

TILLMAN HOENIG

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE

Department of Economics

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CITIZENSHIP: German, UK Settled Status

PRE-DOCTORAL STUDIES:

2015 – 2017 MRes in Economics (Distinction), London School of Economics
2014 – 2015 MSc in Economics (Distinction), London School of Economics
2010 – 2014 BSc in Economics (Distinction), University of Mannheim
2012 Visiting student at Toulouse School of Economics

DOCTORAL STUDIES: London School of Economics

DATES: 2017 – present

THESIS TITLE: “Essays in Development Economics”

EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE: Summer 2020

THESIS ADVISOR AND REFERENCES:

Professor Timothy Besley (Advisor)
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Princeton University
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DESIRED TEACHING AND RESEARCH:

Primary Fields: Development Economics

Secondary Fields: Economic Geography/Trade, Applied Econometrics, Applied Microeconomics

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Postgraduate level:

2018 – 2019	Econometrics
2016 – 2018	Pre-sessional Stats Course

Undergraduate level:

2016 – 2020	Introduction to Econometrics
2018	Development Economics (Summer School)
2017	Introductory Microeconomics (Summer School)
2014 – 2016	Introductory Economics
2011	Analysis

RELEVANT POSITIONS HELD:

2018 – 2010	Teaching Fellow, London School of Economics
2018 – 2019	Research Assistant to Prof Leonard Wantchekon, Princeton University
2017 – 2018	Research Assistant to Dr Sandra Sequeira, London School of Economics
2014 – 2018	Graduate Teaching Assistant, London School of Economics
2014	Intern, Office of the Chancellor's Personal Representative for Africa, German Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation and Development
2013 – 2014	Intern, KfW Development Bank, Accra Office
2012	Intern, Deloitte, Munich Office
2011	Class Teacher, University of Mannheim

LANGUAGES:

German (Native), English (Fluent), French (Advanced), Arabic (Basic)

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS:

2020	Class Teacher Award
2019 – 2021	PhD Scholarship, German National Academic Foundation
2015 – 2019	Doctoral Training Award, UK Economic and Social Research Council
2014 – 2015	Scholarship, German National Academic Foundation
2014 – 2015	Scholarship, German Academic Exchange Service (turned down)
2011 – 2014	Scholarship, Konrad Adenauer Foundation

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS:

2020	Households in Conflict Network Workshop (online),
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	IEA World Congress Bali (postponed), Spring Meeting of Young Economists
	Bologna (postponed), RGS Econ Conference Bochum, LSE seminars
2019	RGS Econ Conference Essen, LSE seminars
2018	RGS Econ Conference Duisburg, LSE seminars
2017	LSE seminars
2016	Norwich Development Workshop (declined)

REFeree SERVICE:

Economica, Spring Meeting for Young Economists

COMPUTER SKILLS:

Stata, Python, Latex, R, MS Office

COMPLETED PAPERS:

Job Market Paper: Permanently Scarred? The Equilibrium Effects of Civil War in Sierra Leone

This paper studies the equilibrium effects of the civil war in Sierra Leone. First, I use an instrumental variable (IV) strategy and geographic conflict variation to estimate reduced-form effects. I show that civil war leads to affected areas having a higher share of workers in agriculture and lower worker income as a result. In order to explicitly take into account general equilibrium effects of war such as selective migration in response to the war, I then develop a simple economic geography model. The model sheds light on different mechanisms through which conflict affects aggregate income: Education and firm productivity have both direct effects on income and indirect effects by changing the allocation of labour across sectors and locations. While education outcomes are observed, I leverage different data sources and the structure of the model to estimate unobserved firm productivities in each sector and location as well as amenities. Next, I employ the same IV strategy to estimate the effect of conflict on these parameters and thus shed light on the importance of different mechanisms. I find that effects on education and non-agricultural firm productivity are strong and persistent while agricultural firm productivity and amenities do not seem to be affected by the war in the long run. Finally, I use the model and the IV estimates to simulate no-war counterfactuals. Without education and non-agricultural firm productivity losses, aggregate income would be 14.6% higher today. In the absence of an education loss only, aggregate income would be 4.6% higher.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS:

The Impact of Peace: Evidence from Nigeria

This paper studies the consequences of peace – or conversely, conflict – on four outcomes of fundamental economic relevance: Education, health, self-employment income and household expenditures. While the empirical literature on the consequences of conflict involving cross-country regression studies may deliver suggestive big picture evidence on links between conflict and economic outcomes, establishing causation remains problematic. By contrast, my study builds on the rather recent micro-empirical literature and proposes to use a natural experiment in Nigeria to evaluate the consequences of a reduction of conflict. The amnesty policy implemented by the Nigerian government in the Niger Delta Region in 2009 is used as a policy shock to assess the effect of a conflict reduction on the outcomes of interest. Using a constructed synthetic control region from the states that are not part of the

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Niger Delta region and therefore unaffected by the policy as a within-country counterfactual to the Niger Delta region, the natural experiment setting enables me to interpret the results causally and estimate the peace benefits that the amnesty policy generated. I find that peace through the amnesty policy generated an increase in education by 0.5 years of schooling, a 67% increase in self-employment income and a 19% increase in household expenditures four years later.