

NHH



FAIR

Centre for Experimental Research  
on Fairness, Inequality, and Rationality

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

#FAIRNHH



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Our aim is to conduct *groundbreaking experimental research* on how to address inequality in society.

We use *innovative* methodological approaches and promote *transparency* in the social sciences.

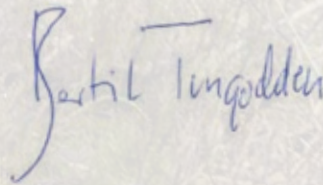


## WORDS FROM THE CENTRE DIRECTOR

In FAIR's fourth year, the world accelerated to combat COVID-19 and we were able to transform our research to adapt to new challenges brought up by the pandemic. Throughout the pandemic, the FAIR team continued to find ways to engage our global research networks through innovative hybrid formats and streamlined online hosting of guests from around the world, and we produced high-impact research that was published in the best academic journals. We almost doubled the number of publications from the previous year, and reported important findings to the public debate, which were extensively covered both nationally and internationally.

This year, we also hired an amazing group of talented researchers and administrators, and we have secured funding for large multidisciplinary projects that will support collaborative research across the social sciences. As Norway began to return to normalcy after the COVID-19 pandemic, FAIR gradually started hosting guests and implementing some in-person activities. FAIR ended 2021 with renewed energy and expectations for an exciting year ahead with many promising research projects and inspiring events. We look forward to closing the pandemic chapter, but take important lessons and tools with us into the future. The annual report showcases the spectrum of exciting activities at FAIR – enjoy!

Bertil Tungodden,  
Centre Director



# 2021 AT A GLANCE

## RESEARCH

Publications 47

Projects 19

Countries of research 24

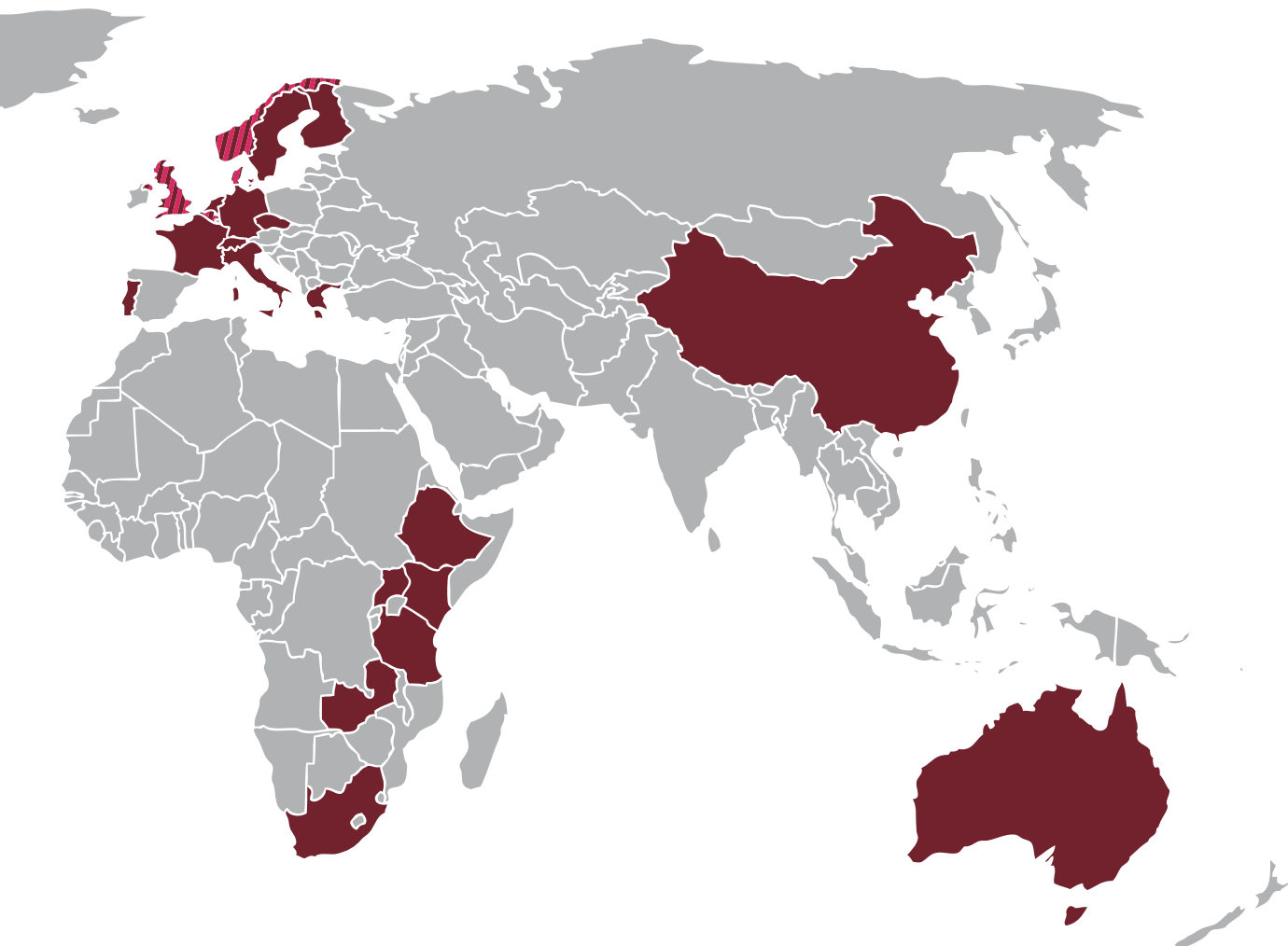
## HUB IN EUROPE

New hires 14

Guest speakers 12

Online sessions 24





# SELECTED PROJECTS

Project managers are displayed below each project.

## Reducing Inequality Investments in Education (RCN)

Aline Bütikofer

## Parenting Styles and Lifetime Inequality (RCN)

Kjell G. Salvanes

## FAIR – Fairness and Privacy in Personalised Offerings (Telenor)

Alexander W. Cappelen

## Dynamics of Inequality Across the Life Course (DIAL Research) (EU/Norface)

Kjell G. Salvanes

## Criminality, Victimization and Social Interactions (ERC)

Katrine V. Løken

## Fairness and Moral Mind (EU)

Bertil Tungodden

## The World of Work (WoW) – Understanding the school-to-work transition in Tanzania (RCN)

Vincent Somville



## FAIR – Improving Reproducibility (RCN)

Erik Ø. Sørensen

## Kizazi Ki (Next Generation) – Tanzania Cohort Study (RCN)

Ingvild Almås

## Gender Inequality – Early Carriers and Gender Gap (RCN)

Sissel Jensen

## Inequality Acceptance: the role of self-interest, freedom and special obligations (RCN)

Alexander W. Cappelen

## Intra-household Resource Allocation and Targeted Transfers (RCN)

Ingvild Almås





# FEATURED PROJECTS

## FAIRNESS ACROSS THE WORLD

Researchers at FAIR have long studied how many people find inequality to be justified when they correspond to differences in contributions or effort that are considered to be morally relevant.

By: Erik Ø. Sørensen (NHH), Ingvild Almås (NHH), Alexander W. Cappelen (NHH), Erik Ø. Sørensen (NHH) and Bertil Tungodden (NHH).

