



NHH



FAIR

Centre for Experimental Research
on Fairness, Inequality and Rationality

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

#FAIRNHH

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

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

WORDS FROM CENTRE DIRECTOR

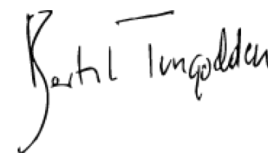
A research hub in Europe

The second year of FAIR shows that the centre has become a research hub in Europe for experimental research on fairness and inequality, a place where local and international researchers meet, discuss, and develop innovative research projects.

We had 76 visitors from across the world, outstanding FAIR seminars, numerous productive workshops, and four PhD-courses with talented young scholars. We are particularly proud of having hosted the Summer School on Socioeconomic Inequality together with our partners at the University of Chicago. The summer school combined the efforts of the two research groups at FAIR in labor economics and behavioral economics and provided a unique platform for discussing the foundations of human behavior and recent developments in the study of fairness and inequality.

We also saw the launch of important research projects in 2019, both nationally and internationally, and the completion of our first large-scale global study "Fairness Across the World". And we proudly launched the Women in Economics Network, which aims to promote gender balance in academic leadership positions.

The annual report showcases the spectrum of exciting activities at FAIR – we welcome you to our research hub.



Bertil Tungodden,
Centre Director



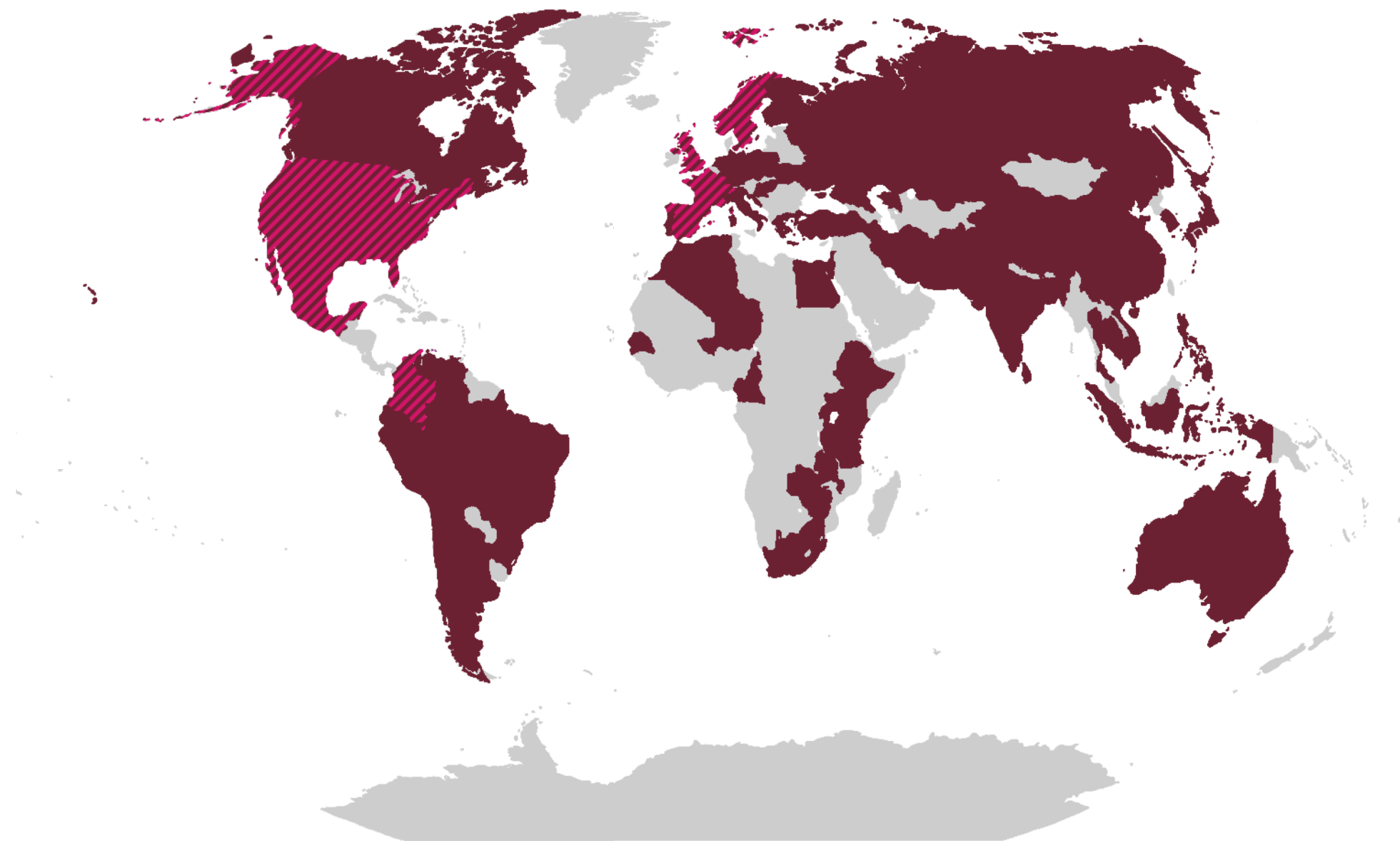
2019 AT A GLANCE

Research

Publications	19
Working papers	14
Projects	37
Countries of research	64

Hub in Europe

New hires	12
Guests	76
PhD courses	4
Conferences	1



WORDS FROM

GALLUP

Gallup's collaboration with the Norwegian School of Economics pushes the boundaries of research in the field behavioural economics. We are proud to be the implementing partner for the largest global experimental research program to date. The research objectives of understanding morality and fairness advances Gallup's mission to help policymakers understand critical issues facing their societies, and demonstrates the potential of partnerships between academia and the private sector to break new ground.

- Andrew Rzepa, Partner, Gallup



SELECTED PROJECTS

Child care for childhood and business development (RCN)

Project manager: Kjetil Bjorvatn

Criminality, Victimization and Social Interactions (ERC)

Project manager: Katrine V. Løken

Dynamics of Inequality Across the Life-course (NORFACE)

Project manager: Richard Blundell

Fair Inequality and Personal Responsibility (RCN)

Project manager: Bertil Tungodden

Fairness and the Moral Mind (ERC)

Project manager: Bertil Tungodden

From household decisions to global comparison (RCN)

Project manager: Ingvild Almås

Growing up Unequal?

The Origins, Dynamics and Lifecycle Consequences of Childhood Inequalities (NORFACE)

Project manager: Kjell G. Salvanes

Labor Market Effects of Sweden's Pension System (IFAU)

Project manager: Alexander L.P. Willen

Parenting Styles and Life Time Inequality (RCN)

Project manager: Kjell G. Salvanes

Reducing Inequality Through Complementarities (RCN)

Project manager: Aline Bütikofer

Understanding Paternalism (RCN)

Project manager: Alexander W. Cappelen

FEATURED PROJECTS 2019

FAIRNESS ACROSS THE WORLD

