

California Research Bureau

California State Library

Studies in the News

December 1907 “On the nerve and knowledge of a rugged man who passed through Los Angeles yesterday will rest the safety of the great battleship fleet now on its way to the Pacific, for he is to guide it through the most dangerous part of the voyage – the tortuous Straits of Magellan. The man is Capt. E.F. Greene, United States Army Transport Service.... Although but 56 years old, Capt Greene has more than forty years of life on the water. He was born in New Orleans and entered the Confederate navy when he was 14 years old.” Los Angeles Times (December 20, 2007) pg III.

1907 “The much-talked-of race between the Oldsmobile and the Pope-Hartford from Los Angeles to San Francisco is finally over. [The Oldsmobile] reached Oakland this morning at 3:40, after consuming forty-five hours and ten minutes in one of the most strenuous auto runs on record.... At a late hour this evening it was stated that the crew who were capsized in the competing Pope-Hartford, forty-eight miles south of Bakersfield, had left for Los Angeles by rail.” Los Angeles Times (March 31, 1907) pg VIII2.

Contents This Week

CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT

[Qualifications for bounty hunters](#)

[The impact of immigration raids on children](#)

[The changing juvenile justice populations](#)

[Juveniles sentenced to life without parole](#)

CULTURE AND SOCIETY

[Household charitable giving](#)

[Same-sex parents less likely white, wealthy](#)

ECONOMY

[Poverty in America's cities](#)
[Background on regional economic development](#)
[Los Angeles area demographics, employment and economy](#)

EDUCATION

[High school achievement levels ranked at bottom](#)
[Minorities in higher education](#)
[Options for career technical education](#)

EMPLOYMENT

[Questioning farm labor shortages](#)
[The coming health workforce gap](#)

ENERGY

[California tops states' energy policies](#)
[Financing energy independence](#)

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

[Court requires tighter fuel standards.](#)
[Fighting global warming with money](#)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[East LA ready for cityhood](#)
[Budget problem grows to nearly \\$10 billion](#)
[Do tax cuts starve the beast?](#)
[Is California a high tax state?](#)
[Reforming term limits](#)

HEALTH

[High costs for caregivers of elderly](#)
[Immigrants in dangerous jobs without health insurance](#)
[Preventing childhood obesity](#)

HOUSING

[Subprime spillover effect](#)
[State strategies to address foreclosures](#)

HUMAN SERVICES

[Homelessness in Los Angeles County](#)
[American's attitudes toward homelessness](#)
[Educational challenges to homeless youth](#)

Introduction to Studies in the News

Studies in the News is a current compilation of items significant to the Legislature and Governor's Office. It is created weekly by the State Library's [California Research Bureau](#) to supplement the public policy debate in California. To help share the latest information with state policymakers, these reading lists are now being made accessible through the State Library's website. This week's list of current articles in various public policy areas is presented below. Prior lists can be viewed from the California State Library's Web site at www.library.ca.gov/sitn

- When available, the URL for the full text of each item is provided.
- California State Employees may contact the State Information & Reference Center (916-654-0206; cslsirc@library.ca.gov) with the SITN issue number and the item number [S#].
- All other interested individuals should contact their local library - the items may be available there, or may be borrowed by your local library on your behalf.

The following studies are currently on hand:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT

ARREST WARRANTS

What Are The Qualifications For Bounty Hunters In California? As Required in Chapter 166, Statutes of 2004, Assemblymember Spitzer. By Marcus Nieto, Peter Lewicki and Paul Lewicki, California Research Bureau, California State Library. (The Bureau, Sacramento, California) November 2007. 57 p.

<http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/07/07-010.pdf>

["The image of a 'bounty hunter' bringing to justice a runaway fugitive is often glorified in the media and by the movie industry. Bounty hunters are depicted as 'maverick' law enforcers who operate on the fringe of the criminal justice system to capture the most wanted criminals, in exchange for a reward. However critics maintain that loose state regulations foster abuse by bounty hunters, allowing them to act more like the outlaws they pursue than law enforcers. Why do bounty hunters have such broad authority to operate? What are their qualifications? What is their relationship to the American criminal justice system? How do they operate in California and what is the impact of the recently enacted Bail Fugitive Recovery Persons Act? "]

[Request #S07-123-1286]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

IMMIGRATION

Paying the Price: The Impact of Immigration Raids on America's Children. By Randolph Capps and others, the Urban Institute. (The Institute, Washington, DC) October 2007. 109 p.

