

Previous Stipendiaries

2013 *Alexander Reffgen* was rewarded 42000 SEK as a stipend to support his research concerning constructing of rules for public as well as private decision making. Applications are, for instance, construction of system for taxation, voting procedures or queuing rules within the caring sector.

2014 *Gustav Kjellsson* was rewarded 40000 SEK as a stipend to support his research concerning, partly construction of measures of health variables with respect to fairness and inequality, and partly, analysis of consequences of competition within the health- and medical attendance sectors.

2015 *Jens Gudmundsson* was rewarded 50000 SEK as a stipend to support his research concerning matching of individuals to various types of “objects”. It is, for instance, how an employer can fairly allocate tasks over time or how to supply dwellings efficiently over time.

2016 *Margaret Samahita* was rewarded 70000 SEK as a stipend to support her research concerning “The Demand for Flexibility”. The objective is to examine how individuals react on increased possibilities to design e.g. contracts for lending or the content of a travelling contract. The method of analysis is within experimental economics.

2017 *Jörgen Kratz* was rewarded 80000 SEK as a stipend to support his research in order to develop a method for a kidney exchange program where patients are matched to donors. In particular, the method will be modeled in a way that the incentives of potential donors maximize the number of transplants.

2018 *Alexandros Rigos* was rewarded 80000 SEK as a stipend to support his research concerning markets with strong information asymmetry, for instance in markets for healthcare, where rules that may reduce the information gap between producer and consumer are modeled. The analysis is performed in a laboratory environment where a theoretical model is tested within the framework of experimental economics.

2019 *Pol Campus-Mercade* received a scholarship of SEK 85,000 to support its research, which aims to analyze with experimental methods whether women and men can accept jobs with lower pay if this at the same time means a greater contribution to society than an alternative high-wage job. How much of women's and men's different choices of education and careers can be explained by this type of social preference?

2020 *Matthew Collins* received a scholarship of SEK 60,000 to support his research, which aims to analyze with experimental methods how the type of reward system affects the effectiveness of educational situations. For example, which is the best grading system, one with three levels as it was earlier in the Swedish school, or one as the current one with five levels. In the

experiment, the students' success is measured partly in absolute terms and partly in relative terms, i.e. success in relation to other students' results. The experiment also aims to show whether different reward systems affect women and men in different ways.