

# MONICA BEEDER

# Curriculum Vitae

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NHH Norwegian School of Economics  
*Phone:* +47 95946067  
*E-mail:* [monica.beeder@nhh.no](mailto:monica.beeder@nhh.no)  
*Homepage:* <https://monicabeeder.github.io>

**Placement Director:**  
Katrine V. Løken  
*Phone:* +47 416 615 91  
*E-mail:* [katrine.loken@nhh.no](mailto:katrine.loken@nhh.no)

## EDUCATION

2024 (Exp.) Ph.D. in Economics, NHH - FAIR The Choice Lab  
2020 Master in Economics in Economics, University of Bergen  
2016 Bachelor in Political Economy, University of Bergen

## VISITING ACTIVITIES

2023 Visiting PhD Student at CLEAN and LEAP Università Bocconi, Italy  
2022 Visiting (short) Universidad de los Andes, Colombia  
2017 Master Student Universidade Catolica Portuguesa, Portugal  
2015-2016 Erasmus Exchange Student Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

## RESEARCH FIELDS

Primary: Development Economics, Economics of Conflict, Economics of Crime  
Secondary: Political Economy, Behavioral Economics, Experimental Economics

## REFERENCES

**Professor Andreas Kotsadam**  
The Frisch Centre and University of Oslo  
Second supervisor and coauthor  
*Phone:* +47 40338176  
[andreas.kotsadam@frisch.uio.no](mailto:andreas.kotsadam@frisch.uio.no)

**Professor Lovise Aalen**  
Chr. Michelsen Institute  
Coauthor  
*Phone:* +47 41087082  
[Lovise.Aalen@cmi.no](mailto:Lovise.Aalen@cmi.no)

**Professor Kjetil Bjorvatn**  
NHH Norwegian School of Economics  
Main supervisor  
*Phone:* +47 47 25 28 61  
[Kjetil.Bjorvatn@nhh.no](mailto:Kjetil.Bjorvatn@nhh.no)

## TEACHING EXPERIENCE

2022-2023 Personnel Economics, NHH (Graduate), TA  
2022 Competitive Strategy, NHH (Graduate), TA  
2021-2022 Krakk og kriser (Economic History of crises), NHH (Graduate), TA  
2021 Business Cycle Analysis, NHH (Graduate), TA  
2019 Political Economy, UiB (Undergraduate), TA

## **WORKING PAPERS**

### **Throwing gasoline on the cocaine production: the effect of a supply shock on violence** (Job Market Paper)

Does drug production lead to violence? In this paper, I exploit an exogenous supply shock in smuggled gasoline, an input factor needed to produce cocaine, and analyze the effect on violence in Colombia in coca-producing areas compared to non-producing areas using a difference-in-differences strategy. The impact of the shock is an increase of between 7.76 and 11.69 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. The shock is associated with an increase in coca leaf cultivation. The main results are robust to various tests, such as controlling for immigration, distance from the border, and excluding big cities. This paper shows the causal relationship between cocaine production and violence. It contributes to the literature by showing that when it becomes cheaper to produce cocaine, production areas have more violence. By looking at a purely economic effect on the drug market instead of a drug enforcement effect, the paper also shows that there is an effect of price changes on the cocaine market that goes beyond drug enforcement and that even more minor price shocks that do not disrupt the whole system have an impact. The paper also contributes to the literature by studying the interaction between two illegal markets: the smuggling of gasoline and cocaine production.

## **WORK IN PROGRESS**

### **Interpersonal and ethnic bias in Ethiopia**

In this paper, I study how 1200 women from five different regions in Ethiopia discriminate against other women from other ethnic groups. I also examine how their husband or partners discriminate. Two randomized vignette experiments were conducted to test ethnic bias toward politicians and a local villager. I find that the women and their partners have a significant ethnic bias against politicians of another ethnicity. However, I do not find that the women have any ethnic bias against the villager. Surprisingly, their partners show strong ethnic bias against the villager from a different ethnic group. There are heterogeneous effects where some ethnic groups discriminate more than others. I contribute to the literature on ethnic bias and discrimination by showing that discrimination against ethnicity can vary depending on the situation. Discrimination against politicians of different ethnicity does not necessarily mean discrimination against regular citizens from other groups. Further, I show that in the period leading up to the current civil war, women did not discriminate against other women in their area. Lastly, I contribute to the literature by showing that men might discriminate more than women, even when controlling for men and women living together, and thus assumed to have more similar attitudes.