Our study finds that a majority of people believe inequalities to be justified when they correspond to differences in contributions (such as choices, work effort or production). Much of this research has been based on students and societies that are quite similar to our own. There is currently much interest in turning attention away from such study populations that have been characterised as “WEIRD” (Western, Educated, Industrialised, Rich and Democratic), in favour of a more representative view of the world population. At FAIR, “Fairness Across the World” is a large-scale data collection intended to be more representative of the world population. We designed a global experiment and partnered with the international survey vendor Gallup to implement it.

The core of the experiment was a simple distributional situation: Given a situation in which two workers have both completed a simple task, how should a bonus be allocated to the two workers?

The participants decided on such a distribution in one out of three possible situations: In two situations there was an initial proposal to give all to one of the workers based on a random draw, and redistribution was either costless (the “luck” treatment) or costly (the “efficiency” treatment); in one situation the bonus was proposed to be given to the most productive of the workers (the “merit” treatment). Members of the research team travelled to Columbia,

Ethiopia, Indonesia, Ukraine and Zimbabwe to test how this experiment was understood and received in the field.

The experiment fielded in 2018 with more than 65,000 participants in 60 countries that represent a substantial fraction of the world population. The participants were recruited by probability sampling in order to achieve national representativeness. Following this data collection, we separately

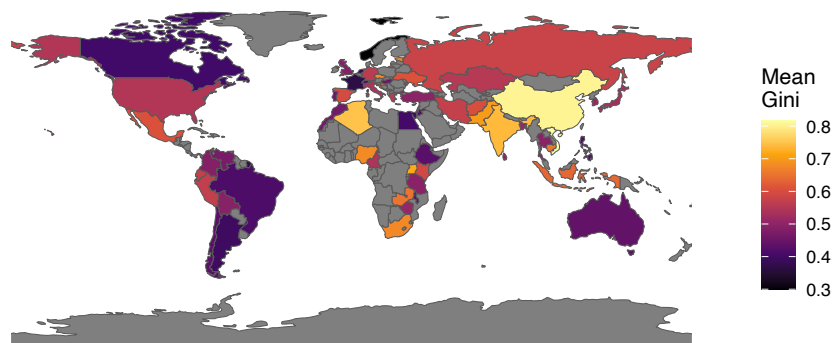


Figure 1: Shows the average inequality implemented in each of the countries that are part of the Fairness Across the World experiment.



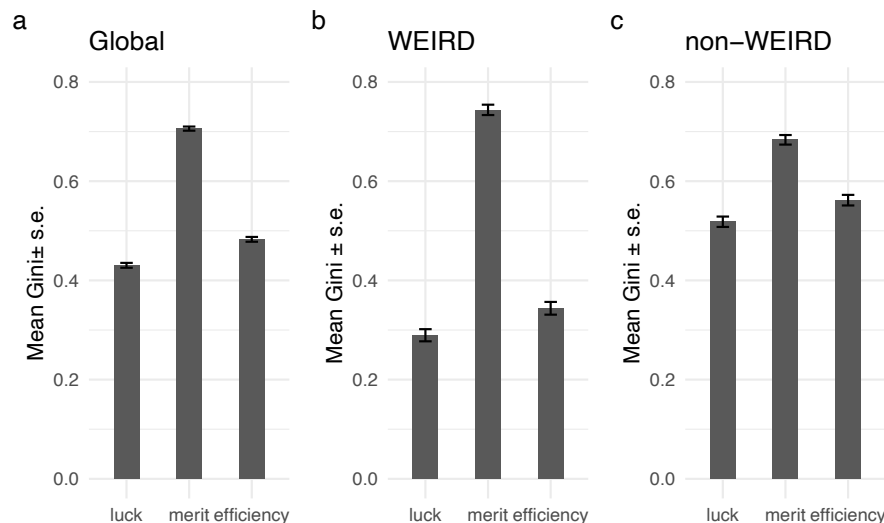


Figure 2a, b and c: Shows the average inequality implemented in each treatment, averaged over all participants (a); participants that are WEIRD, Western, Educated, Industrialized and Democratic, (b); and non-WEIRD participants.

recruited a high number of workers to complete a simple task in an online labour market in order to implement the distributional decisions of the participants.

The world map (Figure 1) shows the average level of inequality acceptance in the countries that took part (measured by the Gini coefficient, the participants implemented an often used measure of inequality that goes from 0, no inequality, to 1, maximal inequality). The global range is very large.

In Figure 2a we see how the average implemented inequality differs by the situations to which we exposed the participants. The participants implemented much more inequality in the “merit” treatment, in which they could reward

“Our study finds that a majority of people believe inequalities to be justified when they correspond to differences in contributions.”

the most productive worker, than in the “luck” treatment, in which inequality could not be attributed to anything but randomness. We also see that a cost of redistribution in the “efficiency” treatment did lead to somewhat more inequality than the pure luck treatment, but this effect was small. This pattern is very similar to what we have found in previous studies. In Figures 2b and

2c we break down by the WEIRDness of the participants. In 2b, we only look only at urban, highly educated participants in OECD countries, while in 2c, we look at rural, middle-and-low education participants in non-OECD countries. While the non-WEIRD participants exhibit this pattern to a smaller degree, the pattern is not qualitatively different, and it does seem to be quite a universal tendency that people differentiate between sources of inequalities.

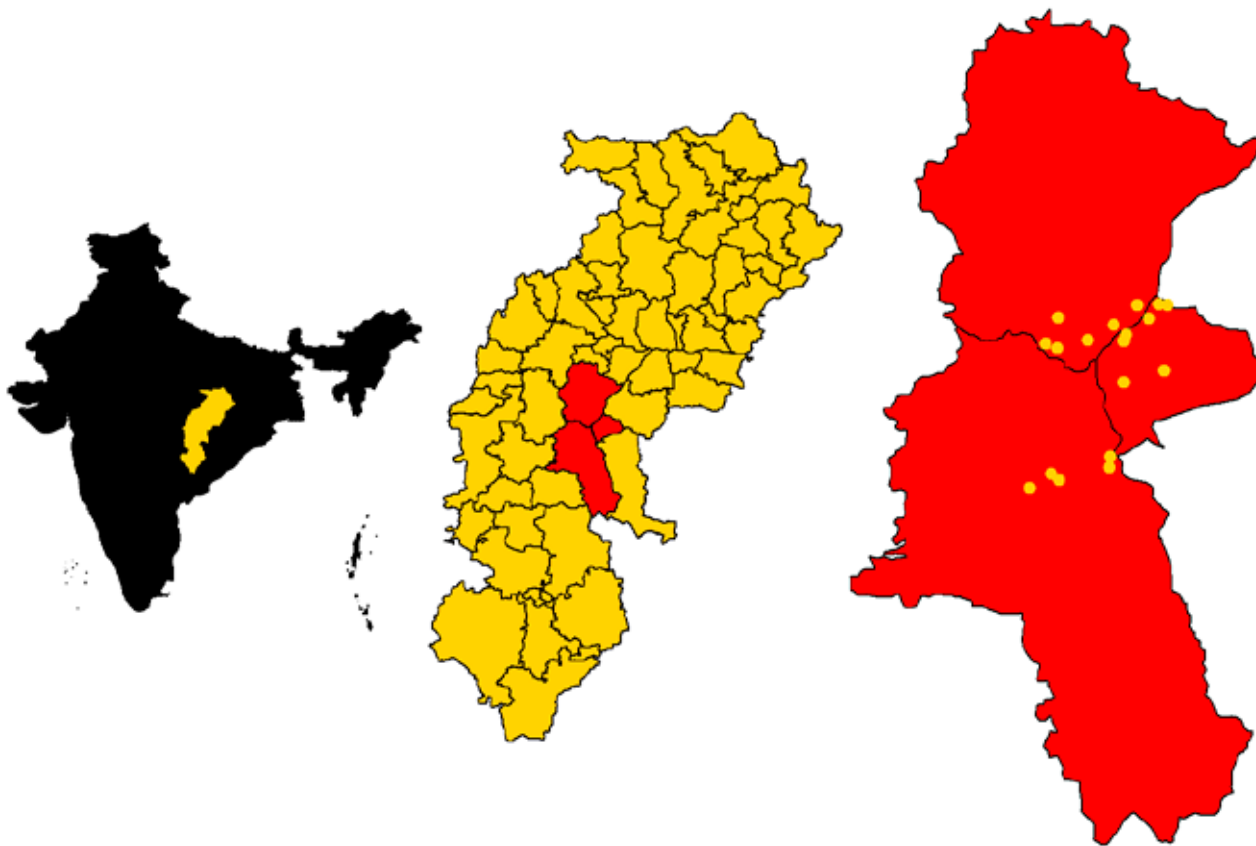
During the pandemic, we made online presentations of the preliminary results and received appreciative support for the project from a large number of audiences. The first journal articles and PhD thesis from the project will be published in 2022.

