

# ALI A. VALENZUELA

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Princeton University  
Department of Politics  
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## ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT

### Princeton University, Princeton, NJ

Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, *July 2012 – present.*

Postdoctoral Research Associate, *August 2011 – June 2012.*

### American University, Washington, DC

Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow and Faculty Fellow, School of Public Affairs and the Center for Latin American and Latino Studies, *September 2014 – June 2015.*

## EDUCATION

### Stanford University, Stanford, CA

Ph.D., Political Science, *August 2011.*

- Fields: American and Comparative Politics.
- Dissertation committee: Gary M. Segura (chair), Paul M. Sniderman and David D. Laitin.

M.A., Political Science, *June 2008.*

- Readers: Paul M. Sniderman and Simon Jackman.

### University of California, Los Angeles, CA

B.A., *summa cum laude*, Political Science, *June 2005.*

- College of Letters and Science Honors notation; Ronald E. McNair Program Fellow.
- Thesis advisors: John R. Zaller, Ronald L. Rogowski and Neal Richman, Ph.D.

## INTERESTS

My teaching and research broadly are on American politics, policy and political behavior, with an emphasis on variations across ethno-racial groups. I focus on immigration policy, politics and public opinion; elections and voter turnout; racial and ethnic politics; race and racism in elections; ethno-racial and religious identities in politics; campaign and media effects; Latina/o/x attitudes, preferences and turnout; and experimental methods in surveys, the lab, and in the field.

## BOOK PROJECT

**Valenzuela, Ali A.** “Mobilizing Unity: How Identity Entrepreneurs in Competitive Elections Forge the Latino Vote.” Under contract, *Oxford University Press*.

This research addresses when, where and why Latinos sometimes hold a strong pan-ethnic identity that is politicized and linked to partisan choices, and when, where and why Latino pan-ethnic identity is sometimes weak or stigmatized and the group is fractured. My analyses center on Latinos' exposure to partisan fights in competitive presidential elections, which unifies Latinos by strengthening and politicizing their pan-ethnic identity. By addressing questions about the electoral and contextual sources of Latino identity strength and partisan politicization, this book offers answers that are critical for understanding Latino voting patterns, and for making sense of recent U.S. presidential elections more generally. Advancing a theory of electoral effects on group identities in competitive elections, I argue and show that electoral competition interacts with local group influence to create powerful incentives for identity entrepreneurs—candidates for office and other political elites—to appeal to Latinos, their interests and opposed interests with identity-based campaign messages that socialize Latinos about their group-centric influence and interests in politics. Competitive elections and Latino group influence, in turn, work together to strengthen Latino group unity and activate identity politicization by priming a strategic pan-ethnic identification and group-centric political decision-making process. Using a variety of survey, geographic, and experimental data, this book shows that exposure to competitive presidential contests where Latinos are increasingly influential to politics increases Latino exposure to pan-ethnic identity-based campaign targeting, strengthens Latino pan-ethnic unity, and politicizes Latino pan-ethnic attachments into greater support for the Democratic Party and Democratic candidates up and down the ballot. Together, these findings suggest a view of Latino unity in politics as contingent on elite targeting of individual Latinos in competitive elections with local group influence, where identity entrepreneurs strengthen Latino pan-ethnic unity using identity politics in pursuit of their political goals.

## JOURNAL ARTICLES

Santiago, Abdiel, Alex Kustov and **Ali A. Valenzuela**. 2020. “In the Shadow of the Stars and Stripes: Testing the Malleability of U.S. Support for Puerto Rican Statehood.” *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion & Parties*. [[link](#)]

Reny, Tyler, **Ali A. Valenzuela**, and Loren Collingwood. 2020. “‘No, You’re Playing the Race Card’: Testing the Effects of Anti-Black, Anti-Latino and Anti-Immigration Appeals in the post-Obama Era.” *Political Psychology*. [[link](#)]

- Coverage on *Vox.com*'s *The Weeds* podcast (“Democracy's week in court” episode): <https://cms.megaphone.fm/channel/theweeds>

