

Ken Chay is an empirical micro-economist who has done important research in the areas of labor, health, and the environment. His work is characterized by the importance of the questions being considered and the compelling nature of the inference that is provided. Among his most cited work includes an analysis of the effects of the 1970 Clean Air Act on infant mortality and a study of the impact of Civil Rights legislation on the convergence of black-white mortality in Mississippi. He is the recipient of research grants from the NICHD and the NSF, and in 2004 he was awarded the Kenneth J. Arrow Award for the best paper in health economics by the International Health Economics Association. He received his Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1996.