## The Effect of Gender-Targeted Transfers: **EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FROM INDIA**

Many of the cash transfer schemes and welfare programmes around the world target women as recipients. The main argument in support of such targeting is that it leads to different and better consumption choices for the household, than having men as recipients.

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By Ingvild Almås (NHH), Vincent Somville (NHH), and Lore Vandewalle (HEID).



*Illustration: The locations of the study sites in Chhattisgarh, a Central-Eastern state of India.*

The large amounts of cash transfers targeted at women, based on an argument that it leads to different and better consumption choices, stands in stark contrast to the relatively scarce empirical evidence on how targeted transfers affect household consumption allocations. We present such evidence from rural Chhattisgarh, a Central-Eastern state of India. Our study is designed to investigate the consumption allocation decision by households following weekly cash transfers that were randomly allocated either to the household head (male) or to his spouse (female). These weekly transfers are substantial, being equivalent to around 40% of average weekly food expenditure at baseline.

## PROJECT FINDINGS

Detailed weekly data allow us to report novel evidence on the effect of gender-targeted transfers on total expenditure, savings and income and on the composition of each of these categories. We also report the effects on the nutritional content of food consumption.

We do not find any differential effects of the transfer: expenditures, savings, incomes and the nutritional value of food purchases are similar for households with a male and a female recipient. This holds for these broad categories and for the composition of each of these categories as well.

Moreover, we study potential heterogeneous impacts along nine different dimensions, including initial wealth, the co-hab-

itation status with the husband's family, the payment method (cash or bank transfer), the level of women's agency and relative empowerment in the household, and the gender of the children. Our findings of equal expenditure, savings and income remain robust to all these cuts of the sample.

The fact that we do not find any effect of female targeting need not be a result of men and women having identical preferences; it can also be explained by low levels of female empowerment and social norms that do not favour women having control over financial means. Even if women have preferences that differ from their spouses, they may not be sufficiently empowered to act on their preferences. The recent literature suggests that this may indeed be the case in India. In households in which mothers do not have control over financial resources and in which the view is that they should not have such control, a transfer to her may not be any different from a transfer to her spouse. In this case, the household will act as a unitary household even if preferences are not perfectly aligned within households.

In our experimental study, which is a relevant setting for policy decisions on gender targeting, we find no differences in outcomes across the recipients' gender. There may well be such differences in other settings, however, in which gender targeting is also a relevant policy tool. Our assessment is that more research is needed to understand the general mechanisms at play, as well as how targeted transfers work in different contexts.

“The fact that we do not find any effect of female targeting need not be a result of men and women having identical preferences.”

## On the Doorstep of Adulthood:

# EMPOWERING THE ECONOMIC AND FERTILITY CHOICES OF YOUNG WOMEN

Adolescence is a critical period in life. It is a time for decisions with potentially life-long consequences for education and employment. Young women are often in a particularly vulnerable position, due to limited educational and labour market opportunities and the risk of early pregnancy.

**By:** Lars Ivar Oppedal Berge (NHH), Kjetil Bjorvatn (NHH), Fortunata Makene (Economic and Social Research Foundation), Linda Helgesson Sekei (NIRAS), Vincent Somville (NHH), and Bertil Tungodden (NHH).

Empowering women by increasing their opportunities and strengthening their decision-making power is a major policy concern for governments, non-governmental organisations, and donors, as reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.

**“The reproductive health empowerment program increased the decision-making power of the women, but also led to important behavioral changes.”**

The decisions of young women are also of great importance for understanding societal changes and economic development. Their fertility choices shape

the demographic dynamics in a society, and their economic choices have wide-ranging effects on the labour market. However, we still have limited understanding of how the fertility and economic choices of young women interact. Do young women lack control over their fertility, leading to early childbearing and limited economic achievements, or do limited economic opportunities push them to establish a family and start child-bearing at an early age?

We investigate these questions in a large-scale cluster randomised trial of two empowerment programmes involving almost 3500 adolescent girls in Tanzania, who at the time of the intervention were in their final year of secondary school. The aim of the programmes was to empower the women in the transition from childhood to adulthood by expanding their opportunities and strengthening their deci-

sion-making power. The economic empowerment programme provided them with entrepreneurship training on how they could establish and run their own business, while the reproductive provided them with training that would enable them to take control of and protect their own body, health and fertility.

We find that providing young women with economic opportunities has a large positive effect on their income. The women who were offered the economic empowerment programme are consistently across the follow-up rounds more likely to be self-employed and to have a greater income than the other women. However, contrary to what we hypothesised, greater economic opportunities do not cause a decrease in fertility; we find almost a doubling of teenage pregnancy and a 15% increase in the share of women who have started childbearing compared to the control group.



The reproductive health empowerment programme did not have any spill-over effects in the economic domain but caused an increase in fertility. For the women who only received the reproductive health empowerment programme, we estimate a 50% increase in teenage pregnancy and a 15% increase in the share of women who have started childbearing. The patterns are the same for the women who were offered both empowerment programmes: they experienced an increase in income and teenage pregnancy compared to the control group.

The mechanism analysis provides a consistent picture across the follow-up rounds of how the economic empower-

ment programme caused an increase in the women's income: it provided them with economic knowledge and a mindset to start a business which, over time, caused an increase in self-employment and income.

We further show that the increase in income likely had a positive income effect on fertility. The reproductive health empowerment programme increased the decision-making power of the women, but also led to important behavioural changes. In particular, we find that a larger share of the women who received the reproductive health empowerment programme established a relationship at an early age, and the evidence suggests that this caused an increase in fertility. We provide suggestive evidence that social norms on fertility matter, as the income effect and relationship effects are stronger for women with lower decision-making power.



# The Dynamics of Power in Labour Markets:

## MONOPOLISTIC UNIONS VERSUS MONOPSONISTIC EMPLOYERS

Labour unions have played a pivotal role in the employer-employee dialogue for more than 200 years, and how they affect the dynamics of labour markets has attracted the attention of economists and social scientists for decades.