Fairness Across the World, is a unique global study and the largest incentivized experiment in the social sciences to date. FAIR has collaborated with the leading international survey provider Gallup to implement this study using the Gallup World Poll platform. 65,000 people in 60 countries participated in behavioral experiments in which they made real-life redistributive choices for real workers and answered a series of questions about the nature of inequality.

We use two types of participants in this study, spectators and workers. The workers are recruited through an online international labor market platform, to conduct some work for the research team. The spectators are recruited through Gallup World Poll and the pool of spectators in each country is nationally representative. The spectators are told that, in contrast to traditional survey questions that are about hypothetical situations, they are to make a choice that has consequences in a real-life situation. They are then informed about the earnings inequality of two real workers and must decide whether to redistribute any of the earnings. To obtain causal evidence on the relative importance of fairness and efficiency for inequality acceptance, we randomly allocate participants into different spectator treatments, where we vary the source of the earnings inequality (whether it reflects differences in luck or merit) and the cost of redistribution. The spectators are also asked a series of questions on their beliefs about the sources of inequality and about their attitudes to redistribution.



Core research team:
Ingvild Almås (NHH, IIES), Alexander W. Cappelen (NHH), Erik Ø. Sørensen (NHH), Bertil Tungodden (NHH)

The project provides several novel insights. We find that fairness considerations are more important than efficiency considerations for inequality acceptance across the world. However, we also find significant heterogeneity in what people consider to be a fair inequality, both within-countries and between-countries. In particular, we observe that richer countries are much more meritocratic than poorer countries. We also find a strong belief in the selfish rich hypothesis, where the majority of people strongly agree with the view that rich people are richer than poor people because they have been more selfish in their lives. The inequality preferences and beliefs identified in this project are predictive of people's attitudes to redistribution, and the project therefore gives us a better understanding of global inequality differences.

The research team presented preliminary findings to researchers and policy makers at Gallup World headquarters in Washington D.C in the fall of 2019 and the study has been covered in New York Times. The findings have generated keen interest in the academic and policy community, and the research team is now in the process of writing up a series of papers based on the unique project data.



PLAY THE PROJECT VIDEO



BUILDING BRIDGES AND WIDENING GAPS

Wage gains and equity concerns of labor market expansions

Improving and expanding the transportation infrastructure of a region can have substantial labor market effects on peripheral regions. Such expansions may improve the quality of employer-employee matches and thereby raise the career prospects of individuals. Are the benefits of access to larger labor markets equally distributed? Previous literature shows that high-educated workers and men are more likely to commute long distances for the same job compared to low-educated workers and women. Can expanding labor markets help explain why we observe increases in income inequality and a slowdown in the closing of the gender wage gap? This is one of the main questions that we examine in this project.

