

2022 科研巡礼

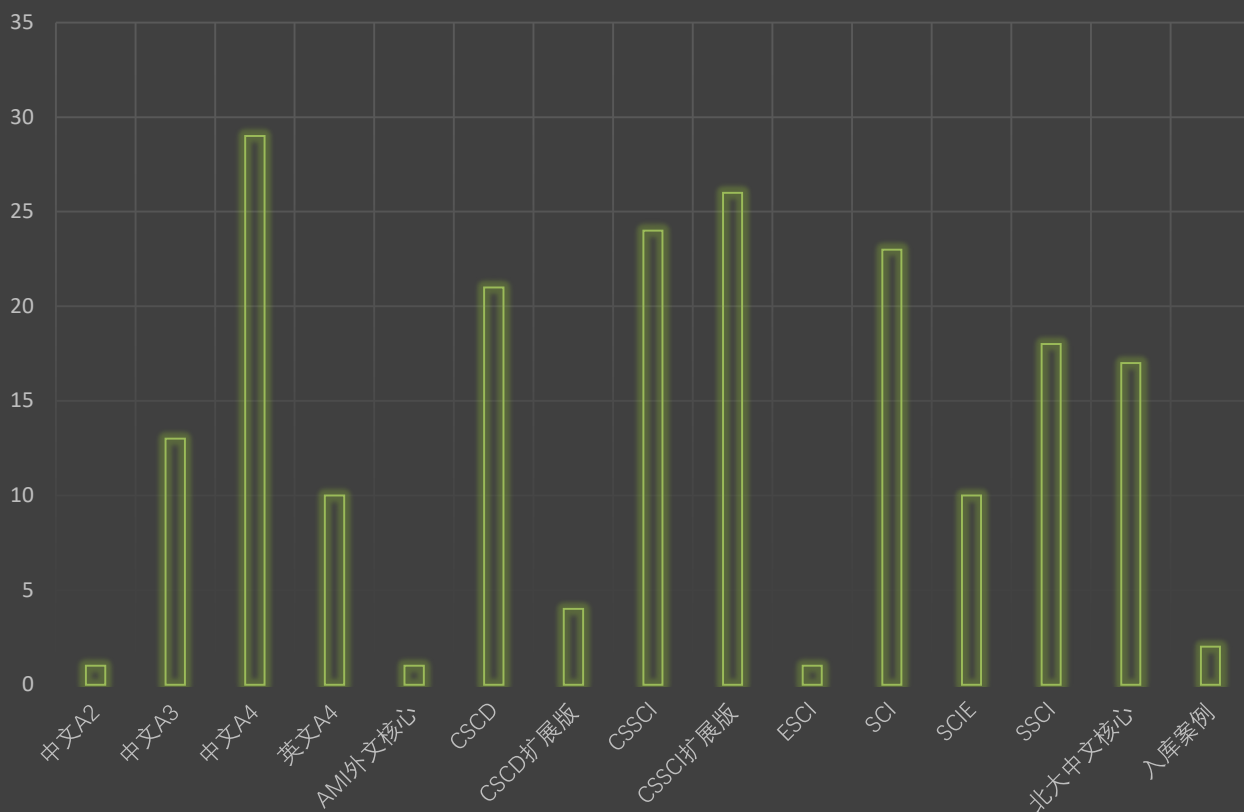
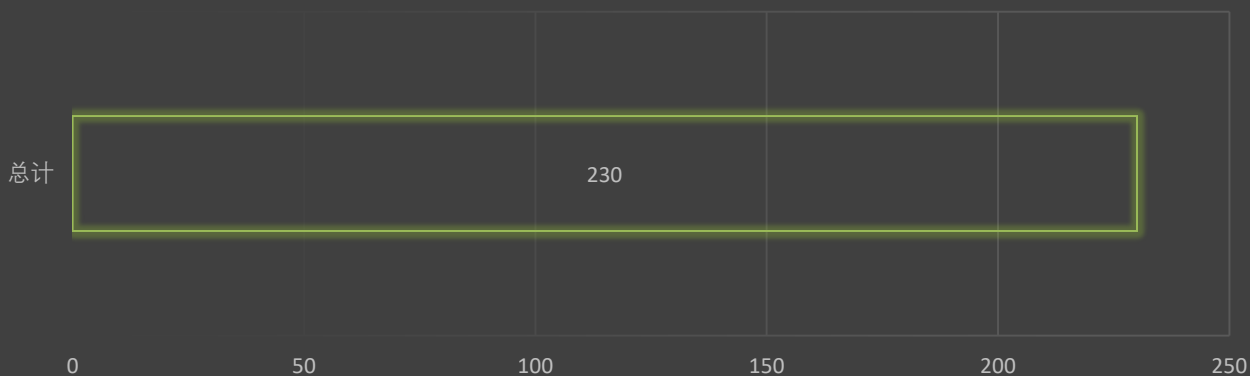
高水平论文 代表著作 重要项目 媒体聚焦