By: Samuel Dodini (NHH), Kjell G. Salvanes (NHH), and Alexander Willén (NHH).

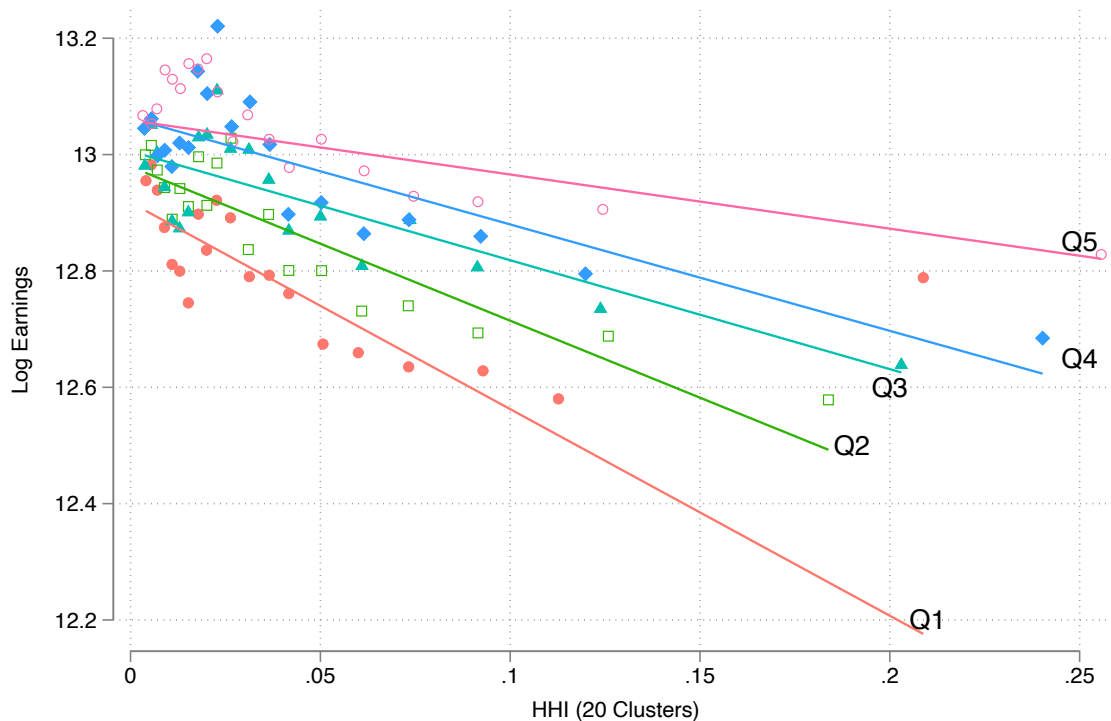


Figure 1: Log Annual Earnings (NOK) and Labour Market HHI by Quintiles of Predicted Firm Union Density.

However, while there is a consensus on the purpose of unions – to advance the interests of their members through bargaining and rent extraction – controversy quickly emerges beyond this point. How successful are unions in serving the interests of their members and how do they impact the dynamics of labour markets more broadly?

In theory, labour unions possess monopolistic power over labour supply, and they can leverage this power to raise the wages of their members. However, the ability of unions to negotiate for higher wages depends not only on their own market power but also on the market power of the employers. In this paper, we bring together the modern literature on monopsony power and labour unions by empirically examining the effect of unionisation on the dynamics of worker earnings, employment and inequality across differently concentrated markets.

We take advantage of high-quality Norwegian employer-employee data and exploit the changes in tax deductions for union dues as exogenous shocks to unionisation. By interacting this exogenous shift in unionisation with measures of labour market concentration, we causally analyse the role of unions as a function of the degree of market concentration. To complement our main findings, we extend the analysis

by exploiting the emergence of import competition from China as an exogenous shock to local labour demand and therefore employer concentration.

The core finding of this study is that high levels of unionisation ameliorate the negative effects of labour market concentration on earnings, suggesting that unions can play an important role in correcting market failures induced by imperfect competition. Consistent with monopsony theory, this wage effect is accompanied by positive intensive and extensive margin employment effects.

“As the degree of market concentration increases, more and more of the additional rent that unions extract goes to low-skilled and blue-collar workers.”

The accompanying figure illustrates this novel result in detail, demonstrating that as predicted unionisation from our instrument increases, the slope of the concentration-earnings gradient becomes flatter and far less significant. More precisely, using the changes in tax subsidies as an instrument for firm-level union density, we find that a 10-per-

centage point increase in union density generates an increase in annual earnings of 3% in competitive markets and 8% in monopsonistic markets. We find that this is because unions can extract more rents when labour market concentration is high.

Our results demonstrate that unions are able to “level the playing field” in concentrated markets. We have several other important findings accompanying this key result. For instance, we document important heterogeneity with respect to the types of workers that benefit from union membership as a function of labour market concentration. Specifically, we show that the modest union wage premiums that exist in competitive labour markets are restricted to highly-skilled and white-collar workers. As the degree of market concentration increases, more and more of the additional rent that unions extract goes to low-skilled and blue-collar workers. This implies that unions have an inequality-enhancing effect within narrow sub-sectors in competitive markets, while this is not the case in concentrated markets.



# PRISON, MENTAL HEALTH AND FAMILY SPILLOVERS

Mental health is a serious public health concern. In a report by the World Health Organization, depression is listed as one of the leading causes of disability worldwide, especially among young adults.

By Manudeep Bhuller (UiO, SSB), Laura Khoury (NHH), and Katrine V. Løken (NHH).

Mental health is particularly a problem for prison inmates, of whom a majority are young male adults. Correlational evidence reveals that the prevalence of mental health problems is much higher among inmates than in the general population, but typically remains silent on the issue of causality.

“Correlational evidence reveals that the prevalence of mental health problems is much higher among inmates than among the general population.”

In this text we exploit the strengths of the Norwegian setting and the richness of the available data to measure the impacts of incarceration on the health of defendants and their family members. We first use an event study design around the case decision event. We complement this with an instrumental

variable strategy that takes advantage of the random assignment of criminal cases to judges differing in their stringency.

Both methods consistently show that the positive correlation is misleading: incarceration in fact lowers the prevalence of mental health disorders among defendants as measured by mental health-related visits to healthcare professionals. Figure 1 illustrates this finding. There are no differences between those getting a prison sentence in month 0 (treatment group) and those getting a prison sentence later (control group) in the months prior to the prison sentence.

Afterwards, the treated inmates see a large decline in mental health visits that last long after release. This means that incapacitation only explains a small share of the decline in mental health-related visits as the impacts persist and indeed become stronger in the years after an inmate leaves prison. Furthermore, we observe a decline in both addiction and depression-related diagnoses, suggesting that the impacts extend beyond de-addiction.



