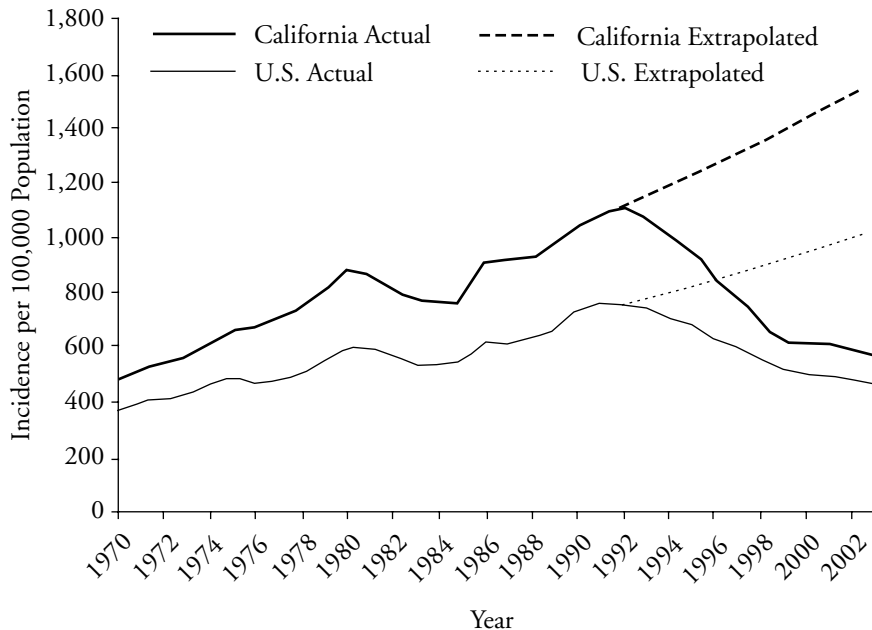
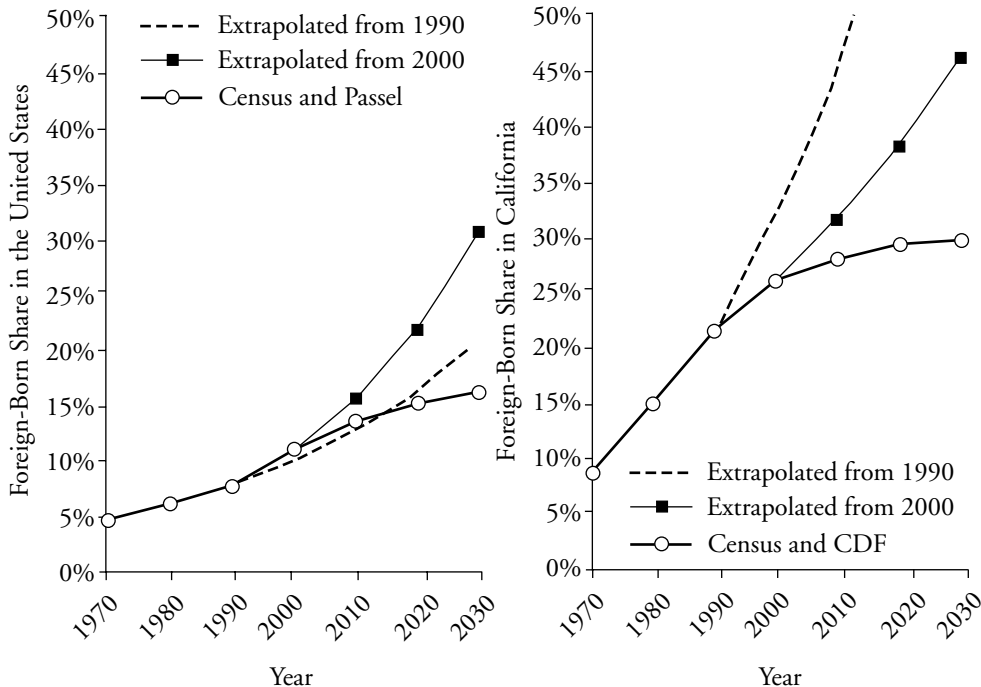


Figure 2.1 Extrapolated Versus Actual Rates of Violent Crime, California and the United States, from a 1992 Vantage Point



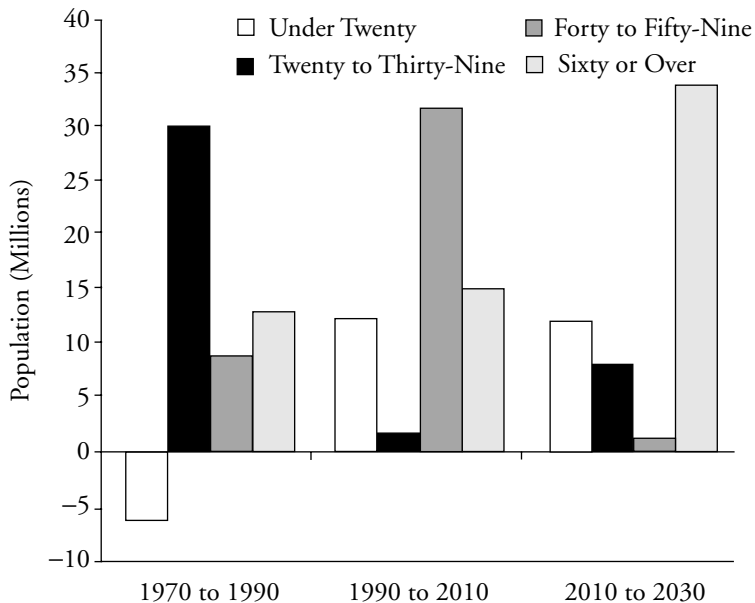
Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1970 to 2003.

Figure 2.2 Extrapolated Increase in the Foreign-Born Share of Residents in California and the United States, Comparing 1990 and 2000 Vantage Points



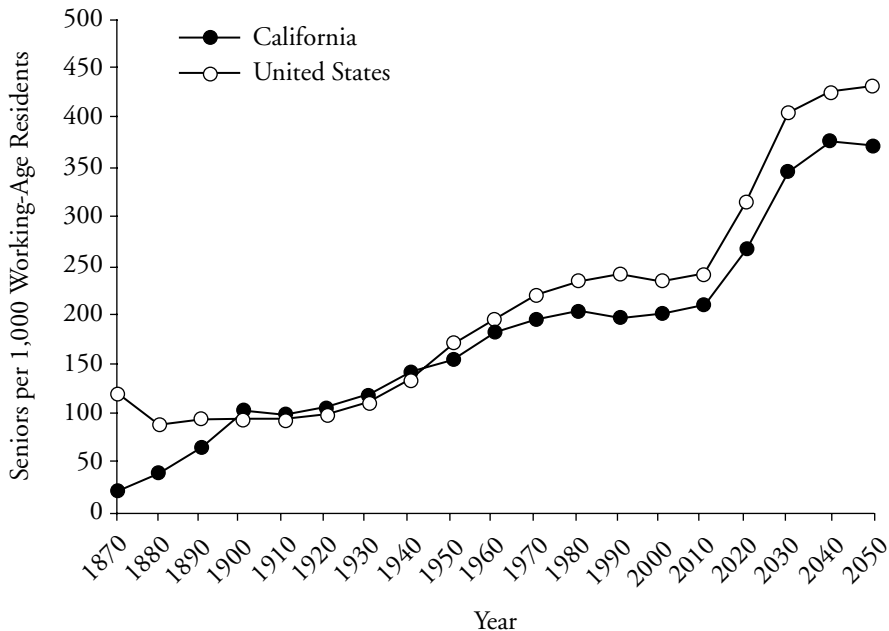
Source: Censuses of 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000; USC California Demographic Futures; Jeffrey Passel (projections for United States); and extrapolations by author.

Figure 3.1 Share of Total U.S. Population Growth by Age Group



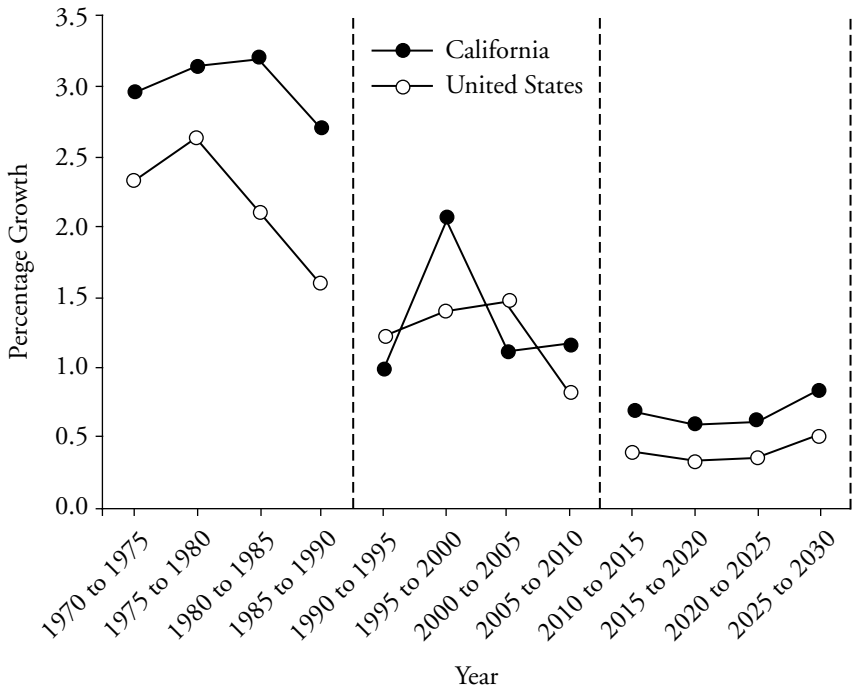
Source: U.S. Census Bureau decennial censuses and projections.