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411566_immigration_raids.pdf

["Over the past year, Immigration and Customs Enforcement has intensified immigration enforcement activities by conducting several large-scale worksite raids across the country. From an in-depth study of three communities -- Greeley, Colorado, Grand Island, Nebraska and New Bedford, Massachusetts -- this report details the impact of these worksite raids on the well-being of children. The report provides detailed recommendations to a variety of stakeholders to help mitigate the harmful effects of worksite raids on children. "]

[Request #S07-123-1308]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Role of the DJJ in the California Juvenile Justice System. By Jesse Jannetta and Jeffrey Lin, Center for Evidence-Based Corrections, UC Irvine. (The Center, Irvine, California) September 2007. 21 p.

<http://ucicorrections.seweb.uci.edu/files/The%20Role%20of%20the%20DJJ%20in%20the%20CA%20Juvenile%20Justice%20System.pdf>

["Commitment of juveniles to the California Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) constitutes a point at the 'middle-deep end' on a continuum of severity in sanction, more severe than a commitment to a county juvenile justice institution, but less severe than a placement in adult prison. The DJJ ward population has been decreasing since 1996, to a fraction of its size at that time. This report examines the role the DJJ plays in the California juvenile justice system, and analyzes changes in the population of juvenile committed to the DJJ from 1990 to 2005."]

[Request #S07-123-1135]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Sentencing Children to Die in Prison. By Michelle Leighton and Connie de la Vega, University of San Francisco School of Law. (The University, San Francisco, California) November 2007. 56 p.

http://www.usfca.edu/law/home/CenterforLawandGlobalJustice/LWOP_Final_No_v_18_web.pdf

[“California has sentenced more juveniles to life in prison without possibility of parole than any state in the nation except Pennsylvania. California currently has 227 inmates serving such sentences for crimes committed before they turned 18.... In the United States, life terms have fallen disproportionately on youths of color, with black juveniles 10 times more likely than white juveniles to be given a life without parole sentence. In California, black juveniles are 20 times more likely to receive such sentences.... The report found that 51% of juveniles sentenced to life without parole are first-time offenders.” Los Angeles Times (November 19, 2006) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1253]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

CULTURE AND SOCIETY

CHARITIES

Patterns of Household Charitable Giving. By The Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University. (The Center, Indianapolis, Indiana) Summer 2007. 43 p.

<http://www.philanthropy.iupui.edu/Research/Giving%20focused%20on%20meeting%20needs%20of%20the%20poor%20July%202007.pdf>

[“This report analyzes charitable giving by U.S. households to understand how much of giving is directed toward helping the poor.... It provides detailed estimates of giving by household income groups and across charitable subsectors (e.g. Religion, Basic Needs, Health, Education, Arts, Combined Purpose, and Other).... Of the \$250 billion in donations made by individuals to nonprofit organizations in 2005, less than one-third was focused on the needs of the poor.”]

[Request #S07-123-1152]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

SAME-SEX MARRIAGES

Our Families: Attributes of Bay Area LGBT Parents and Their Children. By Bianca D.M. Wilson, Institute for Health Policy Studies, University of California at San Francisco.. (Our Family Coalition, San Francisco, California) October 2007. 12 p.

http://www.ourfamily.org/our_families_report2007.pdf

["A study found that same-sex couples raising children in California are more likely to be people of color and that their median household income is 17 percent lower than the income of married couples with children.... The report paints a more accurate picture of gay and lesbian parents and their children. It draws on data from the U.S. census of 2000, the first year in which the government asked people to report whether they were living with a same-sex partner, as well as on several other studies.... The report focused on San Francisco and Alameda counties, which are ranked No. 2 and No. 4 respectively for the number of gay and lesbian couples among counties in the state. Los Angeles is No. 1, and San Diego is No. 3." San Francisco Chronicle (October 31, 2007) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1094]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

ECONOMY

CITIES

Divided They Fall: Hardship in America's Cities and Suburbs. By David J. Wright and Lisa M. Montiel, Rockefeller Institute of Government. (The Institute, Albany, New York) November 2007. 122 p.