Credit: coldsnowstorm / iStock

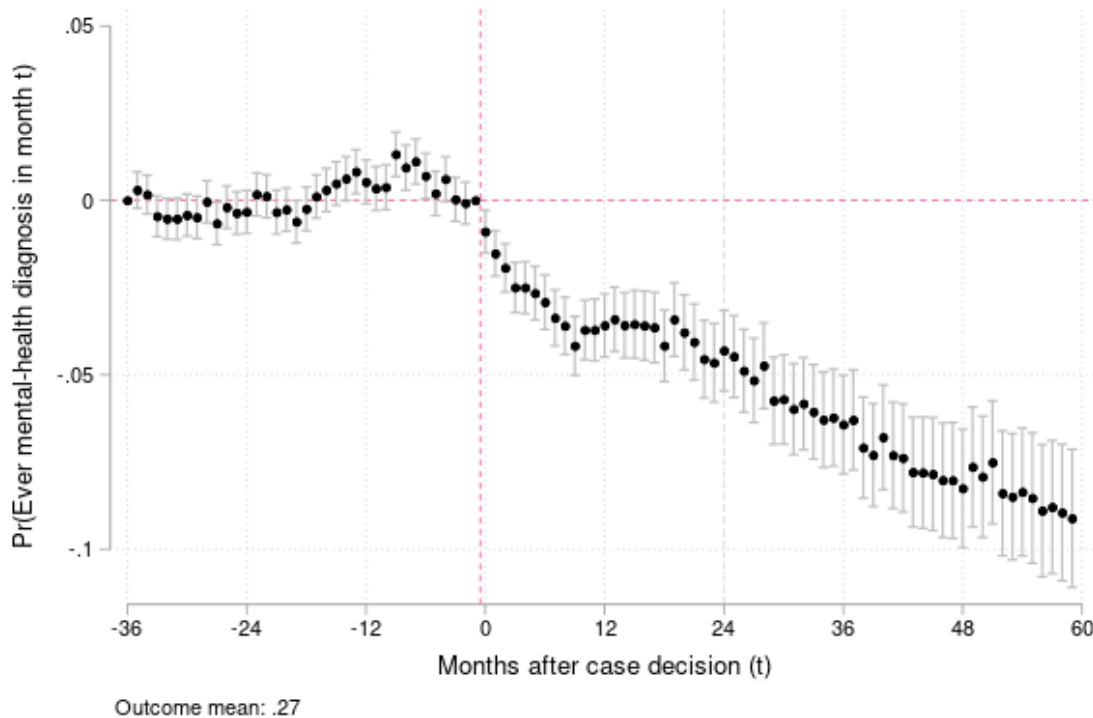


Figure 1: The effect of Incarceration on Mental HealthCare Visits.

We also show that inmates have a very high level of health-care utilisation at the baseline, and do not seem to distrust the healthcare system.

Moreover, we also observe a decline in emergency healthcare visits for mental health reasons. Finally, we find significant spillovers on spouses, for whom we also observe a large decrease in mental health-related visits. At five years af-

ter the sentencing of the inmate, only around 40% of inmates and their spouses are still together, and the spillovers to spouses are driven by those that split up, suggesting that the “removal of a bad influence” channel could be at play.

Children and parents also experience a decrease, albeit smaller, in mental health-related visits in the longer term. We also find a reduction in child

protection-related incidents in these families. Taken together, spillovers to spouses and fewer child protection-related incidents in these families suggest that prison can have important positive spillovers on family health and well-being. The potential benefits of rehabilitation through improvements in mental health are therefore large and go beyond the direct effects on the inmates themselves.

## Report from The FAIR Insight Team:

# DROPOUT IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES

Almost a third of students who enrolled in higher education in Norway between 1993 and 2011 did not complete a degree programme. The high proportion of Norwegian students who do not complete a degree programme is a potential problem, because they may not receive labour market returns from time and resources spent in education.

By: Julian V. Johnsen (SNF), Astrid Oline Ervik (SNF), Patrick Bennett (NHH), Aline Bütikofer (NHH), Sissel Jensen (NHH), Kjell G. Salvanes (NHH).

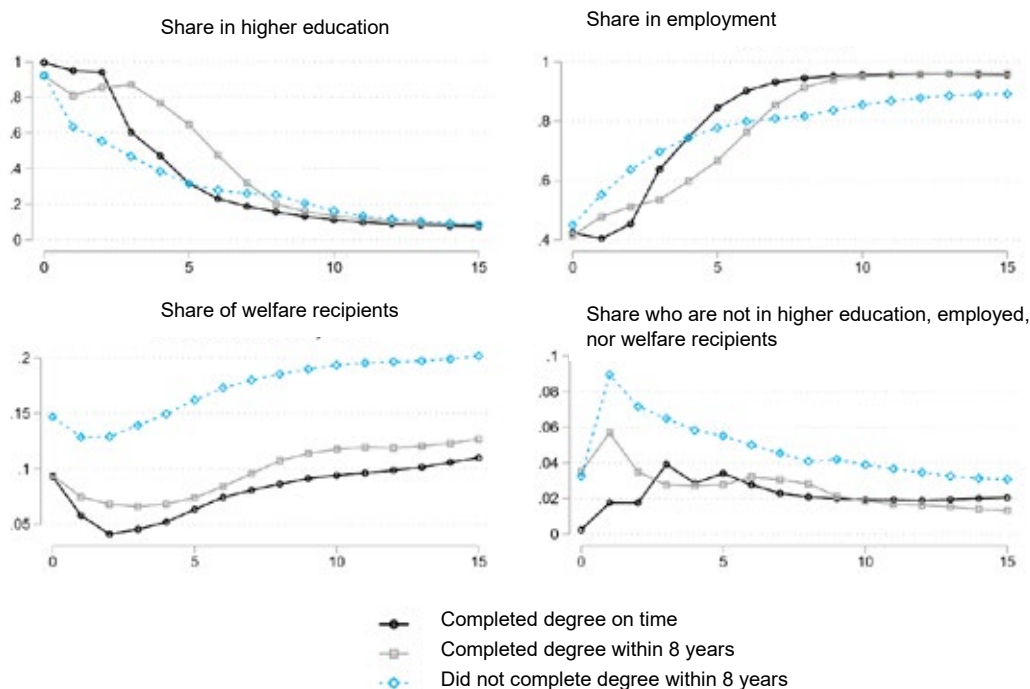


Figure 1: The proportion of students who enrolled in higher education between 0 to 15 years after their first enrolment who are studying, are employed, are welfare recipients or none of the above, among those who completed their degree on time, those who graduated with a degree within eight years and those who did not graduate within eight years after first enrolling.

Not completing higher education can have consequences for future success in the labour market and for one's own welfare. For society as a whole, dropout may mean that we do not get a full return on the resources we invest in education and may contribute to systematic differences in labour market outcomes and welfare between groups. This project, funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Labour, looks at the relationship between dropout and later labour market results.

We use Norwegian register data over three decades to study the consequences of dropout and follow individuals over a long period, in order to estimate the average correlation between dropout and labour market outcomes. The main sample includes all those who enrolled in higher education in Norway from 1993 to 2011 and were between 19 to 24 years of age at enrolment. Of these, almost a third had not completed a degree programme at any place of study within eight years. Men and older students had higher dropout rates than average, as did students with an immigrant background and those who did not themselves have parents with higher education. The dropout rates also vary between different disciplines and higher education institutions. Typical professional degrees have lower dropout rates than average.

We find that most people who drop out do relatively well in the labour market. Fifteen years after enrolment, 85% of

them were employed, and the average annual labour income among the employed was EUR 59,000. However, those students who drop out have worse labour market outcomes than those who completed a degree programme. Ten years after enrolment, those who drop out had a 10 percentage point lower probability of being employed and EUR 8600 lower labour income if they were employed, compared with those students who completed their degree programme on time.

“Men and older students had higher dropout rates than average, as did students with an immigrant background and those who did not themselves have parents with higher education”

We cannot explain these divergences in outcomes with differences in the observable characteristics of the two groups. Finally, we find that those who dropped out of higher education did better in the labour market than those who qualified to enter into higher education but never enrolled, with a 2.3 percentage point higher probability of employment and EUR 4900 more in labour income if employed at age 34.



