深圳大学公共政策与实验经济学研讨会2021

SZU Public Policy and Experimental Economics Workshop 2021

Nov 20, 2021 - Nov 21, 2021

Organizers: Li King King, Li Lunzheng, Xu Zhibo

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深圳大学公共政策与实验经济学研讨会 2021
SZU Public Policy and Experimental Economics Workshop 2021
腾讯会议号 (VooV Meeting ID): 733 1602 4980

2021/11/20	Speaker	Title
09:00-09:10	欢迎辞 Welcoming Remarks	
09:10-09:55	何国俊 Guojun HE	Citizen Participation and Government Accountability: National-Scale Experimental Evidence from Pollution Appeals in China
09:55-10:40	李景景 King King LI	Burn Coal or Go Electric? A Randomized Field Experiment
10:40-11:00	茶歇 Teabreak	
11:00-11:45	陆方文 Fangwen LU	The role model effect among government agencies：experimental evidence on environmental information disclosure
11:45-12:30	杨晓兰 Xiaolan YANG	基金经理激励机制与股票错误定价：一项实验研究
12:30-14:00	午餐 Lunch	
14:00-14:45	陈劼 Yvonne Jie CHEN	Eliciting willingness-to-pay to decompose beliefs and preferences in selection into competition
14:45-15:30	申培垚 Peiyao SHEN	Ethnic Composition and Competitive Inclination: An Experiment in China
15:30-15:50	茶歇 Teabreak	
15:50-16:35	傅十和 Shihe FU	Fly to Trade: Effects of International Direct Flights on Chinese Cities' Trade
16:35-17:20	叶茂亮 Maoliang YE	Misreporting Private Information in a Pandemic: A Lab-Field Investigation
17:20-18:05	张丹丹 Dandan ZHANG	The Unbearable Lightness of Being: The Impacts of The COVID-19 Pandemic on Suicide Mortality in China
18:30-20:00	晚餐 Dinner	

深圳大学公共政策与实验经济学研讨会 2021
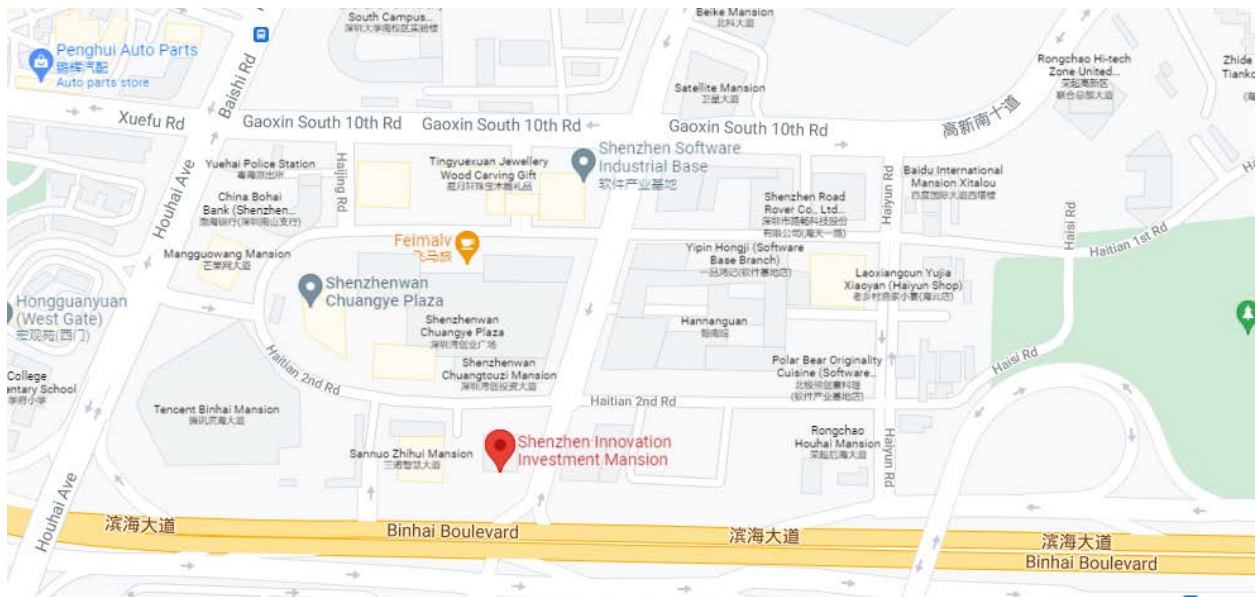## SZU Public Policy and Experimental Economics Workshop 2021

腾讯会议号 (VooV Meeting ID): 733 1602 4980

2021/11/21	Speaker	Title
09:10-09:55	蔡澍 Shu CAI	Microcredit and Informal Risk Sharing: Experimental Evidence from the Village Banking Program in China
09:55-10:40	周恕弘 Soo Hong CHEW	Ambiguity Aversion and Familiarity Bias in Source Preference: Theory and Evidence from Behavioral, Imaging, and Genetics Studies
10:40-11:00	茶歇 Tea Break	
11:00-11:45	李论正 Lunzheng LI 徐智博 Zhibo XU	Childbearing Age and Gender Discrimination on Labor Market: A Large-scale Field Experiment
11:45-12:30	何浩然 Haoran HE	Labor Market Discrimination against Family Responsibilities: A Correspondence Study with Policy Change in China
12:30-14:00	午餐 Lunch	
14:00-14:45	张鹏 Peng ZHANG	The Long-Run Educational Impacts of Gifted Classrooms
14:45-15:30	史耀疆 Yaojiang SHI	随机干预实验在教育政策研究中的应用与经验 Application and Experience of Randomized Controlled Trials in Educational Policy Research
15:30-15:50	茶歇 Teabreak	
15:50-16:35	徐剑锋 Jianfeng XU	Rare Character in Names, does it matter?
16:35-17:20	龚冰琳 Binglin GONG	Can adjusted reputation score improve market efficiency? — Theory and Experiment
18:00-20:00	晚餐 Dinner	

会议地点 Venue

广东省深圳市南山区海天二路深圳湾创业投资大厦 38 楼会议室

38/F, Shenzhen Innovation Investment Mansion, Nanshan, Shenzhen

题目/Title

Citizen Participation and Government Accountability: National-Scale Experimental Evidence from Pollution Appeals in China

作者/Authors

Mark Buntaine, Michael Greensfone, Guojun He, Shaoda Wang, Mengdi Liu, and Bing Zhang