Figure 3.2 Ratio of Seniors per 1,000 Working-Age (Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four) Residents, California and the United States



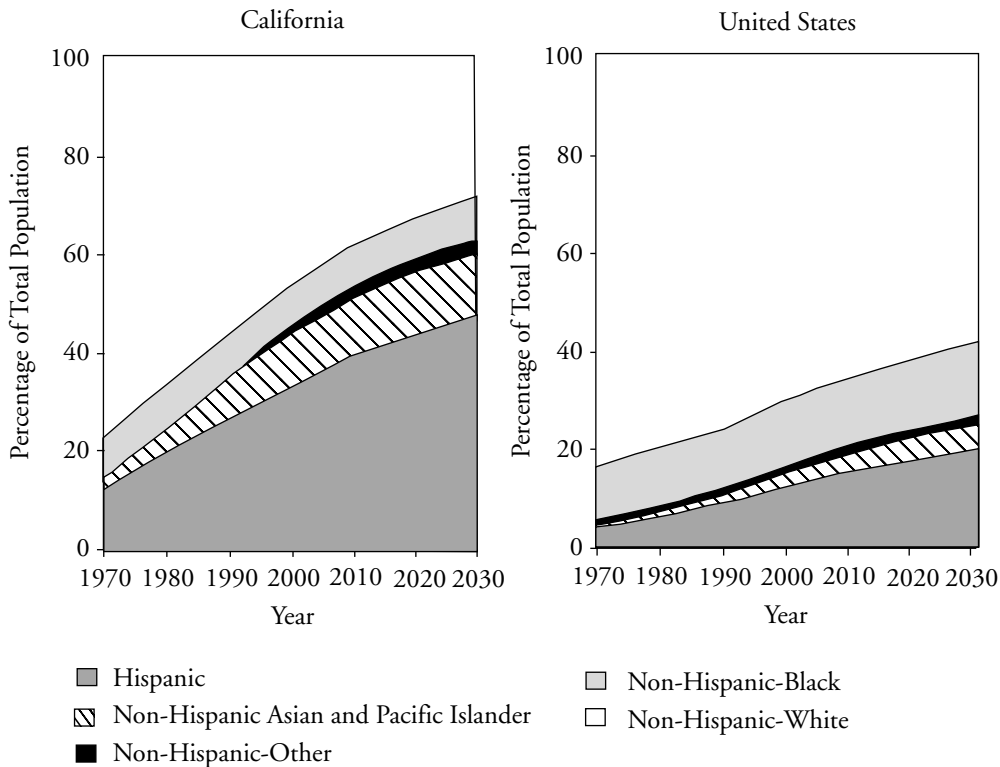
Source: U.S. Census Bureau decennial censuses and projections; California Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit projections.

Figure 3.3 Annual Percentage Growth in the Labor Force During Each Phase of the Demographic Transition, California and the United States



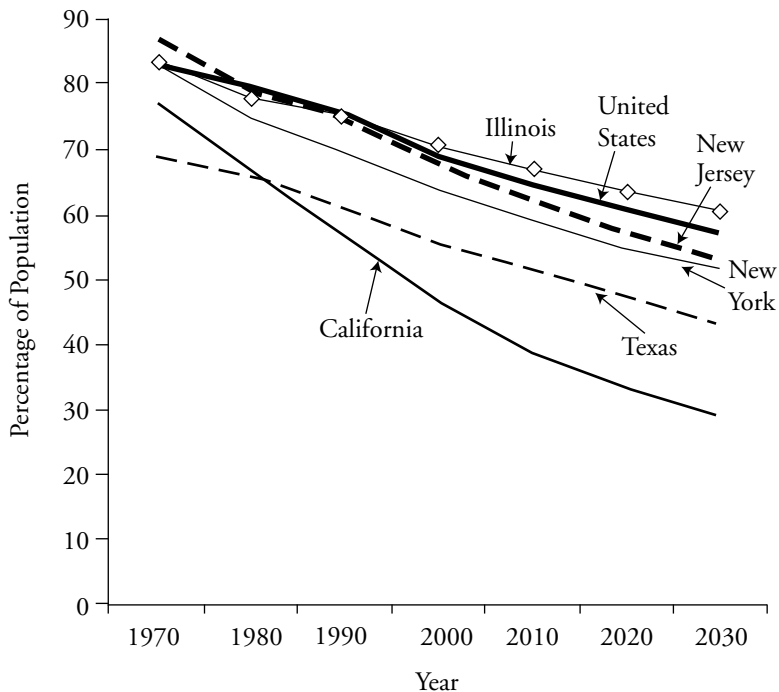
Source: Data by Toossi (2002); California data from Current Population Survey (1970 to 2000) and projections by author (2005 to 2030).

Figure 3.4 Changing Racial Composition of California and the United States, 1970 to 2030



Source: U.S. Census Bureau decennial censuses and projections; California Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit projections.

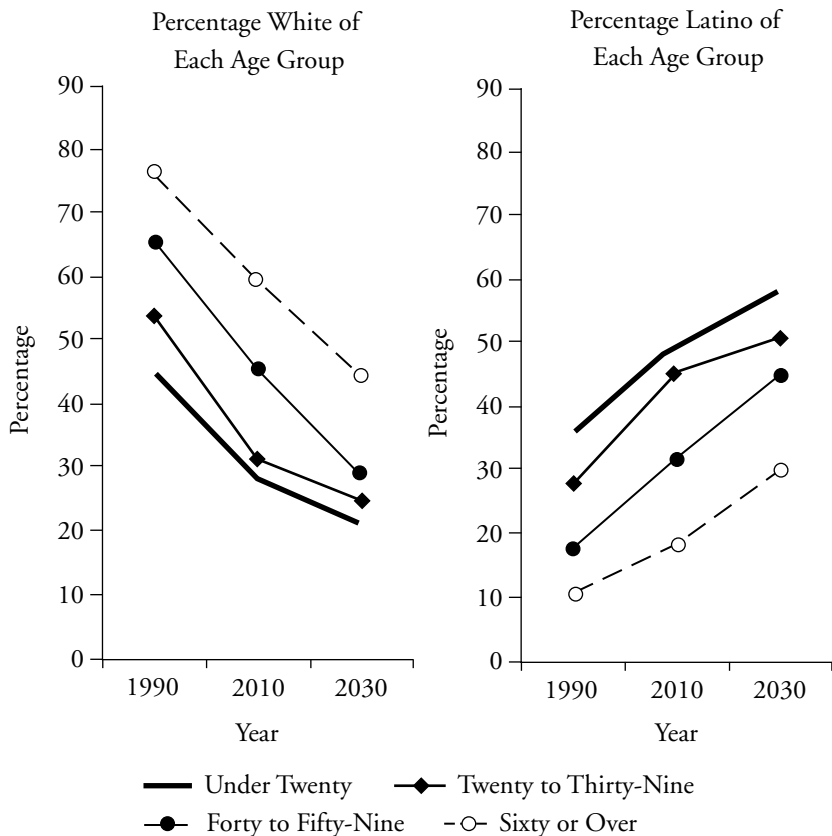
Figure 3.5 The Declining White, Non-Hispanic Population Share in California, Texas, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and the United States, 1970 to 2030



Source: Decennial census of 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000; "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025," PPL 47 (Washington: U.S. Census Bureau); extrapolations by author from 2025 to 2030.

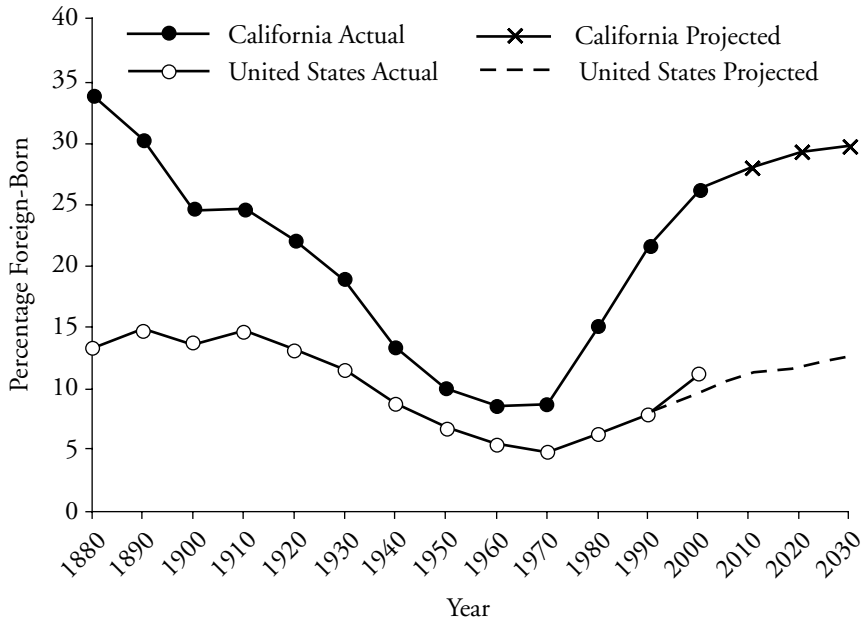
Figure 3.6

Racial Transition of Age Groups in California



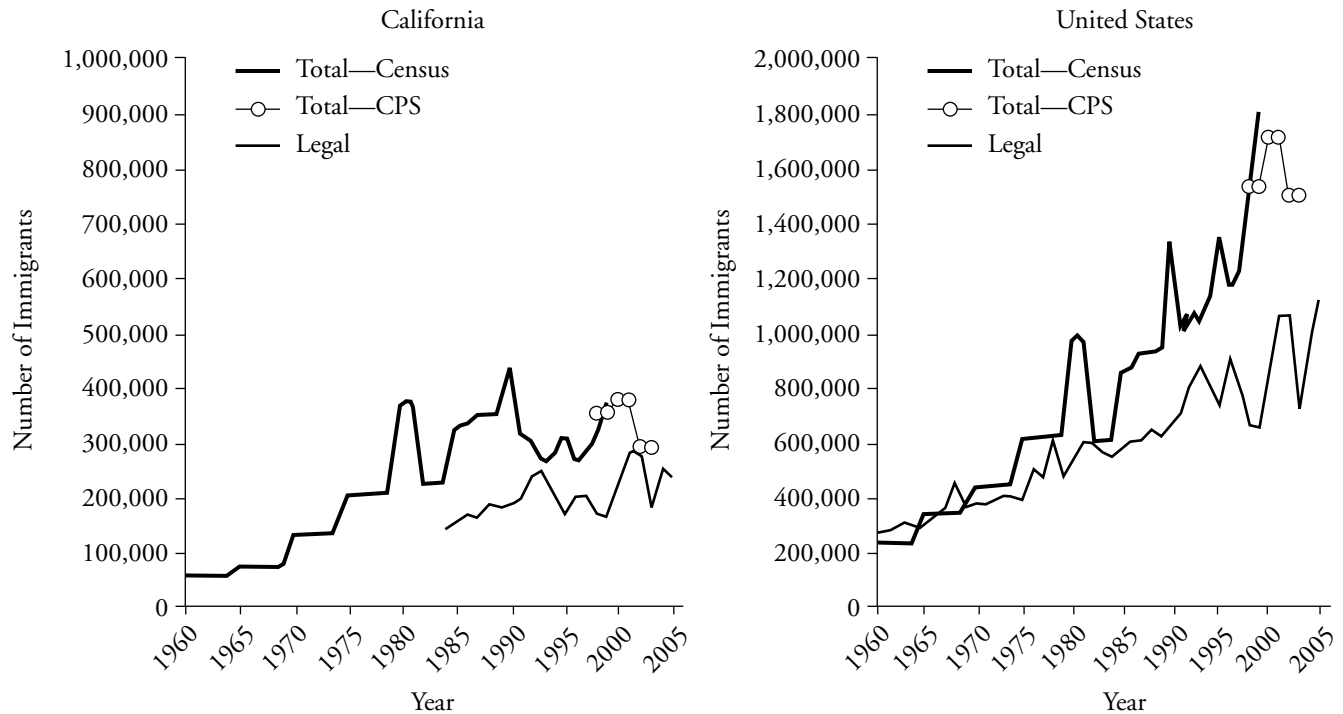
Source: Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance, population projections issued in 2004.

