High rates of incarceration and ongoing police abuse captured in social media has renewed attention to the criminalization of urban, young men of color, reawakening a sense of race consciousness reflected in the Black Lives Matter movement. This study draws attention to inner city, Latino young men also subject to racial profiling and police abuse. We examine how this group experiences criminalization, including those not engaged in crime, and how they make sense of this process, specifically the extent to which this promotes race consciousness. We draw on in-depth interviews with forty-two Latino young men from two high poverty neighborhoods in Los Angeles conducted in 2007 and a follow up study with half of these young men in 2012. We find respondent’s experience ubiquitous criminalization in their neighborhoods, but internal dynamics within the hypersegregated context reinforces a “colorblind” ideology and obscures race consciousness for the group. Latinos who step out of their urban environment, particularly into white spaces who are often the most upwardly mobile, are most likely to express race consciousness, whereas the most economically stagnant and “locked in place” and most subject to criminalization normalize this process. Findings suggests race consciousness for Latinos is context dependent and hinged on cross-racial interaction that impacts ideology.
Despite evidence of growing international acceptance of and support for same-sex couples, nations continue to vary widely in their attitudes about homosexuality and the rights extended to same-sex couples. Further, very little is known about the extent to which respondents embrace same-sex parents as equivalent to heterosexual parents, how this varies comparatively, what shapes differential support between individuals, and how a country’s political, cultural, and economic characteristics explain variation in comparative support and the effect of individual characteristics. Finally, changes in attitudes toward same-sex parents have paralleled a general movement away from nuclear, heterosexual families, making it unclear how support for same-sex parents is tied to ideological and structural approaches to family. We address these issues with cross-sectional data from the 2012 International Social Survey Program module on Family and Changing Gender Roles. This unique data set allows us to compare individuals’ support for same-sex and single parent families with that of male-female parents across 36 nations. The results of hierarchical ordered logit and linear models show that respondents who are female, younger, more educated, and less religious have greater support for same-sex and single parents. However, some socio-demographic characteristics shape support differentially. For example, being female is tied to general support for non-traditional families, but being married is linked to an emphasis on traditional families, with a preference for two parents, regardless of sexuality. Among nations, those with stronger marriage and adoption rights for same-sex couples have higher levels of same-sex family support, regardless of controls for democracy and economic development.
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes

Paul Piff, Ph.D.
Professor, UCI Psychology & Social Behavior

“What is social about social class?”

How does your money shape your mind, how you think about yourself and behave toward others? This talk will highlight the emerging psychological science of social class. I will report studies showing that social class exerts a pervasive influence on the moral realm, critically shaping ethical decision making, prosocial behavior, and moral reasoning.

Tuesday, October 20, 2015
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B - Room 4206

Light lunch for early arrivals
“PREVALENCES AND PENALTIES: A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING AND COMPARING THE RISKS OF POVERTY”

Scholars have long focused on the risks of poverty, defined as individual-level labor market and family characteristics more common among the poor than the non-poor. This article first develops a framework for analyzing the risks of poverty in terms of prevalences (share of the population with a risk) and penalties (increased probability of poverty associated with a risk). Using the Luxembourg Income Study, we compare the prevalences and penalties of the four chief risks (low education, single motherhood, young headship, and unemployment) across 29 rich democracies. There is much greater cross-national variation in penalties than prevalences. Second, we apply this framework to the U.S. We show that the unusually high U.S. poverty results from very high penalties despite below average prevalences. Counterfactual simulations demonstrate U.S. poverty would decline more with cross-national median penalties than cross-national median prevalences. Moreover, U.S. poverty in 2013 would actually be worse with prevalences from the U.S. in 1970 or 1980. Third, we analyze the cross-national variation in prevalences and penalties. We find little evidence of the expected negative relationship between penalties and prevalences. We also show welfare generosity significantly moderates the penalty for two risks: unemployment and low education. Among other conclusions, we propose: a) existing variation in risks cannot explain most of the variation in poverty; and b) studies of the risks of poverty based solely on the U.S. are constrained by sample selection biases.

