

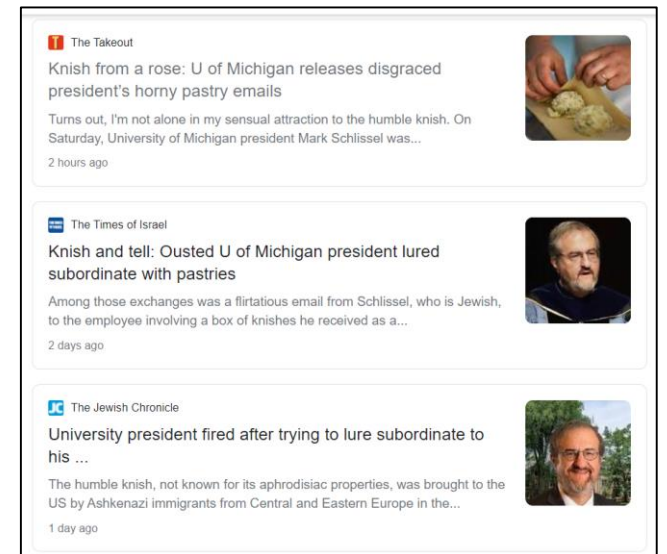


OEM: Weekly SITREP

January 25, 2022

USA & WORLD

- WHO chief [warns](#) against talk of 'endgame' in pandemic.
- CISA [urges](#) U.S. preparation for data wiping attacks.
- A Russia-Ukraine [war](#) could ripple across Africa and Asia.
- China hires western [TikTokers](#) to polish its image for Winter Olympics.
- Omicron sub-variant throws up [fresh questions](#) about virus.
- [Vaccines](#) are a tool, not a silver bullet.
- Biden's first year in office in [six charts](#).
- Get free at-home COVID-19 tests: <https://www.covidtests.gov/>
- Biden needs to answer these [5 questions](#) about the economy.
- The world's [disconnect](#) could lead to economic trouble.
- What [next](#) for diplomacy between the West and Russia?
- Omicron [thwarts](#) some of the world's most-used COVID vaccines.
- The pandemic's [true death toll](#): millions more than official counts.
- U.S. airlines [warn](#) 5G could ground some planes, wreak havoc.
- Seeking a [global approach](#) to updating Covid-19 vaccines.
- U.S. needs better access to [supplies](#) via a domestic supply chain.
- Officials look for lessons from west coast [tsunami](#) advisory.
- Oxford University Hospital staff to wear cameras as [violence](#) soars.
- ['Crisis'](#) already happening amid Colorado's omicron surge.
- A [cyberattack](#) in Albuquerque forces schools to cancel classes.



- **University of Michigan president Mark Schlissel fired over an alleged relationship with a subordinate employee—a relationship that hinged on the promise of [pastries](#).**
- **Schlissel, over a period of years, used his University email account to communicate with that subordinate in a manner inconsistent with the dignity and reputation of the University.”**

