



# UCLA-HKUST

## INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SEGREGATION & NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECTS

**Tuesday, June 6, 2017**

**9:00 a.m. - 5:15 p.m.**

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Coffee & Breakfast

10:00 a.m. - 5:15 p.m. Program

**UCLA Anderson School of Management  
Gold Hall Executive Dining Room, 2nd Floor  
110 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90095**

### PRESENTERS & DISCUSSANTS



Charisma Acey  
UC Berkeley



Jorge de la Roca  
USC



Marco Garrido  
University of Chicago



Malia Jones  
University of Wisconsin



Annette M. Kim  
USC



Michael Lens  
UCLA



John R. Logan  
Brown University



Paavo Monkkonen  
UCLA



Ann Owens  
USC



Anne Pebley  
UCLA



Maria G. Rendon  
UC Irvine



Xiaogang Wu  
HKUST



Min Zhou  
UCLA

**Papers will be distributed to all attendees before the conference.  
To download the symposium agenda (PDF), [click here](#).**

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### AGENDA

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Coffee & Breakfast

10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. Welcome & Framing

10:15 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. **PANEL ONE: Segregation in the United States and its Global Impact**  
Discussant: Michael Lens, UCLA

- **The Reinforcing Cycle of Neighborhood and School Segregation**  
Ann Owens, USC
- **The Spatial Scale and Spatial Configuration of Residential Settlement: Measuring Segregation in the Postbellum South**  
John R. Logan, Brown University
- **American Urban Exceptionalism: Is the Social-Spatial Structure of U.S. Cities Distinct?**  
Paavo Monkkonen, UCLA

12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. Lunch (UCLA Anderson Gold Hall Atrium)

1:00 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. **PANEL TWO New Measures and New Impacts: Segregation in the United States**  
Discussant: Anne Pebley, UCLA

- **Assessing Segregation Across the Urban-Rural Spectrum in Wisconsin: A Space-Time Geography Approach**  
Malia Jones, University of Wisconsin
- **Does Segregation Matter for Latinos?**  
Jorge de la Roca, USC
- **Framing Race in a Colorblind Era: Making Sense of Criminalization in the Inner City**  
Maria Rendon, UC Irvine

3:00 p.m. – 5:00p.m. **PANEL THREE: International Experiences**

Discussant: Min Zhou, UCLA

- **Segregation as Interspersion**  
Marco Garrido, University of Chicago
- **Street-Level Reform in African Cities? How Urban Citizens Claim Rights and Tackle Inequitable Provision of Basic Services**  
Charisma Acey, UC Berkeley
- **Rural Migration, Place of Origins, and Residential Segregation in Shenzhen, 2000-2010**  
Xiaogang Wu, HKUST
- **Integrating Cities: Learning from the Informal Housing Markets of Beijing and Shanghai**  
Julia Harten, USC

5:00 p.m. – 5:15 p.m. Closing Remarks & Adjournment



## PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

### -- PANEL 1 --

#### **The Reinforcing Cycle of Neighborhood and School Segregation**

*Ann Owens, USC*

Public schools in the U.S. draw from local areas, so one reason schools are persistently segregated is because they draw students from segregated neighborhoods. After briefly noting whether neighborhood and school segregation trends track one another, this paper documents the other part of this cyclical neighborhood-school relationship: neighborhoods are segregated in part because of the local school options to which they are linked. I show that income segregation is higher and has risen only among families with children since 1990, and that racial segregation has declined less among families with children than childless households. I document that contribution of school district boundaries to residential segregation. Finally, I conclude by showing that neighborhood segregation is slightly lower in places with more non-local school choice options--magnet and charter schools--because neighborhood choice is less important for school outcomes.