To exogenously vary the size of a labor market, we use the opening of the Öresund Bridge in 2000, which connects the capital of Denmark, Copenhagen, to the third largest city of Sweden, Malmö. The bridge greatly facilitated commuting between these cities, and exposed individuals on the Swedish side of the strait to a much larger labor market with substantially higher average wages. In 2008, eight years after the bridge opened, more than six per cent of the working-age population of Malmö commuted to Copenhagen compared to less than half a percent before the opening of the bridge.

The paper uses registry data from Statistics Sweden and Statistics Denmark. These data allow us to trace Swedes across the border and observe their employment and income histories both in Sweden and Denmark. The study compares the labor market outcomes of individuals in Malmö with the labor market outcomes of similar individuals in non-affected municipalities of Sweden.



Core research team:
Aline Bütikofer (NHH), Katrine V. Løken (NHH), Alexander L.P. Willén (NHH)

While the differences in commuting and wages were constant in the years before the bridge opened between individuals in our treatment and control group, there are major differences between those who lived in Malmö and those who lived in the control areas in the years after the bridge opened. Thus, the bridge led to a large average increase both in cross-country commuting and in wages for those who lived in Malmö.

However, these gains are not equally distributed. While we see improved labor market outcomes for both male and female Malmö residents across the entire education spectrum, high-educated individuals experienced significantly larger gains than low-educated individuals do. Moreover, Figures 1 and 2 show that we find larger commuting and wage effects for men than for women. In 2008, eight years after the opening of the bridge, men in Malmö earned approximately \$2200 more, and were 6 percentage points more likely to commute to Denmark, relative to men in municipalities not exposed to the bridge. With respect to women in Malmö, they earned approximately \$1100 more, and were 4.5 percentage points more likely to commute to Denmark, relative to women in municipalities not exposed to the bridge. In addition, these differential gains led to a striking increase in gender wage inequality within households. While the gender differences in commuting to Denmark and in wages were the same in Malmö and in the control regions prior to the opening of the bridge, the differences in wages between husband and wife increased substantially after the opening compared to the control areas.

As labor markets have grown rapidly during the past decades, these labor market expansions could be an overlooked obstacle to gender equality in the labor market.

Figure 1

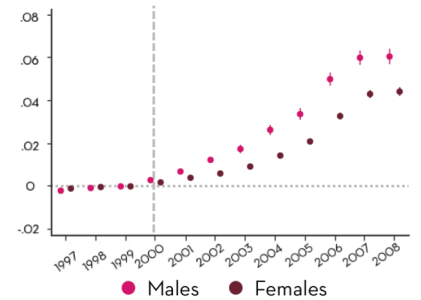
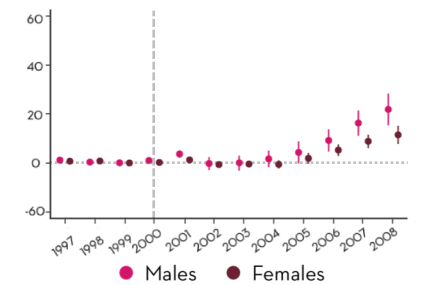


Figure 2



Note: The graphs show the difference in commuting (Figure 1) and employment income (Figure 2) among men and women in our treatment region (Malmö) relative to our control region (municipalities in the counties bordering Scania) before and after the opening of the Öresund Bridge. The bars extending from each point show the bounds of the 95% confidence intervals.

THE TANZANIA STUDY

Understanding child development in the early years and in adolescence

According to the Lancet series on child development (2007, 2011 and 2017), many poor children do not reach their development potential. Not only is this seen as unfair, but also inefficient and can jeopardize economic growth and progress. Parental economic conditions seem to be strong predictors of child outcomes, which suggests that economic mobility is limited and life opportunities are far from equal. According to the World Bank, these issues are particularly severe in low-income countries (Ambar et al, 2018): not only are children born into more severe poverty than poor children in higher-income countries, but it is also harder for them to improve on their situation. Developmental and social scientists have therefore long been interested in understanding the extent of which, and why, family conditions matter for success.

The Tanzania study consists of a large data collection effort in Tanzania, building on the progress made in recent years on measuring child development and its drivers. Building on what we already know about human development, we focus on what have been identified as two key “window of opportunity” stages – early childhood and adolescence. The study will therefore include studies on children in early childhood, adolescents, and their respective families.

The study consists of several rounds of data collection. We have finished the first round that focused on early years and consisted of 450 families all having a child between 0 and 36 months of age. The first aim of this round was to validate survey instruments that will be important for the next and larger rounds of data collection, among these instruments are child development measures adjusted to the Tanzanian context. Second, we collected measures on parental beliefs, preferences and decision-making in the household. In order to be able to identify differences between mother and father beliefs and preferences, we randomized whether we interviewed the mother, the father, or the couple jointly.