Tuesday, October 27, 2015
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B – Room 4206
Light lunch for early arrivals
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes

Rachel Goldberg, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, UCI Sociology

“IMMIGRANT GENERATION AND EARLY CHILDBEARING IN THE UNITED STATES”

Despite recent declines, the teen birth rate in the United States is still the highest among high-income countries. Immigrant youth can be expected to increasingly shape US trends in adolescent childbearing as their share of the youth population continues to grow. About one in four US children has foreign-born parents currently, up from 6% in 1960; this share is projected to rise to one-third by 2050. In this study, I use data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) to examine how the risk of early childbearing varies by immigrant generation; to what extent generational variation reflects discrepancies in the timing of sexual onset (versus post onset factors); and what family, neighborhood, and individual-level social factors underlie generational differences. I will also describe a new data collection project called the mDiary Study of Adolescent Relationships, which pairs a year-long diary study with an ongoing birth cohort study to increase understanding of the content and quality of teen partnerships over time, and of the childhood precursors and health and developmental consequences of teen relationship behavior.

Tuesday, November 3, 2015
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B – Room 4206
Light lunch for early arrivals
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes

Tarik Benmarhnia, Ph.D.
Post-Doctoral Fellow, IHSP-McGill University

“EQUITY AND POPULATION HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES”

Evaluating the effectiveness of public health programs is essential to assess whether policies effectively prevent and control mortality and morbidity and whether programs are a good use of public resources and efficient in reducing social inequalities. In this seminar, we will present quasi-experimental methods to evaluate the impact of public health policies on population health and equity. We will also present as an example the evaluation of a Heat Action Plan on mortality and heterogeneous effects across different populations.

Tuesday, November 10, 2015
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B - Room 4206

Light lunch for early arrivals
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes

Malte Reichelt
Institute for Employment Research - Nuremberg, Germany

“OCCUPATIONAL AND REGIONAL MOBILITY AS SUBSTITUTES: A NEW APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING JOB CHANGES AND WAGE INEQUALITY”

By Malte Reichelt, Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and Martin Abraham, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg

Job mobility offers opportunities for workers to obtain wage increases, but returns to job changes differ considerably. We argue that parts of this inequality result from a trade-off between occupational and regional mobility. Both mobility types offer alternative strategies to improve one’s labor market position; however, they each contain unique restrictions. High costs for regional mobility can thus evoke occupation changes, even though the resulting human capital devaluation leads to lower wage increases. We use linked retrospective life-course data for Germany (ALWA-ADIAB) and apply competing risks models to show that restrictions on one type of mobility drive individuals toward the other. Using fixed-effects regressions, we show that occupational mobility leads to lower wage increases compared to regional mobility. We conclude that the trade-off between occupational and regional mobility explains part of the differential returns to job mobility and contributes to wage inequality. We expect these mechanisms to become more pronounced in the future as technological and institutional changes alter job requirements and thereby mobility incentives.

Tuesday, November 17, 2015
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B – Room 4206
Light lunch for early arrivals
An infant’s weight at birth has been identified as one pathway through which social and health inequalities can transmit across generations, from mothers to children, given that socially marginalized and economically disadvantaged women are at highest risk of having a low birth weight, growth-restricted, or preterm baby, and children born under these conditions often face considerable health, psychosocial, and cognitive challenges as they age. However, we still know very little about what causes adverse perinatal outcomes. I will present findings from a series of studies that seek to answer this question. Instead of focusing on risk factors that present during the prenatal period, I identify potential risk factors presenting prior to pregnancy—during the preconception period—that may be instrumental, based on theory from sociology and epidemiology. I then analyze these potential pathways of risk using a variety of statistical approaches including structural equation modeling, instrumental variables regression, and propensity score matching. Findings reveal new insights into various pathways of risk linking women’s (early life) preconception environment (e.g., childhood poverty, adolescent health and social risk behaviors) to her offspring’s perinatal health outcomes. Subsequent findings extend the preconception period back even further to reveal pathways of risk that can be traced back at least three generations. I will also describe ongoing efforts to analyze newly geocoded birth certificate record data that will enrich our understanding of how these processes operate through, or in conjunction with, the social structure and built environment of women’s neighborhood at birth.
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes

Emily Smith-Greenaway, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Sociology and Spatial Sciences,
University of Southern California

“DEATH AND DESIRABILITY: RETROSPECTIVE REPORTING OF UNINTENDED PREGNANCY AFTER A CHILD’S DEATH”

Social scientists have long debated how to best measure pregnancy intentions. The standard measure relies on mothers’ retrospective reports of their intentions at the time of conception. Because women have already given birth at the time of this report, their children’s health—including their vital status—may influence responses. Leveraging Demographic and Health Survey data from 31 sub-Saharan African countries, I demonstrate how children’s health and vital status are implicated in women's recall of their pregnancy intentions. The results question the reliability of retrospective reports of pregnancy intentions in high mortality settings, and thus our current knowledge of the levels and consequences of unintended pregnancies in these contexts.

Tuesday, January 12, 2016
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B – Room 4206
Light lunch for early arrivals
A longstanding question in the economics of education is how human capital investments respond to the business cycle. In this paper I will answer this question using rich administrative data that allows me to construct several measures of human capital investment on both the extensive margin (e.g., whether to attend college) and the intensive margin (e.g., whether to attend a two- or four-year college). I will identify these effects using panel data models that exploit the sharp changes to local economic conditions induced by the Great Recession. The results will have macroeconomic implications for the costs of recessions and microeconomic implications for our understanding of the factors that shape human capital investment and the policies that might help to promote it.
Most researchers and journals rely heavily on p-values for determining whether the results of a study are worthy of publication. But recently p-values have come under attack, and one social science journal has gone as far as banning their use for papers submitted to the journal. In this talk I will discuss what p-values really measure, some pitfalls related to their use, what steps you can take to make sure your use of them is appropriate, and some possible alternatives.
Greater educational opportunities do not necessarily lead to equal opportunities, but little research considers organizational sources of educational inequalities during expansion. Drawing on 2003-2013 panel data for California middle schools, this paper assesses school-level variation in course-taking gaps during the rapid expansion the “Algebra for All” effort. Aggregate trends obscure two organizational influences on inequality: how widely opportunities are provided and how unequally existing opportunities are allocated. Local organizational inequality regimes contribute to maintaining relative social inequalities even as absolute opportunities increase.
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis presents

A conversation with
Carol McDonald Connor
UCI, School of Education

Chancellor's Professor of Education Carol Connor is the first to be hired under the Provost’s prestigious High Impact Hire Program, which establishes clusters of researchers in areas critical to the nation. Dr. Connor discusses her own field experiments and the vision behind the new cluster aimed at “Restoring Opportunity through Educational Interventions.”

Tuesday, February 9, 2016
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B – Room 4250

Light lunch for early arrivals
The UN recently issued official probabilistic population projections for all countries for the first time, using a Bayesian hierarchical framework developed by our University of Washington group. These take account of uncertainty about future fertility and mortality, but not international migration. We propose a Bayesian hierarchical autoregressive model for projecting migration rates for all countries, broken down by age and sex. We resolve a paradoxical discrepancy between growth trends in the proportion of the world population migrating and the average absolute migration rate across countries.

Adrian Raftery is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, and an elected Member of the Sociological Research Association.
Faced with remarkable demographic challenges in World War II, the State of Washington not only introduced a pioneering statistical agency, but also implemented a unique idea that remains important today: Local funding should depend on local population.
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis presents

Anne Schwichtenberg
Survey Research Lead, Google Inc.

“GRAD SCHOOL TO GOOGLE: SEARCHING FOR, GETTING AND NEGOTIATING A NON-ACADEMIC POSITION”

In this presentation, I draw on my experience getting (and keeping!) positions at Deloitte Consulting and Google. I offer suggestions on searching for non-academic positions, tips for writing a compelling resume, having a great interview, effectively negotiating your benefits and salary, and how to get your non-academic career off to a great start.