#### **The Spatial Scale and Spatial Configuration of Residential Settlement: Measuring Segregation in the Postbellum South**

*John R. Logan and Matthew Martinez, Brown University*

Studies of residential segregation typically focus on its degree, whether high or low, without questioning its scale and configuration. We use the historical example of Southern cities in 1880 to emphasize the salience of these two spatial dimensions of segregation. We show how distance-based indices and next-door-neighbor information can reflect spatial patterns and discuss their limitations. We then demonstrate that geocoded 100% population data make possible more informative measures. One improvement is flexibility in spatial scale, ranging from small clusters of adjacent buildings to whole districts of the city. Another is the ability to map in fine detail. In Southern cities we find qualitatively distinct configurations that include not only black "neighborhoods" as usually imagined, but also backyard housing, alley housing, and side streets that were predominantly black. Urban ethnographers routinely analyze how space is socially configured and the importance of symbolic boundaries. We map residential configurations and seek to interpret them in light of historical accounts, intending to capture meanings that are likely to be missed by quantitative studies of segregation.

#### **American Urban Exceptionalism: Is the Social-Spatial Structure of US Cities Distinct?**

*Paavo Monkkonen and Andre Comandon, UCLA*

Much urban theory is derived from North American and European cases, but applied globally. The study of segregation is no exception, as even the term itself originates in historical processes specific to contexts like the United States and South Africa. Existing comparative empirical studies of urban spatial structure tend to either compare a limited number of places or compare different features of many cities. To address this dearth in a globally comparative understanding of cities, we systematically compare four core dimensions of urban social-spatial structure using census tract data on population and incomes from eight countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United States). We focus first on the proximity of neighborhoods to the city center and household incomes, and income diversity. Additionally, we examine the relationship between the density of neighborhoods and household incomes, and income diversity. We find that in effect, North American cities are different, though not in consistent ways. Moreover, in many cases Canadian cities exhibit a greater degree of stereotypically "American" qualities than cities in the United States.

### **Assessing Segregation and Access to Primary Care across the Urban-Rural Spectrum in Wisconsin: A Space-Time Geography Approach**

*Malia Jones, PhD, MPH, Bill Buckingham, PhD, and Caitlin McKown, UW-Madison*

Although segregation has been implicated in the persistence of key social and public health disparities in the United States, to date much of the research on segregation has focused on the effects of residential context alone. However, most people spend substantial time outside their residential neighborhood, potentially diluting the effects of exposures in their home neighborhoods. A growing body of literature takes a more complex, individualistic approach to measuring place-based exposures by including features of non-residential places in which people spend time. This “activity spaces” approach is theoretically rooted in space-time geography. Activity spaces can illuminate the role of individual agency and choice in place-based exposures and can help to identify risks and assets that may affect well-being that are located beyond the home neighborhood. In this paper, I assess the degree to which Wisconsin home census blocks are patterned by *racial, economic, and educational* segregation. Then, I use data from the US census on block-block commuting traffic flows to allow residents of all census blocks to travel to work destinations within the state. A comparison of segregation in home census blocks alone and home-plus-work activity spaces reveals reduced, but still substantial segregation by race, income, and education. The largest reductions in segregation exposure are for residents of suburban areas. Then, using an original dataset of primary health care providers in Wisconsin, I describe geographic access to care at the residential census block level. Comparing access to care in home blocks to access in home-plus-work activity spaces reveals that many Wisconsin residents who have very limited access to primary care near their homes—largely in rural areas—have better access if workplace-adjacent access is included. However rural places are aging rapidly. I use population projections to identify the effect of retirement on declining access to primary care due to loss of workplace-adjacent access over the next 10 years.

### **Does segregation matter for Latinos?**

*Jorge De la Roca, USC, Ingrid Gould Ellen, NYU, Justin Steil, MIT*

We use a novel instrumental variable to estimate the effects of residential racial segregation on socio-economic outcomes for nativeborn Latino young adults over the past three decades. Using individual public use micro-data samples from the Census, we find that higher levels of metropolitan area segregation are associated with negative effects on Latino young adults’ likelihood of being either employed or in school, on the likelihood of working in a professional occupation, and on earnings. The negative effects of segregation are somewhat larger for Latinos than for African Americans and have increased over the past three decades. Controlling for Latino and white exposure to neighborhood poverty, neighbors working in professional occupations, and high-wage growth industries explains between one third and one half of the association between Latino-white segregation and Latino-white gaps in outcomes.

