Bilal Celik

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EMPLOYMENT

2017 – **Visiting Assistant Professor**, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem,NC.

EDUCATION

2012 – 2017 **Ph.D.**, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.

2010 – 2012 **M.S.**, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL.

2003 – 2007 **B.A.**, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey.

FIELDS OF INTEREST

Public Economics, Political Economy, Applied Microeconomics

WORKING PAPERS

- "Large Natural Disasters and Economic Activity: Evidence from Synthetic Control Approach." – Job Market Paper
- "Effects of Time Zone Boundaries on Student Success Using U.S. Data."
- "Aligned City Mayors and Economic Activity in Coalition and One-Party Governments: Using Night-Time Light Intensity Data for Turkey" with Celeste Carruthers.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, Instructor of Record

Fall 2017 Introduction to Economics (3 sections)

Intermediate Microeconomics - I

Spring 2018 Introduction to Economics (2 sections - Scheduled)

Intermediate Microeconomics - I (Scheduled)

UNIVERSITY of TENNESSEE, Instructor of Record

Spring 2015 Introduction to Economics

Spring 2016 Law and Economics

Summer 2016 Intermediate Macroeconomics

UNIVERSITY of TENNESSEE, Teaching Assistant

Fall 2015 Microeconomic Theory - I (Graduate Level)

Fall 2012 Introduction to Economics (Spring 2013, Fall 2014)

PRESENTATIONS

- "Aligned City Mayors and Economic Activity in Coalition and One-Party Governments: Using Night-Time Light Intensity Data for Turkey"
  - Midwest Economics Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL, April 2016
  - Department of Economics, University of Tennessee, May, 2015.
- "Natural Disasters and Economic Activity: Using Nighttime Light Intensity Data"
  - Tennessee Empirical Applied Microeconomics Festival (Team-Fest) University of Tennessee, May, 2016.
  - Department of Economics, University of Tennessee, Oct, 2016.
  - Department of Economics, Wake Forest University, April, 2017.

CERTIFICATION

Fall 2016 Center for Integration of Research, Teaching and Learning (CIRTL), Teaching Workshop, Associates Level

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

2016 - 2017 Celeste Carruthers

Summer 2014 William S. Neilson

2013 - 2014 Mark Burton & Larry Bray

COMPUTING SKILLS

Stata, ArcGIS, Python, E-views, Matlab, Latex, Maple, TurningPoint (Clicker Tech.)

SCHOLARSHIP & HONORS

2012 – 2017 University of Tennessee Graduate Assistantship

2008 – 2012 Full Scholarship For Study Abroad from Turkish Ministry of Education

2004 – 2007 Merit Based Financial Funding from Municipal Services of Izmir, Turkey

2002 Ranked 57^{th} in Turkey (out of over 1,500,000 student) at the nation-wide university entrance examination to enter undergraduate studies.

2007 Ranked 588^{th} in Turkey (out of over 200,000 student) at the nation-wide post graduate education examination to enter graduate studies.

LANGUAGES

Turkish Native Speaker

English Full Professional Proficiency

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

American Economic Association, Midwest Economic Association

INTERESTS

Traveling, Cycling, Fishing, Playing Turkish Musical Instrument (Saz)
Playing Tennis, Watching College Football

REFEREE SERVICES

Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization

REFERENCES

- **Celeste Carruthers** (Adviser)
  Associate Professor of Economics
  University of Tennessee, Knoxville
  carruthers@utk.edu
  (865) 974 - 6000
- **Marianne Wanamaker**
  Associate Professor of Economics
  University of Tennessee, Knoxville
  wanamaker@utk.edu
  (865) 974 - 1700
- **Sandeep Mazumder**
  Chair of Department,
  Associate Professor of Economics
  Wake Forest University
  mazumds@wfu.edu
  (336) 758 - 4519
- **William S. Neilson**
  Professor of Economics
  University of Tennessee, Knoxville
  wneilson@utk.edu
  (865) 974 - 1691
- **Ben Compton** (Teaching Reference)
  Lecturer
  University of Tennessee,Knoxville
  bcompton@utk.edu
  (865) 974 - 1693

LARGE NATURAL DISASTERS and ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: EVIDENCE from SYNTHETIC CONTROL APPROACH

Abstract

In this paper, I studied the impacts of large natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and storms have on economic activity. I used nighttime light intensity data as a proxy for economic activity. On a local level, using the data of three large earthquakes within a 200-mile radius from the earthquake's epicenter, I found that when the distance from the epicenter increases, the nighttime light intensity decreases. With a sample restricted to a 50-mile radius after an earthquake, the decrease in nighttime light intensity is more pronounced when the distance from the epicenter increases. By using the synthetic control approach, on a national-level analysis, I found that while three of nine large natural disasters have a positive impact on economic activity, one natural disaster has a negative impact and the other five do not have any significant impact on economic activity. When aggregating all nine large natural disasters, I found a small but positive impact on economic activity of the country in four to five years following the natural disasters. However, this positive impact dissipates after four to five years. Given these statistics, it can be said, rescue, recovery, and rebuilding efforts increase economic activity around a natural disaster zone.

DOES the SUN SET FOR STUDENTS' SUCCESS? TIME ZONE BOUNDARIES and SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

Abstract

I analyzed the impacts of time zone boundaries on school performance for elementary, middle and high schools in the United States. Sharp discontinuity in time introduced by time zone boundaries creates more sleep duration and more evening time for people on the west side of the time zone boundary. By using the regression discontinuity method, I found that elementary, middle and high schools located on the west side of the time zone boundary have higher average scores than the schools located on the east side of the time zone boundary. The effect is greater for middle schools compared to high schools and elementary schools, which is consistent with the findings that hormonal changes from childhood to adolescence makes students more prone to sleep disruptions. Results are robust to different bandwidth selections and different model specifications.

ALIGNED CITY MAYORS and ECONOMICS ACTIVITY in COALITION and ONE-PARTY GOVERNMENTS: USING NIGHTTIME LIGHT INTENSITY DATA for TURKEY

Abstract

Decision makers may have different objectives when allocating a country's resources. In order to secure a spot in government, decision makers in the political party in power might try allocating resources to win more votes in future elections. This study analyzes political favoritism under different government types (i.e., coalition government and one-party government) by using nighttime light intensity as a proxy for economic activity in a region. Results show that during a coalition government era, cities that have mayors whose political party is aligned with one of the political parties in the coalition have more economic activity, while during the one-party government era, cities with aligned mayors have less economic activity. Therefore, I found evidence of political favoritism during coalition government era but not during one party government era.