内容简介/Abstract

Countries around the world have launched public disclosure programs to stimulate citizen participation in environmental governance, yet little is known about when such participation affects regulation and pollution. We conducted a national-scale field experiment that randomly varied how citizen appeals about violations of pollution standards were sent to regulators or the violating firms. We find that, appealing a firm's violations to the regulator publicly through social media increased both regulatory oversight and firm compliance, which reduced subsequent violations by 40% and air and water pollution emissions by 13% and 4%, respectively. In contrast, appealing to the regulator through private channels only caused a marginal improvement in environmental outcomes. Additionally, we randomly varied the proportion of firms subject to appeals at the prefecture-level and find that there is a positive general equilibrium impact as the control firms in high-intensity prefectures reduced violations more than control firms in low-intensity prefectures. Analysis of ambient pollution data and back-of-the-envelope calculations both suggest that encouraging public participation in environmental governance would lead to significant improvements in China's aggregate environmental quality.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

何国俊是香港大学经管学院经济系、管理与策略系副教授，兼任芝加哥大学能源政策研究所中国中心（EPIC-China）研究主任。他是环境经济学领域著名期刊 Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 的共同编辑 (Co-Editor)，Environment and Development Economics 的副编辑 (Associate Editor)，并担任若干国际环境经济学期刊的编委会成员。

何国俊主要从事环境与发展经济学方面的研究。其论文发表于 Quarterly Journal of Economics, American Economic Review: Insights, American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, Journal of Environmental Economics and Management, Journal of Development Economics, Journal of Health Economics 等经济学类期刊，也发表于 Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences, Nature: Sustainability, Nature: Human Behaviour, The BMJ 等科学类期刊。

其课题得到国际国内多项基金的资助，研究成果受到社会的关注并推动了相关领域政策的出台与制定。何国俊曾荣获多项学术奖励，包括两次获得"邹至庄最佳经济学论文奖"、并入选 2018 年世界经济论坛青年科学家。

何本科毕业于北京大学，博士毕业于加州大学伯克利分校、并在哈佛大学从事博士后研究。在加入香港大学之前，何国俊曾任职于香港科技大学的社会科学部、环境与可持续发展学部和经济学系。此外，何还是芝加哥大学访问学者、亚洲开发银行、中金研究院等机构的特别顾问。

Guojun He is an economist working on environmental, development, and governance issues. He is now an associate professor in Economics at the University of Hong Kong. He holds a concurrent appointment at the University of Chicago's interdisciplinary Energy Policy Institute (EPIC) and serves as the research director of its China center (EPIC-China).

He's research tries to address some of the most challenging problems faced by developing countries and seeks to produce empirically-grounded estimates for optimal policy design. The majority of his work focuses on understanding the benefits and costs of environmental policies.

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题目/Title

Burn Coal or Go Electric? A Randomized Field Experiment

作者/Authors

Hanming Fang, King King Li, Peiyao Shen

内容简介/Abstract

Coal heating in residential houses is an important source of indoor and outdoor air pollution, with damaging health consequences. We conduct a randomized field experiment to investigate the potential obstacles to electric heating involving three types of SMS campaigns. This experiment allows us to examine the impact of information on electricity costs, health damages of coal heating, and social information on the heating choices of neighbours on electric heating decisions of households in rural villages in northern China. We find that when households are given accurate feedback on electricity expenses, the usage of electric heating decreases substantially; the effect is most profound for households that are concerned about energy costs due to the salience bias. Health SMS and social comparison type SMS are only effective for households that are concerned about the health damage from coal heating or the decision of others. Our results suggest that information nudges are effective when receivers are already interested in the matter.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

李景景：深圳大学微众银行金融科技学院、深圳大学深圳南特商学院副教授。研究兴趣为实验经济学、行为经济学和行为金融。李教授于香港科技大学获得经济学博士学位，在加入深圳大学前为香港城市大学助理教授、上海财经大学助理教授和德国马克斯普朗克经济研究所(Max Planck Institute of Economics)博士后。李教授是行为与实验经济学领域学术期刊 Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization 的 Associate Editor 和期刊 Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics 的编委。李教授的研究试图从动机、语言、偏见等角度来理解人们如何做出决定及其对市场的影响。例如，在 Li (2017, Journal of Economic Psychology), 他发现使用中文和英文作为实验规则语言会影响被试的信任和值得被信任的程度。在 Li (2013, Experimental Economics), 他发现人们有记忆偏见的倾向，例如人们会选择忘记不愉快的经历。李教授在深圳大学的研究小组致力于为理解人类决策及其在商业中的应用和解决社会问题做出贡献。

Li King King is an associate professor at Shenzhen University WeBank Institute of Fintech, and Shenzhen Audencia Business School, Shenzhen University. He obtained his PhD from HKUST. Before joining SZU, he was on the faculty of City University of

Hong Kong, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, and a postdoc at Max Planck Institute of Economics in Germany. His research interests are in Experimental Economics, Behavioral Economics, and Behavioral Finance. He is an Associate Editor of the Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization, and a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics. Professor Li's research attempts to understand how people make decisions and their impact on the market from the perspectives of motivation, language, and bias. For example, Li (2017, Journal of Economic Psychology) found that the use of Chinese and English as the experimental language will affect the trust and the degree of trustworthiness. In Li (2013, Experimental Economics), he showed that people will choose to forget some unpleasant experiences. He leads a research group at SZU aspiring to contribute to the understanding of human decision-making and its application in business and addressing societal problems.