Tuesday, March 1, 2016
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B - Room 4250

(Light lunch for early arrivals)
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes you to its first Spring event

Greg Duncan
Education
Pete Ditto
Psychology & Social Behavior
Christine McLaren
Epidemiology

“RePlicating Science”

Replication, the hallmark of science, is a contentious flash point in research today. Few studies get replicated. Replicated studies are not supported. A bias toward statistical significance renders non-significant results unpublishable. As the storm gathers about p-hacking and false positive police, a leading panel of UCI researchers make sense of the debate.

Tuesday, April 12, 2016
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza A – Room 2112

Note room change
(Light lunch for early arrivals)
Early-life environments interact with subsequent human capital investments to influence later educational outcomes. Using administrative data from Colombia, we first rely on variation in early-life environments resulting from a child’s exposure to extreme rainfall shocks in utero and early childhood. Second, we use variation in subsequent human capital investments that result from the availability of conditional cash transfers (CCTs) based on a discontinuity in the CCT eligibility rule. This study provides one of the first pieces of evidence on the dynamic complementarity between endowments and investments.
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes

Melinda Petre
UCI Postdoctoral Fellow, Education

“COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENT DECISION MAKING IN THE WAKE OF THE GREAT RECESSION”

Using data from the California Community College Chancellor's Office, I investigate student responses to the Great Recession by exploiting geographic variation in the depth of the recession as measured by changes in layoffs, unemployment rates and housing prices. Preliminary findings suggest community colleges saw large increases in enrollment by continuing students and heavier course loads as a result of the Great Recession.

Tuesday, April 19, 2016
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B – Room 4250
(Light lunch for early arrivals)
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes

Beth Riley
Editor, UCI Research Development

“HOW TO FIND FUNDING”

Need money? Who doesn’t? Beth Riley knows how to get the most out of the Pivot Funding Database. Hands-on, improv workshop with audience participation. Bring a laptop. Use your UCI email address and a new password to create your log-in at http://pivot.cos.com.

Tuesday, April 26, 2016
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza B - Room 4250

(Light lunch for early arrivals)
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes

Ken Chew
Senior Lecturer of Planning, Policy, and Design

“America's Smartest Neighborhood? Demographer Explores University Hills, the Nation's Largest On-Campus Faculty Housing Complex”

With over 1,200 households, an even larger number of doctorates, and more than 3,000 residents and growing, UCI’s University Hills poses unique challenges for development and the cultivation of community. Demographer Ken Chew explores the past, present, and future of this unusual neighborhood. University Hills is a special place—but less as a result of its population dynamics than one might expect.

Tuesday, May 3, 2016
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza A – Room 2112
(Light lunch for early arrivals)
The Center for Demographic and Social Analysis welcomes

Andrew Penner
Associate Professor of Sociology

MEMBERSHIP HAS ITS PRIVILEGES: STATUS INCENTIVES AND CATEGORICAL INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION

Prizes – publicly rewarding exemplary behavior – play an increasingly important role in an array of social settings. When two high schools gave students color-coded ID cards to boost achievement, average performance increased compared to neighboring schools. However, the program created new inequalities between students who received low-status and high-status ID cards.

Tuesday, May 10, 2016
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.
Social Sciences Plaza A – Room 4250

(Light lunch for early arrivals)
THE NEW 3RD GENERATION: POST-1965 IMMIGRATION AND THE NEXT CHAPTER IN ASSIMILATION

Following up on research on the post-1965 “new second generation,” we turn our attention to the “new third generation.” Using Census and Current Population Survey data, we compare family and household characteristics of post-1965, second-generation Latino and Asian children in 1980 to third-generation children in 2010. We also examine the relationship between household characteristics and three outcomes: intermarriage, ethnic/racial identification for children with intermarried parents, and multigenerational households.