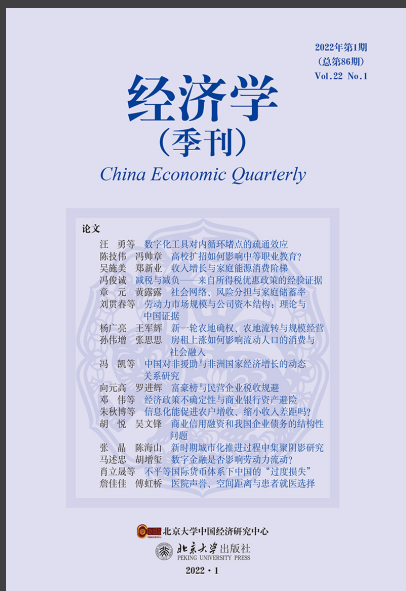
中国农业大学经济管理学院

高水平论文

2022 年度，我院高水平学术论文持续见刊，发表 SSCI/SCI/CSSCI/CSCD 论文 233 篇，包括《经济学（季刊）》、《Applied Economics》、《China Economic Review》、《Ecological Economics》等知名期刊以及《经济日报（理论版）》和《光明日报（理论版）》等权威报刊。后文将展示几篇有代表性的佳作。

2022 年我院在高水平期刊发表论文情况





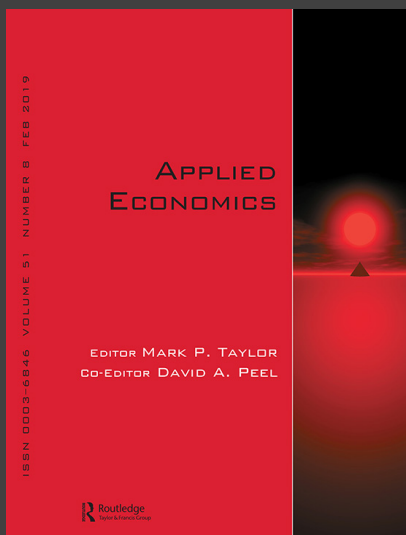
经济学 (季刊)

信息化能促进农户增收、缩小收入差距吗？

作者：朱秋博、朱晨、彭超、白军飞

发表期刊：经济学 (季刊) 2022, Vol 22(1): 237-256

摘要：本文基于全国农村固定观察点及信息化追踪调研数据，采用工具变量、匹配倍差等方法，在微观层面实证分析了信息化对我国农户增收及收入差距的影响。结果表明，信息化总体上促进了农户总收入和工资性收入增长，对农业收入有一定的抑制作用，但这一抑制作用在信息化发展过程中逐渐消失；信息化的总增收效应具有较大持续性。异质性分析进一步表明，信息化的增收效应对较高收入和较高受教育水平农户更加明显，加剧了农村内部收入差距。



Applied Economics

Impacts of delayed school entry on child learning in rural northwestern China — forced delay versus voluntary delay

作者：陈祁晖

发表期刊：Applied Economics, 2022, Vol 54(21): 2453-2472

摘要：Most previous studies exploit the discontinuity in children's school entry age around the enrolment cut-off to identify the effect of delayed school entry on child learning. However, the effect so identified is only relevant to children who were 'forced' to enter school late because of being born slightly after the enrolment cut-off. In developing countries, many children voluntarily start school late regardless of their birthdates, for whom the commonly-used discontinuity-based strategy fails to identify the effect relevant to their delayed enrolment. This study exploits community peer effects to estimate the impact of voluntary delay in school entry, using older peers' school entry age to instrument one's own school entry age. Analysing data on nearly 4,000 children from rural northwestern China, we found that while both types of delay in school entry raise the incidence of first-grade repetition, the effect of voluntary delay is much larger than that of forced delay. More specifically, one year of voluntary delay increases a child's likelihood of first-grade retention by 12.4 percentage points, which is more than twice the effect of forced delay.



China Economic Review

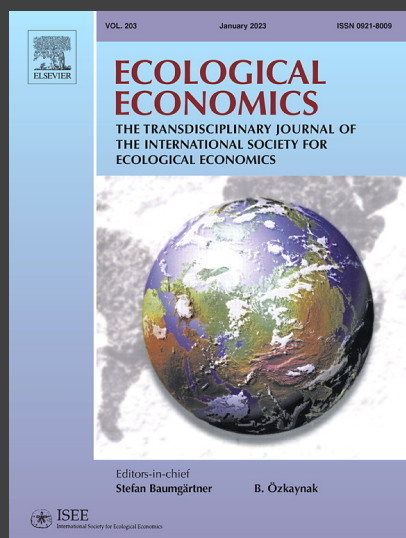
Will the consumption tax on sugar-sweetened beverages help promote healthy beverage consumption? Evidence from urban China

作者：翟天昶、李雷、王晶晶、司伟

发表期刊：China Economic Review, 2022, Vol 73: 101798

摘要：The consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) in China is rising rapidly and has become a major source of added sugar, which may pose a threat to human health. Intervention policies represented by consumption tax may be introduced to reduce sugar consumption. Few studies have addressed the consumption tax on SSBs in emerging countries like China, where beverage consumption is increasing considerably. Based on the scanner data of Chinese urban households from 2014 to 2017, this paper used the Quadratic Almost Ideal Demand System (QUAIDS) model to estimate the Marshallian (uncompensated) price elasticity of various beverages. We then conducted a simulation of the effect of the consumption tax on the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages.

The simulation results under different tax rates suggest that the tax on SSBs will significantly reduce the consumption of SSBs and bring about a slight increase in the consumption of diet drinks, thereby promoting beverage consumption in the low-calorie direction. This effect was particularly obvious in low-income groups with a smaller tax burden, unlike the situation in developed countries represented by the U.S. The findings imply that the consumption tax on SSBs is conducive to lowering added sugar intake and, as a result, reducing obesity. China should levy a consumption tax on SSBs and all sugar-sweetened foods in the future. Tax revenue can be used to fund research and development to reduce the production costs of sugar-free foods and encourage healthy eating behavior.