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题目/Title

The role model effect among government agencies: experimental evidence on environmental information disclosure

作者/Authors

Fangwen Lu

内容简介/Abstract

Government information disclosure is an important part of public management, but the actual implementation is very diverse in China. We conducted a randomized field experiment among 303 prefecture-level cities and test whether the role model effect can promote environmental information disclosure among government agencies. The cities are randomly divided into three groups: the control group receiving the request only; the peer role model group additionally being informed that seven other cities have posted relevant information online; the upward role model group being told that the applicant has successfully requested similar information from their province government. Results show that only when there is considerable ambiguity on whether the information is proper to release, the upward role model increases the likelihood of release. Such an effect is stronger in cities with longer distance from the province capitals.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

陆方文，毕业于美国加州伯克利大学经济学博士，现任中国人民大学经济学院教授，荣获教育部青年长江学者和国家自科基金优秀青年项目。她擅长运用随机实验方法探讨行为经济学和发展经济学领域的热点难点问题，其研究成果发表在经济学、管理学和医学的顶尖学术期刊，其中包括 British Medical Journal, Management Science, Journal of Development Economics, Journal of Labor Economics, Journal of Public Economics, Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, Journal of Environment Economics and Management，《经济研究》等，并出版专著《随机实地实验：理论、方法和在中国的运用》。其成果曾被 Science 转摘，并荣获第五届"教育部全国教育科学研究优秀成果奖"，以及第十四届和第十六届"北京市哲学社会科学优秀成果奖"。

Fangwen Lu is a professor at Renmin University of China, who obtained a PhD degree from UC Berkeley in 2011. She excels in using random field experiment to explore challenges in development/labor economics. Lu has published in leading international journals, such as British Medical Journal, Management Science, Journal of Development Economics, Journal of Labor Economics, Journal of Public Economics, Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, Journal of Environmental Economics and Management etc.

题目/Title

基金经理激励机制与股票错误定价：一项实验研究

作者/Authors

高媚，杨晓兰

内容简介/Abstract

委托代理背景下的激励机制设计是管理科学研究的重要主题，然而现有研究较少关注如何对从事风险决策的代理人进行激励。本文设计了一个委托代理框架下的股票交易实验，通过引入投资者和基金经理两类角色尽可能还原现实基金经理决策环境，研究基金经理激励机制与股票市场错误定价的因果关系。结果发现，在基金经理分别受到线性激励（按比例提成）、凸性激励（奖励好的）和凹性激励（惩罚差的)的三种情况下，市场都出现了股票错误定价现象。与线性激励相比，凸性激励和凹性激励导致了显著更高的错误定价。基金经理的风险偏好和过度自信均是激励机制对错误定价产生影响的作用机制，风险偏好在凹性激励下对股市错误定价的影响更大，过度自信在凸性激励下对错误定价的影响更大。此外，实验发现激励机制是通过影响基金经理风险选择行为而非羊群行为，进而影响股票错误定价。本文探索了微观层面基金经理激励机制设计和宏观层面市场错误定价之间的关系，对基金公司进行制度设计，以及监管部门加强对机构投资者投资组合风险的审慎监管、维持金融市场稳定具有一定现实意义。

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

杨晓兰，上海外国语大学国际工商管理学院教授，副院长。2020 年入选中宣部全国文化名家暨"四个一批"宣传思想文化青年英才、2021 年入选上海市领军人才。2005-2017 任职浙江大学经济学院，任副教授、博导，金融系副系主任。曾在德国克劳斯塔尔工业大学、美国乔治梅森大学和新加坡国立大学从事合作研究。主要研究领域为行为金融学、实验经济学，金融科技。近年来，承担了国家社科基金、国家自科基金等多项科研项目；发表多篇学术论文，包括 Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, Economic Inquiry，《管理世界》、《金融研究》、《世界经济》等；出版了《行为金融学》、《行为经济学》、《实验经济学》等教材与专著。兼任浙江大学金融研究院研究员。

Xiaolan Yang is a Professor at Shanghai International Studies University, and the deputy dean of School of Business and Management. She is also a research fellow of the Academy of Financial Research at Zhejiang University. She received her doctoral degree from Zhejiang University in 2005. Her major research interest includes behavioral finance, experimental economics and Fin-tech. Previously she was a visiting scholar for Department of Economics at Technology University Clausthal in 2008, for ICES at George Mason University in 2009 and for Center for Behavioral Economics at

National University of Singapore from 2013 to 2014. Recent publications include papers in Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization and Economic Inquiry.

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题目/Title

Eliciting willingness-to-pay to decompose beliefs and preferences in selection into competition

作者/Authors

Yvonne J.Chen, Deniz Dutz, Li Li, Edward Vytlacil and Songfa Zhong

内容简介/Abstract

We develop a novel econometric methodology to identify the determinants of self-selection into alternative compensation schemes in a laboratory setting. We consider a class of economic models with risk-neutral individuals selecting the compensation schemes that maximize their expected utilities. Given the model and any additional restrictions, we characterize the sharp identified-sets for individual-specific willingness-to-pay, subjective beliefs, and preferences. We establish that an extension of the Niederle and Vesterlund [2007] design that judiciously expands the set of compensation schemes and incorporates Multiple Price Lists to elicit willingness-to-pay for these schemes results in informative bounds when the sharp bounds would otherwise be uninformative under their design. We propose computationally-straightforward methods to construct bounds on individual-specific beliefs and preferences, and develop necessary and sufficient conditions on experimental design under which the bounds are informative. We compare the resulting identified sets across groups using results from the econometrics literature on inference for partially identified models. We apply our methods to examine gender differences in preference for competitive compensation schemes, differentiating between alternative explanations that are observationally equivalent using the Niederle and Vesterlund design. Our main finding is that what has commonly been incorrectly attributed to a gender difference in preference for performing in a competition is instead explained by men having relatively greater over-confidence in their future performance relative to their past performance under a competitive compensation scheme. Overall, our empirical results suggest that men and women do not systematically differ in their taste for competition, but instead differ in their performance-related beliefs.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

陈劼博士现就职于上海科技大学创业与管理学院，担任副教授及数据化经济政策研究中心联和主任。陈劼博士本科毕业于华盛顿大学（圣路易斯），获得计算机科学理学学士学位，后在耶鲁大学获得经济学博士学位。在加入上科大前就职于新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院，担任助理教授。她的研究方向主要集中于发展经济学，尤其是人力资本、环境及性别相关问题。文章曾发表于 Journal of Human Resources, Journal of Development Economics and Review of Finance 等杂

志。

Dr. Yvonne Jie Chen is an associate professor at the School of Entrepreneurship and Management, ShanghaiTech University. She also serves as the co-director of the Data driven policy innovation center. Dr. Chen graduated from Washington University in St. Louis with a B.S. degree in Computer Science and later earned her Ph.D. in economics from Yale University. Before joining ShanghaiTech, she was an assistant professor at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. Her main research interest lies in development economics, particularly in human capital accumulation, environment and gender related topics. Her papers have been published in leading journals such as the Journal of Human Resources, Journal of Development Economics and Review of Finance.

