

## David Sungho Park

---

University of California Santa Cruz  
 Department of Economics  
 1156 High St, Santa Cruz, CA 95064  
 +1 831-459-2219

Email: [davidspark@ucsc.edu](mailto:davidspark@ucsc.edu)  
 Website: [www.dshpark.com](http://www.dshpark.com)  
 Mobile: +1 516-289-6446

**Fields**                      Development Economics

**Education**                      **University of California, Santa Cruz, U.S.A.**  
    Ph.D. in Economics, Department of Economics                      2022 (expected)  
    M.A. in Economics, Department of Economics                      2017

**Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea**  
    Master of Global Economy & Strategy, Graduate School of International Studies                      2016  
    B.A. in Economics, Underwood International College                      2010

**Job Market Paper**                      **“Reducing Intimate Partner Violence: Evidence from a Multifaceted Female Empowerment Program in Urban Liberia”** (with Naresh Kumar).

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global public health challenge, but evaluating interventions to reduce IPV is challenging because the underlying factors of IPV are so intertwined that public health professionals recommended it be targeted in multiple directions. This paper evaluates a randomized controlled trial of a multifaceted female empowerment program in Monrovia, Liberia, where the baseline IPV prevalence is particularly high. The program intervention includes intensive psychosocial therapy and vocational skills training throughout a full year. About 12 months after program completion, we find the program significantly reduced the proportion of women who experienced emotional, physical, and sexual IPV by 10-26 percentage points (from control bases of 24-62 percent). While there are multiple pathways through which IPV could be impacted, one channel is that the business training was highly effective: labor supply increased by 37 percent and expenditure by 49 percent. One focus of the program is psychological empowerment, and we find positive but statistically insignificant effects on distress and happiness indices. We also find improvements in social norms around IPV: perceived justifiability of IPV reduced by 0.3 standard deviations.

**Working Papers**                      **“Did COVID-19 Market Disruptions Disrupt Food Security? Evidence from Households in Rural Liberia and Malawi”** (with Shilpa Aggarwal, Dahyeon Jeong, Naresh Kumar, Jonathan Robinson, and Alan Spearot). Revise and Resubmit at *Food Policy*.

We use data collected from panel phone surveys to quantify the effect of market disruptions due to the COVID-19 lockdowns on food security of households in rural Liberia and Malawi. We estimate effects using two distinct empirical approaches: (a) an event study around the date of the lockdowns (March to July 2020), and (b) a difference-in-differences analysis comparing the lockdown period in 2020 to the same months in 2021, which helps us control for any seasonal effects. In both countries, market activity was severely disrupted and we observe declines in expenditures. However, we find no evidence of declines in food security.

**“Private but Misunderstood? Evidence on Measuring Intimate Partner Violence via Self-Interviewing in Rural Liberia and Malawi”** (with Shilpa Aggarwal, Dahyeon Jeong, Naresh Kumar, Jonathan Robinson, and Alan Spearot).

Women may under-report intimate partner violence (IPV) in surveys due to a variety of social and psychological factors. We conduct a measurement experiment in rural Liberia and Malawi in which women were asked IPV questions via either self-interviewing (SI), which does not require interaction with an enumerator, or face-to-face interviewing (FTFI) with an enumerator. We find that about a third of women incorrectly answer basic screening questions, and that SI generates placebo effects on innocuous questions. Because the probability of responding “yes” to any specific IPV question is less than 50%, and that IPV is typically reported as an index (reporting yes to at least one question in a category of violence), such misunderstanding will tend to *increase* IPV reporting. In Malawi, we find that SI dramatically increases reported IPV, with the incidence of any type of IPV increasing by 13 percentage points on a base of 20%; in Liberia, we find an insignificant and modest increase of 3 percentage points on a base of 39%. Our results suggest SI may spuriously increase reported IPV rates.

**“Exhaustive or Exhausting? Evidence on Respondent Fatigue in Long Surveys”** (with Shilpa Aggarwal, Dahyeon Jeong, Naresh Kumar, Jonathan Robinson, and Alan Spearot).

Living standards measurement surveys require the sustained attention of a respondent for several hours. We quantify survey fatigue in a measurement experiment in rural Liberia and Malawi where we randomized the order in which various questions appeared in a 2-3 hour-long in-person baseline and endline surveys. The surveys were conducted as part of an evaluation of cash transfers. For an extra 30 minutes of survey time, we find that respondents are about 5-10% more likely to skip a question. Because they skip more questions, the total monetary value of aggregated categories such as assets or expenditures decline. This effect is quite large for some categories: for example, an extra 30 minutes lowers food expenditures by 12.5% and the value of transfers received by 22% and the value of transfers given by 39%. This decrease implies that cash treatment effects will be attenuated for outcomes measured later in the survey, and this is what we find.

**“The Impact of Digital Credit in Developing Economies: A Review of Recent Evidence”** (with Joshua Blumenstock and Jonathan Robinson).

In recent years, a new generation of “digital credit” products have transformed the consumer lending landscape in many low- and middle-income countries. Offering short-term, high-interest loans via mobile phones or other digital platforms, these products have become wildly popular. This article reviews the small but emerging evidence on the welfare impacts of digital credit. These studies document very high rates of takeup – well in excess of traditional microcredit – despite the fact that customers often do not understand the terms of their loans. Overall, there is little evidence that access to credit has consistent positive impacts on borrower welfare, though two impact evaluations document positive effects on resilience and subjective well-being, respectively. No study finds statistically significant negative impacts of digital credit.

**Works in Progress**

**“The Dynamic Effects of Cash Transfers: Evidence from High Frequency Surveys in Rural Liberia and Malawi”** (with Shilpa Aggarwal, Jenny Aker, Dahyeon Jeong, Naresh Kumar, Jonathan Robinson, and Alan Spearot).