Ecological Economics

Impacts of official high-standard scenic spots on environment and growth — Evidence from China's 5A scenic spots at the city level

作者：马红旗、邹静娴

发表期刊：Ecological Economics, 2022, Vol 201: 101755

摘要：5A scenic spots represent world-class tourist attractions, the highest level of officially certified scenic spots in China. This study uses the establishment of 5A scenic spots as a quasi-natural experiment to evaluate their impact on the local environment and economic growth using the difference-in-difference method. The results indicate that the establishment of 5A scenic spots is associated with an 11.2% drop in the local total volume of SO₂ and a 10.5% drop in unit volume (total volume divided by area). This effect was larger in more economically developed cities. Emission reduction was achieved by the deindustrialization of industrial structures rather than the improvement of pollution control technology. It was mainly realized by a substantial drop in the number of newly added key polluting enterprises approved by local governments. Furthermore, deindustrialization associated with 5A spots benefited the tertiary industry, but hindered the secondary industry. The net effect of 5A spots on local GDP was positive on average. These findings indicate that the establishment of 5A scenic spots can reconcile the goals of environmental protection and economic growth.



Economics Letters

Beauty and popularity in friendship networks — Evidence from migrant schools in China

作者：翟胜英、陈祁晖、赵启然

发表期刊：Economics Letters, 2022, Vol 215: 110468

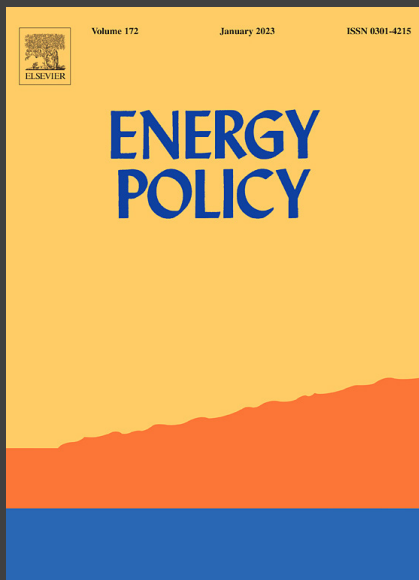
摘要：This study examines whether physical appearance helps children gain popularity in their friendship networks using data from China's migrant schools. Negative Binomial models, using appearance scores (created by a facial-recognition program incorporating numerous individuals' appearance preferences) to predict children's network centrality, yield statistically significant and positive appearance effects. The results hold even after netting out influences of children's physical, cognitive, and mental development, family background, and school quality.

Alcohol consumption and income: Evidence from one-sample and two-sample Mendelian randomizations

作者：王晓璐、陈祁晖、赵启然、朱晨

发表期刊：Economics Letters, 2022, Vol 219: 110788

摘要：Alcohol consumption has been linked to a number of adverse health outcomes, but the relationships between alcohol use and economic outcomes remain mixed. In this study, we investigate the causal impact of alcohol consumption on income by using genetic instruments of ALDH2 rs671 and ADH1B rs1229984 in the Mendelian randomization (MR) framework. Although OLS results show a positive link between alcohol use and income, one-sample MR estimates based on a sample of 645 individuals recently collected from rural China indicate that drinking is causally associated with a 15.8% reduction in income, and the adverse impact is heterogeneous across the income distribution. Results from two-sample MR lend further support to the main findings. Our results can provide a more comprehensive picture of the economic cost of alcohol use.



Energy Policy

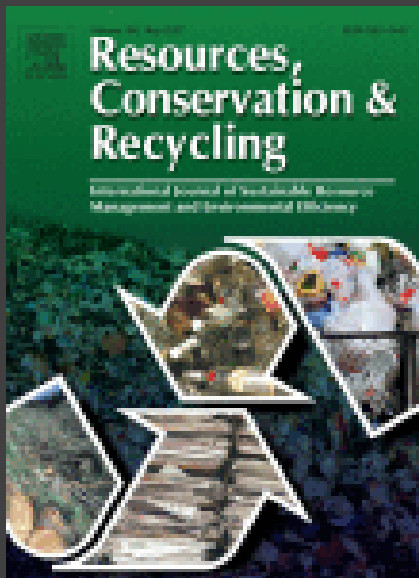
Research on energy conservation and carbon emission reduction effects and mechanism: Quasi-experimental evidence from China

作者：温世斌、刘宏曼

第一完成单位：中国农业大学经济管理学院

发表期刊：Energy Policy, 2022, Vol 169: 113180

摘要： This paper aims to identify three batches of low-carbon city pilot (LCCP) policy on energy conservation and carbon emission reduction. Specifically, we first innovatively develop a theoretical model incorporating energy conservation and emission reduction technologies, industrial structure adjustment, and government environmental regulation into the traditional pollution emission model. Furthermore, we provide quasi-experimental evidence using a city-panel dataset from China for 2003–2017. Specifically, we adopt the time-varying difference-in-difference model to examine the mechanism of how LCCP policy affects energy conservation and carbon emission reduction through various channels. The results show that the implementation of LCCP led to a significant decrease in energy intensity and carbon emission intensity of the pilot cities. This conclusion is tested by placebo and endogeneity, and it is robust under multiple scenarios. We find that LCCP policy had a heterogeneous impact on different resource types, including the proportion of the secondary industry, financial support, and the city administrative level. The mechanism shows that the city's innovation, industrial structure, and regulatory effect are important influencing channels. Our findings also indicate that LCCP policy has a positive spatial spillover effect, promoting energy and carbon reduction in neighboring cities.