## UNDERSTANDING PATERNALISM

The research project “Understanding Paternalism” conducts experimental studies of paternalism to enhance our understanding of what drives paternalistic policies and behaviour in different spheres of society.

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By: Alexander W. Cappelen (NHH) and Bertil Tungodden (NHH).

People sometimes make choices that are detrimental to their welfare. This creates opportunities for others to intervene in order to prevent them from making mistakes. The extent to which these opportunities should be used is a key issue in the relationship between the state and its citizens. Should the government restrict its citizens’ freedom to choose if doing so increases their welfare? Or should the government influence choices, if at all, in less intrusive ways? Questions about the appropriate role of paternalistic interventions are also at the heart of many interpersonal relationships, such as the relationship between parents and their children, between experts and laypeople, and between employers and employees.

The research project Understanding Paternalism comprises three main parts: The first part of the project studies the nature of paternalism by examining people’s willingness to behave paternalistically in interpersonal relationships in large-scale incentivised experiments involving nationally representative samples. The main focus is on attitudes hard paternalism, which





Credit: Bulat Silvia / iStock

aims to increase an individual's welfare by restricting their freedom to choose, that is, by making certain behaviours mandatory or by prohibiting others' freedom. We also compare people's attitudes to hard paternalism to their attitudes to soft paternalism, which aims to influence the choices of individuals without limiting their freedom.

“Should the government restrict its citizens’ freedom to choose if doing so increases their welfare? Or should the government influence choices, if at all, in less intrusive ways?”

The second part of the project provides experimental studies of paternalism in practice. In this part we examine paternalistic behaviour in hierarchical relationships, with a focus on parents and children and paternalism in particular professions. We conduct a large-

scale experimental study of the extent to which parents are willing to restrict their children's freedom to choose in different domains.

The third part of the project is an ambitious study of paternalism across the world, which collects attitudes towards hard and soft paternalism from a representative sample of the general population in 60 countries. These data will allow us to study how paternalistic preferences vary across cultures and institutional frameworks.

The project financed by the Research Council of Norway through its funding scheme for independent projects (FRI-PRO). It is hosted by the Centre for applied research at the NHH (SNF) and is managed by FAIR. The core research group is headed by Professor Alexander W. Cappelen (NHH), Professor Marit Skivenes (UIB), and Bertil Tungodden (NHH).



# SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

## Inequality in Mortality between Black and White Americans by Age, Place, and Cause, and in Comparison to Europe, 1990–2018

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), Volume 118 (40), October 2021.

Hannes Schwandt, Janet Currie, Marlies Bär, James Banks, Paola Bertoli, Aline Bütikofer, Sarah Cattan, Beatrice Z.-Y. Chao, Claudia Costa, Libertad Gonzalez, Veronica Grembi, Kristiina Huttunen, René Karadakic, Lucy Kraftman, Sonya Krutikova, Stefano Lombardi, Peter Redler, Carlos Riumallo-Herl, Ana Rodríguez-González, Kjell Salvanes, Paula Santana, Josselin Thuilliez, Eddy V. Doorslaer, Tom V. Ourti, Joachim Winter, Bram Wouterse, and Amelie Wuppermann

## Surviving a Mass Shooting

Journal of Public Economics, Volume 201, September 2021

Prashant Bharadwaj, Manudeep Bhuller, Katrine V. Løken, and Mirjam L. Wentzel

## The Effect of Teacher Strikes on Parents

Journal of Development Economics, Volume 152, September 2021

David Jaume and Alexander Willén

## Ownership, Learning, and Beliefs

The Quarterly Journal of Economics, Volume 136 (3), August 2021

Samuel M. Hartzmark, Samuel D. Hirshman, and Alex Imas

## How Cognitive Ability and Personality Traits Affect Geographic Mobility

Journal of Labor Economics, Volume 39 (2), April 2021

Aline Bütikofer and Giovanni Peri





## Intergenerational Mobility and the Timing of Parental Income

Journal of Political Economy, Volume 129 (3), March 2021

Pedro Carneiro, Italo L. García, Kjell G. Salvanes, and Emma Tominey

## The Impact of Paid Maternity Leave on Maternal Health

American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, Volume 13 (1), February 2021

Aline Bütikofer, Julie Riise, and Meghan M. Skira

## Moral Dilemmas and Trust in Leaders During a Global Health Crisis

Nature Human Behaviour, Volume 5, July 2021

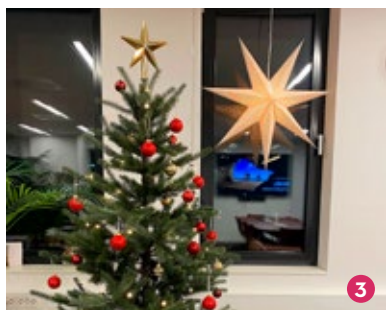
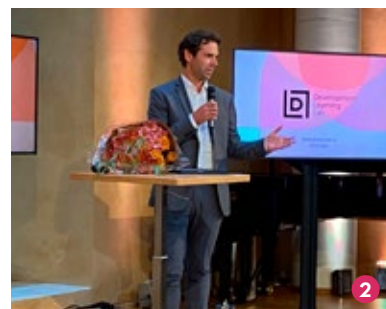
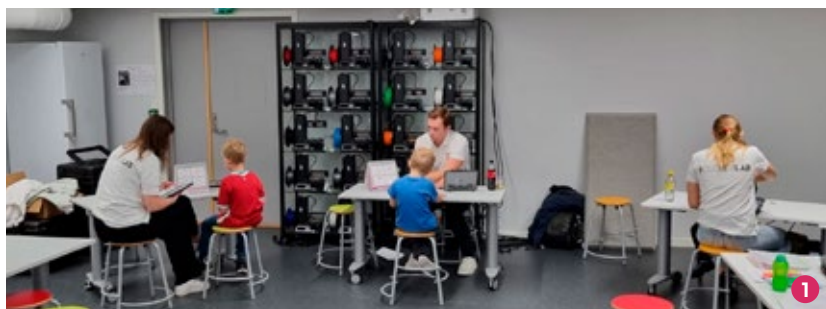
Jim A. C. Everett, Clara Colombatto, Edmond Awad, Paulo Boggio, Björn Bos, William J. Brady, Megha Chawla, Vladimir Chituc, Dongil Chung, Moritz A. Drupp, Srishti Goel, Brit Grosskopf, Frederik Hjorth, Alissa Ji, Caleb Kealoha, Judy S. Kim, Yangfei Lin, Yina Ma, Michel A. Maréchal, Federico Mancinelli, Christoph Mathys, Asmus L. Olsen, Graeme Pearce, Annayah M. B. Prosser, Niv Reggev, Nicholas Sabin, Julien Senn, Yeon S. Shin, Walter Sinnott-Armstrong, Hallgeir Sjøstad, Madelijn Strick, Sunhae Sul, Lars Tümmers, Monique Turner, Hongbo Yu, Yoonseo Zoh, and Molly J. Crockett

See all publications on our website [fair.nhh.no](https://fair.nhh.no)

# LIFE AT FAIR

Our aim is to be a vibrant research hub in which people meet, discuss and develop projects. This year started at our home offices. After a while we got back. We arranged physical meetings, FAIR day, and a lot of hybrid FAIR seminars. Unfortunately, office life did not last for long. In December we went back to our home offices and stayed there throughout 2021.