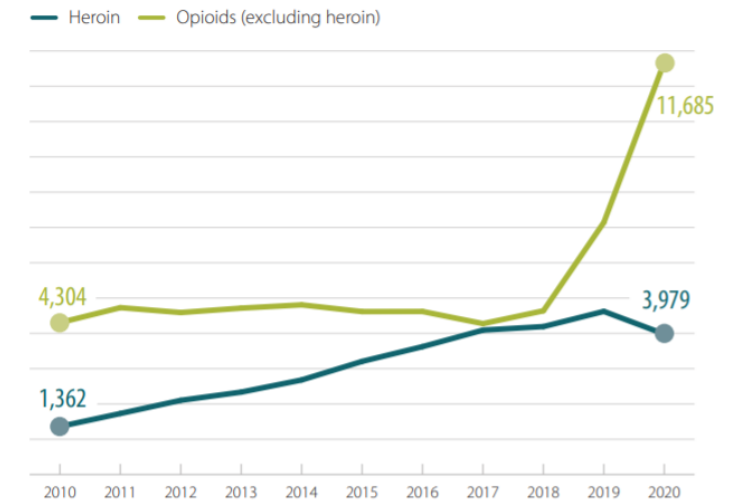
CALIFORNIA

- Vaccine wars [ignite](#) as lawmakers seek stronger laws.
- Cannabis sales generated more than [\\$3 billion](#) in tax revenue.
- Universal healthcare [proposal](#) clears another hurdle.
- Ex-pats reveal [why](#) they left.
- 4.6 magnitude [earthquake](#) at California-Nevada border area.
- Big Sur wildfire forces [evacuations](#).
- Liberal politicians are talking tough about [upsurge](#) in crime.
- Bodycam footage, 911 calls [released](#) in 2018 bar massacre.
- Was this the [largest wave](#) to ever hit the California coast?
- Wildfire risk drives insurers to [pull policies](#) for pricey homes.
- State [data](#): lower rates of reinfection with natural immunity.
- Charges filed in [attack](#) on vaccine clinic staff.
- California dominates [list](#) of states with best-paying cities.
- What departing residents [gain](#) when they move to another state.
- New COVID [workplace rules](#) go into effect – what's changed.
- 45 [colleges](#) to take part in Californians for All College Corps.
- State [homeless crisis](#) takes on new urgency.
- When will the omicron surge [peak](#) in California?
- UC Davis Medical Center nurses [demand](#) changes.
- More than 1 in 5 COVID tests [positive](#) in California.

California Health Care Foundation's (CHCF) [Substance Use in California](#), illustrates the rise in Substance Use Disorder (SUD).

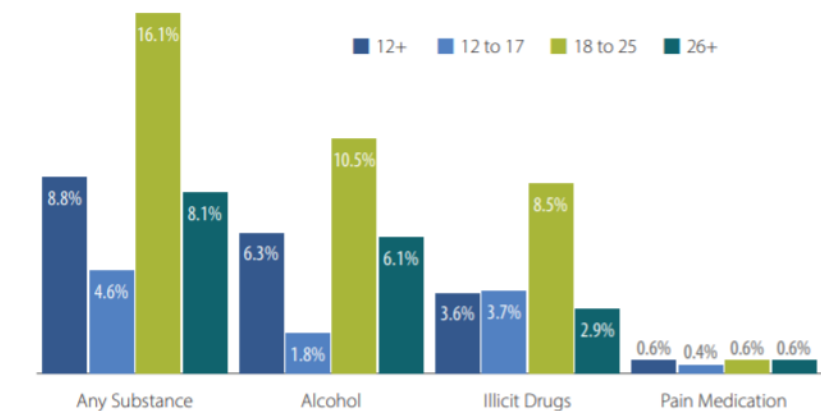
Nonfatal ED Visits for Opioids, CALIFORNIA, 2010–2020

NUMBER OF OPIOID-RELATED VISITS



SUD in the Past Year, By Drug Type and Age Group,

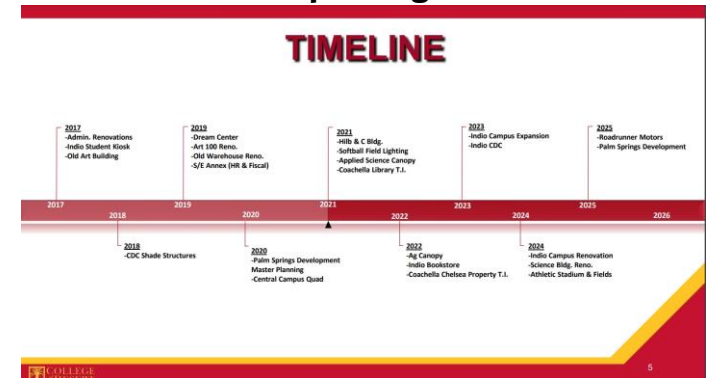
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION, CALIFORNIA, ANNUAL AVERAGE, 2018–2019