Resources, Conservation and Recycling

Which policy is preferred by crop farmers when replacing synthetic fertilizers by manure? A choice experiment in China

作者：张涛、孟婷、侯勇、Xiaofu Huang、Oene Oenema

完成单位：中国农业大学资源与环境学院，中国农业大学经济管理学院，瓦赫宁根大学环境研究所

发表期刊：Resources, Conservation and Recycling, May 2022, Vol 180, 106176

摘要：Replacing synthetic fertilizers by livestock manure has agronomic and environmental benefits, especially for countries with increasing livestock population and large fertilizer use, e.g. China. However, there are various socioeconomic and technical barriers for replacing fertilizers by manure, which are not well-understood. Consequently, recent governmental action programs are not well-targeted to the needs of crop farmers, and thus not effective. This study investigated farmers' preferences for technical and financial incentives for using manure, through a farm survey with choice experiment among 1400 crop farmers across China. Farmers preferred a policy package, including field guidance, machinery service and financial support. The preferred package will increase the proportion of manure N in total N input (fertilizers + manures) from zero to 6–11% on farms that used no manure so far, while had little influence on current manure users (<4%). We estimated that this package will double the amounts of manure recycled in cropland, reducing total fertilizer N use by 16.5%, equivalent to 7.2 Tg N in 2019. Especially crop farmers with a relatively high income, large farmland area, and high level of education were willing to apply manure. We conclude that enhanced replacement of fertilizer N by manure requires a package of technical services, financial support, and machinery services for cereal farmers, while field demonstrations and manure application machines were prioritized by cash crop farmers. These packages will greatly increase nutrient use efficiency and reduce the environmental burdens caused by poor manure disposal practices and large fertilizer use.



Review of International Economics

Agriculture exports, child labor and youth education: Evidence from 68 developing countries

作者：林发勤

第一完成单位：中国农业大学经济管理学院，中国农业大学北京食品安全政策与战略研究基地

发表期刊：Review of International Economics, 2021, Vol 30(2), 490-513

摘要：This paper examines the effects of agricultural exports on youth education in a panel of 68 developing countries during the period from 1965 to 2010 by applying exogenous world agriculture prices as an instrument. The main finding is that an increase in the agriculture trade leads to a significant reduction in years of education and the increase in child labor that results from a boom in agriculture provides a dominant channel. The reduction in primary school attainment supports the child labor channel due to their strong linkage. Finally, income and literacy are found to be able to mitigate such adverse effects.



China Agricultural Economic Review

Pre- and post-production water treatment in the food processing industry: managerial perceptions of environmental pressure increase adoption of voluntary environmental management treatment in the food processing industry: managerial perceptions of environmental pressure increase adoption of voluntary environmental management

作者：孟婷、姜启军、Wojciech J. Florkowski

发表期刊：China Agricultural Economic Review, Vol 14 No. 3, pp. 583-604

摘要：Replacing synthetic fertilizers by livestock manure has agronomic and environmental benefits, especially for countries with increasing livestock population and large fertilizer use, e.g. China. However, there are various socioeconomic and technical barriers for replacing fertilizers by manure, which are not well-understood. Consequently, recent governmental action programs are not well-targeted to the needs of crop farmers, and thus not effective. This study investigated farmers' preferences for technical and financial incentives for using manure, through a farm survey with choice experiment among 1400 crop farmers across China. Farmers preferred a policy package, including field guidance, machinery service and financial support. The preferred package will increase the proportion of manure N in total N input (fertilizers + manures) from zero to 6–11% on farms that used no manure so far, while had little influence on current manure users (<4%). We estimated that this package will double the amounts of manure recycled in cropland, reducing total fertilizer N use by 16.5%, equivalent to 7.2 Tg N in 2019. Especially crop farmers with a relatively high income, large farmland area, and high level of education were willing to apply manure. We conclude that enhanced replacement of fertilizer N by manure requires a package of technical services, financial support, and machinery services for cereal farmers, while field demonstrations and manure application machines were prioritized by cash crop farmers. These packages will greatly increase nutrient use efficiency and reduce the environmental burdens caused by poor manure disposal practices and large fertilizer use.



数量经济技术经济研究

数字化转型是否促进了企业内共同富裕？——来自中国 A 股上市公司的证据

作者：方明月、林佳妮、聂辉华

完成单位：中国农业大学经济管理学院、中国人民大学经济学院

发表期刊：数量经济技术经济研究 . 2022,(11)

摘要：发展数字经济被认为是推进共同富裕的新动能，但是已有文献形成了正反两方面的结论。为此，本文从实证角度研究数字化转型对企业内部收入分配的影响。使用 2003—2019 年中国 A 股上市公司数据，通过文本分析法构造企业的数字化转型指标，我们得到了以下结论。第一，数字化转型总体上提高了企业的营业总收入和劳动收入份额，即同时实现了“做大蛋糕”和“分好蛋糕”的功能。第二，在资本技术密集型企业，数字化转型同时提高了劳动收入份额和降低了劳动收入差距；在国有企业中，数字化转型提高了劳动收入份额。第三，不同的数字技术对收入分配具有异质性影响。大数据、智能制造、信息化技术提高了劳动收入份额，而互联网商业模式则降低了劳动收入份额。在借助信息消费示范城市政策冲击进行有匹配的三重差分检验（PSM-DDD），以及使用工具变量法等一系列稳健性检验后，本文的主要结论仍然成立。进一步的分析表明，数字化转型改善收入分配的机制包括：数字化转型具有生产率效应，从而提高了营业总收入；就业创造效应超过了替代效应，从而提高了劳动收入及其份额；数字化转型提高了普通员工自主权，从而缩小了劳动收入差距。本文的研究为促进共同富裕和实现高质量发展提供了重要政策启示。