Reny, Tyler, Loren Collingwood, and **Ali Valenzuela**. 2019. “Vote Switching in the 2016 Election: How Racial and Immigration Attitudes, Not Economics, Explain Shifts in White Voting.” *Public Opinion Quarterly*. [[link](#)]

- Coverage in *The Economist*: <https://www.economist.com/united-states/2019/07/04/the-best-line-in-the-first-televised-debate-may-hurt-the-democrats>
- Coverage on *Vox.com*: <https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/10/16/17980820/trump-obama-2016-race-racism-class-economy-2018-midterm>

**Valenzuela, Ali A.** and Melissa R. Michelson. 2016. “Turnout, Status and Identity: Mobilizing Latinos to Vote with Group Appeals.” *Am. Political Science Rev.* 110 (4): 615-30. [[link](#)]

**Valenzuela, Ali Adam.** 2014. "Tending the Flock: Latino Religious Commitments and Political Preferences." *Political Research Quarterly* 67 (4): 930-42. [[link](#)]

Michelson, Melissa R., Neil Malhotra, Andrew Healy, Donald P. Green, Allison Carnegie and **Ali Adam Valenzuela.** 2012. "The Effect of Prepaid Postage on Turnout: A Cautionary Tale for Election Administrators." *Election Law Journal* 11 (3): 279-290. [[link](#)]

Malhotra, Neil, Melissa R. Michelson and **Ali Adam Valenzuela.** 2012. "Emails from Official Sources Can Increase Turnout (Research Note)." *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* 7 (3): 321-332. [[link](#)]

Malhotra, Neil, Melissa Michelson, Todd Rogers and **Ali Adam Valenzuela.** 2011. "Text Messages as Mobilization Tools: The Conditional Effect of Habitual Voting and Election Salience." *American Politics Research* 39 (4): 664-681. [[link](#)]

Segura, Gary M. and **Ali A. Valenzuela.** 2010. "Hope, Tropes and Dopes: Hispanic and White Racial Animus in the 2008 Election." *Presidential Studies Q.* 40 (3): 497-514. [[link](#)]

## BOOK CHAPTERS

**Valenzuela, Ali A.** and Tyler Reny. In press. "Evolution of Experiments on Racial Priming." In J. Druckman and D. Green, eds., *Advances in Experimental Political Science*, Cambridge University Press. [[PDF link](#)]

**Valenzuela, Ali A.** and Sarah K. Stein. 2014. "Latino Issue Priorities and Political Behavior Across U.S. Contexts." In Payan, T. and de la Garza, E. (Eds.), *Undecided Nation: Political Gridlock and the Immigration Crisis*. Springer Press. [[PDF link](#)]

Manzano, Sylvia, Gabriel Sanchez and **Ali Valenzuela.** 2014. "The 2008 Democratic Primary." In *Latino America: How America's Most Dynamic Population Is Poised to Transform the Politics of the Nation*. By M. Barreto and G. Segura. NY: Public Affairs Press. [[PDF](#)]

Collingwood, Loren, Sylvia Manzano and **Ali Valenzuela.** 2014. "November 2008: The Latino vote in Obama's general election landslide." In *Latino America: How America's Most Dynamic Population Is Poised to Transform the Politics of the Nation*. By Matt Barreto and Gary Segura. NY: Public Affairs Press. [[PDF link](#)]

## MANUSCRIPTS UNDER REVIEW

Chan, Stephanie, Tanika Raychaudhuri, and **Ali A. Valenzuela.** "Group Threat or Contact? Experimentally Testing the Effects of Context Cues on Immigration Policy Views."

How do the dynamics of local immigrant populations influence Americans' attitudes about immigration? The group threat hypothesis predicts that exposure to local immigrant populations activates anxiety and

reduces support for immigration. Alternatively, the intergroup contact hypothesis predicts that exposure to immigrants in local communities decreases prejudice towards out-group members and increases support for immigration. This study arbitrates between these possible explanations for Americans' immigration policy views by manipulating the salience of recent levels of or changes in local immigrant populations. In a survey experiment, we asked a sample of over 2,500 Americans to recall either the size of the immigrant population in their locality or changes in this population over the past 15 years. We test whether priming "levels" or "changes" in the local immigrant population activates threat or intergroup contact responses, relative to a control. Consistent with the intergroup contact hypothesis, we find that reminding respondents about the levels of immigrants in their local communities leads to a modest increase in support for pro-immigration outcomes, including policies that would increase immigration and support for politicians who advocate for a pathway to citizenship. Using text analysis, we also offer preliminary evidence that the mechanism driving these effects is positive interactions with immigrants in local communities, as the intergroup contact hypothesis predicts.