### **Latinos Framing Race in a Colorblind Era: Making Sense of Criminalization in the Inner City**

*Maria G. Rendón, UCI, Adriana Aldana, California State University, Dominguez Hills, and Lauren Hom UCI*

We draw attention to the criminalization of Latino young men in segregated poor, urban neighborhoods and examine how they make sense of this process, specifically the extent to which Latinos perceive this through a racial lens. We draw on in-depth interviews with thirty-eight 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 Latinos’ hypersegregation structures their criminalization and racialization, while paradoxically sustaining a “colorblind” ideology. Holding strongly to meritocratic ideals and framing racism as blatant acts of interpersonal prejudice, inner city Latino young men disregard criminalization as a function of race. Internal dynamics in urban neighborhoods further obscures their racialization. Gang-related violence in these communities justifies police presence in the minds of many residents, while moral boundaries drawn against the “gang” label reinforce a dichotomy between criminal and noncriminal young men, normalizing criminalization. We find a race framework emerges for young men who step out of their

urban neighborhoods, particularly into white spaces, and discover they are uniformly categorized and “othered” as a function of their zip code or association to the criminalized inner city. As a result, respondents more likely to traverse urban space were those most likely to emerge in racial consciousness, whereas the most economically stagnant, “locked in place” and most subject to criminalization, normalize this process and sustain a colorblind lens minimizing the role of race.

-- PANEL 3 --

### **Segregation as Interspersion**

*Marco Garrido, University of Chicago*

Scholars have identified a new configuration of spatial inequality in Latin American cities and elsewhere. This configuration, which I label interspersion, is characterized by the general proximity of classed spaces, particularly “slums” and “enclaves.” There is disagreement about how interspersion affects class relations. One side argues that it worsens class relations by foreclosing substantive class interaction; the other side that it improves class relations by enabling greater class interaction. I argue that it is not the extent but the form of class interaction that matters. Interspersion worsens class relations by promoting categorically unequal interaction. It provides regular opportunities for the imposition of spatial boundaries on slum residents. Regular experiences of boundary imposition deepen their sense of discrimination. This argument is based on an ethnographic study of the relations between slum and enclave residents in Metro Manila.

### **Street-Level Reform in African Cities? How Urban Citizens Claim Rights and Tackle Inequitable Provision of Basic Services**

*Charisma Acey, UC Berkeley*

Despite the apparent progress towards reducing the vast numbers without access to improved sources of water and sanitation by the end of the Millennium Development Goal era (1990-2015), nearly 700 million people worldwide remain without any access to an improved water source and 2.4 billion continue to lack access to adequate sanitation. Those numbers greatly underreport access when equity and human rights indicators like affordability, quality, reliability, and acceptability are factored in. Moreover, such figures mask deep disparities within metropolitan areas. In a given city, household sources for water and sanitation services vary, whether by residential location within the city, proximity to the piped infrastructure, household socioeconomic status, residence in blighted areas where land tenure is questionable, and population density (leading to overcrowding and excessive demand). While scholars have uncovered important drivers of inequitable access to basic services like water and sanitation, we have not yet fully explored the importance of citizen co-production in water and sanitation in developing countries. Yet, without such an understanding, we are left with an inadequate analysis of how urban citizens in the Global South negotiate their demands and rights to water and sanitation and other basic services. This paper seeks to contextualize responses to inequitable service provision in Nigeria within historical and contemporary trends in urban development and the flow of global capital into Africa’s cities, symbolized most dramatically in the present by the Eko Atlantic project off the coast of Lagos.

### **Rural Migration, Place of Origins, and Residential Segregation in Shenzhen, 2000-2010**

*Xiaogang Wu, HKUST*

Internal migration in China has reached an unprecedented scale since the late 1990s. The migrants are increasingly heading for a few metropolitan regions in the east, and more of them bringing their families with a plan of long-term stay, and contributing to a significant portion of China’s rapidly growing urban population. While numerous studies have documented the socioeconomic disadvantages of migrants, often attributable to their lack of local hukou, few have paid attention to how the concentrations of migrants in certain residential areas and industries/occupations sectors could provide a mechanism to mitigate migrants’ socioeconomic disadvantages in cities. Moreover, while migrants are typically treated as a single group to compare with local residents, they are indeed heterogeneous, often forming their social networks and communities to facilitate their adaption to the new urban life.