<http://www.rockinst.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=12896>

["Conditions in America's largest cities and metropolitan areas improved over the 1990s, with indicators of hardship and 'poverty impaction' -- the share of residents living in extreme poverty -- declining over that decade. But longer trends have worsened. Disparities in social and economic conditions between cities and surrounding communities are growing, and such inequality is linked to hardship in both central cities and metropolitan regions as a whole. Yet places that have less racial segregation and greater ability to incorporate more of the population growth occurring on their suburban peripheries fare better. "]

[Request #S07-123-1265]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

California Regional Economies Project Report: Industry Clusters of Opportunity User Guide. By Doug Henton and others, Collaborative Economics. (California Economic Strategies Panel, Sacramento, California) September 2007. 65 p.

http://labor.ca.gov/panel/pdf/Final_User_Guide_090607.pdf

[“The Panel continuously examines changes in the state’s economic base and industry sectors to develop a statewide vision and strategic initiatives to guide public policy decisions for economic growth and competitiveness. The guide provides a step-by-step methodology of how to identify industry clusters of opportunity and how to use the information for planning, policy and program investment decision-making.”]

[Request #S07-123-972]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

LOS ANGELES

L.A. Stats: Frequently Requested Statistics For Los Angeles and Surrounding Counties On Demographics, Employment, Income, Economic Base, Real Estate, Retailing, And More. By the Los Angeles Economic Development Corporation. (The Corporation, Los Angeles, California) July 2007. 52 p.

<http://www.laedc.org/reports/LAStats-2007.pdf>

[“This is a collection of business and economic indicators for the Los Angeles Five-county Area (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties) and in most instances our neighbor to the south -- San Diego County. A variety of private and public sources are used, and all tables will have a citation as to the source.”]

[Request #S07-123-969]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

EDUCATION

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

California Educational Opportunity Report, 2007. By the UC All Campus Consortium on Research for Diversity and the UCLA Institute for Democracy, Education and Access. (The Institute, Los Angeles, California) November 8, 2007. 28 p.

<http://www.idea.gseis.ucla.edu/publications/eor07/state/pdf/StateEOR2007.pdf>

["In one of the broadest looks at California's education system, the state's high school students ranked near the bottom nationwide on key markers including achievement, graduation and college-enrollment rates. If current trends continue, every high school in California will fail to achieve proficiency in math by the 2014 goal set by the federal No Child Left Behind law. And while obstacles in California are greatest for African-American and Latino students, the study indicates that the state's education system has problems that go far beyond a persistent racial gap in achievement." Los Angeles Daily News (November 8, 2007) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1226]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

HIGHER EDUCATION

Minorities in Higher Education: Twenty-second Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education: 2007 Supplement. By Bryan J. Cook, Center for Policy Analysis of the American Council on Education, and Diana I. Córdoba, Center for Advancement of Racial and Ethnic Equity. (The Council, Washington, DC) September 2007. 26 p.

<http://www.acenet.edu/AM/Template.cfm?Section=CAREE&Template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=23716>

["From 1994 to 2004, overall higher education enrollment increased by 3 million students (or 21 percent) to reach 17.3 million students.... Whites experienced only a modest increase of 6 percent (or nearly 600,000 students) during the decade. Minority students made dramatic gains, increasing by more than 1.6 million students (or 49 percent), and students with unknown race/ethnicity increased by nearly 700,000 (or 144 percent). Despite making substantial increases in enrollment, African Americans and Hispanics continue to trail whites in the percentage of 18- to 24-year-old high school graduates enrolled in college, commonly referred to as the college participation rate."]

[Request #S07-123-1289]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Career Technical Education: Creating Options for High School Success. By the Little Hoover Commission. (The Commission, Sacramento, California) November 2007. 95 p.