## MANUSCRIPTS IN PREPARATION

### **Valenzuela, Ali A.** "Are You Talking to Me? Reactions to Implicit and Explicit Anti-Latino Immigration Rhetoric."

Prior studies investigating the political consequences of racialized campaign appeals have usually focused on the effects of implicit and explicit anti-black messages among racially resentful whites, with considerably less work examining their effects among targeted group members (i.e., African Americans). More recently, research has examined the implicit-explicit (IE) dynamics of anti-Latino immigration messages among whites, but scholars have yet to extend the IE framework to Latinos, despite their growing political influence and salience as the frequent target of these attacks. In this paper, we report results from two experiments that build on prior IE research, finding Latinos consistently reject a candidate using anti-Latino immigration appeals, whether implicit or explicit, and more often reject him when his appeals are made explicit. We further test whether egalitarianism or ethno-racial group identity is primed by anti-Latino messages, and find both Latinos' and whites' egalitarian commitments are primed when exposed to an explicit anti-Latino appeal (relative to a non-racial control), but only Latinos' egalitarian views are primed when exposed to an otherwise-identical implicit anti-Latino appeal, which they are more likely to describe as racist or racially biased than whites.

### **Valenzuela, Ali A., Omar Wasow and Krista Perriera.** "Election Effects, Perceptions of Immigration Context and Self-Reported General and Mental Health among Latinos and Whites in the United States."

Can a hostile political climate influence self-reported health? A growing body of work suggests that perceptions of an unwelcoming environment for immigrants is associated with negative health outcomes, such as increased anxiety and premature births, for Latinos in the United States. Prior studies, however, have generally only shown correlations between a possible "Trump effect" and worsening health measures among Latinos. Using a two-wave panel survey design in which data on Latinos and Whites were collected before and after the 2018 election, we more plausibly identify a negative causal effect of perceived anti-immigrant rhetoric and policies on self-reported health for Latinos (but not Whites). Specifically, we find that for Latino subjects, the joint effect of moving from the pre- to the post-election period and from perceiving one's state environment to be less welcoming to immigrants is associated with a significant increase in self-reported fair or poor health (OR: 1.32; CI: 1.04, 1.67) and ever feeling depressed or hopeless in the prior two weeks (OR: 1.29; CI: 1.11, 1.50). For White subjects, the effect of perceiving a less welcoming environment for immigrants interacting with a salient election does not have a statistically significant effect on self-reported health (OR: 1.48; CI: 0.95, 2.31) and, in contrast to Latinos, is associated with a significant *decrease* in the likelihood of ever being depressed in the prior two weeks (OR: 0.62; CI: 0.50, 0.78). In sum, this evidence strongly suggests that anti-immigrant rhetoric and policies made salient

by election campaigns do exert a substantial toll on the health of Latinos, but do not exhibit similar dynamics for Whites.

Valentino, Nicholas, **Ali A. Valenzuela** and Omar Wasow. “Rousing the Sleeping Giant: A Theory of Emotional Counter-Mobilization in an Anti-Immigrant Era.”

