

# SARA BENETTI

[www.sarabenetti.com](http://www.sarabenetti.com) ◇ [sara.benetti.cespedes@gmail.com](mailto:sara.benetti.cespedes@gmail.com) ◇ (+1) 236 458 6221 ◇ (+39) 348 75 60 609

University of British Columbia ◇ Vancouver School of Economics

6000 Iona Drive, Vancouver, BC V6T 1L4, Canada

## EDUCATION

**Vancouver School of Economics, University of British Columbia**  
Ph.D. in Economics

Vancouver BC, Canada  
2020–2026 (expected)

**Bocconi University**  
M.Sc. in Management (*summa cum laude*)  
B.Sc. in Economics and Social Sciences

Milan, Italy  
2012–2015  
2007–2010

## RESEARCH INTERESTS

Economic History, Political Economy, Labor Economics, Comparative Development

## REFERENCES

**Nathan Nunn** (Chair)  
University of British Columbia  
[nathan.nunn@ubc.ca](mailto:nathan.nunn@ubc.ca)

**Patrick Francois**  
University of British Columbia  
[patrick.francois@ubc.ca](mailto:patrick.francois@ubc.ca)

**Mauricio Drelichman**  
University of British Columbia  
[mauricio.drelichman@ubc.ca](mailto:mauricio.drelichman@ubc.ca)

**Réka Juhász**  
University of British Columbia  
[reka.juhasz@ubc.ca](mailto:reka.juhasz@ubc.ca)

## PLACEMENT DIRECTOR

**Raffaele Saggio**  
University of British Columbia  
[rsaggio@mail.ubc.ca](mailto:rsaggio@mail.ubc.ca)

## JOB MARKET PAPER

### [The Social Consequences of Technological Change: Evidence from U.S. Electrification and Immigrant Labor](#)

*This paper examines how technological change affects social cohesion in culturally diverse societies. I study the electrification of U.S. manufacturing between 1900 and 1940, a period of intense industrial transformation and high immigration. Electrification reorganized manufacturing production by replacing steam power with decentralized electric motors, reducing the need for close coordination among workers on the factory floor. This shift allowed firms to hire employees from more diverse backgrounds and may have lowered barriers to integration in the workplace. I link newly digitized maps of the high-voltage grid to full-count U.S. census data and exploit the staggered rollout of electrification in a difference-in-differences framework. I first study changes within industries. Electrification increased the share of immigrant workers, raised ethnic diversity, and reduced occupational segregation along ethnic lines. I then examine local community outcomes. Residential segregation among manufacturing workers declined, and intermarriage between immigrant and U.S.-born spouses increased, while naming practices show no change. Finally, I study native backlash against immigration, measured by employment in local public service occupations. As in earlier work, immigrant presence reduced public good provision, but electrification attenuated this effect, suggesting that greater integration in work and residence eased social tensions. Taken together, the results show that technological change can foster social cohesion by reshaping labor markets and community life. Electrification not only raised productivity but also contributed to immigrant integration and more cohesive communities.*

## WORK IN PROGRESS

### [Our Crowd? Intragroup Friction and Assimilation in Jewish Migration to the U.S.](#)

(with Elijah Locke and Ross Mattheis)

*Integration of immigrants is a key topic in the global economy today. New waves of co-ethnic immigrants can make assimilation less valuable, since the group becomes larger, but could also increase the incentive for incumbents to differentiate themselves from recent arrivals when threatened by discrimination from natives. Can frictions between waves of migrants shape the economic choices of incumbents? How do incumbents respond to the arrival of co-ethnic newcomers in terms of assimilation choices? We answer these questions in the context of two waves of Jewish migrants to the United States –the first predominantly German, arriving between 1840 and 1880, and the latter arriving primarily from the Russian Empire between 1880 and WWI– that differed dramatically along cultural dimensions. Taking advantage of records from a Jewish genealogical website, we develop a novel methodology to accurately identify Jews in the US census. Then, we digitize and geolocate data on Jewish institutions across the US between 1890 and 1927. Combining these sources with individual census*

*data, we assess the evolution of Jewish life after the arrival of the second wave of migrants. Preliminary results suggest that incumbents are increasingly Americanizing their names while decreasing other margins of assimilation.*

### **Immigrant Workers' Mobility in Response to Negative Shocks: Evidence from the Great Depression**

*This study examines how immigrant workers respond to negative economic shocks, focusing on geographic and occupational mobility during the Great Depression. Using individual-level data that links foreign-born individuals across the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses, I analyze differences by cohorts, defined by the years of residence in the United States. Immigrants who had lived in the country for more than 25 years by 1920 serve as the reference group, as they are likely more assimilated and thus closer to natives in their labor market behavior. Preliminary results show that recent immigrants were highly mobile in response to the crisis. All immigrant groups responded to the Depression with geographic mobility, though the effect was strongest among those with shorter residence in the United States. Immigrants who had been in the country for fewer years were more likely to move to a different state or county and to shift from rural to urban areas between 1920 and 1930. Among those with less than ten years in the U.S. in 1920, employment responses went further: conditional on being employed, these recent immigrants were more likely to change industry, sector, or occupation compared to the previous decade. Across all immigrant groups, however, employment after the Depression was more often in lower-scoring occupations. This downward occupational mobility affected immigrants regardless of their time in the U.S., though the effect was strongest among the most recent arrivals.*