Core research team:
 Ingvild Almås (NHH, IIES), Bet Caeyers (NHH), Charlotte Ringdal (UvA), Vincent Somville (NHH), Pamela Jervis (UOC,IFS), Orazio Attanasio (YALE,NHH,IFS)

For the beliefs elicitation, we used an adjusted version of the elicitation developed by Attanasio, Cunha and Jervis (2019). We present the participants with two types of families, one where the mother spends little active time with the child and one where the mother spend more active time with the child. Then we have two initial cognitive conditions, one low condition (either poor nutrition/health or poor language) and one high condition (either strong nutrition/health or strong language). We ask about language development given high/low initial conditions and high/low active time use by mother.

	Table 1 Belief Elicitation		
	Mother	Father	p-value for difference
Low initial cognitive condition	0.449 (0.028)	0.325 (0.041)	0.013
High initial cognitive condition	0.313 (0.024)	0.303 (0.035)	0.808

Note: The table shows the mean responses on likelihood for a good cognitive development (standard error in parentheses). The last column shows p-values for a t-test on whether mothers and fathers values are different.

Through this elicitation, we can identify to what extent parents believe that mother’s time use is important for cognitive development, both for children with low initial conditions and those with high. Table 1 shows some of the results from this elicitation. We can see from the table that both mothers and fathers believe that active time use by mothers is important for learning. There is a gender difference in the beliefs about these returns for children with low initial conditions, where mothers have significantly higher beliefs about returns, whereas there is no gender difference in the beliefs about returns for children with high initial conditions. Mothers believe that there are higher returns on investments for children with low initial conditions (two sided t-test on difference gives p-value < 0.001), whereas the responses by fathers show no difference in returns (p = 0.371).

In order to study allocation preferences, we elicited allocations to different consumption categories and also different members of the household (see also Ringdal and Sjursen, 2019). The results show that mothers allocate more of their income to child education and food, whereas for other categories there are no differences in spending on children between mothers and fathers. For more details see Almås, Attanasio, Caeyers, Jervis, Ringdal and Somville (2019) and Almås, Attanasio, Jervis and Ringdal (2020).

Turning to decision making in the household, we used an elicitation method suggested by Almås, Armand, Attanasio and Carneiro (2018), where the measured willingness to pay for own money (versus money for the partner) is used as a measure of power in the household decision-making. It is the first time that this measure is used for both mothers and fathers and it reveals that fathers have significantly more power in the household decision making process. This is revealed by the fact that mothers have a much larger willingness to pay for money for themselves (2 720 out of 6 600 TZS) than fathers have (660 out of 6 600 TZS).

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

In 2019, we have published 19 peer-reviewed papers and 14 working papers.



See all publications on our website fair.nhh.no or follow us on Facebook.

TEACHER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ADVERSELY AFFECTS THE LONG-RUN OUTCOMES OF MEN AND EXACERBATES RACIAL/ETHNIC DISPARITIES

"The Long-run Effects of Teacher Collective Bargaining",

Michael Lovenheim and Alexander Willén, **American Economics Journal: Economic Policy (2019), V.11(3)**

MORAL SUASION INCREASES TAX DECLARATION OF FOREIGN INCOME

"You've got mail: A randomized Field experiment on tax evasion",

Kristina Maria Bott, Alexander W. Cappelen, Erik Ø. Sørensen and Bertil Tungodden, forthcoming **Management Science**

CHILDREN IN HIGH-RISK AREAS BENEFIT MOST FROM TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAM

"Disease Control and Inequality Reduction: Evidence from a Tuberculosis Testing and Vaccination Campaign",

Aline Bütikofer and Kjell G. Salvanes, forthcoming **Review of Economic Studies**

BALANCED INCOME BETWEEN EARLY AND MIDDLE CHILDHOOD YEARS MAXIMIZES CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

"Intergenerational Transmission, Human Capital Formation and the Timing of Parental Income",

Kjell G. Salvanes, Emma Tominey, Italo Lopez-Garcia and Pedro Carneiro, conditionally accepted **Journal of Political Economy**

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION HAS STRONG CAUSAL IMPACT ON SOCIAL PREFERENCES

"The Effect of Early Childhood Education on Social Preferences",

Alexander W. Cappelen, John List, Anya Samek and Bertil Tungodden, forthcoming **Journal of Political Economy**

ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION LED TO SCHOOL DROPOUT

"Teaching through television: Experimental evidence on entrepreneurship education in Tanzania",

Kjetil Bjorvatn, Alexander W. Cappelen, Linda Sekei Helgesson, Erik Ø. Sørensen and Bertil Tungodden, forthcoming **Management Science**

TIME SPENT IN PRISON WITH FOCUS ON REHABILITATION CAN BE PREVENTIVE FOR A LARGE SEGMENT OF THE CRIMINAL POPULATION

"Incarceration, Recidivism and Employment",

Manudeep Bhuller, Gordon Dahl, Katrine Løken and Magne Mogstad, forthcoming **Journal of Political Economy**

PEOPLE ARE INTRINSICALLY MORALLY MOTIVATED IN THEIR DISTRIBUTIVE CHOICES

"Cutthroat Capitalism Versus Cuddly Socialism: Are Americans More Meritocratic and Efficiency-Seeking than Scandinavians?",

Ingvild Almås, Alexander W. Cappelen and Bertil Tungodden, forthcoming **Journal of Political Economy**

LIFE AT FAIR

We are a hub in Europe for excellent research on inequality. In 2019, we welcomed both junior and senior researchers from all over the world to Bergen.