In this paper, I analyze the full census data in 2000 and 2010, supplemented by the full mini-census data in 2005 and economic census in 2008, to document the patterns of residential segregation in Shenzhen, an emerging metropolis in Southern China. In particular, we treat native place in China as an equivalent concept of ethnicity in western context, and demonstrate the dynamic patterns of rural migration from Guangdong and other selected provinces/dialect regions and their linkage to the social and economic transformation in Shenzhen. Results show an increasing residential segregation between migration and local residents and the trend is closely associated with the occupational and industry segregation along the transformation of local economy.

### **Learning from the Informal Housing Markets of Beijing and Shanghai**

*Julia Harten and Annette Kim*

China's transition towards a market economy has profoundly impacted the socio-spatial make-up of the Chinese city. Despite the transition towards a market-oriented system of housing provision, socialist-era institutions continue to shape the urban population's housing outcomes. Especially for migrants, who have until recently been neglected by official government policymaking, enduring institutional barriers have translated into housing outcomes that remain significantly below national averages. In an effort to find shelter, migrants have relied on employer provided or self-rented housing, which tends to be of poor-quality, overcrowded and in less desirable locations. Where the formal market has failed to meet the migrants' housing demands, informal markets have sprung up to supply housing in various niche spaces. Yet, studies on migrants' consumption of private rental housing have been one-sidedly focused on conditions in urban villages.

The cases of basement housing in Beijing and group-renting in Shanghai shed light on two less studied, yet widespread informal migration housing consumption choices. In order to secure affordable shelter in the inner city, migrants have resorted to renting rooms in bomb shelters (Beijing) and beds in overcrowded apartments (Shanghai). Neither phenomenon is a case for spatial segregation in the traditional sense; in fact, both group rentals as well as basement housing occurs within ordinary apartment complexes across the city and are largely invisible to casual outside observation. However, the ambiguous legal status and often precarious living conditions of these dwellings hardly make the migrant dwellers spatially integrated.

In our studies we draw on data collected through web-scraping from popular Chinese online advertisement sites as well as qualitative fieldwork. Getting a more complete picture of the set of housing options migrants face in urban China adds nuance to the debate on migrant housing and informal housing in China more generally. As overcrowding among unrelated individuals appears to be a phenomenon observable in large cities around the world, the study of group rentals further adds to understanding the global challenges of urbanization that defy the traditional developing-developed economy divide.



## PRESENTER BIOS

### **Charisma Acey, UC Berkeley**

Charisma Acey is an assistant professor in the Department of City and Regional Planning. Her background includes work, research and travel to countries in West Africa, southern Africa and Central America. Her work focuses on local and regional environmental sustainability, with a focus on poverty reduction, urban governance and access to basic services. Her work relies on both quantitative and participatory, qualitative research approaches to understanding individual and household demand for improved infrastructure and environmental amenities. Current and past research projects, teaching and service learning courses have focused on addressing barriers to sustainable development such as human-environment interactions at multiple scales in urban areas around the world, poverty and participatory approaches to governance and development, the financing and sustainability of publicly provided services and utilities, local and regional food systems, environmental justice, and urbanization domestically and globally.

Recent and ongoing research includes fieldwork in Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda exploring sustainable household scale alternative energy solutions and access to basic services such as water and sanitation. She also has worked on participatory re-zoning for local healthy food systems and sustainability planning in Columbus, Ohio, and Portland, Oregon. Prior to joining UC Berkeley, Professor Acey was an assistant professor of city and regional planning in the Austin E. Knowlton School of Architecture at The Ohio State University, with a joint appointment with the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity where she worked on global food justice issues and mapping geographic differences in resources and opportunities at the metropolitan scale. Her background includes six years of international work as a senior manager for relief and development NGOs working in countries in West Africa, southern Africa and Central and South America. She has also served as a U.S. State Department Fellow in Malawi and an American Marshall Memorial Fellow to Europe.

