



## Studies in the News

California Research Bureau, California State Library

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Contents this week:

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

Bail versus jail for defendants in 11 CA counties

### **CULTURE & DEMOGRAPHY**

Interracial marriage in the U.S., 50 years after Supreme Court ruling

### **EDUCATION**

High school graduation rates improve nationally; still low for some

### **EMPLOYMENT**

Economic liberalization and policy to address displaced workers

### **ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT**

Survey: 4 out of 5 CA residents say global warming is a serious threat

### **HEALTH**

Why home-cooked meals are so much healthier

### **HUMAN SERVICES**

Spending on children's education, social services varies across states

### **SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

Online book purchases reveal partisan differences in scientific interest

### **TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE**

High housing costs, rising poverty rates in CA

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT**

***Pretrial Release in California.* By Sonya Tafoya, et al. Public Policy Institute of California. May, 2017. 20 p.**

[http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/report/R\\_0517STR.pdf](http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/report/R_0517STR.pdf)

The report on pretrial incarceration in California by examines jail bookings and releases on bail from 11 California counties. "Pretrial risk assessment has been cited as a potential tool to help law enforcement ... identify defendants who pose a low-risk to public safety [and] are likely to appear for their court date." Pretrial release is more frequent for less serious offenses, as half of individuals booked on misdemeanors and one-third of individuals charged with lower-level felonies receive some form of pretrial release. While

pretrial release rates vary across demographic groups, they narrow significantly when controlling for the county.

## CULTURE & DEMOGRAPHY

***Intermarriage in the U.S. 50 Years After Loving v. Virginia.*** By Gretchen Livingston, et al. Pew Research Center. May 18, 2017. 36 p.

<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2017/05/18/intermarriage-in-the-u-s-50-years-after-loving-v-virginia/>

**Interactive map:** <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/interactives/intermarriage-across-the-u-s-by-metro-area/>

“Fifty years ago, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled miscegenation laws—or laws preventing people of different races and ethnicities from getting married—unconstitutional. Decades later, interracial marriage is now the highest it has ever been in the United States, up 14% compared with what it was in 1967.... About three in 10, or 29%, of Asian newlyweds living in the U.S. entered an interracial marriage in 2015, according to the report. Of those marriages, 27% included spouses from Hispanic or Latino decent. As for American-born Asians, 46% married someone from a different race in 2015, while 39% of American-born Hispanics tied the knot with a person of a different ethnicity in 2015.” ([Newsweek](#), May 18, 2017).

## EDUCATION

***Building a Grad Nation: Progress and Challenges in Raising High School Graduation Rates.*** By Jennifer DePaoli, et al. Civic Enterprises. May 3, 2017. 82 p.

<http://gradnation.americaspromise.org/report/2017-building-grad-nation-report>

“The good news is that about half of all states reported high school graduation rates of 85 percent or more in 2015 and are on track to reach a 90 percent graduation rate by 2020. There are, however, a substantial number of states still graduating less than 80 percent of students in four years and several others with graduation rates in the lower 80s that have remained stagnant for years. The state-level data also show wide variation across states in the graduation outcomes for different subgroups of students with both positive and concerning trends.” California is one of the top five states with the highest proportion (82.1%) of non-graduates who are low-income.

## EMPLOYMENT

***The Payoff to America from Globalization: A Fresh Look with a Focus on Workers.*** By Gary Clyde Hufbauer et al. Peterson Institute for International Economics. May 2017. 27 p.

<https://piie.com/system/files/documents/pb17-16.pdf>

This brief noted that “the expansion of trade can adversely affect jobs and workers.... Estimates indicate that a net of roughly 156,250 jobs were adversely affected annually by increased [international] trade in the manufacturing sector over the past 13 years.... A more generous [unemployment insurance] program coupled with expanded [earned income tax credit] benefits would cost an estimated \$30 billion annually. However, permanent gains from [trade policy] liberalization and technology advances far outweigh temporary adjustment costs.”

## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

***Californians' Views on Climate Change.*** By David Kordus. Public Policy Institute of California. Jan. 2017. 3 p.

[http://www.ppic.org/main/publication\\_show.asp?i=1172](http://www.ppic.org/main/publication_show.asp?i=1172)

“A majority of Californians say the effects of global warming are already occurring” with 64% surveyed responding that “global warming’s effects have already begun.” Four in five Californians believe that global warming is a “very serious (54%) or somewhat serious (27%) threat to the state’s future economy and quality of life.” The majority of respondents supported independent state efforts to address global warming (67%) and supported action even with increased costs (56%). In fact, “only 20% of Californians believe state action on climate change will lead to a loss of jobs.”

## HEALTH

**“Cooking at Home: a Strategy to Comply with U.S. Dietary Guidelines at No Extra Cost.”** By Arpita Tiwari, et al. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, vol. 52 no. 5 (May 2017). 9 p.

[http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797\(17\)30023-5/pdf](http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(17)30023-5/pdf)

Analysis of the Seattle Obesity Study shows that “[m]ore-frequent home-cooked dinners were associated with higher-quality diets at no extra cost. By contrast, frequent meals away from home were associated with lower-quality diets and higher self-reported food expenditures. Lack of time, nutrition knowledge, and cooking skills are powerful deterrents to cooking at home. Public policies aimed at promoting healthier diets on a budget, a priority for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, need to take these multiple considerations into account.”

## HUMAN SERVICES

***Unequal Playing Field? State Differences in Spending on Children in 2013.*** By Julia B. Isaacs, et al. Urban Institute. Apr. 2017. 36 p.

[http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/89881/unequal\\_playing\\_field.pdf](http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/89881/unequal_playing_field.pdf)

“By funding public schools, health systems, and social services, state and local governments provide the resources and services that support children’s healthy development.” However, state spending on programs for children varies widely, with a national average of \$7,900 per child. California is one of fourteen states that spend less than \$7,000 per child. “Latino and American Indian or Alaska Native children are much more likely than non-Latino white children to live in states that spend the least on children.... Low-spending states with growing child populations may face fiscal and political challenges if they choose to increase spending to keep up with growth and even greater challenges if they seek to approach the levels of spending seen in other states.”

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

***Millions of Online Book Co-Purchases Reveal Partisan Differences in the Consumption of Science.*** By Feng Shi, et al. *Nature*. Online ahead of print. Apr. 3, 2017. 9 p.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-017-0079>

“We used data derived from millions of online co-purchases as a behavioural indicator for whether shared interest in science bridges political differences or selective attention reinforces existing divisions. Findings reveal partisan preferences both within and across scientific disciplines. Across fields, customers for liberal or ‘blue’ political books prefer basic science (for example, physics, astronomy and zoology), whereas conservative or ‘red’ customers prefer applied and commercial science (for example, criminology, medicine and geophysics). Within disciplines, ‘red’ books tend to be co-purchased with a narrower subset of science books on the periphery of the discipline. We conclude that the political left and right share an interest in science in general, but not science in particular.”

## TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

***Housing Needs 2017. California Housing Partnership. May 2017.***

[http://chpc.net/?sfid=181&\\_sft\\_resources\\_type=housing-need&post\\_date=01052017+31052017](http://chpc.net/?sfid=181&_sft_resources_type=housing-need&post_date=01052017+31052017)

Ten briefs describe the current state of housing needs in Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo and Sonoma Counties. For the Bay Area counties, “[s]kyrocketing rents, shrinking incomes and severe cuts in state- and federal-government support for affordable housing have made it far harder for lower-income Bay Area residents to find a place to live.... [For] Alameda, Contra Costa, Sonoma and San Mateo counties, ... each is more than 10,000 rental spots short of what it would take for everyone of limited means to find an affordable place to live.... [Also], state and federal funding for affordable housing in the four counties has dropped 65 percent since 2008. Meanwhile, in each county the split between rent and income diverged sharply from 2000 to 2015—with rent shooting up and income dipping.” (*SF Gate*, May 5, 2017).

### ***About the California Research Bureau***

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