



## Studies in the News

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Next week, *Studies in the News* will be published on Thurs, Nov. 12, in observance of Veterans Day.

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

**“Silence Speaks: The Relationship between Immigration and the Underreporting of Crime.”**

By Carmen M. Gutierrez, et al. *Crime & Delinquency*. Published online ahead of print Sep. 23, 2015. 25 p.

<http://cad.sagepub.com/content/early/2015/09/21/0011128715599993.abstract>

“Drawing upon data from both the National Crime Victimization Survey and the U.S. [C]ensus, this study examines the relationship between immigration and the likelihood that crimes are reported to the police. Results indicate that crime reporting is inversely related to increases in the relative size of both the noncitizen and foreign-born populations within a metropolitan area, and that the negative effect is greater for violence than for property crime. Implications for the underreporting of crime are discussed.” California

metropolitan areas included in this study are Anaheim-Santa Ana, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Oakland, Riverside-San Bernardino, Sacramento, San Jose, San Francisco, and San Diego.

## CULTURE & DEMOGRAPHY

***Modern Immigration Wave Brings 59 Million to U.S., Driving Population Growth and Change through 2065.*** By Mark Hugo Lopez, et al. Pew Research Center. Sep. 2015. 128 p.  
[http://www.pewhispanic.org/files/2015/09/2015-09-28\\_modern-immigration-wave\\_REPORT.pdf](http://www.pewhispanic.org/files/2015/09/2015-09-28_modern-immigration-wave_REPORT.pdf)

“For the past half-century ... modern-era immigrants and their descendants have accounted for just over half the nation’s population growth and have reshaped its racial and ethnic composition. Looking ahead, new Pew Research Center U.S. population projections show that if current demographic trends continue, future immigrants and their descendants will be an even bigger source of population growth. Between 2015 and 2065, they are projected to account for 88% of the U.S. population increase, or 103 million people, as the nation grows to 441 million.”

## ECONOMY

***Aging California's Retirement Crisis: State and Local Indicators.*** By Nina Ebner, et al. California Retirement Security for All. Oct. 2015. 36 p.  
<http://caretirementsecurity.org/RSA-Report.pdf>

“With the senior population expected to grow by nearly two-thirds in the next two decades, and most workers unprepared for retirement, California faces a mounting retirement crisis. While the retirement crisis is national in scope, California seniors face high costs of living and the state ranks near the bottom in workplace access to a pension or 401(k). Absent policy action to improve old-age financial security for today’s workers and sustain quality of life for the aging population, the ranks of California’s impoverished elderly will swell rapidly over the next two decades and beyond. This report outlines key retirement security indicators—focused on demographics, income and poverty, and housing and supportive services—for California as a whole, and at the regional level.”

## EDUCATION

***The State of Higher Education in California: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders.*** By Nadia Valliani, et al. The Campaign for College Opportunity. Sep. 2015. 50 p.  
[http://collegecampaign.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/2015-State-of-Higher-Education\\_AANHPI2.pdf](http://collegecampaign.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/2015-State-of-Higher-Education_AANHPI2.pdf)

“We find great variability within Asian American communities in terms of college-degree attainment, enrollment in four-year universities, and graduation in comparison to many Southeast Asian Americans. And while some Asian American groups have better educational outcomes than others, each group faces unique and pressing challenges that affect access to and success in higher education.... NHPI [Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander] students have lower graduation rates at both community colleges and California’s four-year University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) systems when compared to each system’s average for all students. In addition to low graduation rates within California’s public higher education system, NHPI undergraduates are also just as likely as Black undergraduates to enroll in for-profit colleges some of which have bad outcomes for students in terms of low graduation rates, and high college debt and loan default rates.”

