



Studies in the News

California Research Bureau, California State Library

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT

***State Corrections in the Wake of California's Criminal Justice Reforms.* By Scott Graves, et al. California Budget and Policy Center. Oct. 2018. 61 p.**

https://calbudgetcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Chartbook_State-Corrections-in-the-Wake-of-Reforms_October-2018.pdf

"Lawmakers and voters in California have adopted a variety of significant reforms [that] have produced a number of important positive effects.... Three key challenges still confront state corrections in California: the state's prison system is still operating at well above its capacity; spending on state corrections remains high; and there are still significant racial and ethnic disparities in California's criminal justice system."

CULTURE & DEMOGRAPHY

Disparity in Departure: Who Leaves the Bay Area and Where Do They Go? By Issi Romem, et al. UC Berkeley Turner Center for Housing Innovation. Oct. 2018. 9 p.

<https://turnercenter.berkeley.edu/disparity-in-departure>

“When people leave the Bay Area, where do they go?... [W]ealthy people tend to leave California, while the poor tend to stay in the Golden State. Many of the high-income households that left the Bay Area between 2010 and 2016 moved to other high-cost markets with dynamic economies, with New York, Seattle, Washington D.C. and Denver at the top of the list.... The report paints an entirely different picture for low-income people, especially poor black and Hispanic people.... They tended to move to affordable markets in the greater Sacramento and Central Valley regions. Lower-income movers were disproportionately black and Hispanic. Where they moved can be broken down by race: Black people tended to cluster around Sacramento, and Hispanics trended toward the Central Valley.” ([SF Gate](#), Oct. 5, 2018).

ECONOMY

Inequality in and across Cities. By Jessie Romero, et al. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. Oct. 2018. 5 p.

https://www.richmondfed.org/publications/research/economic_brief/2018/eb_18-10

“Inequality in the United States has an important spatial component. More-skilled workers tend to live in larger cities where they earn higher wages. Less-skilled workers make lower wages and do not experience similar gains even when they live in those cities. This dynamic implies that larger cities are also more unequal. These relationships appear to have become more pronounced as inequality has increased. The evidence points to externalities among high-skilled workers as a significant contributor to those patterns.”

EDUCATION

Examining Life Outcomes among Graduates of Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs). Excelencia in Education, et al. Sep. 2018. 32 p.

<https://www.edexcelencia.org/research/publications/examining-life-outcomes-among-graduates-hispanic-serving-institutions> (Free registration required)

“Leaders and individuals committed to the success of Latino students in higher education gathered for a collaborative panel discussion following the release of [the report]. Presentations and panelists expanded on the organizations’ report findings, which revealed the significant impact that HSIs with intentional and supportive strategies play in preparing Latino students for the workforce, while also positively affecting their overall well-being.... Report findings highlighted several strategies that proved to be effective for increasing Latino achievement in higher education and opportunities to improve.” ([Diverse Issues in Higher Education](#), Sep. 11, 2018).

EMPLOYMENT

September 2018 Jobs Report. California Center for Jobs and the Economy. Oct. 2018. 10 p.

<https://centerforjobs.org/ca/job-reports/september-2018-jobs-report#5>

“California’s labor force remained essentially unchanged, growing only 4,800 over the year ending September 2018, or 0.0 % growth.... Considered by age, the prime working age groups in California (age 25-54 and 55-64) remain somewhat below their previous highs since 2000.... For the 12 months ending September 2018, lower wage industries accounted for under a third (30%) of new jobs, while middle class-blue collar jobs produced over a quarter (28%) as Construction levels remained higher compared to recent years.... of the 10 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with the worst unemployment rates nationally, 6 are in California.”

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

“Long Term Effects and Recovery of Streams from Acid Mine Drainage and Evaluation of Toxic Metal Threshold Ranges for Macroinvertebrate Community Reassembly.” By David B. Herbst, et al. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, vol. 37, no. 10 (June 22, 2018) pp. 2575-2592. (Available from the California Research Bureau)

“An effort spanning more than two decades to restore a heavily polluted system of streams high in the Sierra Nevada of California has been declared a qualified success.... Leviathan, Aspen and Bryant creeks, once crystalline natural streams [have become polluted from] iron and other acidic, heavy metal pollutants released from the so-called Leviathan Mine, a badly scarred 250-acre open pit sulfur extraction site located about 25 miles southeast of Lake Tahoe.... But now, several miles of polluted stream are recovering and toxic flows are being abated” through the use of two treatment systems the researchers used to cleanse the snowmelt and rainfall runoff from the exposed soils of the mine. Eight miles of polluted stream are recovering and “toxic flows are no longer reaching the main stem of the East Carson River.” (*The Current*, Oct. 25, 2018).

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Final Action Report: A Summary of the 2018 Budget Act. California Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review. Oct. 10, 2018. 195 p.

[https://sbud.senate.ca.gov/sites/sbud.senate.ca.gov/files/FAR/Final Action Report A Summary of the 2018 Budget Act.pdf](https://sbud.senate.ca.gov/sites/sbud.senate.ca.gov/files/FAR/Final_Action_Report_A_Summary_of_the_2018_Budget_Act.pdf)

“The budget package continues the Legislature’s ongoing commitment to California’s residents by strengthening the state’s investments in public programs and services. The Legislature continues to emphasize rebuilding state programs and services, which have still not recovered from the deep economic downturn....While making such valuable investments, the budget plan also increases the state’s reserve funds, including the creation of a Safety Net Reserve to ensure that programs relied upon more heavily during economic downturns have additional resources to mitigate against cuts and continue to support those in need.”

HEALTH

“Experiences with Medical Exemptions after a Change in Vaccine Exemption Policy in California.” By Salini Mohanty, et al. *Pediatrics*. Online ahead of print. Oct. 2018. 12 p. <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2018/10/25/peds.2018-1051>

“Commentary—Vaccine Medical Exemptions Are a Delegated Public Health Authority.” By Senator Richard J. Pan, et al. *Pediatrics*. Online ahead of print. Oct. 2018. 2 p. <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2018/10/25/peds.2018-2009>

“Three years after California lawmakers passed a bill removing personal belief exemptions from childhood vaccination requirements, medical exemptions have risen.... [The study] examines how [Senate Bill 277](#)

changed the vaccination landscape in the Golden State two years after it was implemented. The law requires children to receive vaccines before entering school or day cares, only allowing for medical exemptions. Researchers found that vaccination rates have increased among kindergarteners from 92.8% in the 2015-2016 school year to 95.1% in the 2017-2018 school year.” However, the rate of medical exemptions also increased, particularly in counties with high personal belief exemption rates. ([Patch.com](#), Oct. 29, 2018).

HUMAN SERVICES

Missed Opportunities: Youth Homelessness in Rural America. Voices of Youth Count. Oct. 2018. 16 p.

<https://www.chapinhall.org/wp-content/uploads/Youth-Homelessness-in-Rural-America.pdf>

“[The study] found that 9.2% of young adults between the ages of 18 and 25 who reside in predominantly rural counties report experiencing homelessness in the last year, compared to 9.6% of their urban counterparts.... But the problem may be more ‘hidden’ in rural areas. Homeless youth in those communities are more likely to be staying with other people or sleeping outside than their urban counterparts, and are about half as likely to be staying in homeless shelters. That’s largely because youth shelter services don’t exist as much in rural places.” The study recommends “reexamining federal programs and funding to make sure that youth in every part of the country have access to help and support.” ([Route Fifty](#), Oct. 24, 2018).

About the California Research Bureau

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