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题目/Title

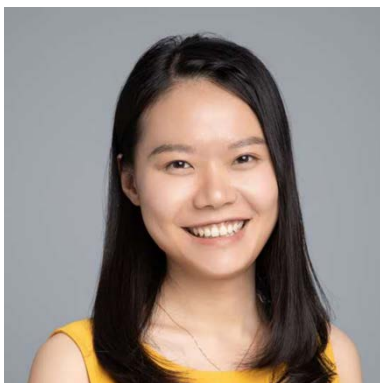Ethnic Composition and Competitive Inclination: An Experiment in China

作者/Authors

King King Li, Peiyao Shen

内容简介/Abstract

Ethnic disparities have been an important issue in many societies. We experimentally investigate whether subjects from different ethnic groups differ in their competitive inclination contributing to the disparities. In a lab-in-the-field experiment, we compare the competitive inclination of Han (ethnic majority) and Yi (ethnic minority) under groups with different ethnic compositions in China. We find no ethnic difference in competitive inclination in homogenous treatments where group members are coethnic. On the contrary, Yi people are less likely to enter tournament than Han in mixed treatments where both ethnicities are present in a group. We explore the explanatory power of a large set of channels that can potentially explain the entry gap. We find differences in aspiration and gender account for the largest shares of the gap. In particular, subjects with a higher level of aspiration such as better dreamed universities are more likely to compete, and this is more common with Han subjects than their Yi counterpart in mixed treatments. We also find that Han males have higher competitive inclination than Yi males in mixed treatments, while there is no difference for females and in homogenous treatments. Other channels through which significantly affect the ethnic entry gap include difference in overconfidence, familiarity bias to compete with own race, and risk aversion.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

申培垚，上海科技大学助理教授，博士毕业于澳大利亚新南威尔士大学经济系，主要研究方向为环境经济学和实验经济学。她的工作探讨能源效率政策中的逆向选择问题，碳排放交易市场上信息审查机制的设计，以电力市场为例分析信息结构对多物品拍卖的影响，以及基于实地实验分析信息干预在清洁取暖方面如何帮助消费者做更好的决策。研究成果发表在《Environmental and Resource Economics》、《Economics Letters》等期刊。主持国家自然科学青年基金一项。

Peiyao Shen is an assistant professor of economics at School of Entrepreneurship and Management, ShanghaiTech University. Her research interests include environmental economics, and experimental economics. Her work has explored the problem of adverse selection in energy efficiency policies, as well as the role of information structure in a multi-unit auction. Her current work is to understand the impact of providing tailored information on helping consumers make better decisions, such as the adoption of clean

energy technology, through field experiments.

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https://sem.shanghaitech.edu.cn/sem_en/2018/0829/c3719a33559/page.htm

题目/Title

Fly to Trade: Effects of International Direct Flights on Chinese Cities' Trade

作者/Authors

Linfeng Wang, Shihe Fu

内容简介/Abstract

This paper estimates the causal effect of international direct flights on cities' international trade, using Chinese customs transaction-level trade data and flight route data from 2000 to 2015 and a staggered differences-in-differences approach. On average a Chinese city's exports to a destination country (imports from a source country) increases by 12.8% (10.4%) after a direct flight route is launched between the city and the country. This positive effect is stronger for the industries with high face-to-face communication intensity and high contract intensity, suggesting that international direct flights reduce cost of international trips and promote face-to-face interactions among international business people.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

傅十和，厦门大学经济学院教授。2005 年获美国波士顿学院 (Boston College)经济学博士学位。主要研究领域为城市、区域与房地产经济学、环境经济学和劳动经济学等。在 Review of Economics and Statistics、Economic Journal, Journal of Public Economics 、Journal of Labor Economics、Journal of Urban Economics、Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 及《经济研究》等国内外学术刊物上发表论文多篇。担任 China & World Economy, Growth & Change 编委。

Shihe Fu received his Ph.D. degree in economics from Boston College in 2005 and is currently a professor in the School of Economics at Xiamen University. His research areas are urban economics, labor economics, and environmental economics. His publications appear in refereed journals such as Economic Journal, Review of Economics and Statistics, Journal of Public Economics, Journal of Labor Economics, and Journal of Urban Economics. His email address is fushihe@xmu.edu.cn.

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https://wise.xmu.edu.cn/people/faculty/5645c4ff-ee3e-4be7-aa61-cac0c81968e4.html
http://ideas.repec.org/e/pfu39.html

题目/Title

Misreporting Private Information in a Pandemic: A Lab-Field Investigation

作者/Authors

Xinghua Wang, Maoliang Ye

内容简介/Abstract

Citizens' truthful reporting of some private information, e.g., contact history and symptoms, is the key to effective contact tracing, which in turn is crucial for stopping the spread of a pandemic. Many misreporting behaviors have been observed in the COVID-19 pandemic. But little is known about individual characteristics that are associated with these behaviors, neither about how to promote truthful reporting in a pandemic. Our pre-registered lab-field study investigates the association between a comprehensive set of economic preferences and various misreporting behaviors in the pandemic. We also test the effectiveness of several methods in promoting truthful reporting. Our results indicate a strong link between social preferences and misreporting behaviors in the pandemic, especially between lying preferences and these behaviors. Risk attitudes in several domains are also found closely related to them. Moreover, we find that the associated social cost is a key factor that enters misreporting decision making. Our results have rich implications for pandemic-fighting policies, e.g., which traits of the population to take into account when forecasting the spread of a pandemic, and how to implement effective interventions to promote truthful reporting.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

叶茂亮，现任南方科技大学商学院副教授（研究员正高职称）、博士生导师、行为科学实验室（筹）负责人。于美国哈佛大学获得公共政策博士学位(应用经济学类别)，师从经济学克拉克奖得主 Raj Chetty 教授，曾担任世界银行顾问，曾任职于中国人民大学及厦门大学经济学科。研究领域为行为与实验经济学、公共经济与公共政策、管理经济学（劳动人事与组织）、发展经济学、政治经济学。在组织和（亲）社会行为、社会偏好、社会准则、诚实与遵从、合作、信任、团队协作、激励机制、薪酬体系、公平感、不平等、分配与再分配、慈善、社会福利、问责、主观福祉、心理健康及相关社会经济心理等经济管理议题有深入研究。研究发表于 Management Science 等管理学、经济学及社会科学顶级和知名国际期刊，在国内外各大高校和知名学术会议报告论文上百次。担任多个国内外知名期刊的匿名审稿人，主持国家自然科学基金面上项目（已获批）、中央高校基本科研业务费专项资金资助、教育部人文社会科学研究基金等科研项目。

Maoliang Ye is currently an associate professor and Ph.D. supervisor at the Business School of the Southern University of Science and Technology. He got his Ph.D. degree

in Public Policy from Harvard University, served as a short-term consultant at the World Bank Group, and previously taught at Renmin University of China and Xiamen University. His main research areas are behavioral & experimental economics, public economics and public policy, managerial economics (labor and organization), development economics, and political economy. His research involves topics of organizational and (pro-) social behavior, social preference, social norm, honest and compliance, cooperation, trust, teamwork, incentive, payment scheme, fairness, public opinion, inequality, (re-) distribution, charity, social welfare, accountability, subjective well-being, mental health, and related social and economic psychology, etc. His publications appear in Management Science and other well-known international journals in management, economics and social sciences. He has been a PI for NSFC and other major grants.

