

**TILLMAN HOENIG**

**LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Department of Economics**

Placement Officer: Professor Mark Schankerman +44 (0)20 7955 7518 [m.schankerman@lse.ac.uk](mailto:m.schankerman@lse.ac.uk)  
Placement Assistant: Mr Mark Wilbor +44 (0)20 7955 7504 [m.s.wilbor@lse.ac.uk](mailto:m.s.wilbor@lse.ac.uk)

**OFFICE ADDRESS, TELEPHONE & E-MAIL:**

Department of Economics  
London School of Economics  
Houghton Street  
London WC2A 2AE, UK  
+44 (0) 7517 608618  
[t.hoenig@lse.ac.uk](mailto:t.hoenig@lse.ac.uk)  
[sites.google.com/view/tillmanhoenig](https://sites.google.com/view/tillmanhoenig)

**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)  
Department of Economics  
London School of Economics  
Houghton Street  
London WC2A 2AE, UK  
[tim.besley@lse.ac.uk](mailto:tim.besley@lse.ac.uk)  
Tel. +44 (0) 20-7955-6702  
Fax +44 (0) 20-7831-1840

Dr Gharad Bryan  
Department of Economics  
London School of Economics  
Houghton Street  
London WC2A 2AE, UK  
[g.t.bryan@lse.ac.uk](mailto:g.t.bryan@lse.ac.uk)  
Tel. +44 (0) 20-7852-3558

Professor Leonard Wantchekon  
Princeton University  
321 Bendheim Hall  
Princeton, NJ 08544, USA  
[lwantche@princeton.edu](mailto:lwantche@princeton.edu)  
Tel. +1 609-258-6723

**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 – 2010	PhD Scholarship, German National Academic Foundation
2015 – 2019	Doctoral Training Award, UK Economic and Social Research Council
2014 – 2015	Scholarship, German National Academic Foundation
2011 – 2014	Scholarship, Konrad Adenauer Foundation

**COMPUTER SKILLS:**

Stata, Python, Latex, R, MS Office

**COMPLETED PAPERS:**

***Job Market Paper: Permanently Scarred? The Long-Run Consequences of Civil War in Sierra Leone***

This paper investigates the long-run consequences of the civil war in Sierra Leone from 1991 to 2002. First, I develop a simple economic geography model that sheds light on the responses to different types of shocks that conflict may create. In particular, conflict potentially affects education at the individual level as well as common firm-level productivities or amenities at the location level. Using an instrumental variable (IV) strategy, I then present reduced form evidence that suggests a persistent sectoral shift from non-agriculture into agriculture and lower worker income as a result of the war. While education outcomes are observed, I leverage different data sources and the structure of the model to estimate unobserved firm-level productivities and amenities. Next, I employ the same IV strategy to assess how these different elements are affected by the war. I find that education effects are strong and persistent while amenities do not seem to be affected by the war in the long run. The effect on firm-level productivities is negative, albeit insignificant. These results are consistent with conflict mainly affecting livelihoods through a persistent productivity shock at the individual level due to education and less so through a persistent impact on location factors. The absence of a population movement response linked to the war in the long run lends further support to this conclusion.

**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 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.