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**CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT**

[http://www.auditor.ca.gov/pdfs/reports/2017-032.pdf](http://www.auditor.ca.gov/pdfs/reports/2017-032.pdf)

The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to keep records of crime that occurs on or near their campuses, and to disclose this data to the U.S. Department of Education. “In reviewing six institutions for proper reporting of Clery Act crimes, four [California] institutions did not accurately report their crime statistics, and the other two institutions reported no criminal offenses, one of which was erroneous. Additionally, five of the six institutions
reviewed failed to develop or disclose all required policies, and five also did not have complete or updated daily crime logs.

ECONOMY

https://www.bis.org/publ/work722.pdf

“Our analysis reveals a stable pattern in data from 1870 to 2016. This takes the shape of a statistically significant relationship between the age structure of the population and low frequency inflation. Specifically, the young and old are generally associated with higher inflation while working age cohorts are associated with lower inflation … the stability of the age structure effect implies that future slow-moving inflationary pressures are at least partly predictable. Using public population projections together with our estimates suggests that inflationary pressures will increase substantially in the coming decades due to population ageing. And such pressures will be difficult to distinguish from, for instance, the delayed effects of the unprecedented monetary easing in the wake of the Great Recession, if seen through the lens of existing monetary policy frameworks.”

EDUCATION

http://www.nber.org/papers/w24315 Available to .gov accounts or from the California State Library

“This paper studies the human capital responses to a large shock in the returns to education for undocumented youth…. We find that DACA [Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals] had a significant impact on the investment decisions of undocumented youth. High school graduation rates increased by 15% while teenage births declined by 45%. Further, we find that college attendance increased by 25% among women, suggesting that DACA raised aspirations for education above and beyond qualifying for legal status. We find that the same individuals who acquire more schooling also work more (at the same time), counter to the typical intuition that these behaviors are mutually exclusive, indicating that the program generated a large boost in productivity.”

https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/education-k-12/reports/2018/04/02/447717/high-school-diplomas/

“The authors reviewed high school coursework requirements for each state, including Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico, and uncovered major problems with the expectations states set to receive a basic, nonadvanced high school diploma. First, most of these requirements fail to meet the admissions criteria for states’ respective public university systems. Second, these requirements leave many decisions up to students, such as which math courses to take to fulfill coursework requirements; without sufficient preparation or guidance counseling, students may take courses that are misaligned with their postsecondary aspirations. And third, without sufficient resources to ensure that all students can meet rigorous coursework requirements, problems such as tracking students into less rigorous courses and using nefarious practices to get students across the graduation finish line will persist.”

EMPLOYMENT
"We may be on the cusp of a ‘second industrial revolution’ based on advances in artificial intelligence and robotics. We analyze the implications for inequality and output, using a model with two assumptions: ‘robot’ capital is distinct from traditional capital in its degree of substitutability with human labor; and only capitalists and skilled workers save. We analyze a range of variants that reflect widely different views of how automation may transform the labor market. Our main results are surprisingly robust: automation is good for growth and bad for equality; in the benchmark model real wages fall in the short run and eventually rise, but ‘eventually’ can easily take generations.”

**ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT**


When customers use water conservation methods in the home, do they try to conserve electricity too? “This paper provides experimental evidence that behavioral interventions spill over to untreated sectors by altering consumer choice. We use a randomized controlled trial and high-frequency data to test the effect of social norms messaging about residential water use on electricity consumption. Empirical tests and household survey data support the hypothesis that this nudge alters electricity choices.” The author found that “water conservation instruments induce conservation beyond the water sector, leading to a 1.3 to 2.2% reduction in summertime electricity use.”

**HEALTH**


This report finds that counties have attributes that can be associated with individual well-being. “In this nationwide study of more than 300,000 adults and more than 75 attributes of the counties in which they reside, we identified twelve county factors that were independently associated with a comprehensive, multi-dimensional assessment of individual well-being…. These findings suggest that promotion of diversity as well as targeted investments in education, transportation, and primary care may lead to higher well-being of community residents, an idea worth testing. Our findings also bolster existing theoretical models that propose multi-pronged efforts to improve community factors from several categories (e.g., sociocultural, economic, political, educational, transportation, healthcare, government, religious) are necessary to promote the well-being of community members.”

**HUMAN SERVICES**

“Identifying National Availability of Abortion Care and Distance From Major US Cities: Systematic Online Search.” By Alice F Cartwright, et al. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, vol. 20, no. 5 (May. 2018) [https://asset.jmir.pub/assets/454a0c19b171b57f0af55cd4c22f1722.pdf](https://asset.jmir.pub/assets/454a0c19b171b57f0af55cd4c22f1722.pdf)

“There are 27 ‘abortion deserts’ in the United States—major cities where pregnant people have to travel more than 100 miles to access an abortion…. The study sought to understand the experience of people
seeking abortion services in cities with no abortion provider. ‘Abortion deserts’ exist in every region in the United States except the Northeast. The Midwest has the fewest abortion providers per capita. Six states have only one facility providing abortion care: Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, and West Virginia. The research shows that access to abortion varies significantly for pregnant people depending on where they live.” (Rewire.News, Mar. 19, 2017).

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE


“The report found that while Uber’s automated driving system could handle regular braking, the autonomous system lacked emergency braking abilities—a major gap. Instead, Uber relied on a human backup driver to take over if needed. The catch, however, was that ‘the system is not designed to alert the operator,’ according to the report. Uber’s reasoning for barring the autonomous system from hitting the emergency brakes, according to the safety board, was that it made for ‘erratic vehicle behavior.’ Dashcam video released in March showed that the backup driver was looking down until a split-second before the impact. The report raises numerous questions, he said, including why the system didn’t at least start to slow down once it detected an obstacle in its path, and why it was not programmed to alert the test driver.” (San Francisco Chronicle, May 24, 2018).


“NCSL has a new autonomous vehicles legislative database, providing up-to-date, real-time information about state autonomous vehicle legislation that has been introduced in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Each year, the number of states considering legislation related to autonomous vehicles has gradually increased. In 2017, 33 states have introduced legislation. In 2016, 20 states introduced legislation.”

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