Figure 3.7 Long-Term Trend in Percentage of Foreign-Born Residents of California and the United States, 1880 to 2030



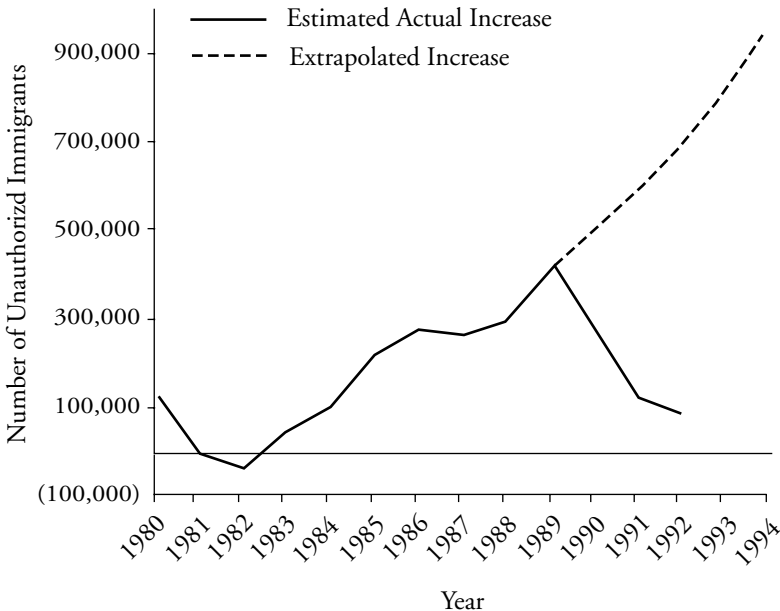
Source: 1850 to 1990: Campbell J. Gibson and Emily Lennon, "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States, 1850-1990," Population Division working paper 29 (Washington: U.S. Census Bureau, 1999); U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census PUMS 5 percent data; 2010 to 2020 California Demographic Futures projections by John Pitkin, version 5.0; final projections consistent with the 1990 census (NP-T5), "Projections of the Resident Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Nativity: Middle Series, 1999 to 2100" (Washington: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2000).

Figure 3.8 Annual Immigration, Total and Legal, to California and the United States, 1960 to 2000



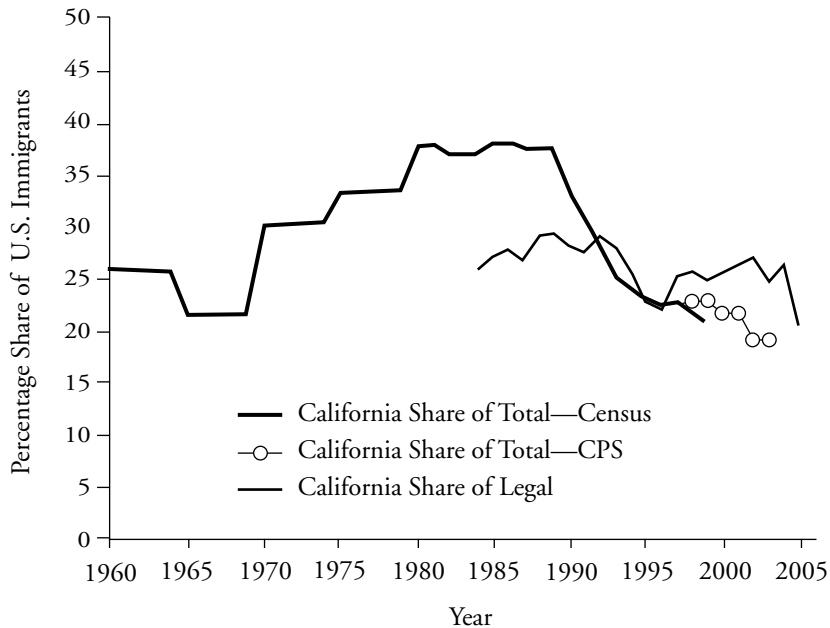
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2004* (Washington: U.S. Department of Homeland Security), available at: <http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/yearbook/Yearbook2004.pdf>; Current Population Survey; PUMS data, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 census.

Figure 4.1 Extrapolated Versus Actual Annual Increase in Unauthorized Immigrants in California



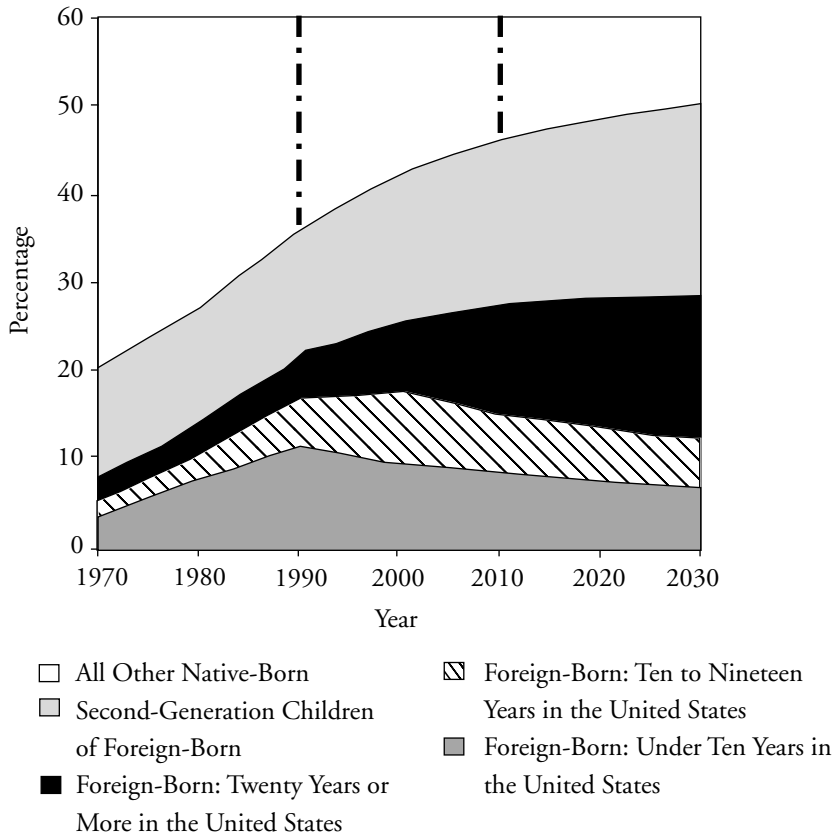
Source: Johnson (1996), series D in table 6.3, and extrapolations by author.

Figure 5.1 California Share of Annual Immigrant Arrivals



Source: Censuses of 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000; Current Population Survey of 2000 through 2004; and Office of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2005.

Figure 5.2 Immigrant Generation and Length of U.S. Residence, California, 1970 to 2030



Source: California Demographic Futures database (version 5.0).

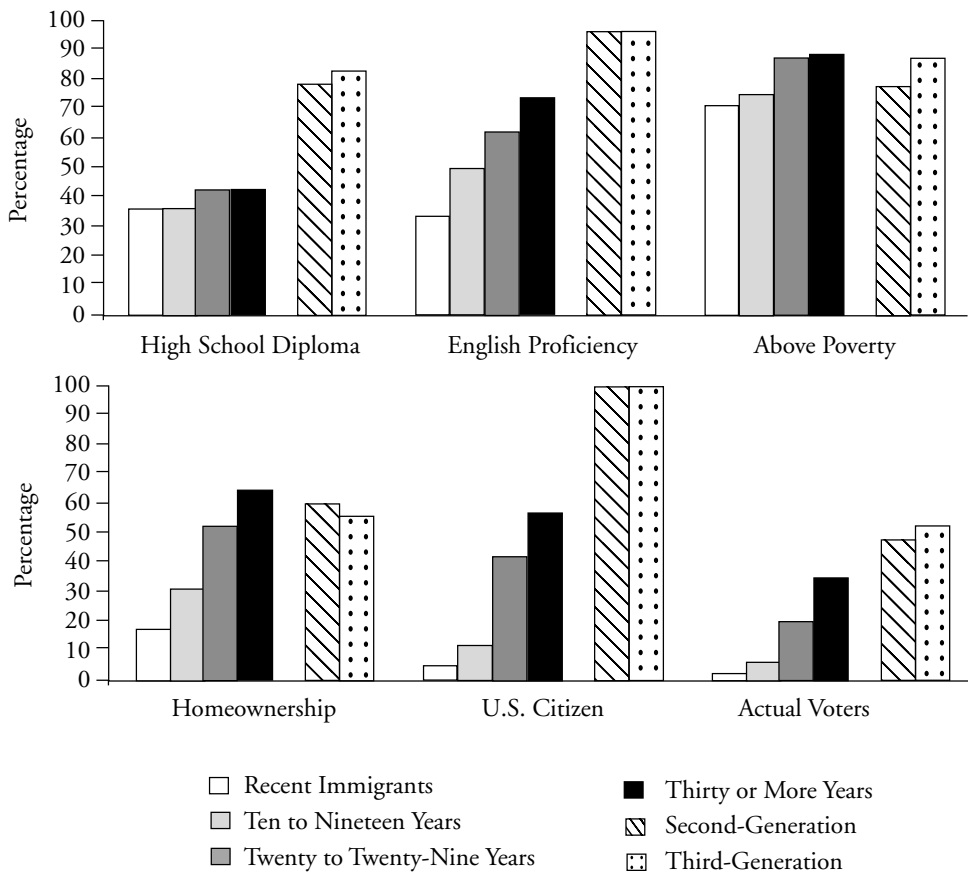
Table 5.1 Change in States' Immigrant Attraction Rates for Total U.S. New Arrivals, 1990, 2000, and 2005

	1990	2000	Change 1990 to 2000	2005	Change 2000 to 2005
California	37.6%	24.8%	-12.8%	20.9%	-3.9%
New York	13.7	11.8	-1.9	8.7	-3.1
Texas	8.3	10.1	1.9	10.6	0.5
Florida	7.6	7.8	0.2	9.2	1.3
Illinois	4.3	5.2	0.9	4.4	-0.8
New Jersey	4.4	4.7	0.2	4.4	-0.3
Georgia	1.0	2.6	1.6	3.2	0.6
Arizona	1.4	2.4	1.1	3.0	0.6
Massachusetts	2.6	2.4	-0.2	2.7	0.3
Washington	1.5	2.2	0.7	2.5	0.3
Virginia	1.8	2.0	0.2	2.3	0.3
North Carolina	0.6	2.0	1.4	2.5	0.4
All other states and D.C.	15.2	21.9	6.7	25.6	3.8
Total United States	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: 1990 and 2000: PUMS; 2005: American Community Survey.