REGION

- L.A. schools to require students to wear [non-cloth face masks](#).
- Rams [limit](#) ticket sales for NFC title game to SoCal residents.
- What are the Santa Ana Winds? The [phenomenon](#) explained.
- Jewish synagogues in SoCal enrolling in [security](#) training.
- Schwarzenegger involved in multi-car [crash](#).
- [High winds](#) continue to roar through Southern California.
- UCR joins UCSD, UCI in Multidisciplinary Research Institute [Calit2](#).
- Suspect [killed](#) by RivCo law enforcement.
- New [classrooms](#) at UCR let students attend remotely or in person.
- Home COVID test deliveries [delayed](#) by L.A. train robberies.
- Fullerton to explore [ditching](#) its Fire Department.
- A [jet fuel dump](#) in L.A. inspires short film now going to Sundance.
- Huntington Park man armed with a knife [shot & killed](#) by police.
- Salton Sea [lithium](#) could help U.S. gain energy autonomy.
- L.A. prepares to [host](#) Super Bowl LVI amid pandemic.
- COVID surge, nurse burnout make [mess](#) out of hospital staffing.
- UCLA grad student [stabbed to death](#) while working at furniture store.

College of the Desert Board of Trustees [reaffirms](#) valley-wide educational and development goals



The County of Riverside Emergency Operations Center is currently activated to [Management Watch](#).

COMMUNICATIONS

- **24 January:**
 - **Return to in-person instruction: Monday, January 31, 2022**
- **21 January:**
 - **Important updates to UCR's COVID-19 workplace notification process**
- **20 January:**
 - **Materials from Jan 19 Webinar re: Latest Revisions to the Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Prevention**
- **19 January:**
 - **Submitting proof of COVID-19 booster to new employee health system**
- **18 January:**
 - **Winter Quarter 2022 Chancellor's [Message](#)**

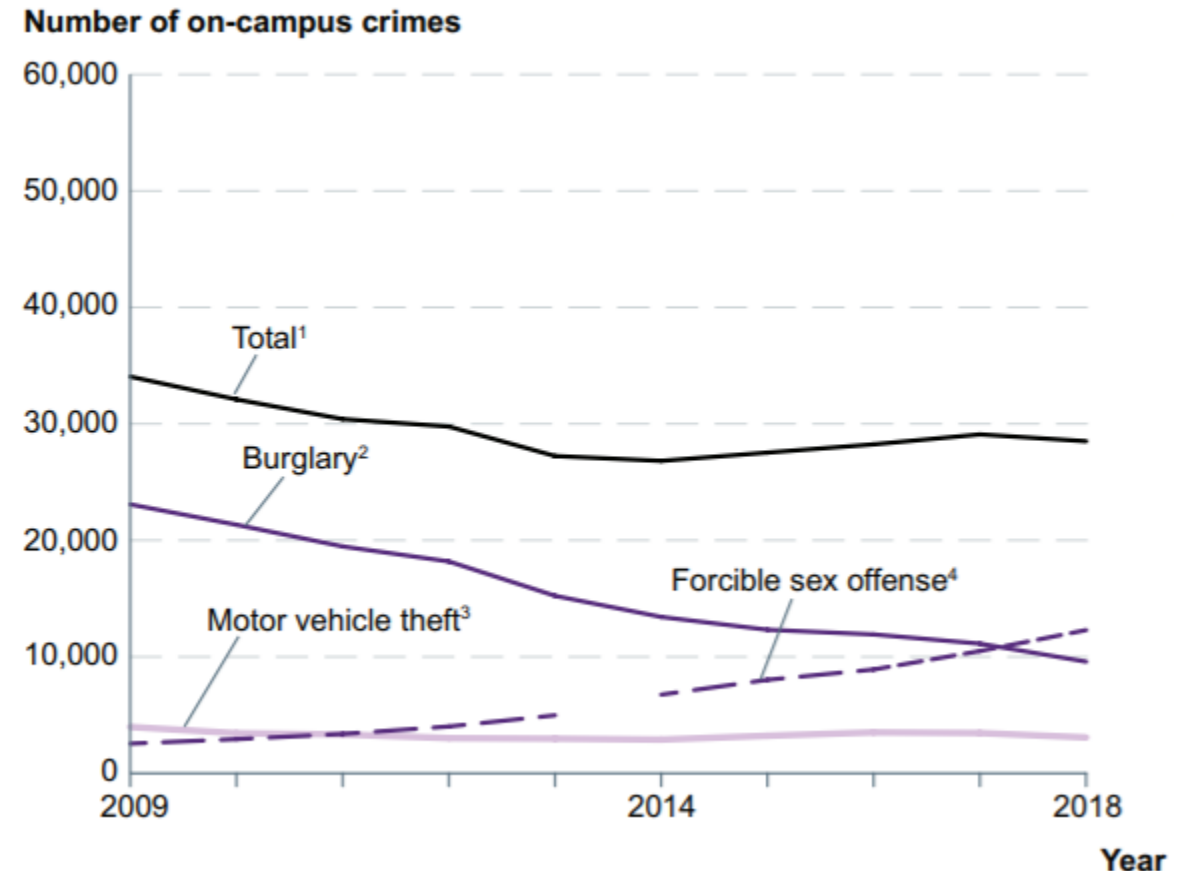
Please Reference Notes Section For More Information