The escalation of hard line anti-immigration policies represents one of the central planks of the Trump Administration since his election. Since economists and public policy experts from across the political spectrum have openly criticized many of these policies as wasteful and ineffective, most observers suspect they are designed mostly to appeal to and mobilize his core supporters who hold very negative views of immigrants. Little attention, however, has been paid to the political effects of these policies on those he is targeting, and those who identify with those targeted communities. A key case, and one which we study in this paper, is the impact of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) raids on Latino citizens, who may ethnically identify with many of the immigrants being targeted. We suspect these ICE raids may cause powerful emotional reactions among the Latino citizens in the areas most affected. Depending on which emotions are experienced, we would then predict the raids to have substantial effects on electoral participation among Latinos in those communities. Using a nationally representative sample of Latino and White registered voters just before the 2018 midterm elections, we test this basic conjecture. We find that, indeed Latinos who claimed to have had contact with ICE officers had experienced powerful emotions, with anxiety outstripping anger as the most common. This anxiety, it appears from our voter validation data, may be responsible for demobilizing Latino citizens, consistent with theories of emotion in politics. Self-reported ICE interaction had no effect on the turnout of White respondents. Finally, exposure to hostile, anti-immigrant rhetoric in the form of political advertisements was much more likely to trigger anger among Latinos, and that anger was powerfully mobilizing. This general pattern of results suggests that different types of threats, even toward the same group, can trigger very different emotional reactions, with quite different downstream consequences for political participation.

Ana L. Oaxaca, Angela X. Ocampo and **Ali A. Valenzuela**. “Local Immigration Context, Perceptions of Inclusion and Political Engagement.”

An extensive body of literature has examined the role of state and national immigration contexts on public opinion and political behavior among immigrants and non-immigrants alike. Despite the fact that immigration enforcement occurs at the local level, through cooperation between local law enforcement and federal immigration agents, as well as through the targeting of small geographic areas in enforcement and removal operations by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), little is known about how immigrants experience their immediate immigration context. In this paper, we address this gap by paying particular attention to local immigration contexts. Using an original national survey of Latinos and whites conducted during the 2018 midterm election, we examine how welcoming or hostile first- and second-generation Latino immigrants perceive their state and local contexts to be. Relying on pre- and post-election interviews of the same subjects, we examine any changes in individual perceptions of inclusion or hostility towards immigrants. We also merge this survey with municipal-level data collected by the authors to measure how positive or negative the state and local communities are as a function of actions towards immigration taken by the state and local governments. We rely on both perceived and actual measures of local immigration context to examine the extent to which first and generation Latinos feel welcomed or excluded in their state and locality, and subsequently how these perceptions influence political participation. We expect that Latinos' immediate context will influence their perceptions of inclusion, and that these perceptions will also shape the extent to which they engage in politics.

**Valenzuela, Ali A.**, Kassra Oskooii and Loren Collingwood. “Threat or Reassurance? How Framing the 2018 Midterm Results as a Win for Democrats or Republicans Affects Emotional and Psychological Responses among Latinos and Whites.” *In preparation for the 2019 American Political Science Association annual meeting.*

Election outcomes are often framed and interpreted in different ways depending on one's information environment. In this paper, we investigate the effects of framing of the 2018 midterm results as a win for Democrats (in the House), or for Republicans (in the Senate), using an embedded survey experiment conducted twice—in December 2018 and again in July 2019—on national samples of Latino and white registered voters. We test how these contrasting frames affect perceptions of threat or reassurance, emotional and psychological distress, intentions to participate in 2020, and perceptions of the impact on President Trump’s immigration agenda and life for Latinos in the United States. Results show Latinos randomized to the Democratic House win frame report lower levels of threat and psychological distress, and a more positive outlook on life for Latinos in the U.S. Conversely, Latinos exposed to the Republican Senate win frame report higher levels of threat and psychological distress, and a more pessimistic outlook about life for Latinos in the U.S. Whites are also more likely to believe life for Latinos in the U.S. will improve under House Democratic control, and worsen under Senate Republican control. These results provide causal evidence of electoral effects on the psychological and life outcomes of a salient identity group frequently targeted by both Democratic and Republican campaigns.