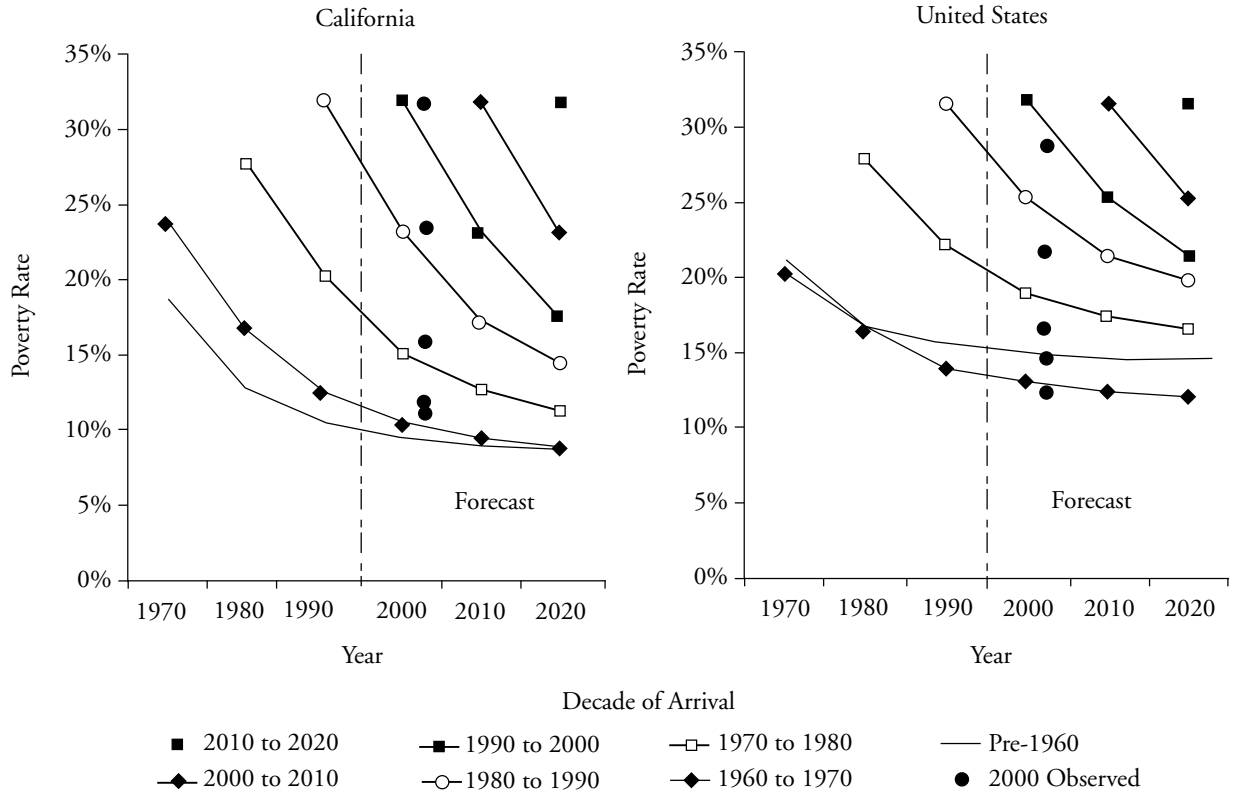
Notes: "New arrivals" are defined as those who arrived in the ten years prior to 1990 and 2000 or in the five years prior to 2005. The twelve states identified are all those that had a 2.0 percent or larger share of the U.S. immigrant arrivals in the 1990s.

Figure 6.1 Latino Immigrant Status Attainment by Length of Residence and Generation, California



Source: 2005 Current Population Survey Demographic (March) Supplement; 2004 CPS Voting and Registration (November) Supplement; 2000 Census Public Use Microdata Sample.

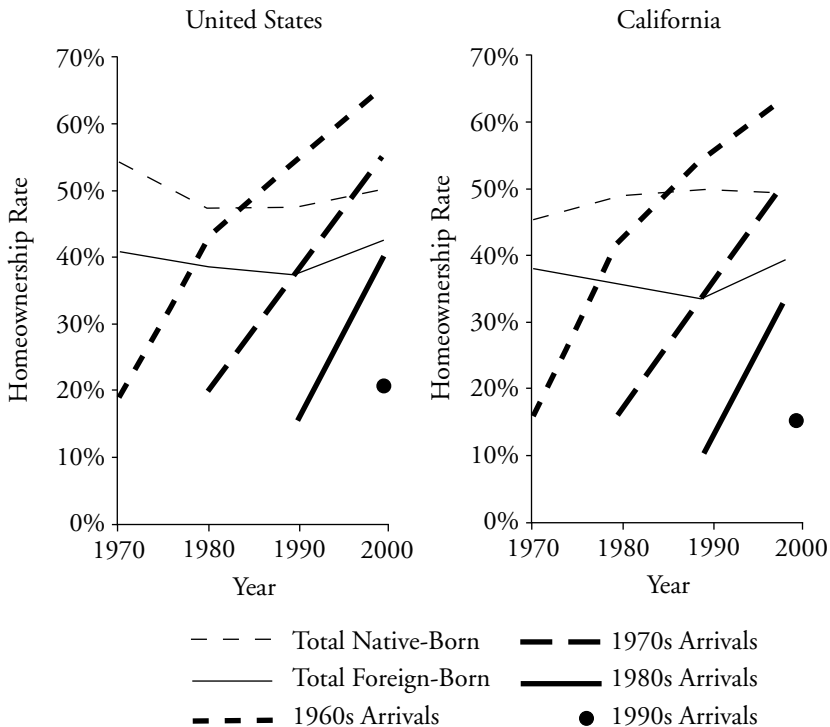
Figure 6.2 Trajectories of Poverty Decrease for Latino Immigrants by Decade of Arrival and Lengthening Settlement, 1970 to 2020



Source: Censuses of 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, with projections by the author from 1990 to 2000 and beyond.

Figure 6.3

Progress into Homeownership of Native-Born and Foreign-Born Households, by Decade of Arrival, Hispanic Only



Source: Decennial census, public microdata files.

Table 6.1 Length of Settlement in California of Latino Residents Age Twenty-Five to Thirty-Four, 2000 and 2030

	Under Ten Years	Ten to Nineteen Years	Twenty Years or More	Second- Generation	Third- Generation
2000	28.2%	29.1%	8.8%	17.9%	16%
2030	15.4	13.5	9.1	35.7	26.3
Change	-12.8	-15.6	0.3	17.8	10.3

Source: USC California Demographic Futures, 2005.

Table 7.1 Shares of Total Population, Eligible Citizens, and Voters in California and the United States

	Total	Age Eighteen or Over	Citizens Age Eighteen or Over	Registered Voters	Voted
California					
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	46.6	51.0	64.1	69.1	71.3
Black	6.4	6.2	7.8	7.5	7.1
Asian	11.1	11.6	9.3	7.5	7.0
Hispanic	32.3	28.0	17.7	14.8	13.8
United States					
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	68.2	71.0	77.6	80.3	81.3
Black	11.8	11.0	11.9	11.4	11.2
Asian	3.7	3.7	2.5	1.9	1.8
Hispanic	13.7	12.1	7.1	5.8	5.1

Source: Current Population Survey, November 1998, 2000, and 2002, adjusted to 2000 census population base.

Note: All percentages are ethnic shares of the specific category.

Table 7.2 Race Gap in Willingness to Support Higher Taxes and More Services: Differences Between Other Groups' and Whites' Percentage Preference

	Latinos	Blacks	Asians	Whites
Total survey response	29.4	27.5	19.4	—
Adjusted for demographic and economic differences	18.3	20.6	11.0 ^a	—
Adjusted in addition for political attitudes	13.7	18.5	10.0 ^a	—

Source: Data pertain to regular voters and are drawn from the PPIC Statewide Survey (June 2003).

Notes: Entries are each group's level of support minus the white level of support. Adjustment for multiple factors is achieved through a linear probability multiple regression, as reported in table B.4.

a. Unlike all other entries, not statistically significant.

Table 7.3 Alternative Projections of Future Ethnic Shares of the California Electorate

	2000	2010	2020	2030	Year Reaching 50 Percent
Fixed voting rates, changing population mix					
White	70.4%	63.5%	56.9%	50.8%	2031
Latino	14.5	19.1	24.2	29.0	2073
Asian	7.4	9.7	11.4	13.1	—
Black	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.0	—
Total	100	100	100	100	—
Accelerated voting rates, changing population mix					
White	70.4	58.8	52.1	46.3	2024
Latino	14.5	25.1	30.6	35.3	2061
Asian	7.4	9.0	10.5	12.0	—
Black	7.8	7.1	6.8	6.4	—
Total	100	100	100	100	—

Source: Calculations by the author, with assistance from Seong Hee Min.

Notes: The fixed composition–based projection applies per capita voting rates to projected population from the California Demographic Futures project, detailing that population by ethnicity, age, nativity, and duration in the United States. The accelerated alternative assumes what would happen if two changes were introduced: the voting rates of all subgroups of Latino foreign-born double, and the voting rates of all subgroups of Latino native-born equal those of native-born whites of the same age group. Per capita voting rates are derived from the CPS November voting supplements of 2000 and 2004.

