



## Studies in the News

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

*Untold Stories of California Crime Victims: Research and Recommendations on Repeat Victimization and Rebuilding Lives.* By Heather Warnken, et al. University of California, Berkeley School of Law. Mar. 2014. 32 p.

[http://www.law.berkeley.edu/files/WI\\_CA\\_Untold\\_Stories\\_Report\\_3.2014\\_draft.pdf](http://www.law.berkeley.edu/files/WI_CA_Untold_Stories_Report_3.2014_draft.pdf)

“A diverse body of research is increasingly suggesting that a more focused consideration of crime victims and their histories with violence and trauma can, ideally, lead to prevention of new victimization. This growing body of knowledge also suggests that trauma-informed services and interventions have the tremendous power to assist people traumatized by violence from engaging in violence or crime themselves later in life.”

## ECONOMY

***A Hollywood Exit: What California Must Do to Remain Competitive in Entertainment—and Keep Jobs.*** By Kevin Klowden, et al. Milken Institute. Feb. 26, 2014. 42 p.

<http://www.milkeninstitute.org/pdf/A-Hollywood-Exit.pdf>

“California’s stronghold on the entertainment industry is loosening as production jobs are lured to other locations due to production credits and other tax breaks. Between 2004 and 2012, the state lost more than 16,000 jobs in filmed production employment. . . . Meanwhile, New York, California’s main rival, added more than 10,000 such jobs, high-paying . . . positions that pay more than \$95,000 on average. This report determines what can be done to make California more competitive. It examines the incentives of New York and other states as well as . . . other countries. . . . [and] suggests ways for California to leverage its strategic advantages, namely serving as the headquarters of most studios, distributors and producers, its role as home to the largest concentration of entertainment talent in North America, and its strong existing infrastructure.” (Press Release, Feb. 27, 2014).

## EDUCATION

***Civil Rights Data Collection Data Snapshot: School Discipline.*** U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights. Mar. 2014. 24 p.

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/crdc-discipline-snapshot.pdf>

This report reviews data on the 2011-12 school year for every public school and school district in the country. It finds that “[b]lack students are suspended and expelled at a rate three times greater than white students. On average, 5% of white students are suspended, compared to 16% of black students. American Indian and Native-Alaskan students are also disproportionately suspended and expelled, representing less than 1% of the student population but 2% of out-of-school suspensions and 3% of expulsions. . . . While boys receive more than two out of three suspensions, black girls are suspended at higher rates (12%) than girls of any other race or ethnicity and most boys. . . . Students with disabilities are more than twice as likely to receive an out-of-school suspension (13%) than students without disabilities (6%).”

## EMPLOYMENT

***California Solar Jobs Census 2013: Analysis of the California Solar Workforce.*** The Solar Foundation. Feb. 2014. 46 p.

[http://www.thesolarfoundation.org/sites/thesolarfoundation.org/files/California%20Solar%20Jobs%20Census%202013\\_Web.pdf](http://www.thesolarfoundation.org/sites/thesolarfoundation.org/files/California%20Solar%20Jobs%20Census%202013_Web.pdf)

“The solar industry is poised to continue to be more efficient—worker productivity increased by 21.5% between 2012 and 2013, as measured by installation-related jobs per megawatt—and to provide new employment opportunities, particularly in the installation sector. . . . As of November 2013, 47,223 solar workers were employed in the state across all industry sectors, with the majority concentrated in the San Francisco Bay area and in Southern California. . . . Much of the success of California’s robust solar market—indeed, of most leading state solar markets in general—can be attributed to a suite of strong solar-friendly policies. . . . Over the 12 month period ending in November 2014, solar employers anticipate adding over 10,500 solar workers, a figure representing 22.3% growth in employment compared with the 47,223 solar workers currently employed in the state.”

## ENERGY

***Visualizing the Production Tax Credit for Wind Energy.*** By Jason Dedrick, et al. Syracuse University School of Information Studies. Mar. 25, 2014. 9 p.

<http://ischool.syr.edu/media/documents/2014/3/PTC32514.pdf>

“The costs of using wind energy and natural gas for electricity are virtually equal when accounting for the full private and social costs of each, making wind a competitive energy source for the United States.... [W]ind energy comes within .35 cents per kWh when levelized over the 20-year life of a typical wind contract, compared on an equivalent basis to the full costs for natural gas-fired energy.” (*Press Release*, Mar. 26, 2014).

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

***Recommended Pause on Troubled Payroll IT Project and Assessment of State IT Oversight.*** Legislative Analyst’s Office. Mar. 2014. 7 p.