## **MEDIA REPORTS**

Santiago, Abdiel, Alexander Kustov and **Ali A. Valenzuela**. November 13, 2020. "Puerto Ricans Voted to become the 51<sup>st</sup> state—again. What would persuade mainland Americans to support their bid?" *The Washington Post's Monkey Cage*. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/11/13/puerto-ricans-voted-become-51st-us-state-again/>

**Valenzuela, Ali** and Tyler Reny. December 16, 2016. “Study: Trump fared worse than Romney in Florida Hispanic vote.” *The Hill*. <https://thehill.com/blogs/pundits-blog/presidential-campaign/310760-study-finds-trump-faired-worse-than-romney-with>

**Valenzuela, Ali** and Melissa Michelson. October 31, 2016. “Mobilizing Latinos with Identity Appeals: Evidence from Two Voter Turnout Experiments.” *Latino Decisions Blog*. <http://www.latinodecisions.com/blog/2016/10/31/mobilizing-latinos-with-identity-appeals-evidence-from-two-voter-turnout-experiments/>

**Valenzuela, Ali A.** and Melissa Michelson. October 18, 2016. “Here’s how to mobilize Latinos to vote.” *The Monkey Cage*. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2016/10/18/heres-how-to-mobilize-latinos-to-vote/>

## **GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS**

*July 2020* – Princeton University Dean of the Faculty research grant for "Race, Racism and the Emotional Countermobilization of POC in the 2020 Election."

*July 2020* – Princeton University 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Fund for Innovation in Undergraduate Education course enhancement grant for American Studies 101, America Then and Now (with Patricia Fernandez-Kelly and William Gleason).

*April 2020* – Princeton University Committee on Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences research grant (student research assistance) for "Healthy Democracy, Healthy Citizens? Testing the Health and Turnout Effects of Anti-Immigrant Policy Enforcement and Campaign Rhetoric among Latinos and Whites."

*February 2020* – Princeton University Center for Human Values research grant for "Healthy Democracy, Healthy Citizens? Testing the Health and Turnout Effects of Anti-Immigrant Policy and Campaign Rhetoric among Latinos and Whites" (with Paul Frymer, Omar Wasow and Nicholas Valentino).

*April 2018* – Princeton University 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Fund for Innovation in Undergraduate Education 2-year course enhancement grant for POL 341, Experimental Methods in Politics.

*February 2018* – Princeton University Center for Human Values 3-year research grant for "The Effects of Demographic Change and Immigration Politics on Democratic Norms, Political Incorporation and Health" (with Omar Wasow and Nicholas Valentino).

*Spring 2015* – Princeton University Mamdouha S. Bobst Center faculty research grant.

*AY 2014-2015* – Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship award and research grant.

*April 2014* – Princeton 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Fund for Innovation in Undergraduate Education grant for Politics Research in Experimental Social Sciences (with Wasow and Stephens-Dougan).

*Spring 2012* – Princeton University Mamdouha S. Bobst Center faculty research grant.

*Fall 2011* – Princeton University Mamdouha S. Bobst Center faculty research grant.

*Fall 2010* – American Political Science Assoc. Latino Scholarship Fund research grant.

*Spring 2010* – Stanford University Humanities and Sciences Grad. Research Opportunity grant.

*Spring 2010* – Stanford University VPGE Diversity Dissertation Research Opportunity grant.

*AY 2009-10 to AY 2010-11* – Stanford University Vice Provost for Graduate Education (VPGE) Diversifying Academia, Recruiting Excellence (DARE) doctoral fellowship award.

*AY 2005-06 to AY 2006-07* – American Political Science Association minority fellowship.

## **INVITED RESEARCH TALKS (LAST 5 YEARS)**

*December 7, 2020* – “Identity in Context: How Competitive Elections Unify and Politicize Latinos in America.” University of Miami, Coral Gables Political Science Department.

*December 3, 2020* – “Identity in Context: How Competitive Elections Unify and Politicize Latinos in America.” University of California Merced Political Science Department.

*November 18, 2020* – “Identity in Context: How Competitive Elections Unify and Politicize Latinos in America.” University of Georgia Political Science Department. Athens, GA.

*February 18, 2020* – “Are You Talking to Me? Testing the Effects of Implicit and Explicit Anti-Latino Appeals.” Columbia University Political Science AP Seminar. New York, NY.

*December 4, 2019* – “Identity in Context: How Close Elections Unify and Politicize Latina/os in America.” Arizona State University School of Politics and Global Studies. Tempe, AZ.

*January 23, 2018* – “Electoral Effects: How American Elections Unify and Politicize Latinos.” University of California Los Angeles Luskin School of Public Affairs.

