**Groups 1 and 7, Pages 29-31: Has the state become more or less unequal? How is poverty measured?**

Group 1:

Has the state become more or less unequal?

● According to the Great Recession between 2007 to 2009, it had a huge effect to lower income family. One the one hand, the wealth gap between lower income and others family is increasing, which at the lowest income level fell more than 21 percent. On the other hand, individuals in the higher level hardly have any impact. In conclusion, California is become more unequal than before.

How is the poverty measured?

● The poverty is measured by the cost of housing, taxes and other factors.

● The poorer health and low life expectancy also lead the poverty.

● Single-mother household and children are the major poverty group.

Group 7:

1. Has the state become more and less unequal?

 - The state become more unequal because :

 Although the Great Recession of 2007 and 2009 hit the pocketbooks of families across the entire socioeconomic spectrum. the hardest hit included those who were already on the lower rank of income ladder

 California families at the lowest income (see figure 6 page 31)

 Resulting in a new record level of income inequality in the state.

 This alternate method adds nearly 3 million people to the official poverty rates meaning that nearly one in four California would be considered poor.

 2. How is poverty measured?

 There is way to measure poverty, it's called SPM), which was developed by an Interagency Technical Working Group commissioned by the Of ce of Management and Budget’s Chief Statistician to better re ect contemporary social and economic realities and government policy.

 The SPM factors in the cost of housing; taxes; noncash benefits; and day-to-day costs such as childcare, work-related expenses, utilities, clothing, and medical costs.

**Group 2, Pages 32-34: What is food insecurity? How is the problem of food insecurity different in urban and rural areas?**

Group members:

Yinjie Liu

Nga Ngwyen

Christine Lam

Steven Leong

Question:

1.What is food insecurity?

2.How is the problem of food insecurity different in urban and rural areas?

Our answer：

1. People don't have access to get qualified and health food by their own.

Evidence: Nearly 30 million Americans who lived more than 1 mile from supermarket does not have access to food security because less than 12% local food offer health food.

2. From the picture, the insecurity rate of child in rural area is much higher than in urban because it has connections with family's income.

Evidence: In California, the insecurity rate has big difference between different cities such a San Mateo and Fresno county. These two big cities have almost six times amount of unhealthy food produce vendors.

**Groups 3 and 8, Pages 35-38: How are disparities in education measured? What are some examples of the disparities?**

Group 3:

Tiffany Liao

Yanping nian

Andy Lee

Danny ahn

Group #3: Pg. 35-38

1. How are disparities in education measured?

The disparities in education are measured in lifelong health, prosperity and well-being. The

conditions of childhood and the outcome in life that they lead to.

2. What are some examples of the disparities?

Some examples are the differences across ethnic groups when it comes to early childhood

education such as attending preschool. Also in test scores from standardized testing showing

differences in reading proficiencies. Lastly, in undergraduate enrollment among the ethnic

groups. Such as:

Age 3-4

61% Latino

42% White

53% CA

3rd Grade

Asian 71%

American Indian 31%

Ca 45%

Group 8: ?????

**Group 4, Pages 39-42: How are different groups affected by the cost of housing?**

GROUP 4 - JOANNE HONG, CHIHCHUAN CHEN, ANQI PAN, YAORONG TANG

Lower income people (Latinos and Africans American) are using more than 30% of their monthly household income for mortgage or rent. Because of that they have less to spend on other essentials such as food and health care.

American Africans and American Indians/Alaska Natives are more likely to move more than other race/ethnicities because when the cost of housing is excessive, families fall behind on rent or mortgage payment. Once the house goes on foreclosure it will affect their credit score and make it harder for them to find housings.

Because of the hardship lower income people go through mental stress and physical illness.

Frank Zeng

Maddie Dewing

Summer Dong

Fanchao Kong

Group 8. P35-38 How are disparities in education measured? what are some examples of the

disparities?

Differences in education can be measured by income. Families who have a higher level

of income, are able to afford higher education in the future. For example in the P35 chart,

Latinos and people who are at or below the federal poverty level, have a higher percentage of

being unable to attend preschool and having that level of education in the years of

2009-2011. Also, Purdue Owl states that compared with two third of higher-income students,

merely one third of financially disadvantaged third-graders were reading at competence level

in 2013.

**Group 5, Pages 43-44: Describe the two maps on page 44.**

Group5- Heejae Lee, Vaibhav Sapra, Maolin Wang, Runchen Tao

Describe the two maps on page 44.

According to the two maps which are Figure 15A and B, the middle cities of California such as Sacramento, Fresno, and Bakersfield, are particularly polluted than other areas. Most of the Pollution Burden Scores of these cities are from 5.5 to 6.4. Applying this information to the other map, in these cities, 70 to 100 percent of the residents are Hispanic, Latino, and non-white people.

As evidence, based on the text, African American, and Latino children tend to get more pollution-related diseases. It implies Hispanic and Latino children are more exposed to polluted circumstances than White children. Moreover, it also explains children who are in low-income families are inclined to live in energy intensive areas such as near the heavy traffic freeways or rail yards which are high air-polluted areas.

Cal/EPA and OEHHA, reliable organizations, provided the information, recently, 2014.

**Group 6, Pages 45-47: Why would the authors discuss land use, transportation, and health in one section?**

Group 6

Name: Aaron, Ali, dale, quynh

Author discusses transportation and health in the same section because they are both interconnected. When you promote good and safe transportation (walking, biking, rolling, or public transportation), you're promoting a healthier community and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Some evidence can be seen in the Los Angeles and Long Beach area which handles 70 percent of U.S. Pacific Coast cargo; thousands of trucks spewing diesel fuel exhaust routinely passing through the low-income, immigrant neighborhoods each day from the port, raising cancer and asthma risks and causing injuries and traffic problems. The California government decided to pass the Clean Truck Program in 2008 which aided the transition to cleaner transportation and cut air pollution in Los Angeles and Long Beach by 90%.