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题目/Title

The Unbearable Lightness of Being: The Impacts of The COVID-19 Pandemic on Suicide Mortality in China

作者/Authors

Dandan Zhang, Guojun He, Xiang Zhang, Maigeng Zhou, Jinlei Qi

内容简介/Abstract

By combining the suicide mortality data of 605 Death Surveillance Points (DSP) counties/districts of the China Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CCDC) and official data for the dates of pandemic outbreak and lockdown implementation at the prefectural level, we construct a DSP-week level panel data for years 2019 and 2020 and analyzes the impact of pandemic on the suicide mortality among Chinese people.

Our estimation results show that, the COVID-19 pandemic brought about substantial impact on mental disorder and induced more suicide mortality in Hubei, which increases the weekly suicide rates by 61.74% in Hubei during the pandemic period. No such effect has been revealed outside Hubei. The pandemic effects on suicide deaths can persist even after it has been successfully constrained by the lockdown policy where the marginal effect reduced to 14.59%. The effects were heterogeneous among different demographic groups: The larger impacts have been found among females (esp. married females), youth and aged population, higher educated people, and those reside in urban areas.

By using the detailed description for suicide notes (up to 54,200 cases for both years 2019 and 2020 provided by the CDC), we analyze the driving force for the pandemic impact on suicide. The estimation results suggest that the rising in suicide rates might come from emotional shocks, family conflicts, and feeling loneliness, and also the threat of being infected by coronavirus. There is no evidence to show that the suicide increase due to the delayed medical treatment and job or income losses. By using the Employee Tracking Survey in 2020 of China, we also find that the mental health status for females (esp. married females) and the elderly have been worsen over 2020. Our study suggests that massive government subsidies and benefits might have contributed to the prevention of suicides at the beginning of the epidemic, especially for the vulnerable people.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

张丹丹，北京大学国家发展研究院经济学副教授（长聘）、北大博雅青年学者、教育部长江青年学者。张丹丹毕业于澳大利亚国立大学，研究领域为劳动经济学、应用计量经济学和实验经济学，研究兴趣包括中国城乡移民的社会经济影响、流动人口犯罪问题、社会变革与性别差异、以及新冠疫情防控的健康收益与成本。其学术成果已发表在 Economic Journal， Nature:Human Behaviour, Review of Income and wealth,《经济研究》、《经济学（季刊)》等国内外顶级期刊，并主持多项国家自然科学基金面上项目和国家社会科学基金重点项目。

个人网页 Website：https://www.nsd.pku.edu.cn/szdw/qzjs/z/262201.htm

题目/Title

Microcredit and Informal Risk Sharing: Experimental Evidence from the Village Banking Program in China

作者/Authors

Shu Cai

内容简介/Abstract

This study examines the impacts of a large-scale government-led microcredit program on informal risk sharing among poor households in rural China using a randomized controlled trial. The results show that informal borrowing decreased substantially for program members, regardless of whether or not they had borrowed from the program. The effect existed even during the announcement period of the program for program members who did not obtain program loans. These results are consistent with theoretical predictions that access to microcredit raises the expected utility of autarky relative to the utility derived from risk-pooling arrangements, and thus reduces the implementable risk-sharing contracts.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

蔡澍，暨南大学经济与社会研究院副教授，香港科技大学经济学博士。研究领域包括发展经济学、劳动经济学、健康经济学和应用微观经济学，研究方向为贫困问题、农村金融、人口流动、主观幸福感和老年人认知能力。相关研究发表于 Journal of Development Economics, Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization, Journal of Population Economics, Oxford Economic Papers, China Economic Review 等国际知名期刊。主持国家自然科学基金面上项目和青年基金项目、广东省教育厅普通高校创新基金等项目。曾获得中国经济学优秀博士论文奖、厦门大学国际实验经济学研讨会最佳论文奖、中国留美经济学会邹至庄最佳论文提名奖。

Shu Cai is an Associate Professor in Economics of the Institute for Economic and Social Research at Jinan University (Guangzhou, China). His research areas include Development Economics, Labor Economics, Health Economics, and Applied Microeconomics, with particular interests on investigating migration, poverty alleviation, household finance, cognitive function, and subjective well-being. He is currently working on projects to evaluate a government-led microcredit program in poor rural areas of China based on a randomized controlled trial. Shu has published in the *Journal of Development Economics*, *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, *Journal of Population Economics*, *Oxford Economic Papers*, and *China Economic Review*. Shu received his B.S. and M.A. from Peking University, and his Ph.D. from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. He is appointed as

a follow of the Global Labor Organization.

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题目/Title

Ambiguity Aversion and Familiarity Bias in Source Preference: *Theory and Evidence from Behavioral, Imaging, and Genetics Studies*[†]

作者/Authors

周恕弘 (Chew Soo Hong)

