



## Studies in the News

California Research Bureau, California State Library

August 3, 2016

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## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**“Locked Up: Fear, Racism, Prison Economics, and the Incarceration of Native Youth.”** By Addie C. Rolnick. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, vol. 40, no. 1 (June 2016) pp. 55-92.

[http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2810386](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2810386)

**(Available at the California State Library)**

“Native youth are disproportionately incarcerated, often for relatively minor offenses. One potential solution is to move more Native youth out of federal and state courts and invest in tribal juvenile justice systems. Tribal systems are assumed to be less punitive than nontribal ones, so greater tribal control should mean less incarceration. Little is known, however, about the role of incarceration in tribally run systems. This article examines available information on Native youth in tribal juvenile justice systems from 1998 to 2013.”

## ECONOMY

***Do Rising Top Incomes Lead to Increased Borrowing in the Rest of the Distribution?* By Jeffery Thompson. Federal Reserve Board of Governors. May 2, 2016. 36 p.**

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/econresdata/feds/2016/files/2016046pap.pdf>

“This paper explores the ‘keeping up with the Joneses’ phenomenon using data from the Survey of Consumer Finances.” Evidence indicates that “household debt payments are responsive to rising top incomes. Middle and upper middle income households take on more housing-related debt and have higher housing debt payment to income ratios in places with higher top income levels. Among households at the bottom of the income distribution there is a decline in non-mortgage borrowing and debt payments in areas with rising top-income levels, consistent with restrictions in the supply of credit. The analysis also consistently shows that 95th percentile income has a greater influence on borrowing and debt payment across in the rest of the distribution than the more affluent 99th percentile level.”

## EDUCATION

***College Choice Report 2015.* ACT, Inc. June 2016. 24 p.**

<http://www.act.org/content/dam/act/unsecured/documents/College-Choice-Report-2016.pdf>

“The number of ACT-tested high school graduates continues to grow steadily each year and has grown over 18% in the last five years. During the same period, the percentage of ACT test takers enrolling in postsecondary education has decreased, even as the number of students has actually increased. This change is in part a function of the larger pool of test takers exposed to the ACT through state and district testing opportunities. Expansion in state and district testing allows more students to take the ACT who otherwise may not have done so. These numbers should lead higher education professionals to focus on data-driven interventions and outreach that help students understand all the available options so they can make informed decisions about their future.”

## EMPLOYMENT

***The Link Between Good Jobs and a Low Carbon Future.* By Betony Jones, et al. UC Berkley Labor Center. July 2016. 26 p.**

<http://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/the-link-between-good-jobs-and-a-low-carbon-future/>

“Over the period from 2002 to 2015, we estimate that California’s RPS created 25,500 blue-collar job-years (about 53 million hours of blue-collar construction work) and 7,200 white-collar construction job-years (about 15 million hours of white-collar construction work), almost 90% of which have been created since 2012.... As a direct consequence of this job creation, we estimate that \$46.6 million has been invested in apprenticeship training. This important contribution to workforce education and training of California residents is made jointly by workers and their employers, rather than taxpayers.... The jobs generated between 2002 and 2015 also contributed almost \$340 million into blue-collar construction workers’ pension funds and almost \$400 million towards health insurance coverage for these workers and their families.”

## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

**2016 Top Markets Report: Renewable Energy.** By Cora Dickson, et al. U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. Apr. 2016. 67 p.

[http://www.trade.gov/topmarkets/pdf/Renewable\\_Energy\\_Top\\_Markets\\_Report.pdf](http://www.trade.gov/topmarkets/pdf/Renewable_Energy_Top_Markets_Report.pdf)

“According to ITA’s [International Trade Administration] projections, the 74 markets included in this report will install over 250 GW of new renewable energy capacity through 2017. To help meet this demand, the global import market in this sector is expected to reach \$195 billion cumulatively in the 2016-2017 timeframe. Based on the estimates in this report, China is expected to account for more than 40% of all capacity installations outside the United States over the next two years. Its renewable energy investment is expected to be split relatively evenly between solar, wind, and hydropower through 2017. Other key developers of new capacity will be Japan, India, Brazil, Turkey, and the European Union (particularly, Germany and the United Kingdom).”

**From the Ground Down: Understanding Local Groundwater Data Collection and Sharing Practices in California.** By Tara Moran, et al. Stanford Water in the West. June 2016. 28 p.

<http://waterinthewest.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/GW-DataSurveyReport.pdf>

“The survey finds, among other things, that many local agencies do not have dedicated groundwater-monitoring wells and many data necessary for sustainable groundwater management are missing or are highly uncertain. Twelve percent of respondents with established groundwater monitoring networks do not have a single dedicated monitoring well. Up to 38% of respondents indicated a high degree of uncertainty about groundwater recharge potential, sustainable yield estimates, groundwater recharge locations and groundwater-dependent ecosystems.” (*Stanford News*, June 29, 2016).

## HEALTH

**Maternity Care in California: Delivering the Data.** California HealthCare Foundation. June 2016. 46 p.

<http://www.chcf.org/publications/2016/06/maternity-care-california>

“Over half a million babies were born in California in 2014—one in eight of all births in the US. Having a baby is the number one reason for a hospital admission in the state. [This report] provides an overview of the delivery of maternity care in California using available metrics, and compares the state’s performance on these metrics by demographic groups, over time, and against national numbers.” This report provides a variety of demographic data, including average payment for birth within California, in-hospital breastfeeding by race/ethnicity, and mothers’ perceptions of birth experience.

## HUMAN SERVICES

**Engaging Foster Youth and Foster Parents in Electronic Records Initiatives: Lessons Learned.** By Korey Capozza, et al. The Children’s Partnership. June 8, 2016. 16 p.

[http://www.childrenspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Foster-Youth-and-Parents-E-Records-Lessons-Learned\\_2016.pdf](http://www.childrenspartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Foster-Youth-and-Parents-E-Records-Lessons-Learned_2016.pdf)

Children and youth in foster care are “likely to experience frequent changes in homes and, as a result, disruptions in health care and gaps in personal records, such as medical records, birth certificates, and school transcripts. Such disruptions contribute to poor health and education outcomes.... [This brief discusses] the potential of electronic record systems to help address the problem of fragmented health care and incomplete health records” by studying pilot programs conducted in California and other states.

## TOOLS OF THE TRADE

### ***The Climate Explorer.* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

<https://toolkit.climate.gov/climate-explorer2/>

“Residents, communities and businesses now have easy access to climate projections, through a few easy keystrokes, for every county in the contiguous United States. NOAA’s newly updated Climate Explorer offers downloadable maps, graphs, and data tables of observed and projected temperature, precipitation and climate-related variables dating back to 1950 and out to 2100. Built to accompany the U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit, the Climate Explorer offers customizable graphs and maps of observed and projected temperature, precipitation, and related climate variables for every county in the contiguous United States.”

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