*November 1, 2017* – “Electoral Effects: How Campaigns Unify Latinos and Sustain Identity Politics in America.” University of New Mexico Political Science Department seminar.

*February 15, 2017* – “Pivotal Identity: How Competitive Elections Politicize Latino Ethnicity.” University of California Berkeley IGS Research Workshop in American Politics.

*February 1, 2017* – “Pivotal Identity: How Competitive Elections Politicize Latino Ethnicity.” University of Michigan Ann Arbor Center for Political Studies.

## **CONFERENCE RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS (LAST 5 YEARS)**

*May 21, 2020* – “Local Immigration Context, Perceptions of Inclusion and Political Engagement” (with Ana L. Oaxaca and Angela X. Ocampo). Western Political Science Association annual meeting, Los Angeles, CA (virtual conference).

*August 30, 2019* – “Threat or Reassurance? Framing Midterm Results among Latinos and Whites.” American Pol. Sci. Association annual meeting, Washington, DC.

*August 30, 2019* – “Rousing the Sleeping Giant? Emotions and Latino Mobilization in an Anti-Immigrant Era.” American Pol. Sci. Association annual meeting, Washington, DC.

*May 31, 2019* – “Local Immigration Context, Perceptions of Inclusion and Political Engagement” (with Ana L. Oaxaca and Angela X. Ocampo). State Politics and Policy Conference, University of Maryland, College Park, MD.

*May 22, 2019* – “Evolution of Experiments on Racial Priming.” Advances in Experimental



Political Science Book Conference, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.

*April 20, 2019* – “Rousing the Sleeping Giant? Emotions and Latino Mobilization in an Anti-Immigrant Era.” Western Political Science Association annual meeting, San Diego, CA.

*May 18, 2018* – “Pivotal Identity: How Competitive Elections Politicize Latino Ethnicity.” Identity Politics Research Group meeting at NYU, New York, NY.

*March 31, 2018* – “Pivotal Identity: How Competitive Elections Politicize Latino Ethnicity.” Western Political Science Association annual meeting, San Francisco, CA.

*August 3-4, 2017* – “Pivotal Identity: When Competitive Elections Politicize Latino Ethnicity.” UCLA Politics of Race, Immigration and Ethnicity Consortium meeting, L.A., CA.

*September 2, 2016* – “Public Reactions to Anti-Latino Appeals in the Age of Obama: Race, Illegality and Changing Norms.” American Pol. Sci. Association annual meeting, Philadelphia, PA.

*September 2, 2016* – “Politicized Identity: How Competitive Elections Shape Latino Political Unity.” American Political Science Association annual meeting, Philadelphia, PA.

*May 6, 2016* – “Pivotal Identity: How Competitive Elections Politicize Latino Ethnicity.” Experimental Approaches to the Study of Democratic Politics, Princeton, NJ.

## **ACADEMIC LECTURES AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT (LAST 5 YEARS)**

*February 11, 2020* – “Race and Politics in 2020.” Princeton University Princetonians of Color Network, NAAMA and Latino Princetonians Black History Month panel discussion.

*October 14, 2017* – “Identity Politics in America: The Role of Latino Immigration.” Princeton Alumni Association Club of Northern California keynote. South Lake Tahoe, CA.

*March 31, 2017* – “US Elections and Politicized Latino Identity.” ¡Adelante Tigres! Princeton University Latino Alumni conference lecture. Princeton, NJ.

*January 24, 2017* – “Exit Polls, Research Methods and the Latino Vote in 2016.” Columbia University Post-Election Panel Discussion. New York, NY.

*November 17, 2016* – “Election 2016 Debrief: What Happened?! What's Next?” Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs Post-Election Panel Discussion.

*March 31, 2016* – “Micro-leadership, Identity Politics and the Latino Vote in American Elections, 2010-2016.” Princeton University César E. Chávez Day Celebration keynote.

*February 25, 2016* – “Identity Politics and the Latino Vote: Analysis of Latino Voting Patterns, 2010-2016.” Princeton Club of Southern Florida annual dinner keynote. Miami, FL.

