

LENNART ZIEGLER

CONTACT INFORMATION

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EDUCATION

University of Amsterdam & VU University Amsterdam,
Amsterdam, the Netherlands **2013 - present**
PhD in Economics (Expected graduation: Spring 2017)
University of California, Berkeley, United States **Spring 2016**
Visiting scholar, Department of Economics and Institute for
Research on Labor And Employment (Host: David Card)
Tinbergen Institute, Rotterdam, the Netherlands **2011 - 2013**
M. Phil. in Economics
University of Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany **2008 - 2011**
B. Sc. in Economics
Universidad Carlos III, Madrid, Spain **Fall 2010**
Exchange Student

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Labor Economics, Applied Microeconometrics, Intergenerational Mobility, Earnings Inequality

WORKING PAPERS

Do Unemployed Workers Benefit from Temporary Work? Evidence from a Field Experiment on Labor Market Speeddates (JMP)
(with Bas van der Klaauw)
Can Educational Expansion of Parents Explain Polarized Earnings of Children?
(with Bas van der Klaauw and Erik Plug)
Mismatch on the Labor Market - Benefit Schemes and Work Incentives
(*work in progress*)

PUBLICATIONS

Do Parental Networks Pay Off? Linking children's labor-market outcomes to their parents' friends. (with Bas van der Klaauw and Erik Plug)
Scandinavian Journal of Economics (forthcoming)

REFERENCES

Prof. Bas van der Klaauw

VU University Amsterdam
De Boelelaan 1105, 1081 HV Amsterdam
Phone: (+31) (0)20 5986120
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Prof. Erik Plug

Universiteit van Amsterdam
Roetersstraat 11, 1018 WB Amsterdam
Phone: (+31) (0)20 5256964
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Prof. David Card

University of California Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720-3880
Phone: (+1) 510-642-5222
Email: card@berkeley.edu

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Teaching Assistant

Applied Microeconometrics (graduate), University of Amsterdam, Fall 2014/2015
Economics for the Global Era (undergraduate), VU University Amsterdam, Fall 2014/2016
Microeconomics A (undergraduate), University of Amsterdam, VU University Amsterdam, Fall 2013/2015
Financial Frictions in Macroeconomics (graduate), Tinbergen Institute, Spring 2013
Mathematics II & Programming in Econometrics (graduate), Tinbergen Institute, Fall 2012
Analysis A (undergraduate), University of Mannheim, Fall 2009

Thesis Supervision

Master (2) and Bachelor (3), University of Amsterdam, VU University Amsterdam, 2014-2016

REFEREEING

Labour Economics

CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

European Association of Labour Economists, 2016, Ghent, Belgium
European Economic Association, 2016, Geneva, Switzerland
European Society for Population Economics, 2016, Berlin, Germany
4th IZA@DC Young Scholar Program, 2015, Washington DC, United States
European Economic Association, 2015, Mannheim, Germany
SOLE/EALE world conference, 2015, Montreal, Canada
European Society for Population Economics, 2015, Izmir, Turkey
European Association of Labour Economists, 2014, Ljubljana, Slovenia
European Society for Population Economics, 2014, Braga, Portugal

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Undergraduate Research Assistant

2009 - 2011

ZEW (Center for European Economic Research), Mannheim, Germany
Research Department: Labour Markets, Human Resources and Social Policy

SCHOLARSHIPS & AWARDS

Grant C. Willems Stichting (EUR 1,250)
Prof. Bruins prize 2013, Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR 4,500)
Tinbergen Institute MPhil Scholarship 2011-2013 (~ EUR 26,200)

SKILLS

Languages

German (native), English (fluent), Dutch (professional working proficiency), Spanish (conversational)

Computer

MATLAB, Stata, GNU R, EViews, L^AT_EX

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Organization PhD Lunch Seminars

Fall 2015

Tinbergen Institute Amsterdam

Member of Student Council

2008 - 2011

Economics Department, University of Mannheim

ABSTRACTS

Do Unemployed Workers Benefit from Temporary Work? A Field Experiment on Labor Market Speeddates (JMP)

(with Bas van der Klaauw)

We conduct a randomized field experiment to evaluate the effectiveness of speeddate events at which unemployed workers get in contact with private employment agencies. Using administrative data, we find that participation in such an event has an immediate positive impact on job finding. One month after the speeddates, treated participants are 20 percent more likely to be employed. Effects last about one year, indicating that temporary jobs at private employment agencies do not serve as stepping stones toward subsequent employment. We find that the UI administration saves about 400 euros per invited job seeker on benefits payments, while the organization of the speeddate events costs only about 4 euros per invited job seeker. Additional survey evidence collected shortly after the events shows that treated job seekers report lower reservation wages and higher job search motivation. Our results point towards the presence of substantial search frictions in the labor market for unemployed benefit recipients.

Can Educational Expansion of Parents Explain Polarized Earnings of Children?

(with Bas van der Klaauw and Erik Plug)

This paper examines the impact of educational expansion on assortative mating and its effect on the earnings distribution of future generations. We show that higher college shares can lead to stronger assortative mating on the marriage market although preferences over the partner's education remain constant. If education is positively related to unobserved ability, a larger degree of educational assortative mating induces higher similarity of spouses, which can have substantial impact on the income distribution of their children. Using intergenerational data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, we find that the model can largely replicate observed trends in college education and earnings.

Do Parental Networks Pay Off? Linking Children's Labor-Market Outcomes to their Parents' Friends. (with Bas van der Klaauw and Erik Plug)

This paper examines whether children are better off if their parents have more elaborate social networks. Using data on high-school friendships of parents, we analyze whether the number and characteristics of friends affect the labor market outcomes of children. While parental friendships formed in high school appear long lasting, we find no significant impact on their children's occupational choices and earnings prospects. These results do not change when we account for network endogeneity, network persistency and network measurement error. Only when children enter the labor market, friends of parents have a marginally significant but small influence on their occupational choice.