My visits at FAIR are my most rewarding academic experiences of the year. The dynamic research environment is conducive to inspiring conversations with exceptional faculty, students, and visitors, conversations that often lead to new research ideas. A FAIR visit is perhaps best described as a fantastic summer camp for academic geeks.

- Lise Vesterlund



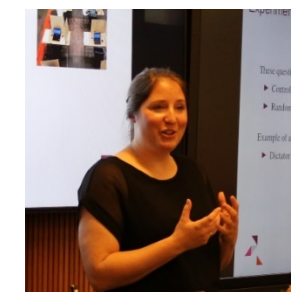
1. Alexander W. Cappelen and Bertil Tungodden discussing research 2. FAIR seminar series
3. Monday breakfast presentation 4. Visit from East China Normal University 5. Strategy seminar with the Department of Economics NHH 6. Lise Vesterlund PhD course 7. Hike after PhD course session

PHD DEFENCES

In 2019 four PhD students defended their PhD thesis at FAIR NHH.



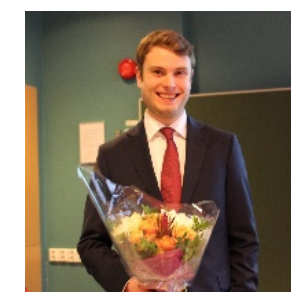
Ingar Haaland
«Essays on beliefs and political behavior»
12. June 2019



Ranveig Falch
«Essays on inequality acceptance»
24. September 2019



Xiaogeng Xu
«Decision making on behalf of others»
30. September 2019



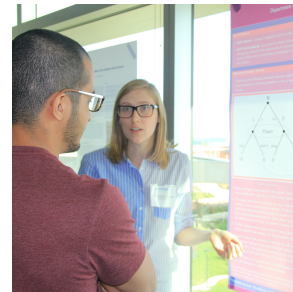
Erling Risa
«Essays on intergenerational mobility»
4. December 2019

PHD COURSES IN 2019

Spring School in Behavioral Economics March 2019

In March 2019, FAIR organized the 7th Spring School in Behavioral Economics in San Diego in collaboration with the Rady School of Management at UCSD San Diego.

During the five day long course, 15 lecturers from renowned universities presented recent research and engaged in discussions with the participants. In two poster sessions, all PhD participants had the opportunity to present own work and receive feedback from their fellow students and the course faculty.



Summer School on Socioeconomic Inequality June 2019

FAIR had the pleasure of hosting the annual Summer School on Socioeconomic Inequality in collaboration with the Human Capital and Economic Opportunity Global Working Group (HCEO) from The University of Chicago.

Each year, the Summer School provides a state-of-the-art overview on the study of inequality and human flourishing. Participants learn about the integration between psychological and sociological insights into the foundations of human behavior and conventional economic models. Around 30 PhD students from all over the world came to NHH for a whole week to learn and discuss various tools to study the issue of inequality.

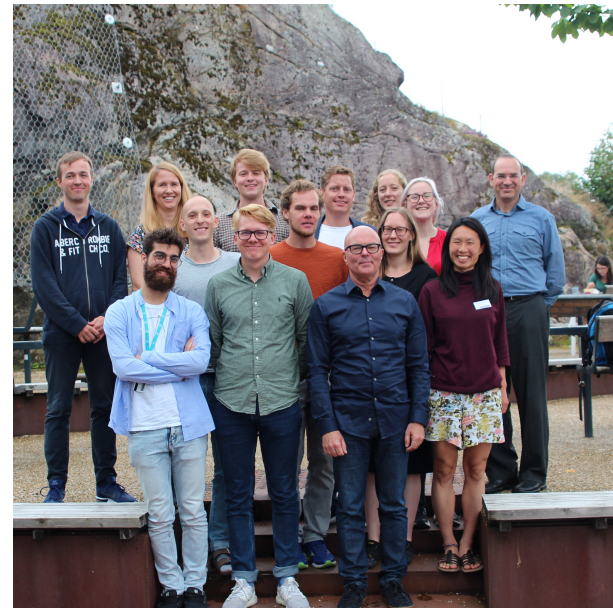


Abramitzky PhD Course August 2019

In August 2019, Ran Abramitzky from Stanford University gave a course on European Economic History from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century.

The course covered a whole range of topics, answering questions like why some countries are rich and some are poor and shining a spotlight on the economics of family and marriage.

Participating PhD students presented their own views and discussed acknowledged articles in the field together with Abramitzky.



