

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
- CONFERENCES** APPAM 41st Annual Fall Research Conference (scheduled), Denver, CO, Fall 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
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
- 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
- EXPERIENCE** *Instructor* July 2018
Economics Department, UC, Irvine,
 - ECON 15A Probability and Statistics
- Graduate Research Assistant* Winter 2017 - Fall 2018
Economics Department, UC, Irvine,
 - Researched inversion induced air pollution and health outcomes
- Teaching Assistant* August 2015 - Present
Economics Department, UC, Irvine,
 - ECON 141A Public Economics
 - ECON 122A Applied Econometrics I
 - ECON 140 Managerial Economics
 - ECON 20A Basic Economics

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT Data Science Certificate through UCI's Data Science Initiative, Feb 2019
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

COMPUTER SKILLS Stata, R, Python, ArcGIS, Matlab, Latex

CITIZENSHIP US

REFERENCES

Matthew Freedman (Chair) Professor Department of Economics University of California, Irvine 3151 Social Sciences Plaza Irvine, CA 92697 Phone: (949) 824-8257 Email: matthew.freedman@uci.edu	Emily Owens Professor Department of Criminology, Law, and Society (primary) Department of Economics (secondary) University of California, Irvine 3151 Social Sciences Plaza Irvine, CA 92697 Phone: (949) 824-7929 Email: egowens@uci.edu
Damon Clark Associate Professor Department of Economics 3151 Social Sciences Plaza Irvine, CA 92697 University of California, Irvine Phone: (949) 824-2056 Email: clarkd1@uci.edu	Vellore Arthi Assistant Professor Department of Economics 3151 Social Sciences Plaza Irvine, CA 92697 University of California, Irvine Phone: (949) 824-2182 Email: varthi@uci.edu

HOBBIES Completed the John Muir Trail, July 2018
Ran two half marathons
Competed in three sprint triathlons

**SELECTED
ABSTRACTS**

Understanding Establishment-Level ICE Audits

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has two primary methods by which to locate and deport undocumented individuals living within the United States: establishment audits and jail audits. Information on ICE's establishment-level audits have, until now, been only available sporadically and in aggregate form. This makes it difficult to assess what instigates them and their importance in ICE's overall domestic operations as well as what impact they may have on significant economic outcomes. I use new data on ICE's establishment audits to evaluate the causes and consequences of these audits. I find that Secure Community roll-out, which facilitates jail audits, reduces the number of establishment ICE audits in a given county by seven percent, indicating that ICE is allocating more of its time and resources on jail audits as opposed to establishment audits. Secure Community roll-out also reduces the number of undocumented individuals ICE finds in establishment audits by 11 percent, indicating that jail audits reduce the efficiency of establishment-level audits. When considering the consequences of establishment audits, I find that these audits reduce employment for individuals that are Hispanic and Asian. Yet, this relationship is imprecise. I also find that establishment audits lead to a small increase in reported crimes.

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.