Table 8.1 Multiple Strands in the Evolving Social Contract in the United States

Minor Strands	Major Strands		
	Cultural Cohesion and American Creed	American Dream of Unrestrained Upward Mobility	Collective Protections and Services
Accord of labor and capital	All who share in America's opportunities should conform to a common linguistic, civic, and consumer culture; all who conform deserve equal rights. Early expressions: Americanization; suffrage movement	Upward mobility should be unrestrained by class restrictions or government action and is based solely on the hard work of personal striving. Early expressions: rugged individualism; social Darwinism	Government has a duty to protect citizens from poverty and economic disadvantage; society members depend on each other in the struggle against threats. Early expressions: Great Depression; New Deal; World War II Labor should share in economic prosperity, and both labor and capital can profit by cooperation.
Military service rewards	Young adults who serve their country in wartime deserve reward for their sacrifice.		Young adults who serve their country in wartime deserve reward for their sacrifice.
Relief for victims			Special assistance should be granted to deserving victims of natural disasters or of current or past injustices.

Ample public services

The middle class and the poor deserve ample, high-quality public services.

Equality of subgroups

Equal opportunity and civil rights must apply across races, genders, religions, and other differentiations.

Equal opportunity and civil rights must apply across races, genders, religions, and other differentiations.

Entitlement of the middle class

The middle class should expect ever-increasing prosperity and services.

The middle class should expect ever-increasing prosperity and services.

Limited government

Minimal government intrusion on economic freedom; government should not be a burden on the middle class via taxes or regulations.

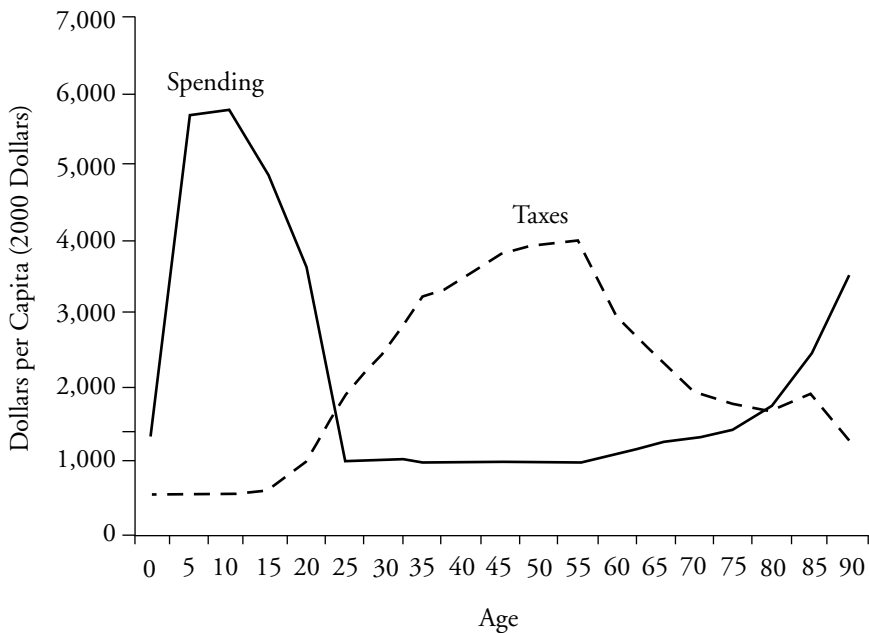
Intergenerational public support (for children and the elderly)

Society requires the working-age population to invest in children (future workers) and support the elderly (life rewards).

Society requires the working-age population to invest in children (future workers) and support the elderly (life rewards).

Society requires the working-age population to invest in children (future workers) and support the elderly (life rewards).

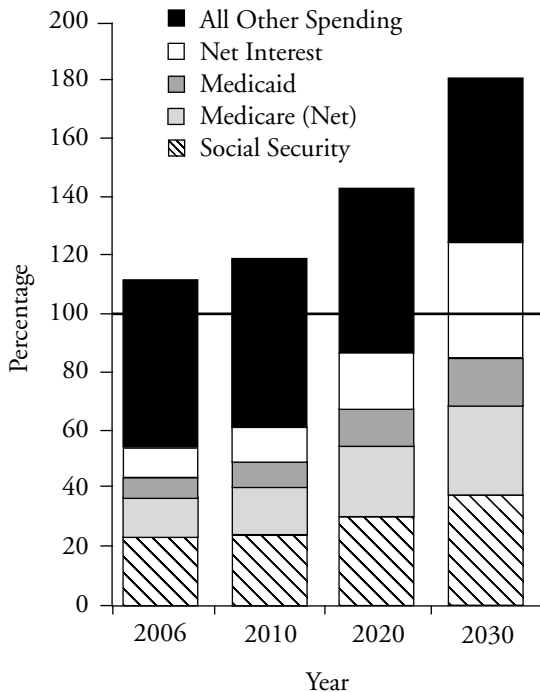
Figure 9.1 Spending and Taxes in California, by Age, 2000



Source: Lee, Miller, and Edwards (2003). Supplemental material provided by Ryan Edwards.

Figure 9.2

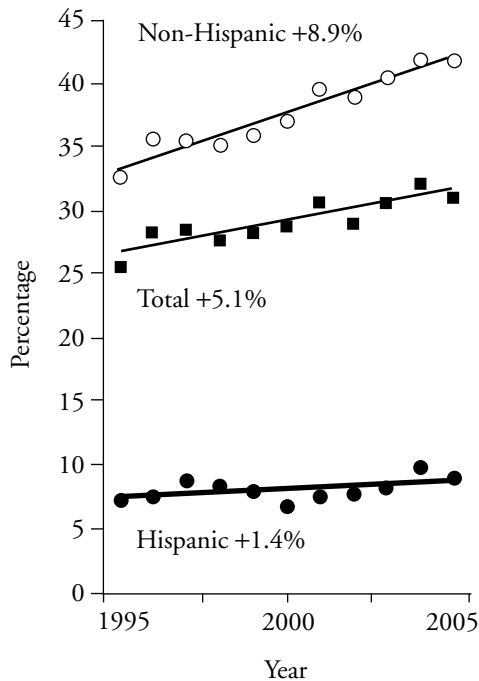
Federal Budget Allocation as a Percentage of Projected Federal Revenue



Source: GAO, August 2006 analysis—"More Realistic Simulation."

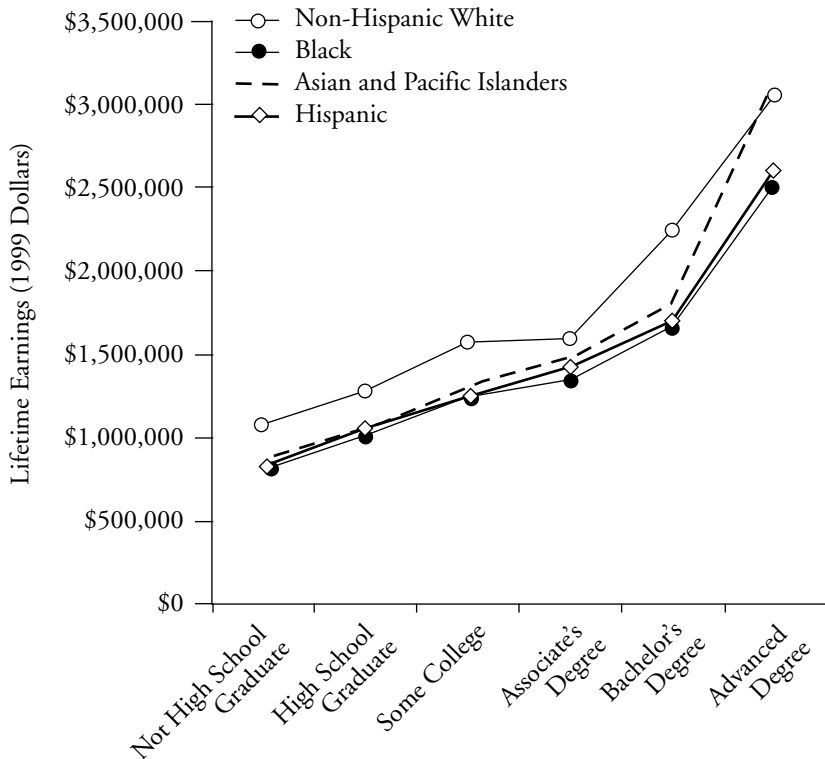
Figure 10.1

Growing Achievement Gap Between Twenty-Five- to Sixty-Four-Year-Old Hispanics and Non-Hispanics in Percentage with a BA Degree or Higher, 1995 to 2005



Source: Current Population Survey.

Figure 10.2 Lifetime Earnings by Education and Race-Ethnicity



Source: Jennifer Cheeseman Day and Eric C. Newburger, "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings," Current Population Reports, P23-210 (Washington: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002), table 3.

Note: Calculated from ages twenty-five through sixty-four, full-time year-round workers only, assuming the wage rates at each age and education level continue in the future.

Table 10.1 Disparities of Educational Attainment Among Adults Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, by Race and Nativity, California, 2000

	Less Than High School	BA Degree or Higher
Non-Hispanic white	7.5%	36.7%
Non-Hispanic black	15.6	18.0
Latino: Total	51.8	8.1
Native-born	24.2	13.7
Immigrants	66.0	5.3
Asian and Pacific Islander: Total	15.5	44.9
Native-born	6.1	51.2
Immigrants	17.2	43.8
Total	21.8	28.1

Source: Census 2000, PUMS 5 percent file for California.

Table 10.2 California-Born Share of Labor Force with BA Degree or Higher, by Age and Ethnicity, California, 2000

	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	Total
Non-Hispanic white	52.8%	46.4%	42.7%	38.8%	30.3%	26.2%	40.5%
Non-Hispanic black	66.7	50.1	38.7	28.0	9.9	6.7	35.7
Latino	64.8	51.6	40.4	39.7	31.3	25.0	45.1
Non-Hispanic Asian	25.8	14.3	12.3	10.1	6.9	12.0	12.6
Total	48.4	39.8	36.2	33.6	26.1	23.7	35.3

Source: PUMS, 2000, California.

Table 10.3 Rates at Which College-Educated Workers Migrated from California to Other States Between 1995 and 2000

	All Races	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Latino
Total	10.9	12.5	13.4	7.2	7.0
Born in other states	18.4	18.6	20.2	14.2	15.7
Born in other countries	8.2	10.6	20.9	7.1	7.0
California-born	6.1	6.7	4.0	4.3	4.1

Source: Census 2000, PUMS 5 percent file for California and the United States.