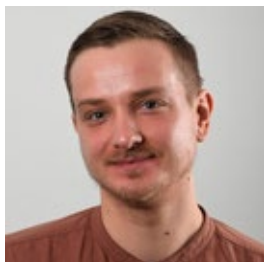
Despite this, we did our very best to keep the FAIR community close. We had digital breakfasts, seminars, workshops and meetings on both Zoom and Teams. Even though we prefer to be onsite, we have learned a lot from the year before, and developed a lot of new and interesting research. We are crossing our fingers for a physical research year in 2022!



1. Data collection for the research project called “Læring for livet (Learning for life)” at VilVite Bergen.
2. Associate Professor Vincent Somville was awarded the 2020 Chr. Michelsen Prize for outstanding development research.
3. Christmas at FAIR.
4. Fanny Landaud is presenting at Coffee meeting.
5. FAIR day.

# PhD DEFENCES

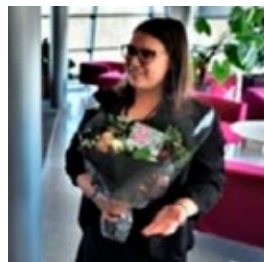
In 2021, four of our PhD students defended their PhD thesis at FAIR, NHH.



**Stefan Meissner**

“Essays on Information  
and Fairness”

19 MARCH 2021



**Fehime Ceren Ay**

“Essays on Information  
Preferences and Morality”

26 APRIL 2021



**Joel Berge**

“Essays on Reporting and  
Information Acquisition  
Under Conflict of Interest”

23 MARCH 2021



**Mirjam Wentzel**

“Three Economic Essays on  
Victimisation and Social Policies  
from Childhood to Retirement”

15 DECEMBER 2021



# THIS IS US

## FAIR IN 2021







**Back row (from left to right):** Mascha Johanna Fauth, Laura Khoury, Andreas Haller, Justin Valasek, Bertil Tungodden, Runar Johnston, Akshay Arun, Moorthy, Elias Kvalsvik Haugen, Sebastian Fest, Anna Zheleznaya, Celine Gripsgård.

**Middle row:** Daniel Salicath, Erika Tatiana Povea, Adriana Condarco-Quesada, Kjell G. Salvanes, Jonas Pilgaard Kaiser, Ole-Andreas Elvik Næss, Vincent Somville, Daniel Vasconcellos Archer Duque, Sissel Jensen, Solveig Stornes, Erik Ø. Sørensen, Ranveig Falch, Siri Straumfors

**Front row:** Zichen Deng, Pallavi Prabhakar, Ingvild Almås, Katrine V. Løken, Monica Beeder, Alexander L.P. Willén, Marlis M. Schneider, Samuel D. Hirshman, Pablo Ignacio Soto Mota, Samuel N. Dodini, Fanny Landaud, Aline Büttikofer, Heidi Christina Thysen, Kjetil Roiseland Madland.

## NOT IN THE GROUP PICTURE



Credit: Anders Bjerga



1. Joel Berge

2. Bet Caeyers

3. Maja Dame

4. Adrien Dautheville

5. Karen Cecilie Johannessen

6. Nina Serdarevic

7. Oda Kristine Storstad Sund

8. Patrick Dylan Bennett

9. Lars Ivar Berge Oppedal

10. Kjetil Bjorvatn

11. Alexander W. Cappelen

12. Mathias Phillip Ekström

13. Astrid Oline Ervik

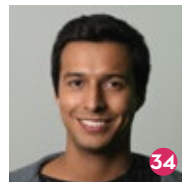
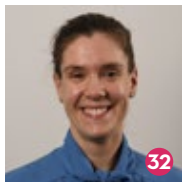
14. Julian Vedeler Johnsen

15. Armando José Garcia Pires

16. Charlotte Ringdal

17. Ingrid Hoem Sjørusen

18. Hallgeir Sjøstad



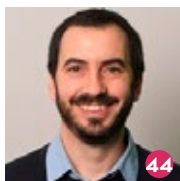
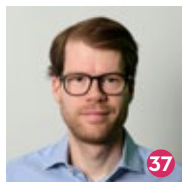
- 19. Hege Landsvik
- 20. Andre Lot
- 21. Rene Karakadic
- 22. Siri Isaksson
- 23. Eirik Berger
- 24. Richard Audoly

- 25. Arn-Tore Haugsdal
- 26. Osama Moeed Nawab
- 27. Catalina Franco Buitrago
- 28. Emil Løstegård
- 29. Arne Nasgowitz
- 30. Alessandro Pizzigolotto

- 31. Paula Navarro Sarmiento
- 32. Ingvild Lindgren Skarpeid
- 33. Weijia Wang
- 34. Daniel Eduardo Carvajal Zuniga
- 35. Mirjam Linnea Wentzel
- 36. Manudeep Bhuller



## THIS IS US



37. Josef Sigurdsson

38. Øivind Schøyen

39. Shrey Nishchal

40. Magne Mogstad

41. Christian Braathen

42. Xiaogeng Xu

43. Henning Hermes

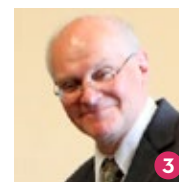
44. Marc Goni

45. Sara Abrahamsson

46. Thomas de Haan

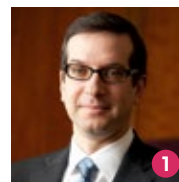
## FAIR BOARD

1. Kurt Brekke | NHH
2. Ole Frithjof Norheim | NHH
3. Trond Petersen | NHH
4. Øystein Thøgersen | NHH
5. Erik Ø. Sørensen | NHH



## SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

1. David Laibson | Harvard University
2. Eliana Ferrera | Bocconi University
3. Hilary Hoynes | University of California, Berkeley
4. Richard Blundell | University College London



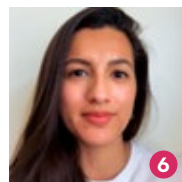
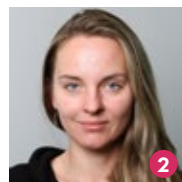
## SCIENTIFIC COORDINATION GROUP

1. Bertil Tungodden | NHH
2. Kjell Gunnar Salvanes | NHH
3. Erik Ø. Sørensen | NHH
4. Ingvild Almås | NHH
5. Katrine Vellesen Løken | NHH
6. Kjetil Bjorvatn | NHH
7. Alexander W. Cappelen | NHH



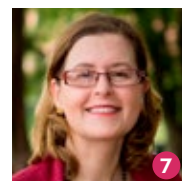
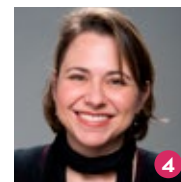
## FAIR ADMINISTRATION GROUP

1. Adriana Condarco-Quesada | NHH
2. Anna Zheleznaya | NHH
3. Sebastian Fest | NHH
4. Celine Gripsgård | NHH
5. Arn-Tore Haugsdal | NHH
6. Gabriela Saez | NHH
7. Janina Juranek | NHH



## VISITING PROFESSORS

1. **Anna Aizer** | Brown University
2. **Orazio Attanasio** | Yale University
3. **Björn Bartling** | University of Zurich
4. **Sandra Black** | Columbia University
5. **Bet Caeyers** | Yale / IEES
6. **Pedro Carneiro** | University College London
7. **Janet Currie** | Princeton University
8. **Gordon Dahl** | University of California
9. **Uri Gneezy** | UCSD – Rady School of Management
10. **James Heckman** | University of Chicago
11. **Anya Samek** | UCSD – Rady School of Management
12. **Lise Vesterlund** | University of Pittsburgh



At FAIR:

## GENDER EQUALITY & BALANCE

Promoting gender equality in academia is an important goal at FAIR. Together with the RCN Balance project Women in Economics Network (WomEN), in 2021 FAIR focused on expanding our networking platform that fosters interactions among female economists and increases the visibility of research projects led by women.

