



## Studies in the News

California Research Bureau, California State Library

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## **ECONOMY**

***The Return to Protectionism.* By Pablo D. Fajgelbaum, et al. NBER. Mar.10, 2019. 71 p.**

<http://www.econ.ucla.edu/pfajgelbaum/RTP.pdf>

“This paper analyzes the impacts of the 2018 trade war on the U.S. economy.... The export supply of foreign varieties is horizontal, suggesting that U.S. consumers bear the incidence of the U.S. tariffs. Likewise, we estimate a fairly inelastic foreign demand. We estimate an annual loss for the U.S. of \$68.8 billion due to higher import prices. Using a general equilibrium framework and the estimated elasticities, we compute gains of \$21.6 billion from higher prices received by US producers. The redistribution from buyers of foreign goods to U.S. producers and the government nets out to a negative effect of \$7.8 billion on an annual basis for the U.S. economy (0.04% of GDP).”

## EDUCATION

***Recruiting the Out-of-State University: Off-Campus Recruiting by Public Research Universities.*** By Crystal Han, et al. The Joyce Foundation. Mar. 2019. 69 p.

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/f1j45l5eylmy0ub/joyce\\_report\\_rotated.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/f1j45l5eylmy0ub/joyce_report_rotated.pdf?dl=0)

“The scandal in college admissions has focused attention not just on alleged illegal activities involving bribery and fraud, but also on the many legal advantages enjoyed by applicants who are more wealthy and more likely to be white than are those in the population at large. [This] report ... suggests that leading public universities contribute in a significant way to these advantages with their recruitment of out-of-state students—and, to some extent, with their lack of recruitment of in-state students as well. The report focuses on the high schools at which public universities recruit outside their state. The study finds that these high schools are more likely than not to be high income and largely white. Further, a disproportionate number of the high schools visited are private schools.” (*Inside Higher Ed*, Mar. 26, 2019).

***Artificial Intelligence Applications to Support K-12 Teachers and Teaching.*** By Robert F. Murphy. RAND. Jan. 2019. 20 p.

<https://www.rand.org/pubs/perspectives/PE315.html>

“In this paper, the author discusses several ways that AI [Artificial Intelligence] applications can be used to support the work of K–12 teachers and the practice of teaching by augmenting teacher capacity rather than replacing teachers. Three promising applications are intelligent tutoring systems, automated essay scoring, and early warning systems. The author also discusses some of the key technical challenges that need to be addressed in order to realize the full potential of AI applications for educational purposes. The paper should be of interest to education journalists, publishers, product developers, researchers, and district and school administrators.”

## EMPLOYMENT

**“Association of a Simulated Institutional Gender Equity Initiative With Gender-Based Disparities in Medical School Faculty Salaries and Promotions.”** By Avani D. Rao, et al. *JAMA Net Open*, vol. 1 no. 8 (Dec. 21, 2018) 11 p.

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2719131>

“The estimations started with [Johns Hopkins] salary divide—it noted male staff in 2005 made 2.6% more than female staff, though the margin narrowed to a 1.9% difference in 2016. The calculations revealed: A woman hired in 2005, constantly working under a 2.6% pay differential, lost out on \$501,416 in salary and investment returns over 30 years. That same woman hired in 2005, benefitting from equal pay efforts closing the gap to 1.9%, missed out on an extra \$210,829 a man would’ve earned. A woman hired in 2016, operating under a 1.9% gap, stands to make \$66,104 less than a male counterpart.... Scarily, the Johns Hopkins results could have been even more stark if applied to other institutions. The study noted [other findings](#) from the University of Michigan and Harvard University that said a male physician researcher could make up to 8% more than female colleagues.” (*New York Post*, Jan. 30, 2019).

## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

***Review of Environmental Leadership Development Projects.*** By Paul Jacobs, et al. California Senate Office of Research. Apr. 2018. 20 p.

<https://sor.senate.ca.gov/sites/sor.senate.ca.gov/files/policy%20matters%2004.19%20environmental%20eadership%20projects.pdf>

“This report reviews ELDPs [Environmental Development Leadership Projects] that have qualified for expedited CEQA [California Environmental Quality Act] judicial review through the various processes created by the Legislature. The report initially provides a background on the CEQA review process and ELDP legislation. Next, the report provides an overview of ELDPs, legal challenges against ELDPs filed under CEQA, and estimated benefits provided by the projects. Finally, this report assesses CEQA streamlining provided to ELDPs and presents key issues and options for legislative consideration.”