内容简介/Abstract

Source preference, in which equally distributed risks may be valued differently, is proposed in Fox and Tversky (1995), axiomatized in Chew and Sagi (2008), and tested in Abdellaoui et al (2011). Using subjects recruited in Berkeley, Fox and Tversky further demonstrate a familiarity bias in source preference – betting on a less than even-chance event based on San Francisco temperature is preferred to betting on a better than even-chance event based on Istanbul temperature. Using a novel trailing-digit design, we identify familiarity bias in stock valuation, portfolio choice, and bets on market indices that are free from confounds especially ambiguity aversion. We further find a positive relation between home bias in the portfolios of real-life investors in Hong Kong and United States and familiarity bias, but not ambiguity aversion.
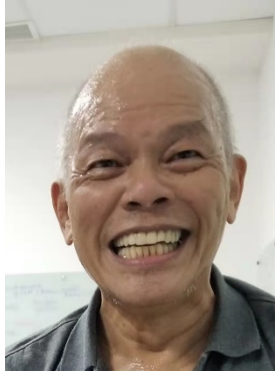
Neophobia is associated with the amygdala which is GABA-rich and is known to be modulated by benzodiazepines as anxiolytic agents that enhance the activity of the $GABA_A$ receptor in processing anxiety and fear. This leads to our hypothesis that familiarity bias in decision making may be explained by polymorphic variations in this receptor mediated by anxiety regulation in the amygdala. In two companion studies involving Beijing-based subjects, we examine 10 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of *GABRB2* (encoding $GABA_A$ receptor, beta 2 subunit) and find 7 SNPs each showing negative association between familiarity bias – preference for betting on parity of Beijing temperature over Tokyo temperature – and having at least one minor allele (*less than 50% prevalence*). In an imaging genetics study of a subsample of subjects based on the SNP with the most balanced allelic distribution, we find that subjects' familiarity bias in terms of risk aversion towards bets on the parity of the temperature of twenty Chinese cities is negatively associated with their post-scanning familiarity ratings of the cities *only for those with at least one minor allele in this SNP*. Moreover, familiarity bias is positively associated with activation in the right amygdala along with the brain's attention networks. Our finding supports our gene-brain-behavior hypothesis of GABAergic modulation of amygdala activation in response to familiarity bias in source preference.

[†]Based on two working papers with shared focus on familiarity bias:

Chew SH, Li KK, and Sagi JS, "Evidence of Source Preference: Familiarity and Home Bias"

Chark R, Zhong SF, Tsang SY, Khor CC, Ebstein RP, Xue H, Chew SH, "A Gene-Brain-Behavior Basis for Familiarity Bias in Source Preference"

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

Chew Soo Hong is currently a Professor at the Southwestern University of Finance and Economics and National University of Singapore. He was elected the Econometric Society Fellow (2012) and the SAET Fellow (2020). Professor Chew has previously taught at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST), University of California, Irvine, Johns Hopkins University and University of Arizona. He received his Ph.D. in interdisciplinary studies from the University of British Columbia. His main research interests cover decision theory, behavioral economics, experimental economics, and neuroeconomics. Professor Chew is among the first to bring together genomics, neuroscience, decision theory, and behavioral and experimental economics to seek a deeper understanding of decision making at the neural and molecular levels. He has published in well-regarded journals in economics such as Econometrica, Journal of Political Economy, Review of Economic Studies and Journal of Economic Theory as well as more biology-oriented ones including Proceedings of the National Academy of Science and Neuron. He is the associate editor of Journal of Neuroscience, Psychology and Economics, Journal of Social-Economics.

个人网页 Website：https://fass.nus.edu.sg/ecs/people/chew-soo-hong

题目/Title

Childbearing Age and Gender Discrimination on Labor Market: A Large-scale Field Experiment

作者/Authors

King King Li, Lunzheng Li, Wei Si, and Zhibo Xu

内容简介/Abstract

We conduct a large-scale field experiment in China to investigate the effect of childbearing age on gender discrimination on the labor market. We send fictitious resumes to real job postings on a major Chinese online recruitment platform for jobs in four major cities Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, and Guangzhou that differ in length of paid maternity leave, and in male-dominated jobs: information technology (IT), and female-dominated jobs: human resource (HR), and accounting and finance (AF). We systematically vary age and gender of the job applicants, and record call-back for interviews. We find that there is gender discrimination in IT where females are less likely to receive call-back, whereas in HR and AF, males are being discriminated and less likely to receive call-back. Childbearing age females are being discriminated in all three industries. Cities (Guangzhou and Shenzhen) with longer maternity leave have stronger childbearing age discrimination for females in male dominated industry (IT), and such longer maternity leave effect is not observed with HR and AF.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

李论正，深圳大学南特商学院副研究员，2020 年毕业于英国南安普顿大学，获经济学博士学位。他的主要研究领域为行为和实验经济学，研究兴趣包括有限理性，风险决策，投票行为等等。

Lunzheng Li a research associate at Shenzhen Audencia Business School, Shenzhen University. His primary research interest lies in the fields of behavioural and experimental economics, and he is particularly interested in topics related to bounded rationality.

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徐智博是深圳大学南特商学院，微众银行金融科技学院博士后。徐智博 2019 年于英国圣安德鲁斯大学获得经济学博士学位。主要研究领域为行为经济学，实验经济学。徐智博曾于 2019 至 2020 年，作为博士后研究员加入香港中文大学市场营销系，主要研究题目为消费者选择理论。徐智博的研究兴趣包括动态博弈中的行为决策，动态市场中人的有限理性行为和个体决策的异质性，以及政策制度等对行为的影响。

Zhibo Xu is a Postdoc research fellow at Shenzhen University WeBank Institute of Fintech, and Shenzhen Audencia Business School, Shenzhen University. She obtained her PhD from the University of St Andrews in UK. Before joining SZU, she was a postdoc at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Her research interests are in experimental economics, behavioural economics, and decision making.

题目/Title

Labor Market Discrimination against Family Responsibilities: A Correspondence Study with Policy Change in China

作者/Authors

Haoran He, Sherry Xin Li, Yuling Han

内容简介/Abstract

China shifted its controversial one-child policy (1979–2015) to a two-child policy in 2016. We take advantage of this unexpected policy change and the heterogeneities in the pre-change environment to investigate labor market discrimination against expected family responsibilities. In a two-wave correspondence study before and after the policy change, we sent 8,848 fictitious resumes aged 22 to 29 in response to online job advertisements. Their gender and only-child/siblinged status were systematically varied. We find that women, but not men, are subject to labor market discrimination for expected family responsibilities. This discrimination worsens with the increase in women's reproductive age.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

何浩然，瑞典哥德堡大学经济学博士，北京师范大学经济与工商管理学院教授、博士生导师、国家一级运动员。主要研究领域为行为经济学、实验经济学、劳动力市场、亲社会行为、团队决策、公共政策评估。近年来在 Journal of Labor Economics、Experimental Economics、Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization、Journal of Economic Psychology、Economics Letters、China Economic Review、《管理世界》、《经济学（季刊）》、《世界经济》等期刊上发表多篇论文。

Dr. Haoran He is a Professor and the Co-Director of the Research Center for Behavioral and Game Theory Decisions of the Business School at Beijing Normal University. His research is primarily experimental and behavioral, in areas of broadly defined labor economics, development economics and environmental economics. His research has been published in prestigious economics journals including Journal of Labor Economics, Experimental Economics, Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization, Economics Letters and China Economics Review, and domestic journals including《管理世界》,《经济学（季刊）》,《世界经济》. His research in the area of labor economics has direct relevance to formulating policies for improving discrimination and efficiency in China's labor market. He has also designed experiments to understand group decision-making, income inequality, attitudes towards corruption and charitable giving. Dr. He received his Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Gothenburg.