We evaluate an unconditional cash transfer program implemented by the NGO GiveDirectly. We work in 600 rural villages in Liberia and Malawi, with half receiving transfers of \$250-

750 per household. We investigate cash effects on a host of household welfare outcomes. Our preliminary results show significant effects on most of our primary outcomes, about 18 months after households received their first transfers. We also examine the dynamic effects of cash transfers via monthly phone surveys over two years. We find that the effect of cash on household expenditures dissipates quickly. We also find that the effect on food security diminishes over time, though the effects are still significant two years later.

**“Going the Extra Mile: Remoteness, Input Adoption, and the Role of Subsidies”** (with Shilpa Aggarwal, Dahyeon Jeong, Naresh Kumar, Jonathan Robinson, and Alan Spearot).

Farmers in sub-Saharan Africa typically use much less than the recommended amounts of productivity-enhancing inputs like fertilizer, and this usage (and productivity) gap is even greater for those located in remote areas. We study the effect of agricultural input subsidies on input usage, and on the input usage-remoteness gradient using a unique policy experiment: the randomization of the Malawi Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP). The subsidy is worth approximately 75% of the cost of inputs (roughly \$50), but requires farmers to travel to input retailers to redeem the coupon, such that the delivered price of subsidized inputs is increasing with remoteness. We find that the subsidy increased fertilizer use on average, but only modestly (due to high levels of input usage in the control group), and we find no lasting impact of the program. We find no remoteness gradient in take-up of subsidized fertilizer—in this context, travel costs have no deterring effect on subsidy take-up, a result which may be attributable to the size of the subsidy. While remoteness is associated with a decline in fertilizer usage for non-beneficiaries, the gap is completely eliminated for beneficiaries. Our results suggest that subsidy programs like FISP may have a role to play in narrowing spatial inequities in developing countries.

**“Remoteness and Input Market Access in Rural Malawi”** (with Shilpa Aggarwal, Dahyeon Jeong, Rolly Kapoor, Naresh Kumar, Jonathan Robinson, and Alan Spearot).

**“Understanding Factors for Adoption of Modern Contraceptives: An Experiment with Private-sector Health Providers in Liberia”** (with Rolly Kapoor and Naresh Kumar)

**“Property Tax Compliance under Low Fiscal Capacity: An Experiment with the Liberia Revenue Authority”** (with Oyebola Okunogbe)

## Grants & Awards

J-PAL Crime and Violence Initiative (CVI) Pilot RCT Grant, \$50,000	2019
IPA Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Initiative Grant, \$50,000	2019
UC Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC)	
Dissertation Fellowship, \$25,000	2019-2020
UCSC Blum Scholar Research Grant, \$2,000	2019
UCSC Economics Department Research Grant, \$12,300	2019, 2020
J-PAL Governance Initiative (GI) Proposal Development Grant, \$4,000	2019
UCSC Teaching Assistant Award for Excellence in Teaching	2018
UCSC Economics Department Fellowship, \$10,000	2016-2017
UCSC Regents Fellowship, \$12,000	2016-2017
Yonsei GSIS Scholarship, \$17,000	2014-2016
Keio Honors Scholarship, \$2,000	2008
Yonsei UIC Full-tuition Scholarship, \$50,000	2006-2010

<b>Presentations</b>	North East Universities Development Consortium (NEUDC) Conference	2021
	IPA-Northwestern GPRL Methods and Measurement Conference	2021
	UC Berkeley Public Health Workshop	2021
	IPA RECOVR Webinar Series	2020
	UC Berkeley Development Lunch	2019
	UCSC Micro Workshop	2018-2021
<b>Research Assistantship</b>	Oyebola Okunogbe (World Bank)	2020
	Jonathan Robinson (UCSC), Shilpa Aggarwal (ISB), and Valentina Brailovskaya (IDinsight)	2017
	Jeong Yeon Lee (Yonsei)	2014-2016
	Donghun Kim (Yonsei)	2015
	Donghun Kim (Yonsei) and Youngse Kim (Yonsei)	2014-2015
<b>Teaching Assistantship</b>	<b>UC Santa Cruz:</b>	
	ECON 104: The Role of Statistics in Economics	
	· Carlos E. Dobkin	Winter 2018, Spring 2018
	ECON 113: Introduction to Econometrics	
	· Carlos E. Dobkin	Spring 2017
	· Jessie Q. Li	Fall 2017
	ECON 120: Development Economics	
	· Jonathan M. Robinson	Fall 2020
	ECON 201: Applications in Microeconomics (Masters)	
	· Justin G. Marion	Spring 2019, Spring 2020
	ECON 216: Applied Econometric Analysis I (Masters)	
	· George Bulman	Fall 2021
	ECON 217: Applied Econometric Analysis II (Masters)	
	· Jessie Q. Li	Winter 2021
	<b>Yonsei University:</b>	
	International Economics	
	· Jeong Yeon Lee	Fall 2014, Fall 2015
	Intro. to International Economics (Masters)	
	· Jeong Yeon Lee	Fall 2014, Spring 2015, Fall 2015
	International Finance (Masters)	
	· Jeong Yeon Lee	Spring 2015
<b>Non-academic Experience</b>	Intern, The Boston Consulting Group, Seoul, Korea	2013
	Sergeant, Republic of Korea Army, Changwon, Korea	2011-2013
	Intern, Korea Development Institute, Seoul, Korea	2009
<b>Skills</b>	Computer: Stata, Python, R, MATLAB, SurveyCTO, EViews, $\text{\LaTeX}$	
	Language: English (fluent), Korean (native), Mandarin (intermediate)	
<b>Citizenship</b>	Republic of Korea	