<http://www.lhc.ca.gov/lhcdir/189/Report189.pdf>

["Citing an estimated 30 percent high school dropout rate in the state, the commission said it found 'encouraging evidence' that what is now called 'career technical education,' or CTE, properly focused, 'can deliver an alternative approach to learning that can keep students engaged, help improve grade-point averages and prepare students for both the work world and higher education.' The commission recommends that CTE programs already proven to work be replicated around the state 'to build a long-term, evidence-based strategy that fully integrates academically rigorous career technical education into the general education programs.' It wants partnerships between those running CTE programs and potential employers, and says serious attention should be paid to expanding the shrinking number of teachers with both the technical expertise in their fields and academic credentialing." Sacramento Bee (November 19, 2007) A3.]

[Request #S07-123-1259]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

EMPLOYMENT

FARMWORKERS

Farm Labor Shortages: How Real? What Response? By Philip Martin, University of California, Davis. (Center for Immigration Studies, Washington, DC) November 2007. 16 p.

<http://www.cis.org/articles/2007/back907.pdf>

["The report questions whether the United States has a genuine shortage of farm laborers. If true shortages existed, farm labor wages would be rising, production of labor-intensive crops would be dropping and interest in mechanization would be growing. But none of that is happening to a significant degree, Martin said 'In fact, wages among workers hired by farmers are trending down, not up.' Farm industry leaders, who are pressing for reforms in federal immigration policy, dispute the claims." Fresno Bee (November 6, 2007) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1137]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

HEALTH CAREERS

Closing the Health Workforce Gap in California: The Education Imperative. By Rebecca Hargreaves and others, Health Workforce Solutions LLC, (The Campaign for College Opportunity, Oakland, California) November 2007.

["The report says not only that the aging of the baby boom generation is creating new demands for health care, but that a very high percentage of today's health workers are baby boomers and will be soon retiring in droves. The organization called it a 'double whammy,' with particularly acute shortages in what are called 'allied health fields,' the sub-professional X-ray technicians, respiratory therapists and so forth who fill 60 percent of health jobs." Sacramento Bee (November 6, 2007) A3.]

[Request #S07-123-1138]

Report. 47 p.

http://www.collegecampaign.org/assets/docs/hcwfs/cco_alliedhealth_report_10-30-07_final.pdf

Executive Summary. 8 p.

http://www.collegecampaign.org/assets/docs/hcwfs/071025-cco_edu_screen.pdf

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

ENERGY

ENERGY CONSERVATION

America's Clean Energy Stars: State Actions Leading America to a New Energy Future. By Tony Dutzik, Frontier Group, and Rob Sargent, Environment America Research & Policy Center. (Environment America, Boston, Massachusetts) November 2007. 45 p.

http://www.environmentamerica.org/uploads/ux/6t/ux6tWwmDrb2rHy_1EQxbiw/CleanEnergyStars_v9F_scrn.pdf

["The report lauds the Golden State for mandating renewable electricity-, vehicle- and appliance-efficiency standards and energy-efficient building codes. While the federal government is lagging, states as a whole are doing much on their own to promote clean energy policies.... In California, energy-saving approaches have reaped rewards. As of 2003, the state used less electricity per capita than any other state. And the reductions can add up. If every state adopted California's energy-saving standards, the nation as a whole would consume 8 percent less electricity." Sacramento Bee (November 19, 2007.) A4.]

[Request #S07-123-1254]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Financial Innovations for Achieving Energy Independence: Financial Innovations Lab Report from the SAVE Initiative. By Alethea Abuyuan, Strategic Action Volunteer Effort Initiative, The Milken Institute, and others. (The Institute, Santa Monica, California) 2007. 44 p.

<http://www.milkeninstitute.org/pdf/SAVEFnclInnovsLab.pdf>

["Where will America find the next \$500 billion to finance energy innovations on the national level? This report identifies the financing problems and proposes a number of solutions. We offer an analysis of the economic challenge from the perspective of experienced market participants, as well as academic and non-academic researchers, and we identify concerns and bottleneck issues that hinder the financing of alternative energy projects."]