<http://www.lao.ca.gov/laoapp/budgetlist/PublicSearch.aspx?Yr=2013&KeyCol=716>

“[T]his is now the second time that the TFC (21<sup>st</sup> Century) Project has terminated its primary vendor contract, and preventing subsequent delays to this specific project was one of the key objectives behind recent efforts to focus and consolidate the state’s technology oversight ... We recommend that the Legislature initiate a review of the performance of both the Technology Agency and DGS [Dept. of General Services] in overseeing and managing the risk of the TFC Project. Specifically, we recommend that the Legislature require the administration to undertake a self-assessment of the deficiencies of its own oversight functions. The lessons derived from the self-assessment have broad implications for the success of the state’s other large and complex IT projects—including projects currently under development and future projects.”

## HEALTH

***Broad Voter Support for Posting a Health Warning Label on Sodas and Sugary Drinks and Taxing Their Sale to Provide Funds for School Nutrition and Physical Activity Programs.*** Field Poll. Feb. 20, 2014. 12 p.

<http://www.field.com/fieldpollonline/subscribers/RIs2461.pdf>

“California voters endorse a proposal to require beverage companies to post a health-warning label on sodas and sugary drinks to alert consumers that their daily consumption contributes to diabetes, obesity and tooth decay.... Seven in ten Californians (70%) also back the idea of changing the rules governing the food stamp program, also known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), so recipients can’t use them to buy sodas and other sugary drinks.”

## HOUSING

***Aging in Every Place: Supportive Service Programs for High and Low Density Communities.*** By Janet Viveiros, et al. Center for Housing Policy. Mar. 2014. 16 p.

<http://www.nhc.org/media/AgingInEveryPlace.pdf>

This report examines “the success that home- and community-based supportive service programs have on older adult populations aged 65 or older to maintain their quality of life as they age in their homes, whether those homes are in cities, suburbs, or rural America. Home- and community-based supportive service programs offer many types of assistance, often including case management, medical services,

social activities and personal care assistance, which address difficulty completing essential tasks like eating, bathing, dressing and walking. Some programs also include home safety evaluations, help with minor home repairs, and other services to increase the suitability of older adults' homes." (*Press Release*, Mar. 27, 2014).

## HUMAN SERVICES

***Restructuring California's Child Care and Development System.* Legislative Analyst's Office. Apr. 4, 2014. 28 p.**

<http://www.lao.ca.gov/reports/2014/education/child-care/restructuring-child-care-system-040414.pdf>

Serving 300,000 children, "California dedicates approximately \$2 billion annually to subsidized child care and development programs" intended to enable low-income parents to work. However, low-income families do not have the same level of access to this program and must make different decisions when selecting care. CalWORKs (California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids) families are "guaranteed services" and "can choose from a variety of providers," whereas other "eligible, low-income families never receive even a single year's worth of child care benefits."

## TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

***2013 State of the Pavement Report.* California Department of Transportation, Division of Maintenance, Pavement Program. Dec. 2013. 47 p.**

[http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/maint/Pavement/Pavement\\_Program/PDF/2013\\_SOP\\_FINAL-Dec\\_2013-1-24-13.pdf](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/maint/Pavement/Pavement_Program/PDF/2013_SOP_FINAL-Dec_2013-1-24-13.pdf)

"The age of the California State Highway System (SHS) is over a half century, so the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) must continually monitor its condition using the Pavement Condition Survey (PCS) and keep it in good shape using high-tech strategies and innovative treatments. About 16% of California's highway miles (7,820 lane miles) are in poor condition, which is an improvement of 9% from the previous PCS, and 12,364 lane miles need low cost preventive maintenance to keep it in good condition. The remaining 29,534 lane miles had no distress. This examination shows that the system is recovering and continues to monitor the health of a 60 year old system."

## VETERANS

***Military Sexual Trauma and California's Women Veterans.* By Matthew K. Buttice. California Research Bureau. Apr. 2014. 2 p.**

[www.library.ca.gov/crb/14/S-14-009.pdf](http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/14/S-14-009.pdf)

This Short Subject presents results from the 2013 California Women Veteran Survey, which asked respondents questions about the prevalence and aftermath of sexual harassment and assault while serving in the military. Overall, 73% of respondents reported sexual harassment and 40% reported sexual assault. The majority of respondents who experienced harassment and/or assault did not report the incident(s). Of those who did report incidents of sexual assault, more than 60% felt retaliated against and 1 in 5 reported suffering from additional physical or sexual violence.

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