### **Jorge de la Roca, USC**

Jorge De la Roca is an Assistant Professor at the USC Sol Price School of Public Policy. His research interests include urban economics, labor economics and economic geography. His research focuses on understanding the benefits of working in big cities and studying urban migration across cities of different sizes, where he has co-authored a forthcoming article in the *Review of Economic Studies*. He is currently working with colleagues to study how young workers assess their own ability and how this affects the size of the cities they choose to live in. Recently he has also studied the consequences of racial segregation on minorities in the United States, co-authoring an article on the subject in *Regional Science and Urban Economics*. He has also published on wage cyclicality in *SERIEs: Journal of the Spanish Economic Association*. Dr. De la Roca earned his doctorate and master's at CEMFI in Spain and his Bachelor Degree at Universidad del Pacífico in Peru. Before joining the Price School, he was a research fellow at New York University's Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy. He has also worked at Harvard University's Center for International Development; the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, D.C.; and the Group for the Analysis of Development in Peru.

### **Marco Garrido, University of Chicago**

Marco Garrido is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago. His work has appeared in *Social Forces*, the *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, and is forthcoming in the *American Journal of Sociology*. He is working on a book connecting urban fragmentation and populism in Manila.

### **Julia Harten, University of Southern California**

Julia G. Harten is a Ph.D. Student in the Public Policy and Management Program at the University of Southern California's Sol Price School of Public Policy. She holds degrees in Business and Economics as well as China and East Asian Studies from University of Münster, Goethe University Frankfurt and Free University Berlin. Besides spending three semesters studying in China, she has gathered working experience outside and within academia in Germany, China, Taiwan and Mexico. Job postings include part-time positions and internships at the German Development Institute (Germany), German Trade Office Taipei (Taiwan), and the Centro de Estudios China-Mexico at UNAM

(Mexico). She is fluent in German, English and Chinese. Her research interests are in urban spatial structures, informal housing, urbanization and international development. The work presented at the symposium is part of her dissertation.

### **Malia Jones, University of Wisconsin**

Malia Jones is a social epidemiologist with expertise in GIS methods. Her research focuses on the social and spatial determinants of health at the population level. She is especially interested in the social forces that lead to higher rates of chronic and infectious disease outcomes among disadvantaged populations, and how those forces are located in geographic space. She holds both a doctoral and a master's degree in Public Health and is skilled in advanced GIS and quantitative analytic methods.

### **John Logan, Brown University**

Dr. Logan completed his PhD in Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1974. Before coming to Brown he was Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Public Administration at the University at Albany, SUNY; Director of the Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research; and Director of the Urban China Research Network. From 2004 through 2016 he served at Brown as Director of the research initiative on Spatial Structures in the Social Sciences. Dr. Logan is co-author, along with Harvey Molotch, of *Urban Fortunes: The Political Economy of Place*. His most recent edited book, *Diversity and Disparities*, was published by Russell Sage Foundation in 2015.

### **Paavo Monkkonen, UCLA**

Paavo Monkkonen is Associate Professor of Urban Planning at the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs. He researches and writes on the ways policies and markets shape urban development and social segregation in cities around the world. His comparative research on socioeconomic segregation and land markets is broad ranging, spanning several countries including Argentina, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and the United States. At UCLA, Paavo teaches courses on housing markets and policy, applied microeconomics, research methods, and global urban segregation.

### **Ann Owens, USC**

Ann Owens is an Assistant Professor in the Sociology department at USC. She received her PhD in Sociology and Social Policy from Harvard University. Ann was a postdoctoral research fellow at the Center on Poverty and Inequality at Stanford University. She is a faculty affiliate of the Spatial Sciences Institute, the Children's Data Network, and the Sol Price Center for Social Innovation at USC. Her research centers on the causes and consequences of social inequality, with a focus on urban neighborhoods, housing, education, and geographic and social mobility. Her research also examines how social policies cause or alleviate social inequalities. Professor Owens is a 2016-17 NAEd/Spencer Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow.