[Request #S07-123-1290]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE CHANGE

Center for Biological Diversity v. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. US. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit. 06-71891. November 15, 2007. 90 p.

[http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/ca9/newopinions.nsf/775202DBA504085C88257393007B9729/\\$file/0671891.pdf?openelement](http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/ca9/newopinions.nsf/775202DBA504085C88257393007B9729/$file/0671891.pdf?openelement)

["The Bush administration must write tougher fuel economy regulations for sport utility vehicles, minivans and pickup trucks that take into account greenhouse gas pollution.... The lawsuit was brought by California, 10 other states and the cities of New York and Washington. The complaint challenged as 'trivia' an increase in mileage for so-called light trucks, announced in March 2006, to 23.5 miles per gallon by 2010. Automakers currently are required to achieve average fuel economy of 22.2 mpg for the popular vehicles, which account for 53% of new auto sales in the U.S." Los Angeles Times (November 16, 2007) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1227]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY

The California Green Innovation Index. By Doug Henton, Collaborative Economics, and others. (Next Ten, Palo Alto, California) November 2007.

["California is leading the way in the fight against global warming as its investors have poured hundreds of millions of dollars into green technology companies and its citizens have cut per-capita emissions of greenhouse gases by nearly 10 percent in recent years.... California has become the nation's biggest hub for green tech companies, which are developing new fuels and smarter ways to use energy. Those companies employ 22,000 Californians and are soaking up more venture capital money than similar businesses in other states, about \$884 million in 2006. Perhaps most important, the report's authors found that California has the right political environment for more progress." San Francisco Chronicle (November 14, 2007) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1169]

Report. 68 p.

http://www.nextten.org/pdf/GII/Next10_FullFindings_EN.pdf

Core Findings. 4 p.

http://www.nextten.org/pdf/GII/Next10_CoreFindings_EN.pdf

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

LOS ANGELES

Initial Fiscal Analysis of Proposed Incorporation, Public Review Draft: Report to the East Los Angeles Residents Association. By Burr Consulting. (The Association, Los Angeles, California) October 25, 2007. 62 p.

http://www.cityhoodforeastla.org/files/PDFs/ELARA_IFA.pdf

["East Los Angeles could support itself as an independent city boosting the latest effort to convert the unincorporated Mexican American cultural mecca into its own municipality.... The fiscal analysis, by an independent economic consultant, provides the most revealing financial picture to date of the area, according to cityhood organizers. A city of East Los Angeles could generate at least \$48 million in projected annual revenue to support its own city council and such services as street upkeep. Financial viability is crucial to a successful cityhood drive, which would transfer much of the decision-making authority from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to a locally elected council. Los Angeles Times (October 17, 2007) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1092]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

STATE BUDGET

California's Fiscal Outlook: LAO Projections, 2007-08 to 2012-13. By Elizabeth G. Hill, Office of the Legislative Analyst. (The Office, Sacramento, California) November 2007. 57 p.

http://www.lao.ca.gov/2007/fiscal_outlook/fiscal_outlook_07.pdf

["Declining revenues and increased expenses add up to nearly a \$10 billion problem for the fiscal year that begins July 1. Lower property taxes are increasing the state's obligation to schools, the general softness in the economy is hammering major tax receipts and a likely delay in the anticipated sale of EdFund are all contributing to the problem. Absent corrective action, the gap between revenues and expenses will grow to \$8 billion in the fiscal year. In addition, the state will enter the fiscal year about \$2 billion in the hole from this year. In all, lawmakers will have to adopt about \$10 billion in solutions next year." Sacramento Bee (November 14, 2007) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1229]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

TAXES

Do Tax Cuts Starve the Beast? The Effect of Tax Changes on Government Spending. By Christina D. Romer and David H. Romer, University of California, Berkeley. Working Paper 13548. (National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts) October 2007. 62 p.