《光明日报》理论版

三次分配制度协调联动缩小城乡收入差距

作者：方向明、覃诚

完成单位：中国农业大学经济管理学院 发表位置：《光明日报》2022年5月17日11版



《经济日报》理论版

全面准确把握大食物观科学内涵

作者：蔡海龙、吕之望、马铃薯、李军、辛贤

完成单位：中国农业大学经济管理学院 发表位置：《经济日报》2022年9月6日10版

代表著作

2022 年度，我院陆续出版 14 部著作，出版单位包括人民出版社、经济管理出版社、中国农业出版社等重要机构，研究领域涵盖粮食安全、脱贫攻坚、社会保障、农业保险、农业经济史等。以下将逐一展示这些著作。

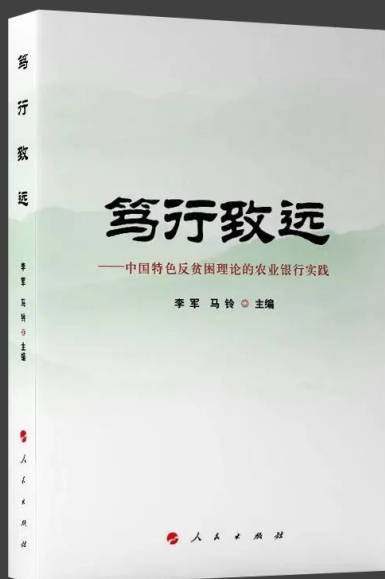


保险服务乡村振兴战略研究

作者：杨沛华、任金政、李晓峰、马铃、李军、蔡海龙、吕之望

出版社：中国农业大学出版社

出版时间：2022-08-30

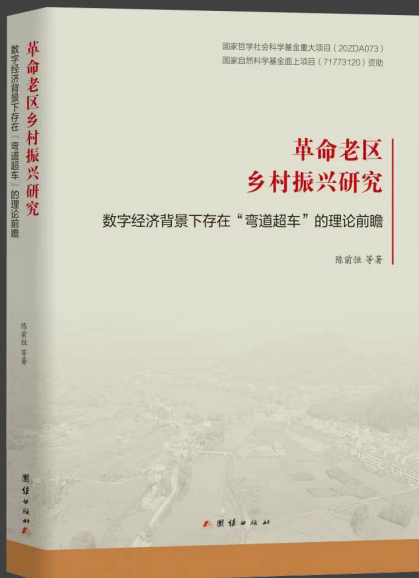


笃行致远——中国特色反贫困理论的农业银行实践

作者：李军、马铃、吕之望、蔡海龙

出版社：人民出版社

出版时间：2022-09-01

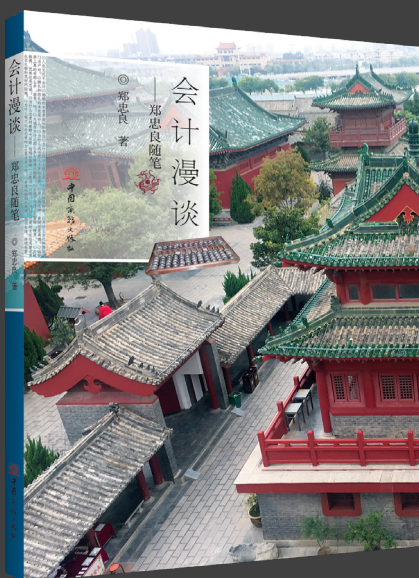


革命老区乡村振兴研究 ——数字经济背景下 存在“弯道超车”的理论前瞻

作者：陈前恒 等

出版社：团结出版社

出版时间：2022-12-01



会计漫谈——郑忠良随笔

作者：郑忠良

出版社：中国商务出版社

出版时间：2022-10-01



基于风险管控的农业保险绩效评价研究

作者：任金政、李士森

出版社：中国金融出版社

出版时间：2022-03-01

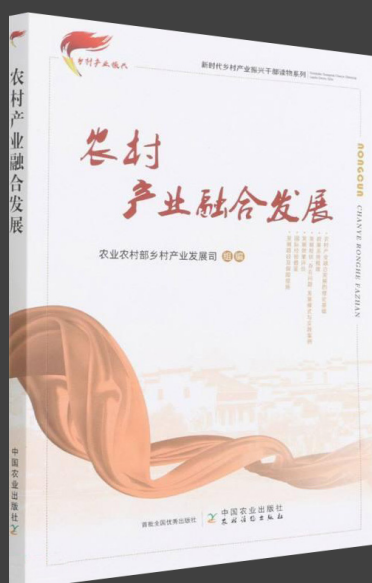


京津冀农民合作社减贫效应及协同政策研究

作者：冯开文等

出版社：中国农业出版社

出版时间：2022-03-30

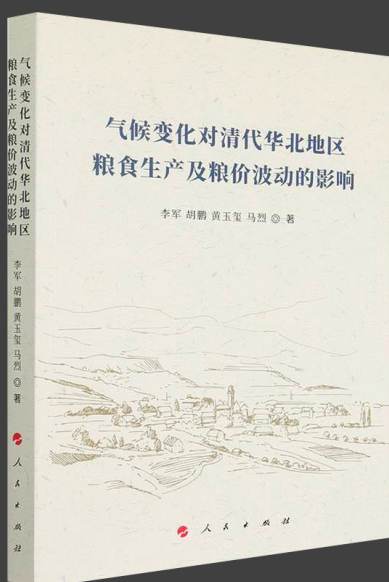