Vesterlund PhD Course September 2019

Lise Vesterlund, professor at the University of Pittsburg and professor II at FAIR, gave the PhD course on “Identification Through Experiments: The Cases of Gender Differences in the Labour Market and the Study of charitable Giving” in September 2019 at FAIR.

The lectures and discussions focused on the role experiments have had in understanding gender differences in both competition, negotiation, career outcomes and allocations of non-promotable tasks.

Vesterlund also discussed how experiments help determine why we give to charity and how knowledge of motives for giving are essential when determining an optimal solicitation strategy. Every day of the course was concluded with the PhD participants presenting own work in the plenum.



At FAIR GENDER EQUALITY AND BALANCE

FAIR is actively promoting gender equality. Nearly half of our seminar guests in 2019 were women and all new hires at FAIR in 2019, above the PhD level, were women. We are especially proud of being part of the Women in Economics Network led by Aline Bütikofer, professor at FAIR.

The Women in Economics Network (WomEN) is a platform for interactions among female economists with the aim to promote gender balance in academic leadership positions. WomEN is linked to FAIR, and is a part of NHH's effort to improve gender equality. The network was launched in August 2019 and is funded by the Research Council of Norway under the BALANSE framework.

Equally many women and men are enrolled in PhD programs in economics in Norway. Still, only 28% of academic positions were held by women at economics departments around Norway in 2019. One major reason for this is that women are held to higher standards and do not receive the same acknowledgement for their co-authored work as men do. They miss role models and often fall off the career ladder.

WomEN aims to address this issues by focusing mainly on two measures:

1. Build a professional networking platform that increases the visibility of research projects led by women and helps recruit more women.
2. Address individual challenges to limit the rate of women leaving an academic career path.



1. Launch of WomEN, hike to Mount Ulriken, 10, 8, 2019
2 - 4. During 2019 FAIR hosted two female networking lunches where female researchers at NHH presented their current research projects and discussed with female visitors how to address the underrepresentation of women in economics.



Report from FAIR INSIGHT TEAM

FAIR Insight Team (FIT) connects FAIR with key stakeholders in society as well as the general public, through the communication of research findings and the initiation of applied research projects.

Applied research projects

FAIR Insight Team implements applied research projects with both the private and the public sector on important topics such as employment and environment.

In the project "Improved CV's for employment", carried out in collaboration with the Norwegian Labor and Welfare Administration (NAV), we experiment with alternative approaches to writing a CV. Many young unemployed people lack higher education or formal work experience and writing an attractive CV as part of the job application process can therefore be challenging, and, indeed, discouraging. In this project we experiment with alternative approaches to writing a CV, where we also encourage the unemployed to communicate their personality and life skills, and, moreover, experiment with the order in which information is presented in the online application process.

Another project called "Nudges for recycling" is a collaboration between BIR, one of Norway's leading waste management companies, and FAIR Insight Team, aiming to study the impact of behavioral nudges, and the comparison with financial incentives, to increase recycling among households in Western Norway. The nudges will target both the environmental and the social dimensions of recycling and aims at both studying impacts on behavior, as measured by actual controls of the quantity and the quality of waste, and the participants' beliefs about recycling and preferences for the environment through questionnaires.

Research dissemination

In "Coffee with..", our video podcast series, we chat with our visitors over a cup of coffee talking about their research interests.

In 2019 we had the pleasure of sitting down and chatting with Lise Vesterlund (Professor at the University of Pittsburgh), and Anna Aizer (Professor and chair of the economic department at Brown University). In these videos you can see Professor Kjetil Bjorvatn in conversation with Vesterlund on gender gaps in the labor market, and Researcher Julian Johnsen in conversation with Aizer about the transmission of poverty from parents to children. We have also published our research findings as working papers and in national newspapers.

Follow us to watch our interesting conversations and to read more about our different projects. More is to come in 2020!



Core research team:
Kjetil Bjorvatn (NHH), Aline Bütikofer (NHH), Mathias P. Ekström (NHH), Astrid O. Ervik (SNF), Julian V. Johnsen (SNF), Armando G. Pires (SNF), Ingrid H. Spjursen (SNF), Hallgeir Sjøstad (SNF)

THIS IS US



FAIR IN 2019

First row (from left to right)

Oda K. S. Sund, Henning Hermes, Erik Ø. Sørensen, Arne Nasgowitz, Eirik Berger, Akshay Moorthy, Astrid O. Ervik, Hallgeir Sjøstad, Siri D. Isaksson, Ren Karadacic, Kjell G. Salvanes, Janina Juranek, Bertil Tungodden, Alexander W. Cappelen, Anna Zheleznaya, Anne Karen G. Hadland, Patrick Bennett, Ada Hetland, Ingvald Mjølunes, Susanne B. Løge

Second row (from left to right)

Catalina Franco, Sara Abrahamsson, Julian Johnsen, Sebastian Fest, Sissel Jensen, Vincent Somville, Mathias Ekström, Armando Pires, Stefan Meissner, Fehime Ceren Ay, Daniel Carvajal, Aline Bütikofer, Ranveig Falch, Astri D. Hole, Mirjam Wentzel, Kjetil Bjorvatn, Fanny Landaud, Laura Khoury, Alexander L. P. Willén