## EMPLOYMENT

***40.4 Million People Provided Eldercare in 2013-14.*** Bureau of Labor Statistics. Sep. 2015. 3 p.  
<http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2015/40-million-people-provided-eldercare-in-2013-14.htm>

“Sixteen percent (40.4 million) of the civilian noninstitutional population age 15 and older provided unpaid eldercare over the 2013–14 period.... People ages 45 to 64 were the most likely to provide eldercare (23%), followed by those age 65 and older (17%).” A larger percentage of men (24%) than women (21%) provided care, and most provided care for a parent for two years or less. This report offers the most recent figures to illustrate the state of unpaid elder care in the United States.

## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

***Enhancing the Vision for Managing California’s Environmental Information.*** By Peter Goodwin, et al. Delta Stewardship Council. Oct. 2015. 48 p.  
<http://deltacouncil.ca.gov/docs/enhancing-vision-managing-california-s-environmental-information-final>

The product of the June 2014 Environmental Data Summit, this white paper “articulates some key challenges as well as proven solutions that, with careful and thoughtful coordination, can be implemented.... Primarily featured are tools that complement the State’s current investments in technology, recognizing that success depends upon broad and motivated participation from all levels of the public agency domain. This document describes examples, practices, and recommendations that focus on California’s Delta as an opportune example likely to yield meaningful initial results in the face of pressing challenges.”

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

***Despite Growth, Tax Revenue Has Yet to Recover in 27 States.*** By Barb Rosewicz, et al. Pew Charitable Trusts. Oct. 8, 2015. 5 p.  
<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/analysis/2015/10/08/despite-growth-tax-revenue-has-yet-to-recover-in-27-states>

“Nationally, total state tax revenue recovered two years ago from its plunge in the Great Recession, but the state-by-state picture is far more mixed. Adjusted for inflation, tax receipts in 27 states had not fully rebounded by the first quarter of 2015.... Tax revenue trends reflect economic changes as well as the effects of tax policy decisions. For example, tax revenue has recovered in states such as California ... which raised taxes after the recession. Collections remain below their previous peaks in states such as Florida ... which cut taxes or fees since the recession.”

## HEALTH

***Locally Sourced: The Crucial Role of Counties in the Health of Californians.*** By Deborah Reidy Kelch. California HealthCare Foundation. Oct. 2015. 33 p.  
<http://www.chcf.org/publications/2015/10/locally-sourced-crucial-role-counties>

“With the unprecedented changes in health care delivery following passage of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), county health programs are in a period of flux as new state and federal policies are implemented, revised, and reframed. In the coming years, the role of counties in providing health care and public health programs will continue to evolve as public and private health care markets mature under the ACA’s framework of expanded health coverage and delivery system reform. Even in a changed health care

environment, counties will continue to be core providers of health care and public health services for Californians.”

## HUMAN SERVICES

***High Quality Child Care Is Out of Reach for Working Families.*** By Elise Gould, et al. Economic Policy Institute. Oct. 6, 2015. 13 p.

<http://www.epi.org/files/2015/child-care-is-out-of-reach.pdf>

“Child care costs constitute a large portion of the income families need in order to achieve a modest yet adequate standard of living—and are particularly onerous for workers paid the minimum wage. Measuring child care costs against a variety of benchmarks—including the cost of college tuition, the HHS’s [U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services] 10% affordability threshold, and median family incomes—demonstrates that high quality child care is out of reach for working families. Every week in the United States, nearly 11 million children younger than age 5 are in some type of child care arrangement. On average, these children spend 36 hours a week in child care, with costs ranging upwards of \$500 a month for an infant.”

## TOOLS OF THE TRADE

***2015 State Baby Facts. Zero to Three: National Center for Infants, Toddlers and Families.***

<http://www.zerotothree.org/public-policy/state-community-policy/infant-and-toddler-state-fact-sheets.html>

“The 2015 factsheets for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia provide information for early childhood professionals and policymakers about the status of infants, toddlers, and families in their state. The State Baby Facts present infant and toddler data in the framework of good health, strong families, and positive early learning experiences.”

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

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