农村产业融合发展

作者：韩一军、赵霞

出版社：中国农业出版社

出版时间：2022-01-12

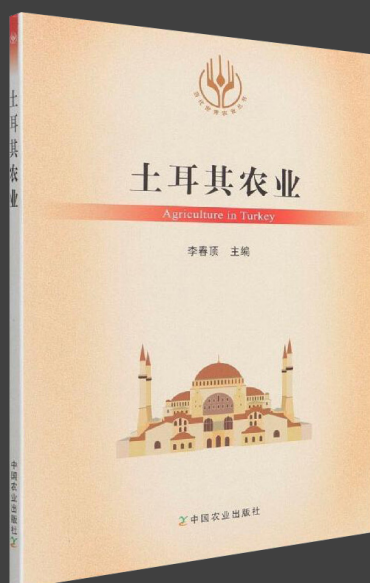


气候变化对清代华北地区粮食生产及粮价波动的影响

作者：李军、胡鹏、黄玉玺、马烈

出版社：人民出版社

出版时间：2021-11-01

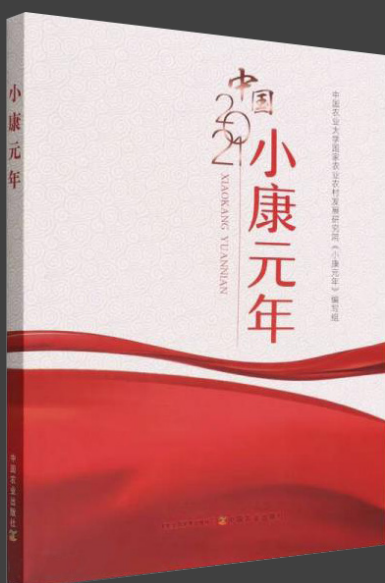


土耳其农业

作者：李春顶

出版社：中国农业出版社

出版时间：2021-12-01



小康元年

作者：刘奇、马铃、吴天龙

出版社：中国农业出版社

出版时间：2022-05-30



信息技术下的农产品供应链管理理论与实践

作者：吕建军、王立杰、高笑宇、苗冬丽、孙浙、蔡云龙、何思垣、邱晨、蔡雪琪

出版社：中国农业大学出版社

出版时间：2022-04-01

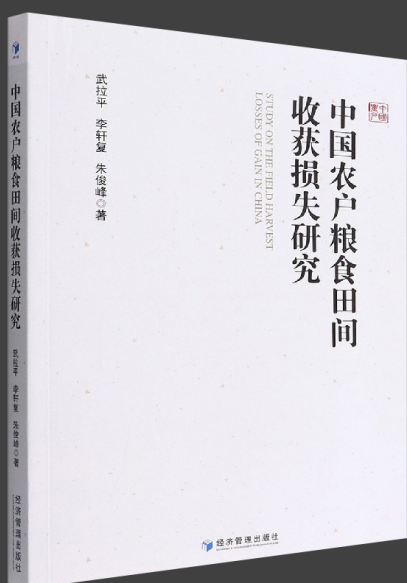


中国农村社会保障研究

作者：苏保忠

出版社：华中科技大学出版社

出版时间：2022-04-01

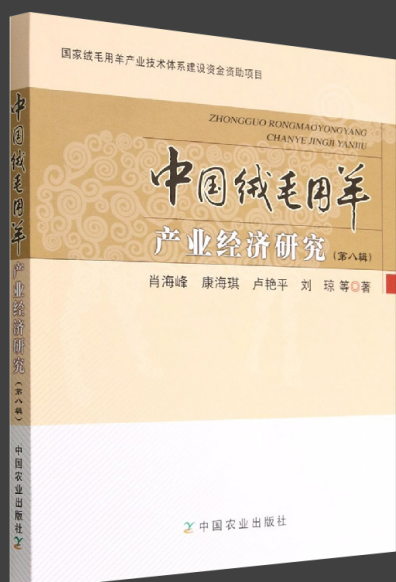


中国农户粮食田间收获损失研究

作者：武拉平、李轩复、朱俊峰

出版社：经济管理出版社

出版时间：2022-05-01



中国绒毛用羊产业经济研究 (第八辑)

作者：肖海峰、康海琪、卢艳平、刘琼 等

出版社：中国农业出版社

出版时间：2022-09-01

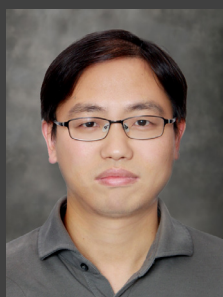
重要项目

2022年，我院标志性科研项目实现历史性飞跃，国家社科基金重大项目和国家自然科学基金立项数量均创历史新高，横向立项亦硕果累累。其中，4位教授喜获社科领域最具影响力的国家社科基金重大项目立项，立项数量占全校三分之二；7位教师分别获9项国家自然科学基金年度项目、应急项目、国际合作项目立项，数量为学院历年之最。

