



## Studies in the News

California Research Bureau, California State Library

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## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT**

***First-Episode Incarceration: Creating a Recovery-Informed Framework for Integrated Mental Health and Criminal Justice Responses.*** By Leah G. Pope, et al. Vera Institute of Justice.

Jan. 2016. 20 p.

<http://www.vera.org/pubs/first-episode-incarceration-integrated-mental-health-criminal-justice-responses>

“The number of people diagnosed with serious mental illness in the U.S. criminal justice system has reached unprecedented levels. Increasingly, people recognize that the justice system is no substitute for a well-functioning community mental health system.... [E]xisting approaches have done little to reduce the overall number of incarcerated people with serious mental illness. This report ... outlines a new integrated framework that encourages the mental health and criminal justice fields to collaborate on developing programs based on early intervention, and understanding of the social determinants that underlie ill health and criminal justice involvement, and recovery-oriented treatment.”

## CULTURE & DEMOGRAPHY

***Changes in Neighborhood Inequality, 2000-2010.*** By Daniel H. Weinberg. U.S. Census Bureau Center for Economic Studies. Mar. 2016. 43 p.

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2754332](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2754332) (Available at the California State Library)

“The research reported here has determined the key characteristics of a census tract that are associated with the level of inequality in 2000 or 2010, and those associated with changes in income inequality between 2000 and 2010.... Neighborhoods with higher proportions or levels of the following population and housing characteristics tend to have both higher income inequality and a larger increase in income inequality between 2000 and 2010: individuals in poverty, those with a bachelor's degree, older individuals, householders living alone, and median rent, and lower median housing value and household income. Among these, perhaps the most important determinant is the percent in poverty in 2000.”

## EDUCATION

***A Required Report on Student Fee Transparency and Accountability.*** By the Legislative Analyst's Office. Apr. 2016. 10 p.

<http://www.lao.ca.gov/reports/2016/3416/student-fee-040616.pdf>

AB 970 (Fong, Chapter 620, Statutes of 2012) imposed certain requirements on the California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC) systems “to develop a list of factors to consider when recommending an increase in mandatory systemwide tuition and fees for resident students.” The law also requires these institutions to notify the public and students regarding fee increases, and to report annually to the Legislature on tuition and fees, financial aid and the total cost of attendance. This report found that CSU has met most of these requirements, but “[t]hrough the legislation deems its provisions to be required for UC, UC believes it is not legally obligated to comply because of its constitutional autonomy.”

***The Trump Effect: The Impact of the Presidential Campaign on Our Nation's Schools.*** By Maureen B. Costello. Southern Poverty Law Center. Apr. 2016. 20 p.

[https://www.splcenter.org/sites/default/files/splc\\_the\\_trump\\_effect.pdf](https://www.splcenter.org/sites/default/files/splc_the_trump_effect.pdf)

An informal survey among teachers involved in the national Teaching Tolerance program finds that the 2016 election is having an effect on the atmosphere and political discussions in their schools. Approximately 2,000 K-12 teachers responded to the survey, with more than two-thirds of the teachers reporting that “students—mainly immigrants, children of immigrants and Muslims—have expressed concerns or fears about what might happen to them or their families after the election,” more than half “have seen an increase in uncivil political discourse,” and that more than 40% of the teachers are “hesitant to teach about the election.”

## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

***2016 One-Year Seismic Hazard Forecast for the Central and Eastern United States for Induced and Natural Earthquakes.*** By Mark D. Petersen, et al. U.S. Geological Survey. Mar. 15. 2016. 58 p.

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2016/1035/ofr20161035.pdf>

“The United States Geological Survey (USGS) released its first-ever short-term forecast of the potential risks over the next year in the central and eastern United States from natural earthquakes, as well as induced earthquakes brought on by human activity. The report documents concerns that one cause of induced seismicity may be underground injection of wastewater. The report predicts that portions of Kansas and Oklahoma have a 5 to 12% chance of experiencing a damaging earthquake in 2016 and that 7.9 million people live in areas of the United States with increased risks of induced seismicity.” (*Sidley Shale and Hydraulic Fracturing Report*, Apr. 5, 2016).

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

***Following the Money 2016: How the 50 States Rate in Providing Online Access to Government Spending Data.*** By Michelle Surka, et al. CALPIRG Education Fund. Apr. 2016. 61 p.

<http://www.calpirgedfund.org/sites/pirg/files/reports/CAP%20FollowMoney16%20Report%20Apr16.pdf>

“State governments spend hundreds of billions of dollars each year through contracts for goods and services, subsidies to encourage economic development, and other expenditures.... All 50 states operate websites to make information on state expenditures accessible to the public, and in the past year these web portals continued to improve.” This is the seventh annual evaluation of state transparency websites. Each state site is ranked in three areas: how comprehensive it is in providing detailed information on government spending, whether it is ‘one-stop’ to be able to search all government expenditures on a single site; and whether it is one-click searchable and downloadable. It also includes good and cutting-edge practices states can take to improve their transparency of their websites.

## HEALTH

***Exposure and Interaction: The Potential Health Impacts of Using Multiple Pesticides.*** By Virginia Zaunbrecher, et al. UCLA Sustainable Technology & Policy Program. Feb. 19, 2016.

Full Report. 44 p.:

[http://www.stpp.ucla.edu/sites/default/files/Exposure\\_and\\_Interaction\\_2016\\_Web\\_0.pdf](http://www.stpp.ucla.edu/sites/default/files/Exposure_and_Interaction_2016_Web_0.pdf)

Interactive pesticide map: <http://www.stpp.ucla.edu/node/586>

“Conventional agriculture relies heavily on pesticides, often applied as mixtures of products.... Increasingly, research shows that cumulative exposures can have larger than anticipated impacts on public health.... This report evaluates the possible cumulative health effects of three pesticides commonly used in California, and makes policy suggestions for implementing a framework for cumulative risk assessment that accounts for potential interactive effects, not just those occurring by the same mechanism of action.”

## HUMAN SERVICES

***Child Poverty Higher and More Persistent in Rural America.*** By Andrew Schaefer, et al. Carsey Research. Feb. 22, 2016. 8 p.

<http://scholars.unh.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1265&context=carsey>

“The incidence of high child poverty has increased over the past three decades. In 1980, 36% of counties had at least 20% of children in poverty, but by 2010 the share of such counties had grown to 58%. Rural counties consistently have a much higher incidence of child poverty than urban counties; in 2010, roughly two-thirds of rural counties had high child poverty compared to about half of urban counties.... [P]overty rates for non-Hispanic white children are substantially lower than for their minority counterparts, on average, regardless of the racial-ethnic or persistent child poverty status of the county. This disparity is greatest in counties that have a large minority concentration.”

## TOOLS OF THE TRADE

***TomTom Traffic Index: Measuring Congestion Worldwide.*** TomTom.

[http://www.tomtom.com/en\\_us/trafficindex/](http://www.tomtom.com/en_us/trafficindex/)

The navigation products company TomTom has released their 5<sup>th</sup> annual Traffic Index, providing detailed congestion statistics for 295 cities across 38 countries. Los Angeles was ranked as the 10<sup>th</sup> most

congested city in the world, and was the only US city to make the top 10. San Francisco and San Jose were also marked as highly congested, and all three were in the top 5 of congested US cities.

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