Not in the picture:

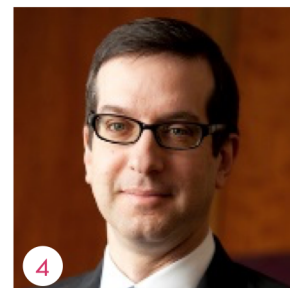
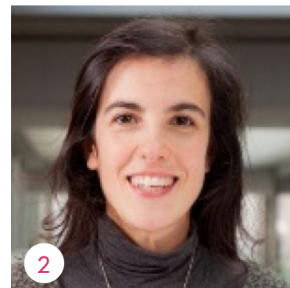
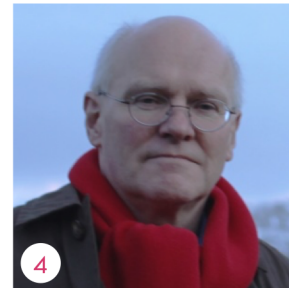
Ingvild Almås, Joel Berge, Lars I. Berge, Sandra E. Black, Christian Braathen, Inge Bø, Bet Caeyers, Adriana Condarco-Quesada, Antonio Dalla-Zuanna, Ole Kristian Dyskeland, Ingeborg Forthun, Eleonora Freddi, Ingar Haaland, Sandra Halvorsen, Arn-Tore Haugsdal, Frid H. Hop, Ingeborg Korme, Andre Lot, Katrine V. Løken, Kjetil R. Madland, Pablo S. Mota, Vilde Nakkim, Osama Nawab, Shrey Nishchal, Vilde Pedersen, Frida Rasch, Liv Torill S. Ravnskog, Charlotte Ringdal, Erling Risa, Ingvild L. Skarpeid, Ingrid H. Sjursen, Xiaogeng Xu

Photo: Helge Skodvin, 20. February 2020



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- 1. Øystein Thøgersen (Norwegian School of Economics)
- 2. Eirik G. Kristiansen (Norwegian School of Economics)
- 3. Ole Frithjof Norheim (University of Bergen)
- 4. Trond Petersen (University of California, Berkeley)
- 5. Erik Ø. Sørensen (Norwegian School of Economics)

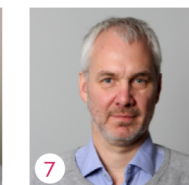
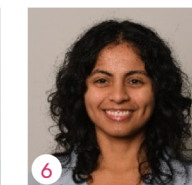
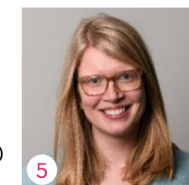
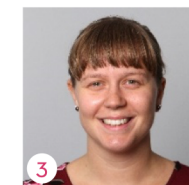
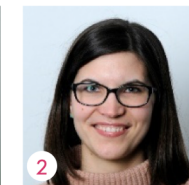
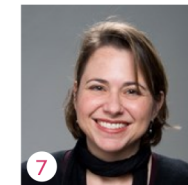
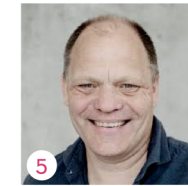


SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

- 1. Richard Blundell (University College London)
- 2. Eliana La Ferrara (Bocconi University)
- 3. Hilary Hoynes (University of California, Berkeley)
- 4. David Laibson (Harvard University)

SCIENTIFIC COORDINATION GROUP

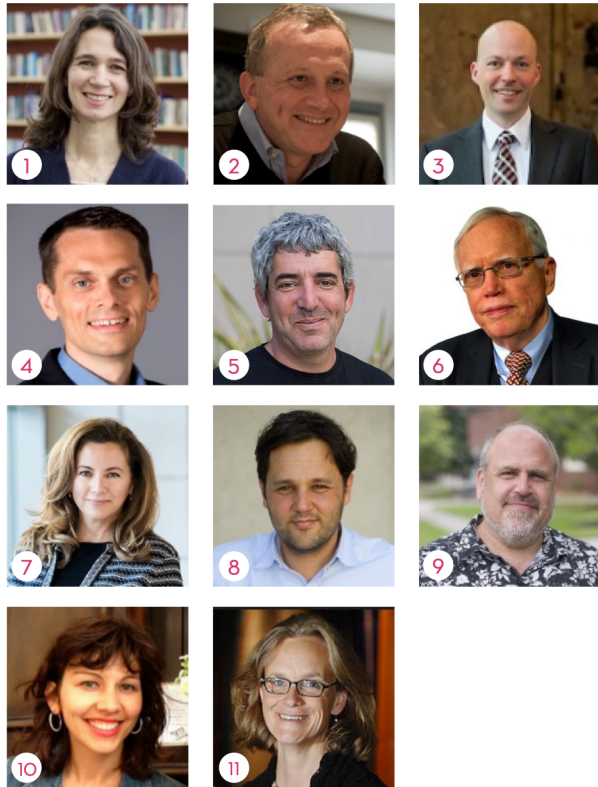
- 1. Erik Ø. Sørensen (Principal Investigator)
- 2. Kjell G. Salvanes (Deputy Director)
- 3. Bertil Tungodden (Centre Director)
- 4. Katrine V. Løken (Principal Investigator)
- 5. Alexander W. Cappelen (Deputy Director)
- 6. Kjetil Bjorvatn (Leader of FAIR Insight Team)
- 7. Sandra Black (Principal Investigator)
- 8. Ingvild Almås (Principal Investigator)



