

OLE MONSCHEUER

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RESEARCH INTERESTS

Economics of Migration, Labor Economics, Applied Microeconometrics

EDUCATION

Heidelberg University *2013 – 2018*

PhD in Economics (summa cum laude)

Thesis: “*Essays on the Economics of Migration*” · Supervisor: Prof. Christina Gathmann, Ph.D. ·

Coursework at Center for Doctoral Studies (CDSE), University of Mannheim

University of Copenhagen *2011 – 2013*

Master of Science in Economics

Thesis: “*The Determinants of Integration – A multi-dimensional Analysis of the Reasons for Differences in the integration success of Second Generation Immigrants*” · Supervisor: Mette Gørtz, Ph.D.

Leuphana University Lüneburg *2008 – 2011*

Bachelor of Science in Economics · Minor: Political Science

Karlstad University *Fall 2010*

Exchange Semester

RESEARCH AND TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Research Assistant

Prof. Christina Gathmann, PhD · Chair of Labor Economics and New Political Economy · Heidelberg University *Since 10/2013*

Teaching Assistant

Policy Evaluation (M.Sc.) · Prof. Christina Gathmann, PhD *Spring 2017, 2018*

Labor Economics (B.Sc.) · Prof. Christina Gathmann, PhD *Spring 2017*

Microeconomics (B.Sc.) · Prof. Dr. Stefan Klonner *Spring 2017*

Economics of Immigration (B.Sc.) · Prof. Christina Gathmann, PhD *Fall 2013*

Microeconomics I (B.Sc.) · Prof. Dr. Christian Pfeifer *Spring 2010*

Introduction to Economics (B.Sc.) · Prof. Dr. Thomas Huth *Spring & Fall 2009*

WORK IN PROGRESS

1. “National Identity and the Integration of Second-Generation Immigrants”
2. “Citizenship and Social Integration” (joint with Christina Gathmann and Nicolas Keller)
3. “The Labor Market Assimilation of Immigrants in Germany” (joint with Christina Gathmann)
4. “Language Acquisition and the Relative Age Effect”

PUBLICATIONS

1. Gathmann, C., Keller, N. & Monscheuer, O. (2014): “Zuwanderung nach Deutschland – Problem und Chance für den Arbeitsmarkt”, in: *Wirtschaftsdienst* 94 (3), 159-164.

TALKS AND PEER-REVIEWED CONFERENCES

2018: Internal Seminar, Heidelberg; 11th RGS Doctoral Conference in Economics, Essen; Workshop on Microeconomics, Lüneburg; 32nd Annual ESPE Conference, Antwerp; 30th Annual EALE Conference, Lyon; 8th Annual Conference on Immigration in OECD Countries, Paris*

2017: Workshop on Microeconomics, Lüneburg; CReAM/RWI Workshop on the Economics of Migration, Essen

2016: 30th Annual ESPE Conference, Berlin; 28th Annual EALE Conference, Ghent; ZEW Workshop on Assimilation and Integration of Immigrants, Mannheim; MZES Conference on Immigration and Integration in Cross-National Comparison, Mannheim; Immigration in OECD Countries - 6th Annual International Conference, Paris

2015: 1st PhD Workshop on the Economics of Migration, Southampton; Internal Seminar, Heidelberg; CEMIR Junior economist workshop on migration research, Munich; 30th Annual Congress of the European Economic Association (EEA), Mannheim

SUMMER/WINTER SCHOOLS

21st IZA European Summer School in Labor Economics · Buch, Lake of Ammersee 05/2018

The Fourth Winter School on the Analytics and Policy Design of Migration, Oded Stark · Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service in Qatar 01/2018

DFG SPP 1764 Summer School: Labor Market Research – Theory, Empirical Methods, Interdisciplinary Perspectives · ZEW Mannheim 09/2015

Barcelona Labor Economics Summer School: Lectures on Education, Derek Neil · Barcelona Graduate School of Economics (GSE) 07/2014

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Refereeing: European Economic Review, Journal for Labour Market Research, FinanzArchiv/ Public Finance Analysis, Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics

Other: External Member of Program Advisory Board for the Bachelor and Master Programs of the Leuphana University Lüneburg

LANGUAGE & SOFTWARE SKILLS

German (mother tongue), English (fluent), French (basic)

Stata, L^AT_EX, Oxmetrics, Matlab, MLwiN, Microsoft Office

*scheduled

HONORS & AWARDS

B.Sc. best student of the cohort (2011)

Nominated for McKinsey Award for best seminar paper in Economics, University of Copenhagen (2012)

REFERENCES

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ABSTRACTS

National Identity and the Integration of Second-Generation Immigrants

This paper analyzes how the national identity of immigrants, measured as attachment to their origin country, influences the long-term integration of the second generation. The empirical analysis relies on data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS) and an IV strategy, where the national attachment of parents is instrumented with an aggregate measure of national pride in the country of origin. A theoretical model on the transmission of identity across two generations is introduced to motivate this instrument. I find strong support for the theoretical prediction that a pronounced origin attachment of parents is transmitted to their children and that it impedes children's assimilation. Children whose parents are strongly attached to their origin country have less contact with natives, speak English less frequently and more poorly, and perform worse in school than peers whose parents are less attached to their origin country. Furthermore, results from the CPS suggest that there exist negative long-term effects on labor market outcomes.

Citizenship and Social Integration (joint with Christina Gathmann and Nicolas Keller)

We investigate whether a liberal citizenship policy improves the social integration of immigrants in the destination country. The empirical analysis relies on two immigration reforms, which made some arrival and birth cohorts eligible for citizenship earlier than others. We find that the option to naturalize faster has significant effects on fertility, family formation and partner choice. Specifically, faster eligibility delays marriage but has no effect on divorce or cohabitation rates. Female immigrants have lower fertility and postpone their first birth to later ages. The average effects mask substantial heterogeneity across immigrant groups. Immigrants from more traditional cultures have not only higher fertility and marriage rates, but also adapt more slowly to a liberal citizenship policy than the average immigrant.

The Labor Market Assimilation of Immigrants in Germany (joint with Christina Gathmann)

We use a rich, new dataset to analyze the economic assimilation of immigrants in Germany. Previous research on Germany has mostly reported no evidence for assimilation, quite in contrast to findings from more traditional immigration countries. Based on a household survey merged to social security records from 1975 to 2010, we study the speed of assimilation in employment and wages for immigrant men and women. In a second step, we use different methods to account for selection along the employment margin. We find evidence for sizable wage assimilation for immigrant men and women, especially after accounting for the entry of low-wage immigrants into the labor market with spent in Germany. Finally, we explore potential channels of assimilation like job search and the characteristics of employers. Both job search and firm characteristics turn out to be important channels to account for the catch-up of immigrants to natives.