个人网页 Website：http://bshr.bnu.edu.cn/Public/htm/news/5/4.html

題目/Title

The Long-Run Educational Impacts of Gifted Classrooms

作者/Authors

Serena Canaan, Pierre Mouganie, Peng Zhang

内容简介/Abstract

School tracking, the practice of dividing students into different classrooms based on their prior academic achievement, is common in many countries such as the United States, Canada and China. Despite its prevalence, evidence on whether it improves students' educational success is mixed, and most previous studies examine its impacts on short-term academic performance. This paper provides some of the first causal evidence on how placing high school students into high-achieving or "gifted" classrooms affects their contemporaneous and longer-term academic performance as well as college choice. We focus on the Chinese educational system, where at the beginning of their first year of high school, students are placed in gifted classrooms if they score above a certain cutoff on prior common exams. Compared to regular classrooms, gifted classrooms provide students with exposure to higher-achieving peers and higher-quality teachers, a different teaching style and smaller class sizes.

We collected rich and unique administrative data on all students enrolled in a large and selective Chinese high school from the years 2015 to 2017. Our data provide us with detailed information on students' test scores throughout high school, performance on the university entrance exam and the type of universities they enroll in. To identify the causal effect of gifted classrooms, we use a regression discontinuity design which compares students who score marginally above the cutoff on the classroom placement exam and are thus assigned to gifted classrooms, to those who score marginally below the cutoff and are assigned to regular classrooms.

We find that assignment to a gifted classroom raises students' mathematics performance in their first year of high school by 23 percent of a standard deviation. These effects are long-lasting as we document significant and comparable increases in math performance until the last year of high school. Effects on performance in Chinese and English language subjects are more muted. At the end of their last year of high school, all students in China have to take a university entrance exam which determines the university they can enroll in. We find that gifted classroom assignment increases students' scores on this high-stakes exam by 28 percent of a standard deviation. We further show that gifted classrooms raise the likelihood that students enroll in highly selective universities by 17 percentage points. Taken together, our findings indicate that high school gifted classrooms substantially improve academic success both in the short- and long-term.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

张鹏博士现为香港中文大学（深圳）经管学院经济学助理教授，校长青年学者。他于 2016-2020 曾担任香港理工大学经济学助理教授。张鹏博士研究方向为环境经济学、发展经济学、劳动经济学和健康经济学。他的论文发表在经济学综合期刊 Economic Journal，发展经济学顶级期刊 Journal of Development Economics（2 篇）和环境经济学顶级期刊 Journal of Environmental Economics and Management（3 篇）等。张鹏博士于 2016 年 6 月获得美国加州大学圣芭芭拉分校(University of California, Santa Barbara)经济学博士学位。

Peng Zhang is an Assistant Professor of Economics at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen. His main research areas are environmental, development, health, and labor economics. He has published in various economics journals, including The Economic Journal, Journal of Development Economics (2), and Journal of Environmental Economics and Management (3). He obtained a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of California, Santa Barbara in 2016.

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题目/Title

随机干预实验在教育政策研究中的应用与经验

Application and Experience of Randomized Controlled Trials in Educational Policy Research

作者/Authors

Yaojiang Shi

内容简介/Abstract

中国由发展中国家迈向发达国家需要高质量的人力资本储备，但今天的中国农村人力资本储备远不能满足未来社会发展的需要，运用随机干预实验在中国农村教育领域探索兼具成本效益的教育公共政策显得尤为重要。虽然国际上已有大量研究验证了随机干预实验在促进教育产出、改善贫困群体收入方面的积极作用，但中国运用随机干预实验在教育政策研究领域的探索却鲜为人知。基于此，本报告梳理了团队自 2007 年至 2021 年间，围绕"教师与教育"、"信息技术与教育"、"营养健康与教育"和"儿童早期发展"等领域开展的随机干预实验研究，探索了低成本且可行的解决农村教育及相关问题的有效途径，为农村教育实践者提供可操作的办法，为农村教育决策者提供基于数据的实证支撑，也为国家教育制度设计者提供经过随机干预实验验证的有效策略。

China's transition from a developing country to a developed country requires high-quality human capital reserves, but human capital reserves of rural areas in China are far from meeting the requirements of future social development. It is necessarily important to explore cost-effective educational public policies in China's rural education field by using Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs). Although a large number of international studies have revealed the positive roles of RCTs in promoting educational output and improving the incomes of poor groups, similar research efforts in the field of educational policy in China remain unknown to many. This report reviews the RCTs conducted by CEEE from 2007 to 2021 in the fields of "Rural Education and Teaching Method"," Computer Technology in Education "," Nutrition, Health and Education among Rural Students " and "Early Childhood Development", exploring low-cost and feasible effective approaches to solve education and related problems in rural areas, providing practical methods for rural education practitioners, empirical support based on data for rural education policy makers, and effective strategies verified by RCTs for national education system designers.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

史耀疆，陕西师范大学二级教授，教育实验经济研究所所长，教育部/国家外国专家局"111 计划——西部贫困地区农村人力资本培育智库建设创新引智基地"负责人，中国基础教育质量监测协同创新中心首席专家，中国优生优育协会婴幼儿照护与发展专业委员会主任，陕西省人口学会副会长，乡村发展基金会联合创始人。主要研究领域为：实验经济学，农村教育与发展，影响评估。在田野调查和政策模拟实验的基础上，开拓性地采用随机干预实验的影响评估方法，在"婴幼儿早期发展"，"营养、健康与教育"，"农村现代信息技术应用"，"教学与教法"，"健康与人力资本"等领域开展了六十多项行动实验研究。在国内外知名学术期刊发表中英文学术论文 200 余篇，其中 110 余篇被 SCI/SSCI 期刊收录；基于行动实验研究成果向国家决策层和省级决策部门递交政策简报 32 份，其中 23 份政策建议被中办和国办刊物采用，对国家和地方政策的改善和管理效率的提高提供了决策参考。