### **Maria Rendon, UCI**

Maria Rendón is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Planning, Policy and Design at the University of California, Irvine. She is a graduate of the Sociology and Social Policy program at Harvard University. Maria examines how concentrated poverty and racial segregation impacts the life outcomes of urban residents. She has examined how children of Latino immigrants adapt and acculturate in these environments, how young men navigate urban violence and how their criminalization influences their racial formation in the United States. She is currently working on a book that follows the lives of forty-two inner city Latino young men in Los Angeles as they transition to adulthood during the Great Recession. In this book she explains why Latino young men hold on to the American Dream ideal in the face of great adversity and limited opportunities for upward mobility. Her work has been published in *Social Problems*, *Ethnicities*, *The Urban Review*, *Housing Policy Debate* and the *Journal for Health and Social Behavior*. Her book is under contract with Russell Sage.

### **Xiaogang Wu, HKUST**

Xiaogang Wu (Ph.D., UCLA, 2001) is Professor of Social Science and Director of the Center for Applied Social and Economic Research (CASER) at HKUST. His research interests include social stratification and mobility, labor markets and economic sociology, and quantitative methodology. His previous work has appeared in *American Sociological Review*, *American Journal of Sociology*, *Social Forces*, *Demography*, *Social Science Research*, and other leading journals in area studies. Professor Wu has received numerous research grants and fellowship from the US, Europe, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. He is Principle Investigator of "Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics", funded by the Strategic Public Policy Research Grant (2009-2014), and RGC Collaborative Research Fund (2017-2020), and of two other research projects funded by the Hong Kong RGC. He is the founding editor of the *Chinese Sociological Review*, a quarterly journal published by Taylor & Francis [Print ISSN 2162-0555, Online ISSN 2162-0563] (Impact Factor 1.226, 46/153 in sociology). He serves on Editorial board of *Social Forces*, *Social Science Research*, *Sociology of Education*, *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, and *Work, Employment, and Society*. In 2012, he was awarded the Prestigious Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences by the University Grants Committee of Hong Kong.

## **DISCUSSANTS**

### **Michael Lens, UCLA**

Michael Lens is an associate professor of urban planning at the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs and an expert on poverty, socioeconomic class and equity, and housing. Lens has studied disparate outcomes resulting from inequities in housing markets, neighborhood stratification. His research on housing subsidies and crime has challenged conventional wisdom regarding the housing voucher program, showing that those who receive those subsidies live in much safer neighborhoods than those living in housing constructed with supply-side subsidies. Lens has also studied job accessibility among housing subsidy recipients, the relationship between land use regulations and income segregation and the effect of negative housing equity on mental health outcomes.

### **Anne Pebley, UCLA**

Anne R. Pebley (Ph.D., Sociology, Cornell University, 1980) is the Bixby Professor of Population Studies in the School of Public Health and Department of Sociology at UCLA. She is a faculty affiliate and former director of UCLA's California Center for Population Research. Her current research focuses on: (1) evolving urban social environments, especially Los Angeles, and their effects on adult and child welfare, and (2) international migration and the health of Latino populations in North and Central America. She is co-director of the Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey (L.A.FANS) which is a longitudinal study of neighborhoods and families in LA County. Pebley is the past president of the Population Association of America and of the Association of Population Centers. She has served on the National Research Council's Committee on Population, the National Institutes of Health Social Science and Population Study Section, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Population Research Committee, and was a trustee of the Population Council.

### **Min Zhou, UCLA**

Dr. Min Zhou is Professor of Sociology & Asian American Studies, Walter and Shirley Wang Endowed Chair in U.S.-China Relations and Communications, and the founding chair of Asian American Studies Department (2001-2005) at UCLA. Her main research interests include international migration, ethnic and racial relations, immigrant entrepreneurship, education and the new second generation, Asia and Asian America, and urban sociology. She is the author of *Chinatown: The Socioeconomic Potential of an Urban Enclave* (1992), *The Transformation of Chinese America* (2006), and *Contemporary Chinese America: Immigration, Ethnicity, and Community Transformation* (2009), co-author of *Growing Up American: How Vietnamese Children Adapt to Life in the United States* (1998), co-editor of *Contemporary Asian America* (2000, 2nd ed. 2007), and co-editor of *Asian American Youth: Culture, Identity, and Ethnicity* (2004).