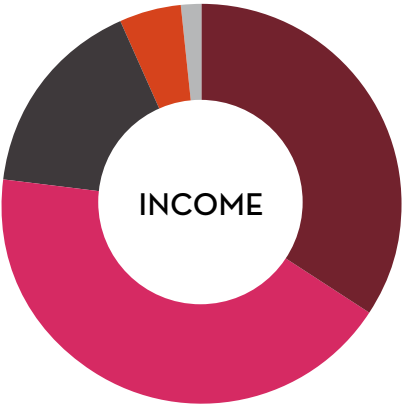
By: Aline Bütikofer

To maintain a platform for interaction during a time when travelling has become difficult, WomEN continued with the monthly 30-minute virtual networking meetings targeted at female economists in all the Nordic countries. Anna Aizer (Brown University), Sebnem Kalemli-Ozcan (University of Maryland), Anna Dreber Almenberg (Stockholm School of Economics), Yoko Okuyama (Uppsala University), Mari Rege, (University of Stavanger) and Claudia Sahm (SAHM Consulting) among others, talked to a group of around 60 female economists about the status of women in professions, mentoring, leading a department, teaching, getting funded, and the academic job market. To help female researchers become their best in front of an audience when presenting, networking or teaching, for example, WomEN organised presentation training courses for young faculty, PhD students and the administration team. The courses combine knowledge and experience from journalism, voice research, movement the-

ory and top-level sports, and focused on the challenges faced when presenting virtually. Moreover, several female faculty members and PhD students received WomEN travel grants to visit other academic institutions, participate in conferences and attend summer schools.



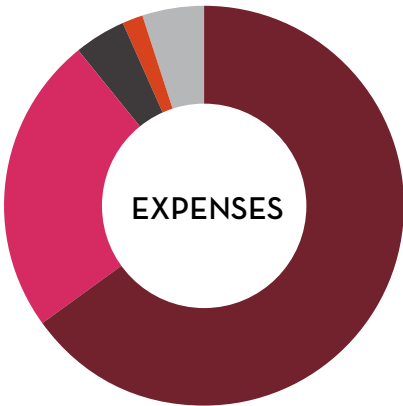
# STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS



- The Research Council of Norway **34,2%**
- Norwegian School of Economics **43%**
- EU funds **16,3%**
- International partners in-kind **4,9%**
- Other funds **1,5%**

INCOME	MNOK
The Research Council of Norway (RCN)	20,2
Norwegian School of Economics	25,4
EU funds	9,6
International partners in-kind	2,9
Other funds	0,9
<b>Income, total*</b>	<b>59</b>

\*Real turnover, not transfers



- Payroll and indirect expenses **65,2%**
- Experiments, data purchase **24,2%**
- Other operating expenses **4,1%**
- RCN grants to international partners **1,7%**
- International partners in-kind **4,8%**

EXPENSES	MNOK
Payroll and indirect expenses	38,3
Experiments, data purchase	14,3
Other operating expenses	2,4
RCN grants to international partners	1
International partners in-kind	2,8
<b>Expenses, total</b>	<b>59</b>

# MEDIA CONTRIBUTIONS

Honourable mentions in international media.

New York Times, 25 June 2021

ECONOMIC VIEW

## *Universal Paternity Leave Needs More Than New Laws for a Push*

Even when paid leave is guaranteed, many men fear it would set them back at work. A new study from Norway shows a way to a solution.

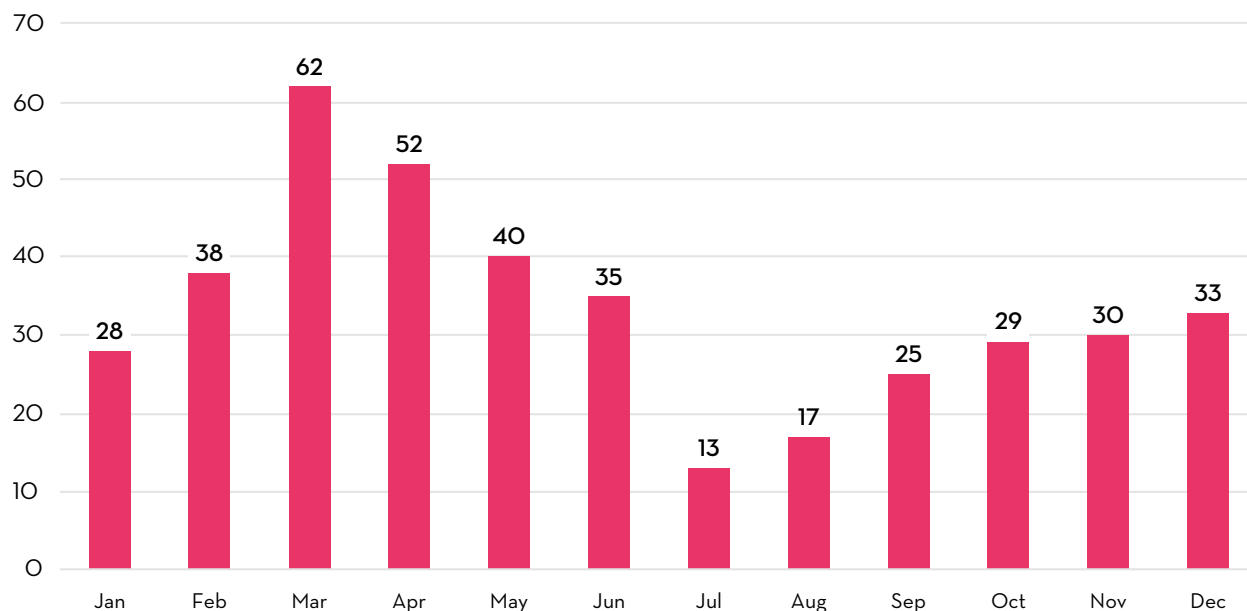


FAIR research was covered in many national and international outlets, including:





## FAIR MEDIA CONTRIBUTIONS PER MONTH 2021 (IN NORWAY)



### TWITTER

... to find the best and most interesting articles on Labour and Behavioural Economics.

[@fair\\_cele](#) [@thechoicelab](#)



### FACEBOOK

... to know everything that is going on at FAIR.

[facebook.com/fairnh](#)



### YOUTUBE

... meet the best and brightest who visit us at FAIR

[youtube.com/user/NHHno](#)



### WEBSITE

... to know why you should come to Bergen for events.

[fair.nhh.no](#)



### INSTAGRAM

... research in a beautiful setting.

[@fairnhh](#)



### NEWSLETTER

... to know why you should come to Bergen for events.

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# PARTNERS



UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN



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Core Facility



MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE  
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COLLECTIVE GOODS







Helleveien 30, 5045 Bergen  
fair.nhh.no  
fair@nhh.no