<http://nber15.nber.org/papers/w13548.pdf>

["The hypothesis that decreases in taxes reduce future government spending is often cited as a reason for cutting taxes. However, because taxes change for many reasons, examinations of the relationship between overall measures of taxation and subsequent spending are plagued by problems of reverse causation and omitted variable bias. To deal with these problems, this paper examines the behavior of government expenditures following legislated tax changes that narrative sources suggest are largely uncorrelated with other factors affecting spending. The results provide no support for the hypothesis that tax cuts restrain government spending; indeed, they suggest that tax cuts may actually increase spending. The results also indicate that the main effect of tax cuts on the government budget is to induce subsequent legislated tax increases."]

[Request #S07-123-1075]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

TAXES

Is California A High Tax State? By the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy. (The Center, Palo Alto, California) October 2007. 6 p.

<http://www.ccsce.com/pdf/Numbers-oct07-HighTaxState.pdf>

["In 2007 state and local taxes in California amounted to approximately \$170 billion or 11.5% of personal income in the state. The national average share of income devoted to state and local taxes was 11.0%. California was a 'high tax' state in the early 1970s before Proposition 13 lowered property taxes by 60%. After Proposition 13 was passed the share of income devoted to state and local taxes in California has been relatively close to the national average. The share of income devoted to state and local taxes has risen over the past 25 years in both the state and nation."]

[Request #S07-123-1111]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

TERM LIMITS

Termed Out: Reforming California's Legislative Term Limits. By Sasha Horwitz. Center for Governmental Studies. (The Center, Berkeley, California) October 2007. 61 p.

http://www.cgs.org/publications/docs/term_limits_final_sm_111907.pdf

["This report analyzes the effects of term limits on the California legislature since their adoption by the voters in 1990. Term limits have had both positive and negative effects. By increasing the number of open seats, they have increased opportunities for new individuals, especially minorities, to enter the legislature. At the same time, they have diminished legislative experience and shifted the balance of power toward the executive branch. The report also analyzes Proposition 93, a California's term limits initiative that will appear on the February 2008 California presidential primary ballot.... The report also concludes that allowing legislators to serve a total of 12 years in either house will encourage them to develop more expertise without any significant negative consequences."]

[Request #S07-123-1293]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

HEALTH

CAREGIVERS

Evercare/NAC Study of Caregivers: What They Spend, What They Sacrifice. By Linda Naiditch, Mathew Greenwald & Associates, and Donna L. Wagner, Towson University. (Evercare, Minnetonka, Minnesota) November 2007. 46 p.

<http://evercarehealthplans.com/pdf/CareGiversStudy.pdf>

["The out-of-pocket cost of caring for an aging parent or spouse averages about \$5,500 a year, according to the nation's first in-depth study of such expenses, a sum that is more than double previous estimates and more than the average American household spends annually on health care and entertainment combined. ... These caregivers, spending on average 10 percent of their household income, manage the financial burden by taking out loans, skipping vacations, dipping into savings or ignoring their own health care." New York Times (November 19, 2007) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1278]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

IMMIGRATION & IMMIGRANTS

Immigration, Health and Work: The Facts Behind the Myths. By Stephen P. Wallace, Center for Health Policy Research, University of California at Los Angeles, and others. (University of California and the Mexican Secretariat of Health, Oakland, California) 2007. 30 p.

http://www.binationalhealthweek.org/Mig_Hlth_Wk.pdf

["Immigrants, particularly those of Latin American origin, significantly contribute to the work force but are harmed by the lack of health care coverage. Mexican immigrants make up nearly one-third of U.S. population, but because they are usually employed in dangerous occupations, such as farming and construction, they account for 44 percent of immigrant workers who die on the job or as a result of an on-the-job injury. Latin American immigrants are in better overall health than most non-Latino whites, but their health declines the longer they reside in the United States This is most likely because of inadequate access to services and lack of funds to pay for prevention and treatment." Contra Costa Times (October 23, 2007) A6.]