NOTABLE

- [So what can we do about the top risks facing the world?](#)
- [Remote work largely 'here to stay,' economist says](#)
- [WHO recommends baricitinib, sotrovimab for treating various stages of COVID-19](#)
- [Crossing delayed Monday at Manitoba-U.S. border as truckers protest vaccine mandate](#)
- [Protesters hit French streets to fight new Covid-19 vaccine pass](#)
- [Thousands protest in Netherlands against coronavirus measures](#)
- [Chicago homicides hit a 25-year high in 2021](#)
- [US plans \\$50B wildfire fight where forests meet suburbia](#)
- [Emails Shows Fauci More Concerned With 'International Harmony' Than Origins of the Virus](#)
- [Report: Going to the Beijing Olympics? Leave anything with an electron home](#)
- [New Project Launched as 'Direct Counterweight' to Big Tech](#)
- [4,000 Kaiser patients may have received incorrect amount of Covid vaccine](#)
- [Pandemic-related school closures prompted administrators to reconsider the school calendar](#)
- [Harvard University chemist's conviction illustrates China's threat to national security](#)
- [Why the Future Cannot Be Predicted](#)
- [Pentagon's new cybersecurity model is better, but still an incremental solution to a big challenge](#)
- [Biden Can No Longer Ignore Growing Iran-China Ties](#)
- [Is It Time to Ditch Those Cloth Masks for Something Better?](#)
- [New report highlights the top five supply chain risks for 2022](#)
- [Measuring economic resilience from a societal, environmental and security perspective](#)