### **Historical Conflict and Social Preferences: Evidence from Europe**

(with Felipe Valencia Caicedo)

*This project studies the long-run impact of historical conflict on social preferences in Europe. We geolocate nearly 2,800 battles between 1 and 1900 CE and manually classify them by actors involved, prevailing party, type of violence, motives, and intensity. Combining this information with individual-level measures from the Global Preference Survey, we investigate how variation in historical conflict exposure across regions is related to patience, risk-taking, prosociality, and trust today. We find that regions historically more exposed to conflict exhibit greater patience but lower prosociality and risk-taking, with the effects being strongest for intense conflicts, such as sieges, retaliatory battles, and territorial conquests. These results suggest that repeated exposure to conflict becomes embedded in local collective memory and continues to shape cultural traits and individual behavior over the long run, contributing to broader discussions on the cultural and psychological legacy of conflict.*

### **Religious Violence in Africa**

(with Siwan Anderson and Daniel Jaramillo Calderon)

*Conflict remains a persistent feature of Africa's recent history. While often linked to ethnic divisions and resource disputes, anecdotal evidence suggests that religion also plays an important role. Yet, formally identifying the role of religion is difficult, as religious divisions frequently overlap with ethnic cleavages, historical rivalries, and socioeconomic inequalities. To better understand the religious component of violence, this project uses the ACLED database, which records about 350,000 geolocated violent events across 58 African countries between 1997 and 2023. We identify religiously related events in two ways: (i) by manually classifying the more than 18,000 actors listed in ACLED, defining as "religious" those whose names or secondary sources indicate a religious affiliation; and (ii) by analyzing event descriptions, which often provide additional clues about religious dimensions beyond actor labels. To capture this, we manually label a random sample of 5,300 event descriptions and construct a list of religious keywords. We then apply this keyword list to the full database, classifying an event as religious if its description contains at least one of these terms. Combining both approaches, we find that 24.1% of violent events reported in Africa between 1997 and 2023 have a religious dimension. Of these, 69.35% involve at least one actor related to Jihad, while only 3.11% involve a political actor with a religious dimension. Only a small share, 3.70%, involves two religious actors; within this, in just over half of these cases (52.11%), both actors belong to the same religion (intra-faith violence).*

### **Assimilation Policy and Indigenous Political Institutions: Evidence from American Indian Constitutions**

(with Christian Maruthiah and Carla Srebot)

*This project studies how assimilation policies targeting American Indians in the late 19th and early 20th centuries affected individualism, ethnic identity, and attitudes towards the U.S. government, as measured through the clauses and language used in over 350 newly digitised tribal constitutions and charters. We first demonstrate that there is meaningful variation in the types of clauses (e.g., blood quantum or residence restrictions on membership) and language (e.g., emphasising the "tribe" or the "individual") across constitutions. We then examine how tribal characteristics and historical exposure to government policies – such as Indian schools and land allotment – affected constitutional features. Finally, we employ natural language processing techniques to measure the extent to which these characteristics affected trust and cooperation with the U.S. government during the Indian New Deal, as measured by semantic similarity between constitutions written in the 1930s and a 'model' constitution distributed by the Indian Office at the time. This project contributes to our*

*understanding of how assimilation policies influenced Indigenous institutional development and political culture, highlighting the long-term effects of government intervention on tribal sovereignty, collective identity, and intergovernmental relations in American Indian Nations.*

## PRE-DOCTORAL WORK

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### Bank Concentration, Urban Development and Firm Access to Credit in Latin America

(with Mahsa Memarian, Sofia Rodriguez Chaves, and Alberto Trejos)

*Finance Research Letters*, June 2023, 103713 [PAPER]

### International Negotiation Prototypes: The Impact of Culture

(with Enrique Ogliastri and Carlos Quintanilla)

*Journal of Business Research*, Volume 159, April 2023, 113712 [PAPER]

### Distributive/Integrative Negotiation Strategies in Cross-Cultural Contexts: A Comparative Study of the USA and Italy

(with Andrea Caputo and Enrique Ogliastri)

*Journal of Management & Organization*, Volume 27, Issue 4, July 2021 [PAPER]

### The Effect of Urban Density on Stock Returns: Evidence from Satellite Imagery and Firms in the United States

(with Mahsa Memarian and Carles Vergara)

*Revise & Resubmit*, *Journal of Economics and Finance*

### Extreme Weather Shocks, Global Value Chain Participation, and Resilience of MNE Suppliers

(with Luciano Cirivegna and Stephanie Wang)