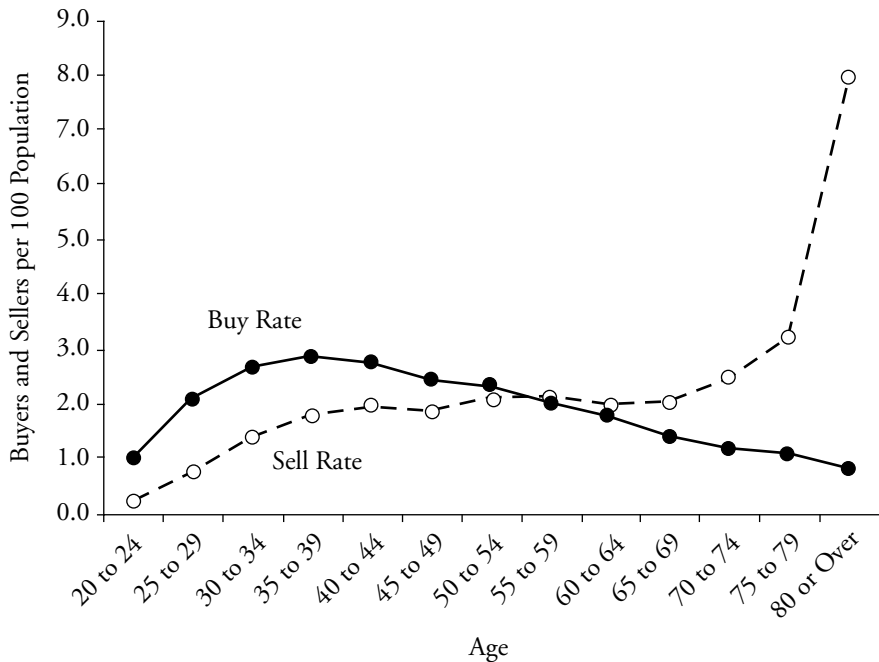
Notes: Migration period is 1995 to 2000; “college-educated” is BA degree or higher; the selected age cohort was thirty to thirty-four in 1995 and thirty-five to thirty-nine in 2000.

Table 10.4 Educational Attainment of California Latinos at Age Twenty-Five to Thirty-Four, by Length of Settlement

	High School or Higher	BA Degree or Higher
Foreign-born		
Zero to nine years	37.1%	4.4%
Ten to nineteen years	39.1	3.4
Twenty years or more	61.6	8.0
Native-born		
Second-generation	83.5	15.1
Third-generation or more	82.4	11.5
All persons	55.4	7.3

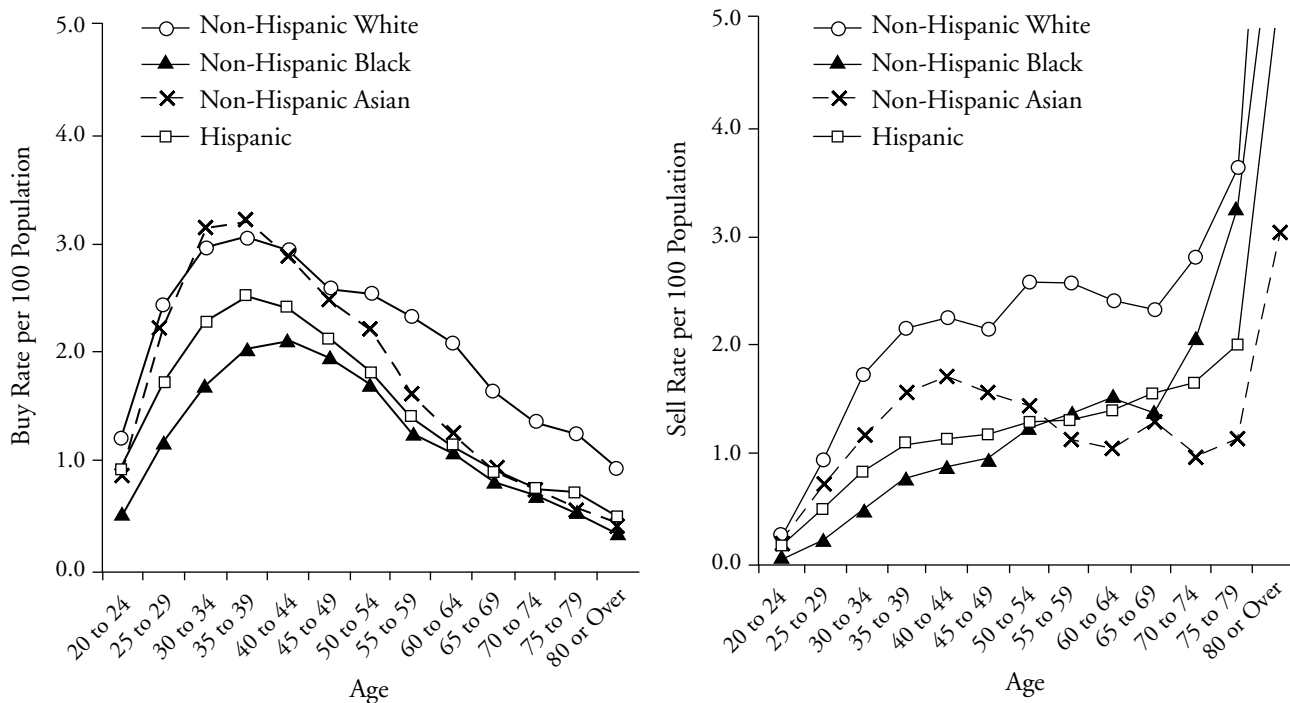
Source: Current Population Survey, 1998, 2000, and 2002 pooled.

Figure 11.1 Average Annual Rates of Buying and Selling, per 100 People of Each Age, California



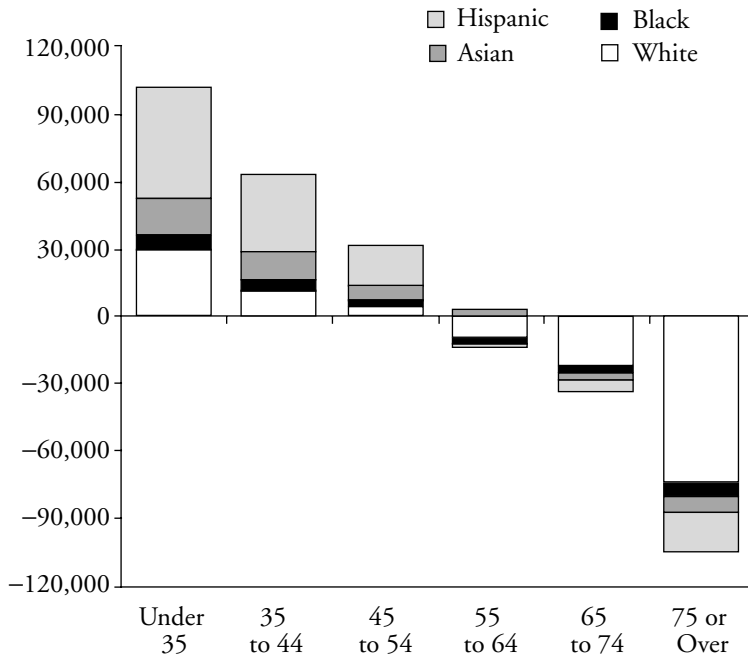
Source: PUMS 5%, 1990 and 2000.

Figure 11.2 Average Annual Rates of Buying and Selling by Race and Ethnicity, California



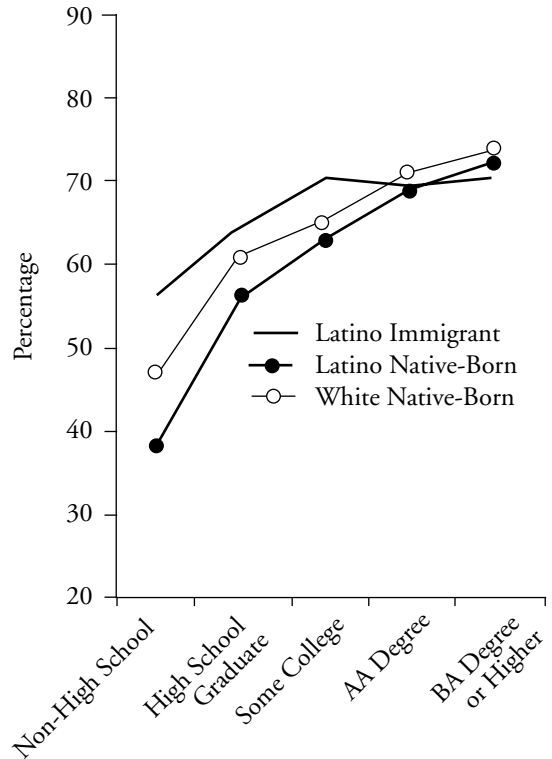
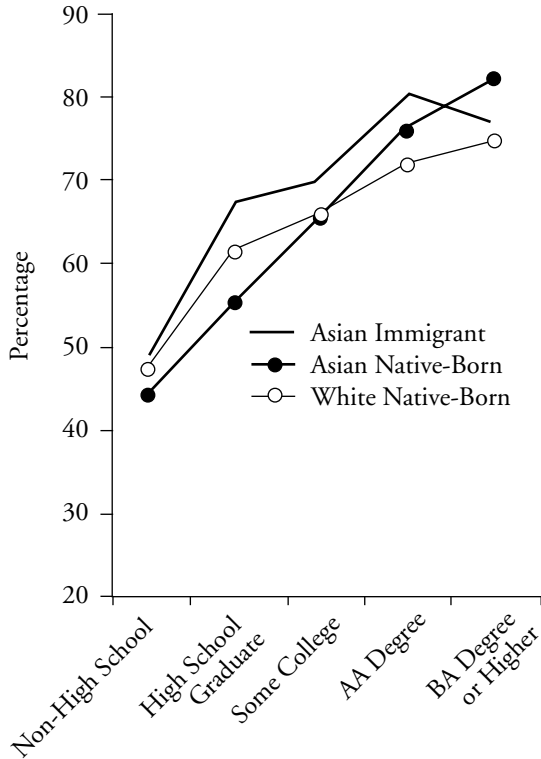
Source: PUMS 5%, 1990 and 2000.

Figure 11.3 Projection of Excess of Buyers Over Sellers, by Age and Ethnicity, California in 2020



Source: Census 2000, PUMS 5 percent file for California.