Indicators of School Crime & Safety

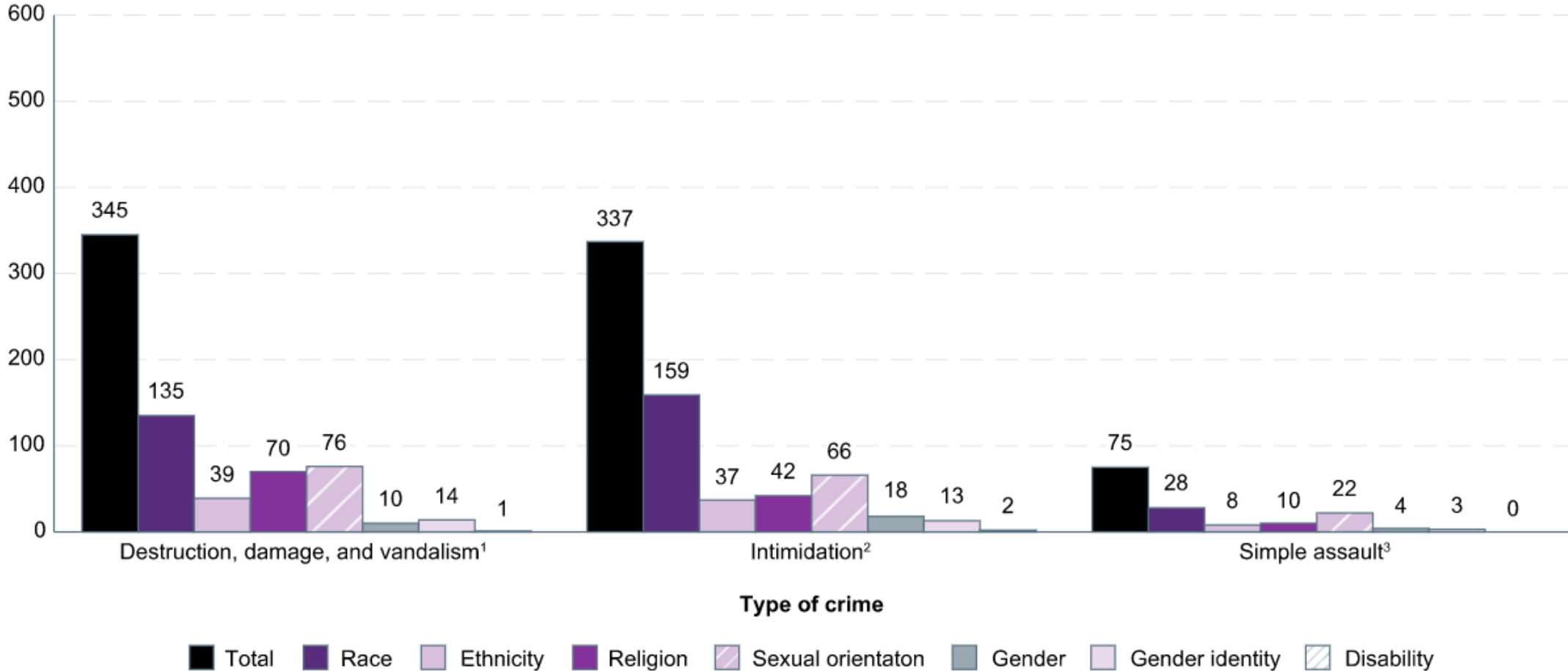
- A total of 28,500 criminal incidents against persons and property on campuses of postsecondary institutions were reported to police and security agencies in 2018.
- This translates to 19.5 on-campus crimes reported per 10,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students.
- Among the various types of on-campus crimes reported in 2018, there were 12,300 forcible sex offenses, which constituted 43% of all criminal incidents.
- Other commonly reported crimes included burglaries (34%) and motor vehicle thefts (11%).



On-campus crimes reported and number per 10,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students in degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by selected type of crime: 2009 through 2018

University Hate Crime Incidents

Number of on-campus hate crimes



Race, sexual orientation, and religion were the top three categories of motivating bias associated with hate crimes at postsecondary institutions in 2018.

Most Dangerous College Campuses

- The U.S. is rife with college campuses — not to mention danger and the various types of crimes that take place on said campuses.
- Much to the disappointment of police procedural television shows, most of the crime perpetrated on college campuses is of the thieving variety.
- The [FBI's 2019 data](#) of known U.S. crime by college and university shows high numbers among property crime, larceny, theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and robbery across the country.


UC Davis had the highest numbers of larceny and theft (794 cases) and property crime (906 cases) in 2019, with 39,783 students, according to the [FBI's data](#). As one of the top cycling cities in the U.S. — as well as a city and school where students often commute — bicycle theft is a real problem, writes [Simple Bike Insurance](#). According to the city of Davis' bicycle theft analysis report from 2009 to 2021, the vast majority of bicycles stolen were from UC Davis' campus. For commuter students, bicycles are a quick, cheap way to get to and from class — until their transportation itself gets stolen, of course.

UCLA is such a large, major school on the West Coast that it often turns up with the dangerous label. Unfortunately for the school, that label is usually there for a very good reason. UCLA had the most burglaries in 2019 (132 cases), according to the [FBI's data](#), and it was also second-highest in aggravated assault records (58 cases). UCLA had the second-highest amount of violent crime (89 cases) with 46,592 students.