## TEACHING

American Studies 101: "America Then and Now" (all-online undergraduate lecture co-taught with William A. Gleason and Patricia Fernández-Kelly). Offered: *Fall 2020*.

Course description: An introduction to the interdisciplinary field of American Studies. Employing history, theater, law, and politics, and focusing on such critical concepts as "community," "xenophobia," and "race," we will consider the structures of knowing and feeling that have formed America since its founding. Throughout the course, we will pay special attention to the ways that culture and difference have shaped, and continue to shape, the signature ideas and debates that have made the nation what it is today. In Fall 2020, we will be particularly interested in the political, social, and cultural questions that inform the current U.S. presidential election.

Politics 981: "Immigration Politics and Policymaking in America" (undergraduate research design workshop for juniors in the Politics Department). Offered: *Fall 2020 (online), Fall 2019*.

Course description: Founded and built by immigrants, the U.S. has a complicated relationship with newcomers and the political, economic and cultural changes they cause. In this junior workshop, we will examine some of the most important research studies on immigration politics and policymaking in America addressing some of the following questions.

Latino Studies 334 / Politics 334 / Sociology 333: "Immigration Politics and Policymaking in the U.S." (undergraduate lecture). Offered: *Spring 2021 (expected), 2020, 2018, and 2016*.

Note: this course features a civic engagement component in which students focus on a pair of Congressional districts and work in small groups to interview members of Congress, their staff and other key policymakers and organization interest group leaders on the issue of immigration.

Course description: Founded and built by immigrants, the U.S. has a complicated relationship with newcomers. How have politics shaped U.S. immigration policy and the policymaking process? How and when do changing demographics affect the public's views about immigrants? What role do cultural concerns play? Do immigrants conform to nativist fears? How do members of Congress vote on immigration policy, and do they follow their constituents' preferences? How is immigration used in elections; with what consequences? We will tackle these and other questions about immigration by examining published research and applying it to on-going campaigns and policy debates.

Politics 547: "Identity Politics" (Ph.D. seminar). Offered: *Spring 2020, Fall 2012, Fall 2013*.

Course description: Graduate seminar on identity politics within the U.S. context; primary focus will be on ethnic, racial and religious identities. We will tackle questions about when, why and to what extent group identities take on significance in American politics. In so doing we will examine theories of identity development and change; consider strategies for measuring identity; and assess empirical approaches to the study of identity groups in American politics. We will also explore how context, institutions and elections work to politicize identities under some conditions.

Politics 341/505: "Experimental Methods in Politics" (undergraduate lecture / Ph.D. seminar). Offered: *Fall 2018, Spring 2018, Fall 2017 (lecture and seminar concurrently), Fall 2016*.

Note: these courses include a population-based survey experiment component in which students work in small groups to design, analyze and report results of an original survey-based experiment. Funded with

support from Princeton's Politics Research in Experimental Social Science (PRESS) working group and the Department of Politics.

Course description: The use of experiments to study and influence politics is widespread and growing, partly because they can identify cause and effect not possible with surveys or other data. No longer confined to the lab, political scientists and campaign operatives use new technology to conduct experiments on thousands of voters in real elections. Massive political experiments have been conducted on Facebook, by mail and telephone, but is it ethical to influence politics in pursuit of new knowledge? What have experiments taught us about voting, race, and representation in America? This class will cover these and other aspects of using experiments in politics.

Politics 981: "Race, Ethnicity and Religion in Politics" (undergraduate research workshop for departmental juniors). Offered: *Fall 2015*.

Course description: Designed for students wishing to conduct original research on race, ethnicity and/or religion in politics, in the U.S. or abroad. Readings and examples drawn primarily from published research on U.S. politics, focused especially on how an individual's race, ethnicity or religious beliefs shape their political preferences, and how individuals from particular racial, ethnic and religious groups shape politics.

Politics 333: "Latino Politics in the U.S." (undergraduate lecture). Offered: *Spring 2014*.

Course description: What is Latino politics and is it different from American politics? What do we know about Latino voting in U.S. elections? How do policies and institutions impact Latinos, and how are policies and institutions impacted by them? What methods can we use to find out? We will use social science to examine questions about Latino politics in the U.S. Topics include: party identification and policy preferences; patterns of participation; ethnic and national identity; immigration, demographics and their political impact; Latino subgroups defined by generation, national origin and religious affiliation.