FAIR ADMINISTRATION GROUP

- 1. Anna Zheleznaya (Financial Officer)
- 2. Janina Juranek (Head of Administration)
- 3. Ingeborg Korme (Centre Coordinator)
- 4. Arn-Tore Haugsdal (Data Scientist)
- 5. Ingeborg Forthun (Project Coordinator Childhood Gap)
- 6. Adriana Condarco-Quesada (Project Coordinator International Projects)
- 7. Inge Bø (Acting Head of Administration)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS



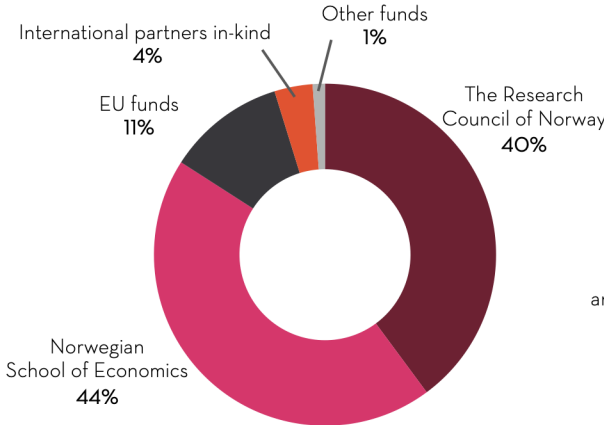
VISITING PROFESSORS

“I cherish my time at FAIR. The research conducted at FAIR broadens our understanding of decision-making, institutions and markets. This research leads to advances in theoretical models and in the connection of those models to empirical data, and to advances in experimental methodology. Being part of FAIR is especially intellectually rewarding as it is revolutionizing the social sciences by introducing innovative experimental platforms that will have broad-reaching implications in many disciplines.”
 – Shachar Kariv

“I am always happy to visit NHH because of the strong research group and general scientific atmosphere. My recent visit to FAIR was even better—the place grew and is now one of the most exciting places in the world to do research on behavioral economics, empirical IO and labor. I am proud to be associated with such a strong group, and excited about the joint projects with members of FAIR”
 – Uri Gneezy

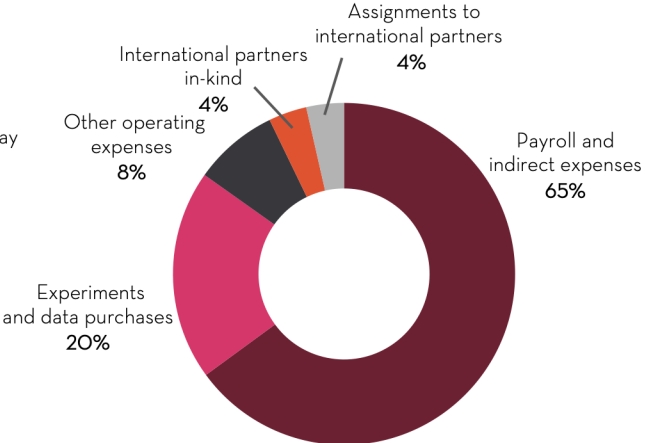
1. Anna Aizer (Brown University)
2. Orazio Attanasio (Yale University)
3. Björn Bartling (University of Zurich)
4. Gordon Dahl (University of California, San Diego)
5. Uri Gneezy (University of California, San Diego)
6. James Heckman (University of Chicago)
7. Ariel Kalil (University of Chicago)
8. Shachar Kariv (University of California, Berkeley)
9. Matthew Rabin (Harvard University)
10. Anya Samek (University of Southern California)
11. Lise Vesterlund (University of Pittsburgh)

INCOME 2019



Income	MNOK
The Research Council of Norway	22,6
Norwegian School of Economics	25,0
EU funds	6,3
International partners in-kind	2,1
Other funds	0,7
Income, total	56,7

EXPENSES 2019



Expenses	MNOK
Payroll and indirect expenses	36,8
Experiments and data purchases	11,3
Other operating expenses	4,5
International partners in-kind	2,1
Assignments to international partners	2,0
Expenses, total	56,7

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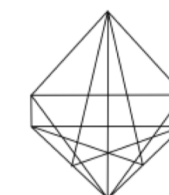
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