In 2019, UC Berkeley had the highest robbery numbers at 22 cases and the second-highest numbers of property crime at 763 cases, according to the [FBI's university crime data](#). The school was also third-highest in violent crime (70 cases) with 44,235 students. UC Berkeley is a large, wealthy school, and therefore these numbers aren't necessarily surprising. A large school could give ample opportunities for people to steal different kinds of things, either to keep or sell. It's also fairly close to San Francisco, a major U.S. city which [Stanford University](#) thought deserving of the title "Nearly the Most Crime-Ridden City in the U.S." So, you know, that doesn't help.

At 37 reported cases, UCSB was listed as having the highest number of reported rapes in 2019. According to [FBI university crime data](#), the school also had the fourth-highest amount of violent crime with 61 cases and 26,561 students. UCSB has never had the greatest reputation, and the numbers seem to back that up.

FBI: UC Offenses 2019

University/College	Campus	Student enrollment ¹	Violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape ²	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
University of California: 	Berkeley	44,235	70	1	13	22	34	763	56	646	61	0
	Davis	39,783	14	0	6	2	6	906	86	794	26	2
	Irvine	37,170	21	0	7	1	13	464	19	437	8	3
	Los Angeles	46,592	89	0	23	8	58	756	132	608	16	2
	Medical Center, Sacramento ³		7	0	1	1	5	141	3	131	7	1
	Merced	8,388	6	0	4	0	2	89	8	77	4	0
	Riverside	24,907	11	0	5	3	3	305	32	267	6	0
	San Diego	37,744	10	0	2	0	8	502	24	419	59	1
	San Francisco	3,201	11	0	1	7	3	371	15	351	5	2
	Santa Barbara	26,561	61	0	37	2	22	341	17	320	4	0
	Santa Cruz	20,592	15	0	8	0	7	184	20	162	2	1

Post Pandemic Threat: School Violence

Part I: Potential Risk Factors and Indicators for Targeted Violence in Schools

For targeted violence in schools, the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) has conducted multiple studies on individuals who successfully carried out an attack on schools. That work has found:

- **91%** of school attackers had observable psychological (depression, suicidal ideation, anger, psychotic symptoms, etc.), behavioral (defiance, poor impulse control, violation of social norms, etc.), or neurological (developmental delays, cognitive deficits, etc.) symptoms.
 - 41% of school attackers were motivated, at least in part, by a desire to commit suicide.
- **94%** of school attackers had at least one identifiable “home life factor” which include:
 - parental divorce/separation (**71%**),
 - family financial difficulty (**69%**),
 - parent/sibling arrested/incarcerated (**54%**),
 - parent/sibling substance abuse (**46%**),
 - family discord (including domestic violence/abuse) (**40%**),
 - family mental health issues (**23%**),
 - abuse/neglect of attacker (**23%**), or
 - non-parental custodial care (**11%**).
- **83%** of school attackers threatened others, including the target, and/or communicated their intent to conduct an attack.
- **83%** of school attackers were retaliating for a grievance.
- **80%** of school attackers were bullied by their classmates. Some of the attackers actively sought help to address bullying but received an ineffective response or no response at all.
- **74%** of school attackers showed signs of frequent, intense anger and/or communicated that they were becoming increasingly prone to anger.
- **63%** of school attackers showed signs of severe depression, sadness, or isolation or openly talked about experiencing these emotions.
- **51%** of school attackers had engaged in observable planning behaviors prior to the attack. ¹

Post Pandemic Threat: School Violence

PART II: COVID-19 and Increased Exposure to Potential Risk Factors

To mitigate the spread of COVID-19, many schools across the U.S. adjusted to operate in either partially online (“hybrid”) or entirely online environments. This led to an immediate impact of COVID-19 – social isolation.³ Subsequently, a nationally representative survey of 3,300 youth (aged 13-19) found that students have been experiencing multiple negative impacts including:

- **78%** of respondents are spending four hours or less each day in class or working on assignments.
- **30%** of respondents reported feeling unhappy or depressed with nearly as many reporting they worry about having basic needs (food, medicine, and safety) met.
- **29%** of respondents do not feel connected to school adults with nearly as many reporting they do not feel connected to their classmates or their community.
- In addition, respondents reported losing sleep, feeling under constant strain, or experiencing a loss of confidence.
- Some respondents also reported poorer overall health.⁴

In addition, many families of students experienced (or are continuing to experience) financial hardships during the pandemic including job or wage loss. In fact, in a recent survey, 51% of non-retired adults reported that the COVID-19 pandemic will make achieving their financial goals harder.⁵

There has also been anecdotal evidence that suggests students have experienced an increase in cyberbullying. Students who had experienced bullying before the pandemic are also more likely to experience pandemic stress.⁶

Post Pandemic Threat: Mental Health

Prior to schools closing, millions of students relied on the mental health resources provided by schools, including access to mental health professionals. These resources were either severely restricted or terminated altogether as schools moved to online-only instruction. The reduced access to services coupled with the exposure to additional risk factors suggests schools – and the communities in which they are located – will need to increase support services to help students adjust to in-person learning as they cope with the potential trauma associated with the pandemic response.

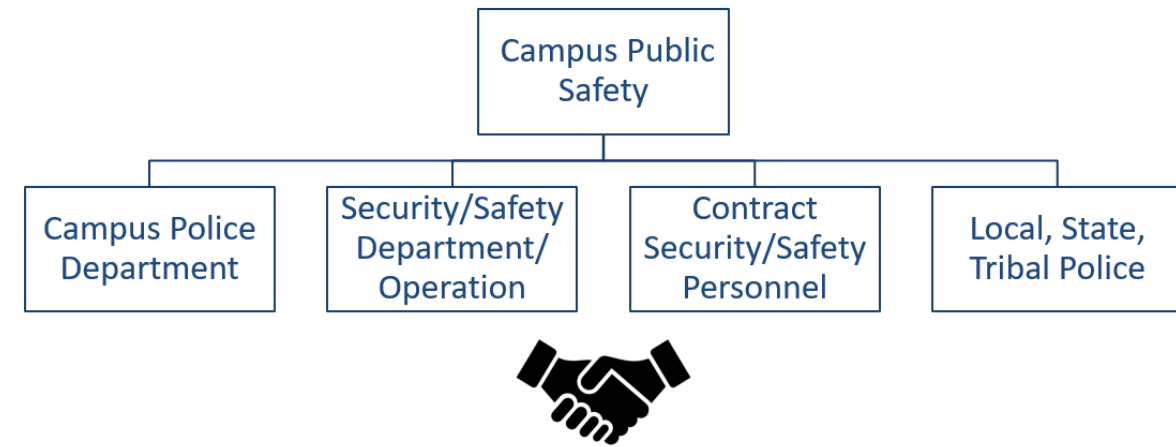
Potential Risk Factors:

The potential risk factors are not predictive; however, a community that is aware of the risk factors is an empowered community and is able to proactively engage in prevention programs.

- Suicidal ideation
- Depression
- Intense anger
- Mental illness
- Social isolation
- Family financial difficulties
- Family-based substance abuse
- Family-based arrest/incarceration
- Family-based discord
- Family-based mental health problems
- Abuse/Neglect
- Parental absence
- Academic poor performance
- Previous disciplinary actions
- Holding a grievance

Indicators of School Crime & Safety

- Campus public safety personnel are important emergency operations planning team members.
- What form campus public safety takes vary, but the four most common forms of public safety services are:
 - Campus police department
 - Security or safety department or operation
 - Contract security or safety personnel
 - Local, state, or tribal police



Behavioral Approach to Violence Prevention

- Many individuals who are planning to engage in targeted violence display threatening or concerning behaviors that are observable to others.
- Utilizing behavioral threat assessment and management (BTAM), a proactive, evidence-based method of investigation, analysis, and management that focuses on an individual's patterns thinking and behavior, can determine whether, and to what extent, an individual may be moving towards an act of intended violence.

