

# 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>

## POSITION

2025            Lecturer, University of Southampton, UK

## EDUCATION

2024            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

2024            Visiting researcher at BECC at Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime,  
Security and Law, Germany

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**

2021-2024	Business Cycle Analysis, NHH (Graduate), TA
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
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 from Venezuela, an input factor needed to produce cocaine and analyze the effect on violence in coca-producing areas of Colombia. Using a difference-in-differences strategy, I compare areas closer and farther away from the border with Venezuela. The shock led to an increase in coca leaf cultivation and an increase of between 22 and 31 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, corresponding to about 40% to 50% increase in the homicide rate. The main results are robust to various tests, such as controlling for immigration and the former territories of FARC. Hence, when it becomes cheaper to produce cocaine, production areas experience more violence. By focusing on the economic aspects of the drug market rather than enforcement measures, I demonstrate that price changes in the cocaine market can significantly impact violence levels. 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**

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| 2024 | Bergen Global, CMI/UIB, Norway; Pacific Conference for Development Economics, Stanford, USA; CSAE Economic Development in Africa, Oxford, UK; Al Capone, Harvard, USA; 3rd Workshop on the Econ of Crime for Junior Scholars, LSE, UK; Experimental Economics workshop, Universidad de Piura, Peru; Max Planck Institute lab meeting criminology, Germany; Transatlantic Workshop on the Economics of Crime, ETH Zurich, Switzerland; Hertie School Berlin, Germany; Southern Economic Association, USA  |
| 2023 | Latin America Peace Science 4th Annual Conference, EAFIT, Colombia; Frischseminar, Frischcenter, 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, Economic Development and Cultural Change*

## RESEARCH & PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2022- International Election Observer for Norway (Kazakhstan, Guatemala)  
2019-2020 Research assistant for Eirik André Strømmland 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