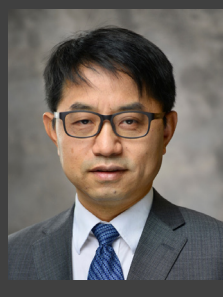
4位老师获国家社科基金重大项目资助



樊胜根



林发勤



武拉平



何婧

7位老师获9项国家自然科学基金资助



武拉平



韩青



杨树



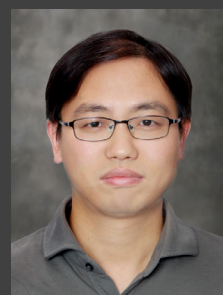
王晶晶



胡哲鹏



雷鸣



林发勤

重要项目

1 位老师获
国家社科基金
项目资助



马红旗

1 位老师获
北京社科基金
重大项目资助



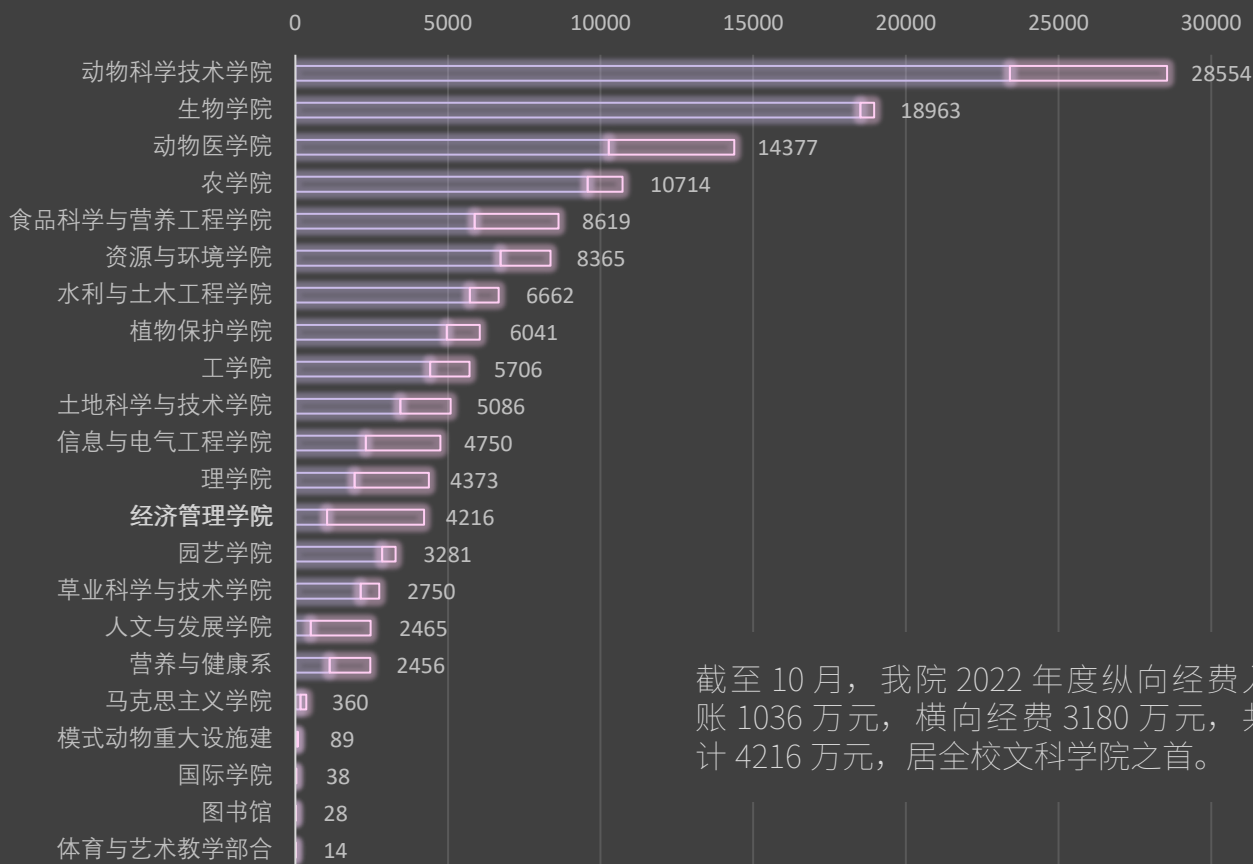
王瑞梅

1 位老师获
北京社科基金
规划项目资助



许骞

2022 年度 1—10 月各学院到校经费情况



截至 10 月，我院 2022 年度纵向经费入账 1036 万元，横向经费 3180 万元，共计 4216 万元，居全校文科学院之首。

□ 纵向经费 □ 横向经费 总数 (单位: 万元)

新形势下我国农业食物系统转型研究

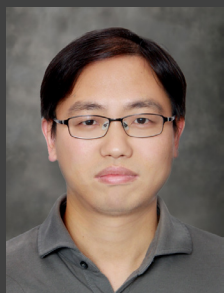


首席专家：樊胜根

樊胜根为中国农业大学讲席教授、全球食物经济与政策研究院院长，曾任国际食物政策研究所 (IFPRI) 所长，社会兼职包括联合国增强营养运动领导小组成员等。

本项目致力于从居民营养可持续膳食转型、多目标下食物供给保障机制、农食系统转型促进共同富裕的路径、食物供给的国际贸易方案与全球食物安全治理等方面展开深入研究，提出农食系统转型的路径选择与政策体系，更好服务国家多元重大战略目标，同时为全球农食系统转型贡献中国智慧。

