

**Graduate Student Research Presentations and CPIP Social
Thursday, November 21, 2024 from 4:00-6:00 PM in SBSG 1517**

Brenda Bustos, Health, Society and Behavior, Joe C. Wen School of Population and Public Health

Faculty Advisor: Tim Bruckner

Title: *Court Deportation Proceedings and Infant Health Outcomes among Hispanic Mothers in California*

Abstract: Immigration policy and its enforcement leads to adverse infant health outcomes. While California paves the way in progressive immigration reform, county-level variation in the enforcement of these policies varies substantially. Court deportation proceedings serve as a marker of these racialized practices and an ever-present reminder of the threat of deportation for undocumented immigrants and, more broadly, the warmth that the community holds for their Hispanic neighbors. In this paper, we examine the relationship between z-scored county-level rates of court deportation proceedings and individual-level infant health outcomes among births to Hispanic mothers from 2006 to 2020 in California. We find that living in a county with higher rates of court deportation proceedings increases the odds of preterm birth among births to Hispanic mothers. Our findings underscore the importance of considering various measures of immigration enforcement within smaller geographic regions.

Bio: Brenda Bustos is a fourth year PhD student in Public Health on the Disease Prevention track. She is also completing the Chicano/Latino Studies Graduate Emphasis. Brenda's research examines the social, economic, and policy causes of racial/ethnic disparities in infant health. She utilizes California and US birth records to explore individual-level and population-level effects.

Mariela Villalba Madrid, Sociology, School of Social Sciences

Faculty Advisor: Rachel Goldberg

Title: *Investigating Health Disparities Among Hispanics in Older Age Based on Nativity: Highlighting the Need for Future Exploration of Sociocultural Factors as Possible Explanations*

Abstract: There are over 45 million immigrants in the United States. Among this population, 17% are 65 years and older, up from 12% in 2010. In their early years in the US, immigrants appear to exhibit a health advantage over their native-born counterparts despite experiencing more socio-economic disadvantage and structural barriers to accessing routine care. This immigrant health paradox (IHP) has been found across different health outcomes, including mental health, chronic illnesses, and mortality, with some variation based on race and ethnicity. Most studies examining the IHP have primarily concentrated on working-age adults without attention to older immigrants; moreover, only some have considered how socio-historical factors influence nativity-based health disparities, especially among older adults. This study aims to determine whether the IHP persists into old age and the factors contributing to a health advantage or disadvantage to improve older immigrants' health outcomes. Specifically, it explores differences between foreign-born Hispanic, foreign-born non-Hispanic, native-born Hispanic, and native-born non-Hispanic individuals. I use data from the 2018 Health and Retirement Study (HRS) to estimate the prevalence of an immigrant health advantage or disadvantage across seven chronic physical health conditions, self-rated health, mobility and functional limitations, and mental health. Immigrants exert a health advantage in most chronic physical health conditions, mobility and functional limitations, and with some variance across ethnicity for self-rated health. Native-born Hispanics exert a health advantage in some chronic physical health conditions. All

groups exert a disadvantage for diabetes. Findings will inform efforts by communities, caretakers, scholars, and policymakers to promote healthy aging across the life course among immigrant populations. Future research should explore how sociocultural factors affect health disparities based on nativity and ethnicity.

Bio: Mariela Villalba Madrid is a sixth-year PhD student in the Department of Sociology and currently ABD. Her research interests include aging and the life course, immigration, and population health.

Daniela Kaiser Olhagaray, Criminology, Law & Society, School of Social Ecology
Faculty Advisor: Naomi Sugie

Title: *The Effects of Incarceration on Marriage: A Cross-Cohort Assessment in the Early and Late Years of Mass Incarceration*

Abstract: The transition to adulthood is an individual-level process embedded in a sociohistorical context. One of the macro-level forces shaping the context in which youths have transitioned to adulthood over the last five decades is the phenomenon of mass incarceration, as imprisonment became an increasingly common life event in the passage to adulthood. Research suggests that incarceration during the transition to adulthood decreases the likelihood of marriage. Given that the mass incarceration era spanned multiple decades and morphed in several ways, the effects of imprisonment on the marital transitions of youths who came of age at different stages of the mass incarceration era may have been different. In this paper, I employ longitudinal data from the 1979 and 1997 National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth to examine the effects of incarceration on marriage in the early and late years of the mass incarceration era.

Bio: Daniela Kaiser is a Criminology, Law and Society doctoral candidate (ABD). Her research explores how contact with criminal justice and child welfare systems shapes the wellbeing of families and children, as well as a wide array of collateral effects brought about by the involvement with these systems.

Gamaliel De La Torre, Economics, School of Social Sciences
Faculty Advisor: Matthew Freedman

Title: *The Effects of Fiscal Decentralization on Public Services: Evidence from SNAP in Wisconsin*

Abstract: Fiscal decentralization is a widely and deeply studied practice, but not with respect to the provision of public assistance programs. Using plausibly exogenous variation in the level of administration for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) program in Wisconsin, I estimate the effects of fiscal decentralization on allocative efficiency and other program metrics. I find evidence of preference matching by county agents, and show that a 10 percentage point increase in the Democratic vote share in a county's SNAP administrative geography increases take-up rates by 9.5%. I find no lasting effects at the state level on take-up rates, administrative costs, or error rates.

Bio: Gamaliel De La Torre is in his fourth year of graduate school in the economics department. He studies public and labor economics, with a particular focus on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other anti-poverty programs.