**Effects of jobs on ethnic switching: evidence from a field experiment in Ethiopia**  
(Together with Lovise Aalen CMI, Andreas Kotsadam The Ragnar Frisch Centre for Economic Research, and Espen Villanger CMI)

Ethnicity is a dynamic construct, with individual-level ethnic switching reported in numerous contexts. Ethnic switching, typically attributed to instrumental or social identity motivations, is hypothesized to be influenced by employment, as it facilitates a shift away from land-based, ethnic dependencies. However, confirming this theory is challenging due to inherent selection biases in employment. Collaborating with 27 firms across five Ethiopian regions, we randomized job offers to women. Utilizing longitudinal data spanning five years, we discovered that formal employment causally provokes a remarkable 183 percent surge in ethnic switching. In-depth qualitative interviews in the two regions with the highest incidence of switching show that instrumental factors, particularly fear during work commutes, appear to be a pivotal mechanism.

**Replication Report: Checking and Sharing Alt-Facts** (Together with Erik Ø Sørensen NHH/FAIR)

Henry, Zhuravskaya, and Guriev (2022) examine whether people are willing to share 'alternative facts' espoused by right-wing populist parties before the 2019 European elections in France and how this interacted with the availability of fact-checking information. They find that both imposed and voluntary fact-checking reduce the likelihood of sharing false statements by approximately 45% similar effect sizes. We reproduce these findings and introduce several alternative estimates to assess the robustness of the original results, including resolving an inconsistency in the handling of pre-treatment controls. Overall, our results align with the results of the original paper. The differences we find are small in absolute magnitude but, since many effects were small, not always trivial in terms of relative differences. This replication supports the conclusions of the original paper.

**Military drones and radicalization in an African context**

Military drones are becoming an increasingly used method of bombing across the world. It is widely used against terrorism cells in the Middle East and Africa. I use the geocoded Afrobarometer dataset to examine the effects of bombings on civilians' attitudes close to affected areas by combining the geocoded dataset from the Afrobarometer with the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED). Within the topic of bombing and attitudes, I focus on air/drone attacks since they have become increasingly used. The drone attacks will be related to civilians' attitudes towards the local and central government and trust and sympathy with terrorist groups. I use a quasi-experimental regression discontinuity (RD) analysis to compare areas before and after the bombing that were close to an attack. This method would be well suited as it overcomes the endogeneity issue. My preliminary findings show that strikes can adversely affect trust and perceived threats by terror organizations.

## CONFERENCE & SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS

- 2023 Latin America Peace Science 4th Annual Conference, EAFIT, Colombia; Frischseminar, Frishcenter, Norway; Akademisk aften (public dissemination about research), Bergen Public Library, Norway; Redd Barna Bergen (local Save the Children Meeting), Norway; University of Bergen PhD workshop, Norway; Nordic Conference in Development Economics, University of Gothenburg, Sweden; Symposium on Economic Experiments in Developing Countries, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan; Internal seminar CLEAN, University Bocconi, Italy; LEAP coffee meeting, University Bocconi, Italy
- 2022 FAIR Development Workshop, NHH, Norway; Bergen Seminar in Development Economics, CMI, Norway; Symposium on Economic Experiments in Developing Countries, La Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Colombia; Workshop on the Political Economy of Conflict, Royal Holloway and Queen Mary, UK; Summer School on The Economics Crime over Time and Space, University of Southampton, UK; FORSKER GRAND PRIX 2022 (Norwegian Research presentation competition), Bergen, Norway; 44th Meeting of the Norwegian Association of Economists, University of Stavanger, Norway
- 2021 Econometric Game, the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Referee: *Review of Economics of the Household, Journal of Contemporary African Studies*

## RESEARCH & PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 2022- International Election Observer for Norway (Kazakhstan, Guatemala)
- 2019-2020 Research assistant for Eirik André Strømmand and Amanda Kvarven, UiB
- 2019-2020 Research assistant for Prof. Espen Villanger, CMI
- 2017-2018 Museum Guide for The Hanseatic Museum
- 2017 Trainee at The Royal Norwegian Embassy in Brazil
- 2015-2016 Project coordinator for European Students Union (ESU) Board Meeting
- 2008-2012 Newspaper columnist for Bergens Tidende

## OTHER

*Coding:* R, Stata,  $\LaTeX$ , Git, QGIS, Matlab, VBA

*Language:* Norwegian: Mother tongue. English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese: Professional proficiency. Danish and Swedish: Conversational proficiency. Italian: Basic

*Citizenship:* Norwegian