

LIN JING

School of Social Science | Nanyang Technological University

Email: jing0014@e.ntu.edu.sg

Homepage: lin-jing.netlify.app

Mobile: (86) 178 - 6815 - 5778 / (65) 80382519

EDUCATION

Nanyang Technological University Ph.D. in Economics	<i>2017 ~ 2022 (Expected)</i>
Shandong University M.Phil. in Economics	<i>July 2012</i>
Xi'an Jiaotong University B.S. in Mathematics	<i>July 2009</i>

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Experimental Economics	Information Economics
Behavioral Economics	Game Theory

PUBLICATION

Jing, L., & Cheo, R. (2013). House money effects, risk preferences and the public goods game. *Economics Letters*, 120(2), 310–313.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCES

Research assistant at Nanyang Technological University.	<i>2019</i>
Research assistant at City University of Hong Kong.	<i>Spring, 2017</i>
Research fellow at Max-Planck-Institute for Research on Collective Goods.	<i>2013~2015</i>
Research assistant at Shandong University.	<i>2012~2013.</i>

TEACHING EXPERIENCES

Lecturer	Prep.Course on statistics, <i>Online course with over 200 students.</i>	<i>Fall 2020, Fall 2021.</i>
TA	HE 9091 Principles of Economics, <i>over 10 classes and each with 20 ~ 32 students.</i>	<i>Fall 2018, Spring 2019, Fall 2019.</i>

AWARDS

NTU Research Scholarship at Nanyang Technological University	<i>2017 ~ 2021</i>
Excellent Research Award (¥30,000) at Shandong University.	<i>2013</i>
Excellent Dissertation Award at Shandong University	<i>2012</i>

REFERENCES

Yohanes Eko RIYANTO
Nanyang Technological University
School of Social Science
yeriyanto@ntu.edu.sg

Jubo YAN
Nanyang Technological University
School of Social Science
yanjubo@ntu.edu.sg

Te BAO
Nanyang Technological University
School of Social Science
baote@ntu.edu.sg

Teck Yong TAN
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
College of Business
ttan@unl.edu

JOB MARKET PAPER

“Certainty and Severity of Punishment in Crime and Corruption Deterrence: An Experimental Study” *with Yohanes Eko Riyanto*

- In a principal-agent model, we introduce two policy regimes: HP (with high probability and low severity of punishment) and LP (low probability and high severity) while controlling the deterrence power the same.
- Theoretically increasing certainty and increasing severity of punishment should be equivalent irrespective of the regime.
- We show experimentally that, in HP, both increasing certainty and increasing severity have significant deterrent effect against crime and corruption, while neither works in LP.
- In HP, increasing certainty of punishment deters crime and corruption immediately while increasing severity of punishment takes time to take effect.
- In LP, we observe a Cobra Effect when we try to deter corruption by increasing the wage of the officials.

WORKING PAPERS

“Selection of Leadership: Effectiveness in Promoting Cooperation and Coordination under Asymmetric Information” *with Yohanes Eko Riyanto*

- We show experimentally that the leaders are more effective in promoting cooperation and coordination when they are elected than when they are randomly selected.
- Compared with other leader selection mechanisms, when the leader is elected by group members, the leader tends to be less manipulative and the group members tend to be more compliant.

“Information Structure and Collective Decision” *with Yohanes Eko Riyanto*

- We study three information structures in a threshold public goods game: Complete & Symmetric (CS), Incomplete & Symmetric (IS), and Incomplete & Asymmetric (IA).
- Theory show that the IS should perform better than the other two. However, our experimental results show that IS delivers the worst result.
- Both IA and CS are significantly better than IS, and IA performs slightly better than CS.

“Information Structure, Endogenous Goal Setting, and Productivity” *with Jubo Yan*

- We experimentally show that providing information on the goals set by others encourages participants to set higher goals.
- Higher goals also deliver higher productivity but only among male participants since higher goals also result in a higher failure rate among females.
- Participants respond more to negative gaps (i.e. failure) in private information treatment while participants respond more to positive gaps (i.e. success) in public information treatments.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

China Economics Annual Conference	<i>Accepted Dec. 2021</i>
2 nd China Meeting for the Econometric Society	<i>2014</i>
The Ronald Coase Institute Beijing Workshop on Institutional Analysis	<i>2012</i>
Singapore Economic Review Conference	<i>2011</i>

PROGRAMMING SKILLS

R, STATA, L^AT_EX, zTree, oTree, Python.