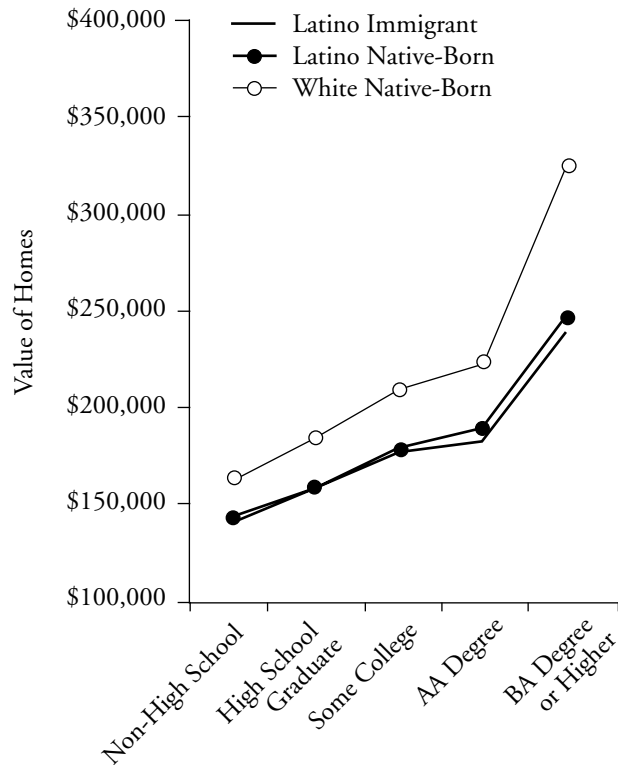
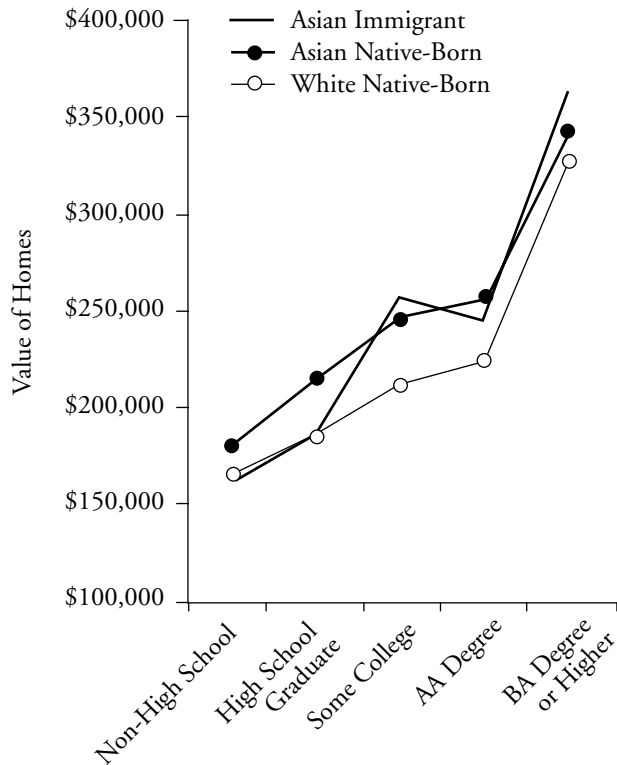
Figure 11.4 Education Effects on Homeownership Rates at Age Thirty-five to Forty-four Among the Native-Born and Immigrants, Observed at Age Thirty-five to Forty-four, by Race-Ethnicity, California, 2000



Source: 2000 PUMS.

Note: California: immigrants include only those who arrived in the United States before age ten, that is, those who were young enough to enroll in elementary school. 1999 dollars.

Figure 11.5 Education Effects on the Value of Owned Homes at Ages Thirty-Five to Forty-Four, Among the Native-Born and Immigrants, Observed at Ages Thirty-Five to Forty-Four, by Race-Ethnicity, California



Source: 2000 PUMS.

Note: California: immigrants include only those who arrived in the United States before age ten, that is, those who were young enough to enroll in elementary school. 1999 dollars.

Table 11.1 Disparities of Homeownership and House Value, by Race and Nativity in California

	Owners	Ratio to White	Median Value	Ratio to White	Number of Households
Non-Hispanic white	66.7%	—	\$516,142	—	6,785,794
Non-Hispanic black	40.2	0.60	408,151	0.79	823,257
Latino: Total	47.0	0.71	388,016	0.75	3,350,996
Native-born	52.2	0.78	408,920	0.79	1,322,934
Immigrants	43.7	0.66	374,784	0.73	2,028,062
Non-Hispanic Asian: Total	56.9	0.85	555,173	1.08	1,504,517
Native-born	59.5	0.89	562,583	1.09	314,316
Immigrants	56.2	0.84	553,178	1.07	1,190,201
Total	58.3		477,546		12,750,694

Source: American Community Survey 2005 PUMS.

Note: Homeownership is expressed as a percentage of households.

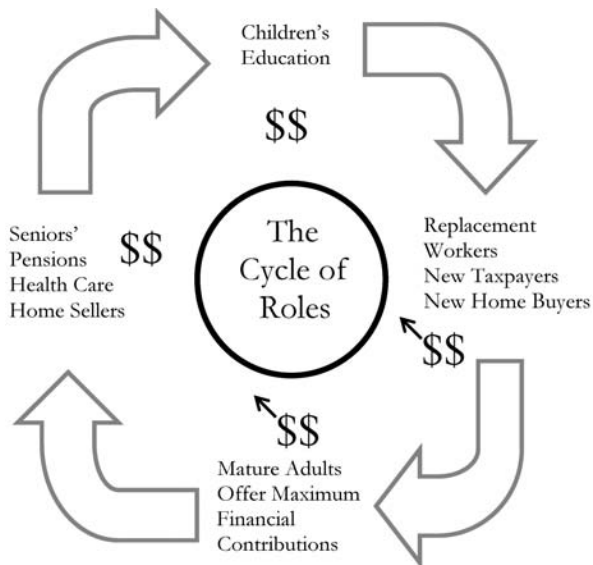


Figure A.1 Trends in Unemployment, Poverty, Income, and House Values, California and the United States, 1980 to 2005

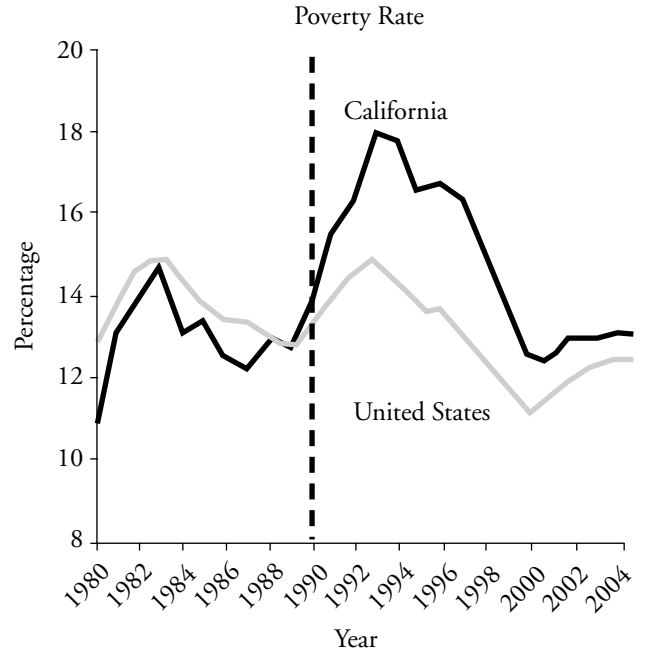
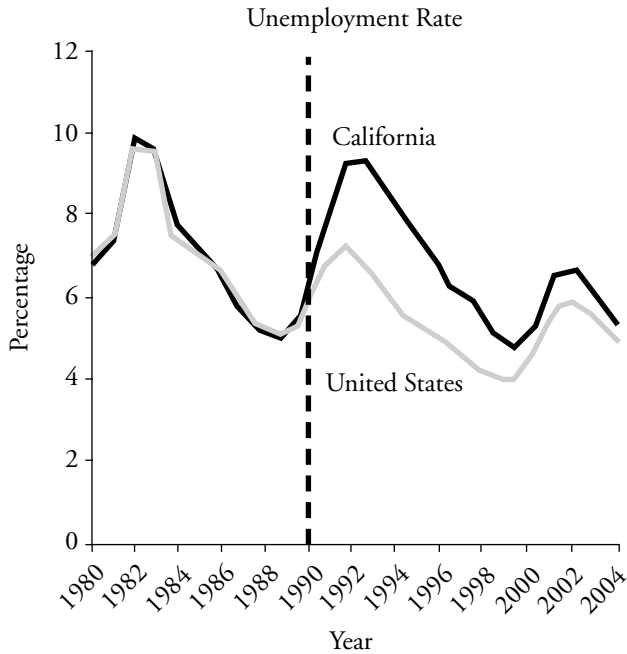
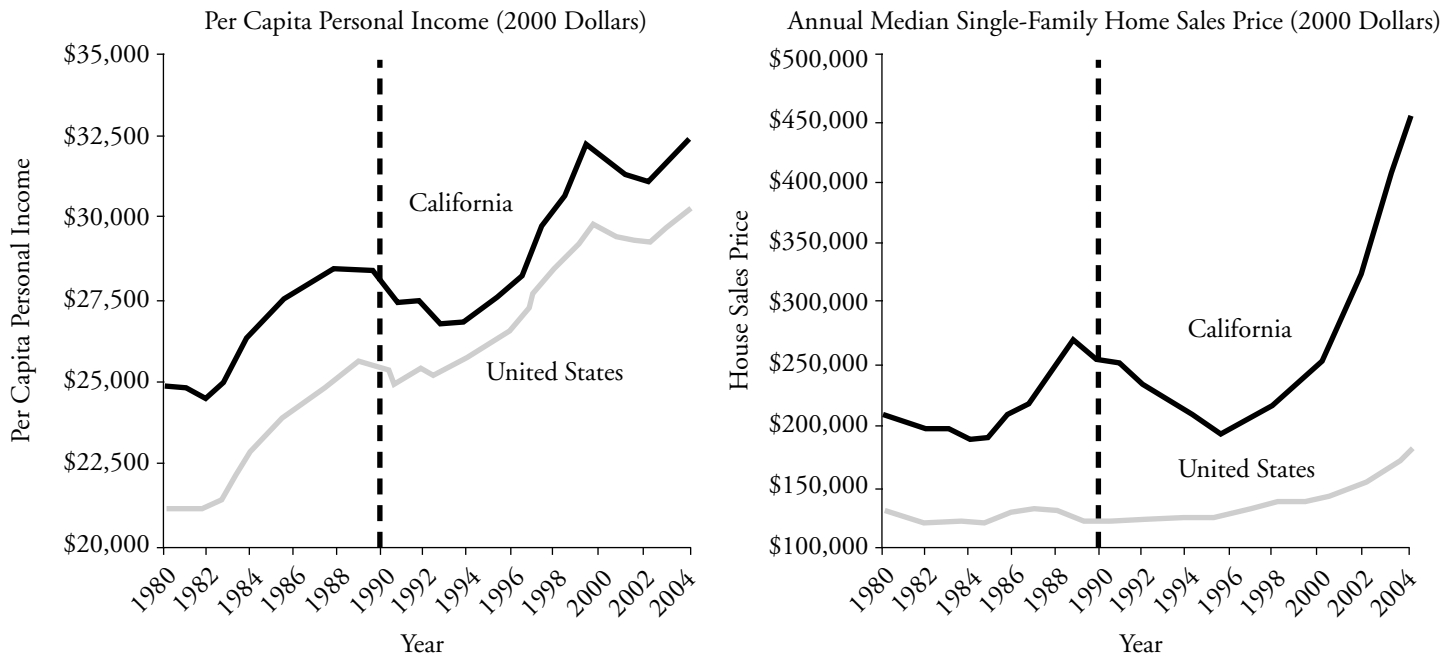


Figure A.1 (Continued)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Current Population Survey; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; National Association of Realtors; California Association of Realtors.

