Jeffrey Hicks

jeffhicks05@gmail.com 1-506-364-2960

Fields: Public, Health, Labour Languages: English, Spanish (Intermediate)
https://jeffrey-hicks.com

Affiliations

University of Toronto
Postdoctoral Fellow
Nov 2021-Nov 2023

Department of Finance
Visiting Researcher

Toronto
Nov 2021-Nov 2023

Ottawa

May 2018-Aug 2018

Education

University of British Columbia

PhD Economics 2015-2021

Queen's University

MA Economics 2014-2015

Mount Allison University

BA Economics 2011-2014

Research

Safety Nets and Labour:

The Effect of Reducing Welfare Access on Employment, Health, and Children's Long-Run Outcomes, Jeffrey Hicks, Gaelle Simard-Duplain, David Green, William Warburton [Paper]

Cash Welfare and Health Spending,

Jeffrey Hicks

Journal of Human Resources (revisions requested)

[Paper]

The Effects of Field Office Closures on Welfare and Disability Insurance Enrollment, Jeffrey Hicks [Under Pre-Publication Government Review]

Spillover Effects of Top Income Inequality,

Econometrica (revisions requested)

Joshua Gottlieb, David Hemous, Jeffrey Hicks, Morten Olsen [Paper]

How Would Medicare for All Affect Health System Capacity? Evidence from Medicare for Some,

Tax Policy and the Economy, 2021, Vol 3,

Jeffrey Clemens, Joshua Gottlieb, Jeffrey Hicks [Paper]

Taxation:

(Short Paper) Administrative Barriers as Tax Enforcement Tools, Wei Cui, Jeffrey Hicks, Michael Wiebe [Paper]

Cash on the Table? Imperfect Take-up of Tax Incentives and Firm Investment Behavior,

Journal of Public Economics, 2022, Vol 208,

Wei Cui, Jeffrey Hicks, Jing Xing [Paper]

How Well-Targeted are Payroll Tax Cuts as a Response to COVID-19? Evidence from China, International Tax and Public Finance, 2022, Vol 29,

Wei Cui, Jeffrey Hicks, Max Norton [Paper]

Grants and Awards

Canadian Labour Economics Forum, Best Paper Award (second place)	2023
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Postdoctoral Award $(45,000/\text{year})$	2021-2023
UBC Public Scholars Initiative (4,500)	2020-2021
Center for Innovative Data in Economics, Research Grant (22,000)	2019
Center for Innovative Data in Economics, Research Grant (15,000)	2019
CRDCN Emerging Scholars Grant (1,000)	2019
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Doctoral Award $(22,000/\text{year})$	2018-2020
Albert Whiteley Memorial Fellowship (2,000)	2017-2018
UBC Doctoral Fellowship	2015-2019
Scarthingmoor Award for Best Master's Thesis (8,000)	2015
Canada Graduate Scholarship (SSHRC) (32,000/year)	2014-2015
Tri-Agency Recipient Recognition Award (Queen's) (3,000)	2014-2015

Professional Activities:

Referee: American Economic Journal: Economic Policy (1), Journal of Public Economics (3), Journal of Development Economics (1), Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control (1), Canadian Tax Journal (1), Canadian Public Policy (1), Institute for Research on Public Policy (1)

Service: Applied Micro Workshop Organizer (UoT, UBC), Hiring Committee (UBC)

Policy: Researcher on the British Columbia Basic Income Commission. [Paper] [Paper]

Invited Presentations:

Teaching

Instructor:

Employment, Wages, and Public Policy (3rd Year Undergrad.), University of Toronto

Evaluations: [F2021: 4.7/5], [W2022: 4.7/5], [F2022: 4.7/5], [W2023: 4.5/5]

Assistant:

Research Design and Policy Analysis (MA at UBC). Microeconomic Analysis for Public Policy (MPP at UBC). Cost Benefit Analysis (BA at UBC). Principles of Economics (Queen's University). International Trade (Mount Allison University). Intermediate Microeconomics (Mount Allison University).

References

David Green Joshua Gottlieb Kory Kroft

Department of Economics Harris School of Public Policy Department of Economics University of British Columbia University of Chicago University of Toronto 1307 E. 60th St. 150 St. George St.

Vancouver, BC Chicago, IL 60637 Toronto, Ontario

V6T 1L4, Canada USA M5S 3G7, Canada

David.Green@ubc.ca jgottlieb@uchicago.edu kory.kroft@utoronto.ca +1-604-822-8216 +1-773-702-3601 +1-416-978-4355

100 Word Abstracts for Working Papers

The Effect of Reducing Welfare Access on Employment, Health, and Children's Long-Run Outcomes

[Job Market Paper 1]

Welfare caseloads in North America halved following reforms in the 1990s and 2000s. We study how this shift affected families by linking Canadian welfare records to tax returns, medical spending, educational attainment, and crime data. We find substantial and heterogeneous employment responses that increased average income despite reduced transfers. We find zero effects on aggregate health expenditures, but mothers saw reduced preventative care and increased mental health treatment, consistent with the transition to employment elevating time pressure and stress. We find no effect on teenagers' education and criminal charges as young adults but do find evidence of intergenerational welfare transmission.

Cash Welfare and Health Spending [Job Market Paper 2]

I explore the interplay between cash welfare programs and health using Canadian administrative data. Health spending doubles before a welfare application, then partially returns to normal levels within three years. Using quasi-experimental variation in application adjudicators, I estimate that welfare receipt has, at most, minor positive effects on universally insured healthcare use. These findings imply that welfare insures against health risk without significantly affecting health outcomes. Welfare does substantially increase pharmaceutical use, which is not universally insured but for which welfare recipients are subsidized, implying that incomplete drug insurance strongly limits medication access among low-income households that cannot access welfare.

Top income inequality in the United States has increased considerably within occupations. This phenomenon has led to a search for a common explanation. We instead develop a theory where increases in income inequality originating within a few occupations can "spill over" through consumption into others. We show theoretically that such spillovers occur when an occupation provides nondivisible services to consumers, with physicians our prime example. Examining local income inequality across U.S. regions, the data suggest that such spillovers exist for physicians, dentists, and real estate agents. Estimated spillovers for other occupations are consistent with the predictions of our theory.