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

***The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Rental Homes.*** National Low Income Housing Coalition. Mar. 14, 2019. 28 p.

<https://reports.nlihc.org/gap>

“[O]ver one million affordable rental units would need to be constructed throughout the state in order to meet the needs of 1.3 million households classified as extremely low income. Currently, there are only 286,844 rental units in California considered affordable for the ELI [extremely low income] population, or those with incomes at or below the poverty level or 30% of their area median income. At the state level, Gov. Gavin Newsom has set a goal to build 3.5 million new homes in California by 2025, and advocates for affordable housing are urging the effort to be geared toward rental units for low-income families.” (*Turlock Journal*, Mar. 15, 2019).

***Considerations for the Governor’s Housing Plan.*** By Lourdes Morales. Legislative Analyst’s Office. Feb. 20, 2019. 8 p.

<https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3941>

“The 2019-20 Governor’s budget includes various proposals aimed at improving the affordability of housing in the state. Specifically, the Governor proposes (1) providing planning and production grants to local governments, (2) expanding the state Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program, (3) establishing a new state housing tax credit program targeting relatively higher-income households, and (4) expanding a loan program for middle-income housing production.... [W]e suggest the Legislature consider prioritizing General Fund resources towards programs that assist low-income households. Given that the Governor’s proposals are largely conceptual at this stage, we highlight key questions the Legislature might want to ask the administration.”

## HEALTH

**“Health Effects of Dietary Risks in 195 Countries, 1990-2017: a Systematic Analysis for the Global Burden Disease Study 2017.”** Global Burden Disease 2017 Diet Collaborators. *The Lancet*. Online ahead of print. Apr. 3, 2019. 15 p.

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(19\)30041-8/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(19)30041-8/fulltext)

The study “concluded that one-fifth of deaths around the world were associated with poor diets — defined as those short on fresh vegetables, seeds and nuts but heavy in sugar, salt and trans fats. In 2017, that came to 11 million deaths that could have been avoided, the researchers said. Most of those, around 10 million, were from cardiovascular disease, researchers found. The next biggest diet-related killers were

cancer, with 913,000 deaths, and Type 2 diabetes, which claimed 339,000 lives.... Researchers analyzed data from 195 countries and found that Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan and the Marshall Islands had among the highest proportion of diet-related deaths, while France, Spain and Peru had some of the lowest rates. The United States ranked 43rd. China was among the worst at 140. The study found a tenfold difference between countries with the highest and lowest rates of diet-related deaths.” ([The New York Times](#), Apr. 3, 2019).

## HUMAN SERVICES

***Child Care and Development Fund: Subsidy Receipt and Plans for New Funds. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Feb. 15, 2019. 33 p.***

<https://www.gao.gov/assets/700/696930.pdf>

The federal child care subsidy program known as the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) “helps low-income families pay for child care while parents work or attend school. We’ve previously reported that states manage the high demand for these child care subsidies in various ways, including lowering income limits for eligibility and using wait lists. In 2018, Congress appropriated \$5.2 billion for the fund—nearly twice the amount of the prior year. States have various plans for that money, such as raising payment rates for child care providers and taking children off of wait lists. However, some states hesitated to make plans because it’s unclear whether the funding will continue at this level going forward.”

## TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

***Dynamic Flooding Modeling Essential to Assess the Coastal Impacts of Climate Change.***

**By Patrick L. Barnard, et al. Scientific Reports. Mar 13, 2019. 13 p.**

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-019-40742-z>

“According to new research by the U.S. Geological Survey, about \$150B in coastal real estate in California alone is at risk of flooding caused by rising sea levels, in combination with storms, by the end of the 21st century.... In recent months, winter storms eroded Capistrano Beach in Dana Point, California, enough to make a boardwalk collapse, and in Imperial Beach, large waves and high tides sent water flowing past seawalls, flooding roads and garages, the [Los Angeles Times reports](#). The upshot of the USGS report is to expect more of this kind of damage as sea levels rise and storms hit—either the kind of storms that regularly hit California, or stronger storms formed in a warmer ocean.” ([Bisnow](#), Mar. 15, 2019).

### ***About the California Research Bureau***

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