Table B.1 Pessimism About Future Quality of Life: Factors Explaining the Probability That California Voters Believe Living Conditions Will Be Worse Rather Than Better or No Change in 2025

Factor	Percentage Point Increase or Decrease in Belief Due to Each Factor
Race	
Asian	-13.7**
Black	-16.9***
Hispanic	-3.9
White non-Hispanic (ref)	—
Other	-0.1
Age	
18 to 24	-16.0***
25 to 34	-4.5
35 to 44	-5.2
45 to 54 (ref)	—
55 to 64	-1.1
65 or over	0.4
Gender	
Male (ref)	—
Female	-4.9**
Nativity	
Native-born (ref)	—
Foreign-born (citizen)	-4.4
Education	
Less than high school	11.2*
High school (ref)	—
Some college	4.4
BA degree or higher	5.8*
Income	
Less than \$20,000 (ref)	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	-8.6*
\$40,000 to \$59,999	-5.4
\$60,000 to \$79,999	-6.2
\$80,000 or more	-5.0
Homeownership	
Owner	-6.9**
Renter (ref)	—

Table B.1 (Continued)

Factor	Percentage Point Increase or Decrease in Belief Due to Each Factor
Expected population growth	
Rapidly	16.4***
Other (ref)	—
Public education system	
Get worse	20.6***
Other (ref)	—
Air quality	
Get worse	18.3***
Other (ref)	—
Job opportunities and economic condition	
Get worse	16.2***
Other (ref)	—
Traffic conditions	
Get worse	9.5***
Other (ref)	—
Affordable housing	
Get worse	9.1***
Other (ref)	—
Confidence in state planning	
Low confidence	2.1
Other (ref)	—
Confidence in local planning	
Low confidence	8.4***
Other (ref)	—
Political leaning	
Liberal	1.0
Moderate (ref)	—
Conservative	-2.4
Intercept	4.8
Observations	1,462
R-squared	0.273

Source: PPIC Statewide Survey (August 2004): subsample of regular voters defined by those who indicated they always or usually vote.

***p < 0.01; **p < 0.05; *p < 0.1

Table B.2 Undesirable Population Growth: Factors Explaining the Probability That California Voters Believe Population Growth Is a Bad Thing Rather Than a Good Thing or of No Consequence

Factor	Percentage Point Increase or Decrease in Belief Due to Each Factor
Race	
Asian	-1.2
Black	-9.7**
Hispanic	-8.0**
White non-Hispanic (ref)	—
Other	-1.9
Age	
18 to 24	-10.7**
25 to 34	-9.3**
35 to 44	-1.8
45 to 54 (ref)	—
55 to 64	1.1
65 or over	-1.4
Gender	
Male (ref)	—
Female	5.5**
Nativity	
Native-born (ref)	—
Foreign-born (citizen)	-7.2*
Education	
Less than high school	2.6
High school (ref)	—
Some college	-4.5
BA degree or higher	-7.1*
Income	
Less than \$20,000 (ref)	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4.7
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8.8*
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9.2*
\$80,000 or more	2.6
Homeownership	
Owner	-2.3
Renter (ref)	—
Expected population growth	
Rapid	2.6
Other (ref)	—

Table B.2 (Continued)

Factor	Percentage Point Increase or Decrease in Belief Due to Each Factor
Public education system	
Get worse	2.8
Other (ref)	—
Air quality	
Get worse	3.2
Other (ref)	—
Job opportunities and economic conditions	
Get worse	7.7***
Other (ref)	—
Traffic conditions	
Get worse	5.9
Other (ref)	—
Affordable housing	
Get worse	6.6**
Other (ref)	—
Place to live	
Get worse	20.0***
Other (ref)	—
Confidence in state planning	
Low confidence	2.6
Other (ref)	—
Confidence in local planning	
Low confidence	4.0
Other (ref)	—
Political leaning	
Liberal	4.3
Moderate (ref)	—
Conservative	2.6
Intercept	34.7***
Observations	1,456
R-squared	0.139

Source: PPIC Statewide Survey (August 2004): subsample of regular voters defined by those who indicated they always or usually vote.

***p < 0.01; **p < 0.05; *p < 0.1

Table B.3 Undesirable Immigrants: Factors Explaining the Probability That California Voters Believe Immigrants Pose More of a Burden Than a Benefit or Make No Difference

Factor	Percentage Point Increase or Decrease in Belief Due to Each Factor	
	1998	2004
Intercept	45.2***	37.0***
Race		
Asian	-3.4	-21.5***
Black	1.3	6.4
Hispanic	-17.2***	-22.2***
White non-Hispanic (ref)	—	—
Other	-8.4	-9.0
Age		
18 to 24	-6.3	9.8
25 to 34	0.1	-4.2
35 to 44	0.9	-2.1
45 to 54 (ref)	—	—
55 to 64	1.1	6.0
65 or over	2.6	-6.8
Gender		
Male (ref)	—	—
Female	6.5**	3.1
Nativity		
Native-born (ref)	—	—
Foreign-born citizen	-16.9***	-6.8
Income		
Less than \$20,000 (ref)	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	-1.1	5.2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	-3.8	7.3
\$60,000 to \$79,999	-4.9	10.0*
\$80,000 or more	-6.1	4.6
Political leaning		
Liberal	-4.6	-12.3***
Moderate (ref)	—	—
Conservative	9.1***	18.4***
Observations	1,246	1,157
R-squared	0.059	0.131

Source: PPIC Statewide Survey (April 1998 and February 2004): subsample of regular voters defined by those who indicated they always or usually vote.

***p < 0.01; **p < 0.05; *p < 0.1

Table B.4 Support for Higher Taxes and Spending: Factors Explaining the Probability That California Voters Want to Expand Support for Services Rather Than Lower Taxes and Spending or Don't Know Response

Factor	Percentage Point Increase or Decrease in Support Due to Each Factor	
	Model 1 (Based on Demographics and Economics)	Model 2 (Also Factoring in Political Opinions)
Political leaning		
Liberal		20.1***
Moderate (reference)		—
Conservative		-17.8***
Trust in government		
Trust		3.5
No trust (reference)		—
Waste taxes		
Waste taxes a lot		-16.6***
Other (reference)		—
Race		
Asian	12.0*	10.0
Black	20.6***	18.5***
Hispanic	18.3***	13.7***
White (reference)	—	—
Other	3.9	3.5
Age		
18 to 24	26.6***	18.3***
25 to 34	10.1**	8.6**
35 to 44	-4.7	-2.0
45 to 54 (reference)	—	—
55 to 64	-6.1	-2.2
65 or over	-13.4***	-5.1
Gender		
Female	11.7***	6.6**
Male (reference)	—	—

Table B.4 (Continued)

Factor	Percentage Point Increase or Decrease in Support Due to Each Factor	
	Model 1 (Based on Demographics and Economics)	Model 2 (Also Factoring in Political Opinions)
Children		
Present	4.2*	8.5**
Not present (reference)	—	—
Nativity		
Foreign-born citizen	9.5*	9.4*
Native-born (reference)	—	—
Education		
Less than high school	4.2	1.6
High school (reference)	—	—
Some college	-6.6	-7.2*
BA degree or higher	3.0	-4.2
Income		
Less than \$20,000 (reference)	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3.0	4.9
\$40,000 to \$59,999	-3.2	-0.9
\$60,000 to \$79,999	-5.5	-4.4
\$80,000 or more	-9.7*	-5.9
Homeownership		
Owner	-11.0***	-6.6
Renter (reference)	—	—
Constant	45.2***	51.5***
Observations	1,064	1,064
R-squared	0.161	0.300

Source: PPIC Statewide Survey (June 2003): subsample of regular voters defined by those who indicated they always or usually vote.

***p < 0.01; **p < 0.05; *p < 0.1

Table B.5 The Effect of Perceived Immigrant Burden on Willingness to Pay Taxes: Factors Explaining the Probability That California Voters Will Support the Proposition 55 Statewide School Bond Measure

Factor	Percentage Point Increase or Decrease in Support Due to Each Factor
Political leaning	
Liberal	8.3**
Moderate (reference)	—
Conservative	-9.3**
Waste taxes	
Waste taxes a lot	-7.7**
Other (reference)	—
Immigrants are burden	
Burden	-8.5***
Benefit or other (reference)	—
Race	
Asian	1.5
Black	1.3
Hispanic	7.7
White (reference)	—
Other	-14.7*
Age	
18 to 24	0.4
25 to 34	-6.6
35 to 44	-3.9
45 to 54 (reference)	—
55 to 64	-7.4
65 or over	-8.8*
Gender	
Female	8.6***
Male (reference)	—
Children	
Present	10.8***
Not present (reference)	—

Table B.5 (Continued)

Factor	Percentage Point Increase or Decrease in Support Due to Each Factor
Nativity	
Foreign-born citizen	-0.6
Native-born (reference)	—
Education	
Less than high school	-4.4
High school (reference)	—
Some college	-5.7
BA degree or higher	-0.6
Income	
Less than \$20,000 (reference)	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	-12.2**
\$40,000 to \$59,999	-11.9**
\$60,000 to \$79,999	-20.1***
\$80,000 or more	-15.8***
Homeownership	
Owner	-5.7
Renter (reference)	—
Constant	74.8***
Observations	1,066
R-squared	0.096

Source: PPIC Statewide Survey (February 2004); subsample of regular voters defined by those who indicated they always or usually vote.

***p < 0.01; **p < 0.05; *p < 0.1