Professor Shi is an expert in rural education and development in China's western areas. He is the head of the 111 Center – Overseas Expertise Introduction Center for Discipline Innovation, the Chief Expert for China's Basic Education Quality Monitoring and Innovation Center, the Chairman of the Committee for Infant Care and Development by the Chinese Association of Improving Birth Outcome and Child Development, the Vice President of the Population Association of Shaanxi Province, and the Co-Founder of Foundation for Rural Development. On the basis of field research and policy simulation, Professor Shi is a pioneer in adopting the influence evaluation methods of random interference experiment in more than 60 experimental studies, such as in "Early Childhood Development", "Nutrition, Health and Education among Rural Students", "Computer Technology in Education", "Rural Education and Teaching Methods", "Health and Human Capital" and other fields. He has published more than 200 academic papers in Chinese and English, of which more than 110 have been included in SCI/SSCI journals. Professor Shi also has participated in the writing of 32 policy briefs to the government policy makers, 23 of which were adopted and approved, which provides reference for the improvement of national and local policies and management efficiency.

个人网页: http://ceee.snnu.edu.cn/info/1365/1047.htm

题目/Title

Rare Character in Names, does it matter?
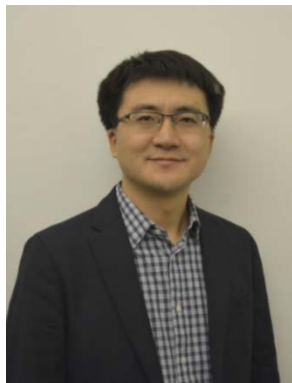
作者/Authors

Shuo Chen, Xiaomeng Fan, Jianfeng Xu, Bohan Xue

内容简介/Abstract

生僻字名字在中国是常见现象，近年比例还在增长。与英语文化中罕见姓名的负效应不同，我们发现中文名罕见字对教育程度有显著的正效应，即使控制父母的社会经济条件变量。这个结果在多个数据源都一致。为探索这个效应背后的机制，我们设计了实验并确认了两个机制：对教育更加努力的家长倾向于用生僻字取名；教师对生僻字名有正向的偏误。

Rare character in Names is a widely observed and growing phenomenon in China. Unlike the negative effect in English culture, we found strong and positive effect of rare Chinese characters in education achievements when controlling parental SES variables. The results are consistent across multiple data sources. We conduct experiments to explore the mechanisms under this association. We identify these two mechanisms: parents with more efforts tend to choose rare character to name their children; teachers may hold a positive bias toward names with rare character.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

徐剑锋，复旦大学生物系本科毕业，美国托莱多大学数学与经济学硕士，美国伊利诺伊大学厄巴纳香槟分校经济学博士，2019 年加入上海科技大学创业与管理学院。他的研究方向涉及教育经济学、发展经济学、实验经济学、应用计量经济学方法。

Jianfeng Xu, B.S in Biology Fudan University, M.A in Mathematics and Economics University of Toledo, Ph.D in Economics University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, joined ShanghaiTech school of entrepreneurship and management at 2019. His research lies in economics of education, development economics, experimental economics, applied econometrics.

题目/Title

Can adjusted reputation score improve market efficiency? —Theory and Experiment

作者/Authors

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内容简介/Abstract

Reputation system is an important mechanism to solve adverse selection and moral hazard problems. However, in reality reviewers are heterogeneous and the scores they give might be misleading for people with different standards, especially when sample sizes are small or when reviewers are self-selected. In this study we first design two adjusted average reputation scores based on first-order information and second-order information and build economic models to show their effects on market efficiency. Then we test their effects over simple average reputation scores and a baseline treatment without reputation system in a lemon market experiment.

主讲人介绍/Biography of the speaker

龚冰琳，华东师范大学经济管理学部研究员、紫江青年学者、博导，华东师范大学经济学菁英班学术总监，美国马里兰大学经济系博士，
曾任复旦大学、上海交通大学教师、美国加州大学欧文分校梁仕源、梁秀莲中美商业和法律研究院研究员、世界银行和亚洲发展银行顾问。研究领域：实验经济学、行为经济学、应用微观经济学。研究方向：行为决策、机制设计、性别差异、信息经济学、行为金融，通过理论建模、实验和实证方法研究社会环境、信息和规则对决策的影响。

论文发表在管理类国际顶级期刊 Management Science 和经济学国际著名期刊 Games and Economic Behavior、Experimental Economics、Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization、Journal of Economic Psychology 等上。获得第八届全国高校人文社科论文奖二等奖和上海市第十四届哲学社会科学优秀成果奖学科学术奖论文一等奖。2021 年被评为上海市领军人才。主持多项国家级、省部级和国际合作科研项目。担任中国行为与实验经济学论坛学术委员和 The Economic Journal 等多本著名国际学术期刊审稿人。

Prof. Binglin Gong is a Zijiang Young Scholar (research professor) and Ph.D. supervisor at Faculty of Economics and Management, East China Normal University. She taught at Fudan University and Shanghai JiaoTong University. She received her Ph.D. in Economics from University of Maryland at College Park and her bachelor degrees in Probability & Statistics and Economics from Peking University. Her fields of specialization include Experimental Economics, Behavioral Economics, Industrial

Organization, Behavioral Finance, and Microeconomics. In most of her studies she builds theoretical models and uses experimental methodologies to test theories and policies. She uses theoretical modeling, economic experiments and empirical methods in her studies. Her research covers a broad range from information disclosure, search behavior, financial bubbles, car license auction design, college admission to gender differences and the impact of gender ratio imbalance on saving decision. She has recently published on Management Science, Games and Economic Behavior, Experimental Economics, Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization, Journal of Economic Psychology and The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development. She won the second prize of excellent achievement award for scientific research in colleges and universities (humanities and social sciences) in 2020 and the first prize of Shanghai philosophy and social science excellent paper award in 2018. She was selected as a "Shanghai Leading Talent" in 2021. She has also received many research grants at the international, national and provincial levels. She served as an academic board member of China Behavioral and Experimental Economics Forum and a reviewer of many famous international academic journals such as The Economic Journal.

Prof. Binglin Gong has taught a wide range of courses in industrial organization, experimental economics, and microeconomics at undergraduate, graduate and MBA levels. She has taught one demonstrating course for international students in Shanghai universities and three courses of excellence at university level.

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