Politics 423: "Latino Politics in the U.S." (undergraduate seminar). Offered: *Fall 2012*.

Course description: What is the history and contemporary role of Latinos in U.S. politics? Will the growing Hispanic population reconfigure the presidential contest in 2012 or beyond? We will use social science to examine these and other questions on how Latinos are shaping state and national politics. Topics include: immigration and its political impact; civil rights mobilization and political gains for Latinos; patterns of political participation and strategies for engaging Latino voters; public policy issues that concern them; and subgroup differences such as national origin and religious affiliation for Latino political behavior.

## **PROFESSIONAL SERVICE**

### **Memberships**

2009-2021 – American Political Science Association.

Race, Ethnicity and Politics section;  
Elections, Public Opinion & Voting Behavior section;  
Migration & Citizenship section;  
Political Psychology section.

2008-2014 – Midwest Political Science Association.

## **Peer Review**

2021: *The Journal of Politics*.

2020: *American Political Science Review*; *Public Opinion Quarterly*; *Political Science Research & Methods*.

2019: *American Political Science Review*; *American Journal of Political Science*; *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics*; *Time Sharing Experiments in the Social Sciences*; *Political Behavior*; *The Journal of Politics*.

2018: *American Political Science Review*; *Journal of Experimental Political Science*; *Political Research Quarterly*; *The Journal of Politics*; *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics*.

2017: *American Politics Research*; *American Journal of Political Science*; *The Journal of Politics*; *Political Research Quarterly*; *Annual Review of Sociology*.

2016: *Political Research Quarterly*; *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics*; *The Journal of Politics*; *American Political Science Review*; *Journal of Experimental Political Science*.

2015: *The Journal of Experimental Political Science*; *American Political Science Review* (2); *Politics, Groups and Identities*; *The Journal of Politics*.

2014: *Political Behavior*; *Political Research Quarterly*; *American Political Science Review*.

## **University Service**

AY 2020-21, 2019-20, AY 2018-19, AY 2017-18, AY 2016-17, AY 2015-16, AY 2014-15, AY 2013-14 – Residential faculty advisor for undergraduate freshmen and sophomores.

AY 2020-21, 2019-20, AY 2018-19, AY 2017-18, AY 2016-17, AY 2015-16, AY 2013-14 – Princeton University Program in Latino Studies (LAO) executive committee member.

AY 2018-19, AY 2017-18, AY 2016-17 – Princeton Writing Center Program executive committee.

March 31, 2016 – César Chávez Day Celebration public lecture, “Micro-Leadership, Identity Politics and the Latino Vote in American Elections.” Latino Princetonians Employee Resource group.

October 25, 2012 – Princeton panel discussion organizer and moderator, “Latinos in the 2012 Election: An Expert Discussion on Research and Politics.” Co-sponsored by the Bobst Center for Peace and Justice, Center for the Study of Democratic Politics and the Program in Latino Studies.

## Departmental Service

*AY 2019-20, AY 2018-19, AY 2017-18, AY 2016-17, AY 2015-16, AY 2013-14* – Politics Research in Experimental Social Sciences (PRESS) working group **founder and coordinator** (with assistant professors Omar Wasow and LaFleur Stephens-Dougan). Through PRESS we facilitate monthly research design workshops with faculty, research fellows and students; plan and facilitate several experimental skill seminars each year; award small grants totaling approximately \$10,000 per year to graduate and undergraduate students conducting experimental research; employ graduate student research assistants available for consultation on experimental projects; support experimental course content; and facilitate outside scholar visits each year to showcase cutting edge experimental work. Funded with support from the Office of the Dean of the College, the Politics Department, the Center for the Study of Democratic Politics, the Niehaus Center and the Mamdouha S. Bobst Center for Peace and Justice at Princeton.

*Spring 2017, 2015, 2014* – Politics Department Senior Thesis Prize Committee member.

*Summer 2019, 2018, 2014* – Ralph Bunche Summer Institute recruitment representative.

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