*Submitted*

## PRESENTATIONS

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### Conferences and Invited Presentations [\* scheduled]

ASSA Annual Meeting (Philadelphia)\* 2026

ASREC Conference (George Mason University); ASREC Europe Conference (University of Copenhagen); CAE Annual Meetings (UQAM); CESifo Venice Summer Institute – Poverty, Persistence and Policy; CNEH Conference (Université de Montréal); EHA Annual Meeting (Philadelphia) [poster]; NBER – Linking Historical Data Sources for Small Populations; NBER Summer Institute – Development of the American Economy [poster]; UEA North American Meeting (UQAM); University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Virtual Economic History Workshop 2025

Max Planck Summer School – Political Economy of Conflict and Redistribution (Berlin) 2024

IACM Conference (Dublin) 2019

### Lunch Seminars, University of British Columbia

Development/Political Economy 2023–2025

Trade/Spatial 2023, 2025

## TEACHING EXPERIENCE

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### Vancouver School of Economics, University of British Columbia

Vancouver BC, Canada

*Teaching Assistant, Undergraduate*

Introduction to International Trade (3<sup>rd</sup> year)

*Spring 2022, 2025; Summer 2023, 2024, 2025*

Principles of Microeconomics (1<sup>st</sup> year)

*Fall 2021*

### School of Public Policy and Global Affairs, University of British Columbia

Vancouver BC, Canada

*Teaching Assistant, Master of Public Policy and Administration (MPPA)*

Economics for Public Policy (Micro and Macro, Reduced to one course)

*Fall 2024*

Economics for Public Policy (Micro and Macro, Two-course sequence)

*2022–2023, 2023–2024*

### INCAE Business School

Alajuela, Costa Rica

*Instructor*

Economic Analysis: Microeconomics ( <i>Master in Management; Spanish</i> )	2020
Quantitative Methods ( <i>Pre-MBA Bootcamp; English</i> )	2018
<i>Teaching Assistant</i>	
Macroeconomics and Global Perspective ( <i>Specialization in Finance; Spanish; Online</i> )	2021–2025
Global Economy ( <i>Global MBA; English</i> )	2018–2020
Economic Analysis: Macroeconomics ( <i>MBA, EMBA; English and Spanish</i> )	2018–2020
Sustainability Management ( <i>MBA; Spanish</i> )	2018

## RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

<b>Research Assistant</b> for Donn. Feir, Maggie Jones, and Angela Redish <i>Indigenous Wealth in the Early 20th Century in the United States</i>	2023–2025
<b>Senior Researcher</b> , INCAE Business School (Alajuela, Costa Rica) <i>Supervisor: Alberto Trejos</i>	2017–2020
<b>Research Intern</b> , Cattolica Insurance Group (Verona, Italy) <i>Compliance and Economic Analysis, Risk Management Department</i>	2012
<b>Research Intern</b> , Government of South Australia (Adelaide SA, Australia) <i>Research Unit, Department of the Premier and Cabinet; Supervisor: Nicola Sasanelli</i>	2011

## HONORS AND AWARDS

<i>Cambridge University Press Dissertation Fellowship</i> , Economic History Association	2025–2026
<i>Stone Ph.D. Fellowship</i> , Stone Centre on Wealth and Income Inequality	2025–2026
<i>President's Academic Excellence Initiative Ph.D. Award</i> , University of British Columbia	2020–2026
<i>Faculty of Arts Graduate Award</i> , University of British Columbia	2020–2025
<i>International Tuition Award</i> , University of British Columbia	2020–2025
<i>Faculty Contribution Fellowship</i> , University of British Columbia	2022–2023
<i>Special UBC Graduate Scholarship – CIDER Award</i> , University of British Columbia	2020–2021
<i>George Logan Young Faculty Development Fund</i> , INCAE Business School	2019–2020

## RESEARCH GRANTS

<i>Small Grants in Innovative Data</i> , Centre for Innovative Data in Economics Research (CAD 22,500)	2023
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## ACADEMIC SERVICE

<b>Referee</b>	
Quarterly Journal of Economics	
<b>Discussant</b>	
Canadian Economic Association Annual Meetings (2025); Urban Economics Association North American Meeting (2025)	
<b>Organizer</b>	
Development/Political Economy Lunch Seminar, University of British Columbia	Spring 2023–Fall 2024
Economic History Ph.D. Lunch with Seminar Speakers, University of British Columbia	2023, 2025
<b>Member</b>	
VSE Women in Economics, University of British Columbia	2022–2026
Accreditation Task Force, INCAE Business School	2018–2020

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<b>Visiting Student</b>	
MBA, INCAE Business School (Alajuela, Costa Rica)	2013–2014
<b>Languages</b>	
English (proficient); Italian (native); Spanish (proficient); German (basic); French (basic)	

**Nationality**

Italian

Canadian Permanent Residency