[Request #S07-123-1017]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

OBESITY

Preventing Childhood Obesity: The Need to Create Healthy Places: A Cities and Communities Health Report. By the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health. (The Department, Los Angeles, California) October 2007. 12 p.

http://lapublichealth.org/wwwfiles/ph/hae/epi/chr2-childhood_obesity.pdf

["Obesity rates for children in low-income communities with few parks are up to nine times higher than for children in affluent areas with abundant recreational access. The rates ranged from a low of 4% in Manhattan Beach, which has a median income of \$100,750 and 5.7 acres of green space per 1,000 people, to 37% in Maywood, where the median income is \$30,480 and 0.6 of an acre per 1,000 people is devoted to recreation.... Countywide, almost 23% of public school students in the fifth, seventh and ninth grades were obese in 2005." Los Angeles Times (November 10, 2007) 1.]

[Request #S07-123-1280]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

HOUSING

HOME OWNERSHIP

Subprime Spillover: Foreclosures Cost Neighbors \$223 Billion; 44.5 Million Homes Lose \$5,000 on Average. By the Center for Responsible Lending. (The Center, Durham, North Carolina) November 13, 2007. 31 p.

<http://www.responsiblelending.org/pdfs/subprime-spillover.pdf>

["In this report, we estimate how many homes -- including families who are paying their mortgage on time -- will suffer a decline in property values because of foreclosures in their neighborhoods. We also estimate the monetary value of these losses in terms of lower property value and a reduced tax base for communities"]

[Request #S07-123-1262]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

HOME OWNERSHIP

State Strategies to Address Foreclosures. By Stephanie Casey Pierce and Kheng Mei Tan, National Governors Association Center for Best Practices. (The Association, Washington, DC) September 19, 2007.

["States are well-suited to reach out to troubled borrowers to help connect them with the resources necessary to either avoid or mitigate the impact of foreclosure. In response to the recent wave of foreclosures, state policymakers are tailoring initiatives to meet the needs of their citizens and the challenges they face, including: 1) Protecting consumers from foreclosure 'rescue' scams; 2) Connecting borrowers to counseling and resources; 3) Facilitating workouts and refinances by working with loan servicers and establishing foreclosure prevention funds; and 4) Slowing the foreclosure process. "]

[Request #S07-123-1258]

Report. 28 p.

<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/0709FORECLOSURES.PDF>

Presentation. 10 p.

<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/0710FORECLOSURESLIDES.PDF>

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

HUMAN SERVICES

HOMELESS

Homelessness in Los Angeles County: Research and Policy Brief. By Joseph Martinez and Bill Pitkin, Center for Community Research and Solutions, United Way of Greater Los Angeles. (United Way, Los Angeles, California) November 2007. 10 p.

<http://www.unitedwayla.org/getinformed/rr/Documents/NovemberResearchPolicyBrief.pdf>

[“Los Angeles has the unfortunate distinction of being the homelessness capital of the nation, producing great social and economic costs for both individuals and the community-at-large. The purpose of this brief is to summarize what we know about the homeless population in Los Angeles County, the causes and costs of homelessness, and several policy options for preventing and ending homelessness in the region.”]

[Request #S07-123-1225]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

HOMELESS

Homelessness in America: Americans' Perceptions, Attitudes and Knowledge. By Gallup, Inc..(Fannie Mae, Washington, DC) November 2007. 55 p.

http://www.fanniemae.com/media/pdf/GP_Citiesfinal.pdf

["The overall objective of the study was to examine adults' perceptions and knowledge of homelessness in America. The study also measures public opinion as to who and why some people may become homeless, and in particular, why U.S. veterans may be homeless."]

[Request #S07-123-1261]

[\[Back to Top\]](#)

HOMELESS

Educational Success of Homeless Youth in California: Challenges and Solutions. By Patricia F. Julianelle, National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth. CRB 07-012. (California Research Bureau, Sacramento, California) October 2007. 70 p.

<http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/07/07-012.pdf>

["Most homeless youth who are on their own are not in school. Yet the majority of homeless and formerly homeless youth recently surveyed by the Bureau expressed the desire to return to school and have life goals that require extensive education to achieve. This report discusses key issues related to the challenges homeless youth face in achieving their educational goals. It describes federal and state programs and funding, identifies successful practices and model programs, and presents policy options that address these challenges."]

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[\[Back to Top\]](#)