# Neil M. Bennett

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FIELDS Applied Microeconomics, Public Economics, Labor Economics, Migration

**EDUCATION** Doctor of Philosophy, Economics

University of California, Irvine, Expected 2020 Concentration: Public and Labor Economics

Masters of Arts, Economics

University of Montana, Missoula, 2015

Concentration: Development and Environmental Economics

Bachelor of Arts, Mathematics

University of Montana, Missoula, 2013

## WORKING PAPERS

- 1. Understanding Establishment-Level ICE Audits
- 2. Migration in Response to Long-Run Weather Variation
- 3. Pulling up Stakes During Employment Aches: Unemployment Insurance and Migration

# FUNDING AWARDS

Horowitz Foundation for Social Policy, \$7,500, Summer 2019

UC, Irvine Department of Economics Summer Fellowship, \$2000, Summer 2019 UC, Irvine Department of Economics Summer Fellowship, \$2000, Summer 2018

Associated Graduate Students Travel Grant, \$600, Summer 2018

CONFERENCES University of California, Riverside Applied Econ Seminar Series (scheduled), Fall 2019 AND SEMINARS APPAM 41st Annual Fall Research Conference (scheduled), Denver, CO, Fall 2019

University of California, Irvine Urban and IO Seminar Series, Spring 2019

Organized the UCI Women in Economics Spring Workshop, Irvine, CA, Spring 2019

APPAM Graduate Student Conference, Irvine, CA, Spring 2019 CGPACS Graduate Student Conference, Irvine, CA, Winter 2019 University of California, Irvine Labor-Public Seminar Series, Fall 2018

12th Annual All-CA Labor Economics Conference (poster session), Fall 2018 Conference of the Research Group on Development Economics, Zurich, Summer 2018

WEAI 93rd Annual Conference, Vancouver, Canada, Summer 2018

CU Environmental and Resource Economics Workshop, Vail, CO, Fall 2016

Population Association of America, Washington, DC, Spring 2016

#### **EXPERIENCE** Instructor

July 2018

Economics Department, UC, Irvine,

• Probability and Statistics

Graduate Research Assistant

Winter 2017 - Fall 2018

Economics Department, UC, Irvine,

• Researched inversion induced air pollution and health outcomes

Teaching Assistant

Economics Department, UC, Irvine,

- Public Economics
- Applied Econometrics I
- Managerial Economics
- Basic Economics

PROFESSIONAL Data Science Certificate through UCI's Data Science Initiative, February 2019

DEVELOPMENT Founder and Coordinator of the Women in Economics Graduate Student Group at

UCI, October 2018 - Present

Editor of the graduate student led journal, Trans-Scripts, 2017-2018

SOFTWARE

Stata, R, Python, ArcGIS, Matlab, Latex

SKILLS

CITIZENSHIP US

REFERENCES Matthew Freedman (Chair) Emily Owens

Professor Professor

Department of Economics Department of Criminology, Law, and Society (primary)

University of California, Irvine Department of Economics (secondary)

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Damon Clark
Associate Professor
Assistant Professor
Description of Francisco

Department of Economics Department of Economics
University of California, Irvine University of California, Irvine

PERSONAL ACCOMPLISH-

Colorado Ragnar Ultra-Relay (200 miles with a team of 6 runners), September 2019

ACCOMPLISH- John Muir Trail, July 2018

MENTS Cactus to Clouds Trail, November 2017

## SELECTED ABSTRACTS

Understanding Establishment-Level ICE Audits

There is substantial controversy, but little information, about Immigration and Custom Enforcement's (ICE's) efforts to find and deport undocumented individuals living in the United States. Data on ICE's establishment-level audits has, until now, been scarce, making it difficult to assess what instigates them, their importance in ICE's overall domestic operations, and what impacts they have on economic outcomes. I use new data on ICE's establishment audits to evaluate their causes and consequences. I find that Secure Community roll-out, which facilitates jail audits, reduces the number of establishment ICE audits by seven percent at the county level. My findings indicate that ICE is targeting undocumented individuals with a criminal background. Further, I find little evidence that establishment audits affect formal sector employment rates among Hispanics or non-Hispanics at the county level. I also find little indication that establishment audits affect local crime rates. While establishment audits frequently receive media attention and may have important direct implications for audited employers and their workers, my findings suggest that they have limited broader economic impact.

#### Migration in Response to Long-Run Weather Variation

Global climate change is altering the landscape for farmers everywhere, causing them to adapt to new weather conditions. Using migration data from the Mexican Migration Project and a drought index from climate variables, I look at the relationship between short and medium-run changes in climate conditions on household migration decisions to the US from municipalities across Mexico. I find no relationship between short-term variation in the drought index and migration decisions. However, variation over three year averages in my climate variable will increase the probability that an individual will migrate to the United States. Using measures of destination-specific networks, I can also test whether the mechanism behind responses to long-run changes in climatic variables are linked to the progressive building of networks or if they are independent of these.

Pulling up Stakes During Employment Aches: Unemployment Insurance and Migration Despite the extensive prior work on Unemployment Insurance (UI), the question of how UI generosity affects the likelihood individuals migrate remains predominantly unanswered. Using data from the Survey on Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and a state-biannual panel of UI policies, I analyze the effects of UI generosity on the likelihood that an individual moves. Results from a linear probability model show that the relationship is positive for individuals that are eligible for UI, but the estimates are imprecisely measured. I then test for heterogeneous effects among groups with a higher propensity to migrate. The results suggest that people with no children and who are younger are more likely to migrate in response to greater UI generosity. My results indicate that higher levels of UI generosity induce eligible people to move, but these effects are modest.