aging Population.*** By Julie P.W. Bynum, et al. Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice. Feb. 17, 2016. 118 p.

[http://www.dartmouthatlas.org/downloads/reports/Our\\_Parents\\_Ourselves\\_021716.pdf](http://www.dartmouthatlas.org/downloads/reports/Our_Parents_Ourselves_021716.pdf)

Using Medicare enrollment and claims data, “this report examines the demographics of older adults, including age, race, enrollment status, and other characteristics, to understand who are the older adults of today in the U.S. It explores the care experienced by this population, looking at the number and types of care providers they see, along with the frequency with which they have contact with the health care system.” The report compares various types of health screenings, medical tests and procedures available and commonly offered across regions.

***How Does Access to Health Care Affect Teen Fertility and High School Dropout Rates? Evidence from School-based Health Centers.*** By Michael F. Lovenheim, et al. National Bureau of Economic Research. Working Paper No. 22030. Feb. 2016. 61 p.

<http://www.nber.org/papers/w22030> (Available at the California State Library)

“Children from low-income families face persistent barriers to accessing high-quality health care services.... We study how the significant expansion of school-based health centers (SBHCs) in the United States since the early 1990’s has affected teen fertility and high school dropout rates. Our results indicate that school-based health centers have a negative effect on teen birth rates: adding services equivalent to the average SBHC reduces the 15-18 year old birth rate by 5%. The effects are largest among younger teens and among African Americans and Hispanics. However, primary care health services do not reduce high school dropout rates by very much despite the sizable reductions in teen birth rates.”

## HUMAN SERVICES

***A National Portrait of Hispanic Children in Need.*** By Elizabeth Wildsmith, et al. National Research Center on Hispanic Children & Families. Feb. 2016. 11 p.

<http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/2016-15HispChildrenInNeed.pdf>

This report uses American Community Survey data to show the number of Hispanic children in need, and compare that to the number of children who live in households that reported receipt of federal support. It found that “5.7 million Hispanic children, or one third of all Hispanic children in the United States, are in poverty, more than in any other racial/ethnic group. Nearly two thirds of Hispanic children live in low-income families, defined as having incomes of less than two times the federal poverty level. Despite their high levels of economic need, Hispanics, particularly those in immigrant families, have lower rates of

participation in many government support programs when compared with other racial/ethnic minority groups. High-quality, research-based information on the characteristics, experiences, and diversity of Hispanic children and families is needed to inform programs and policies supporting the sizable population of low-income Hispanic families and children.”

## **TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE**

**“A Case for Historic Joint Rupture of the San Andreas and San Jacinto Faults.”** By Julian C. Lozos. *Science Advances*, vol. 2, no. 3 (Mar. 11, 2016) 8 p.  
<http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/2/3/e1500621.full-text.pdf+html>

Dynamic rupture modeling shows evidence that in the past, the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults have ruptured together as part of a single seismic event. This implies that joint ruptures could occur in the future. Such ruptures would have particular impacts on the cities of San Bernardino and Riverside, which are situated in the area where the two faults connect. Major highways, including Interstate 15, could also be at risk due to liquefaction of the soil during a joint-rupture earthquake.

### **About *Studies in the News***

*Studies in the News* (SITN) is a service provided by the California Research Bureau (CRB), a division of the California State Library. CRB provides independent, nonpartisan research and analysis for the Governor, Legislature, and State Constitutional Officers.

SITN lists of current studies related to public policy issues are e-mailed weekly. Archived issues are available at <http://www.library.ca.gov/sitn/crb/>.

To add or remove your name from the SITN distribution list, or to update your e-mail address, please contact us at [crb@library.ca.gov](mailto:crb@library.ca.gov), or (916) 319-2691.

SITN is available as an RSS feed at <http://www.library.ca.gov/sitn/crb/>.