南南农业合作 促进我国粮食安全的政策与机制研究



首席专家：林发勤

林发勤为经济管理学院教授、博士生导师，作为负责人主持国家自然科学基金、北京自然科学基金、农业农村部的多个项目。

本项目从理论、实证和量化方法上致力于探究援助、贸易和 FDI 等南南农业合作的政策与实践在建设我国粮食安全体系中发挥的作用，从粮食供应链安全、价值链升级和产业链稳定等角度构建切实保障我国粮食安全的政策体系。

粮食全链条节约减损行动方案及政策体系研究



首席专家：武拉平

武拉平为经济管理学院教授、博士生导师，社会兼职主要有：国家现代农业产业技术体系产业经济岗位科学家、农业农村部市场预警专家等。

本项目基于经济学、农学、工学和食品科学等理论，科学阐释粮食全链条损失浪费形成机制，辨识影响因素，明确现行条件下的可控和不可控因素。在对现有节粮减损行动方案评价基础上，从可控因素出发，以粮食链主体为核心，研提全链条一体化的节粮减损行动方案和配套政策体系，规范和引导主体行为。对于不可控因素（天气、环境等），提出相应预案。该项目将形成常态化损失浪费调查评估制度，建立粮食损失浪费指数，测度我国节粮减损潜力，提出我国的节粮减损行动方案和政策体系。

数字普惠金融支持乡村振兴的政策与实践研究



首席专家：何婧

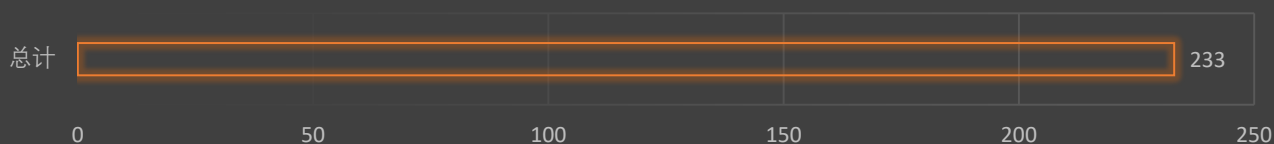
何婧为经济管理学院教授、博士生导师、金融系主任，曾任世界银行等国际机构中国发展项目金融咨询专家，联合国发展计划署中国普惠金融项目专家。

本项目从政策层面出发，通过政策绩效评估发现存在“政策充分性与政策绩效不显著性”的矛盾，随后从实践层面查找产生矛盾的深层次原因，最后回到政策层面，结合前期政策不足和实践问题提出政策优化方案。该项目在我国进入“全面实施乡村振兴战略”的时期，普惠金融服务从“有没有”进入到“好不好”的高质量发展时期，对如何科学把握新发展阶段内涵，接续完善数字普惠金融服务乡村振兴的政策支持，提升服务能力，提供系统解决方案。

媒体聚焦

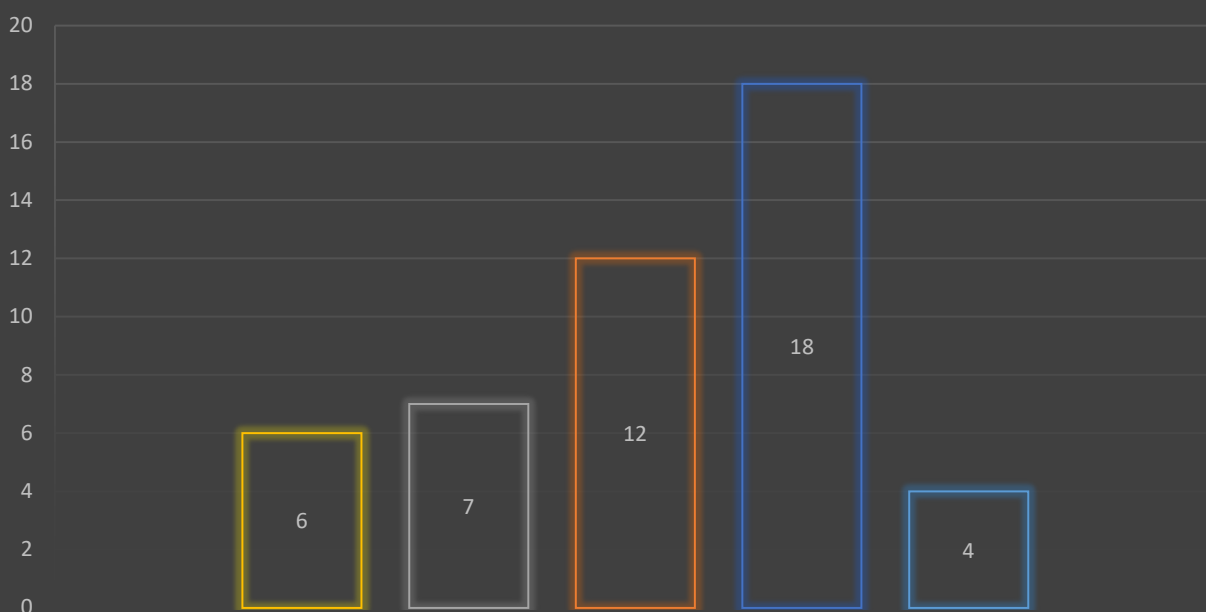
2022 年度，我院教师在包括《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《经济日报》及中央电视台、新华社等重要媒体平台频频发表文章或接受采访。2022 年 1 月至 11 月，主要媒体上有关我院教师的报道已达 233 次。

2022 年度我院教师在主要媒体报道数量



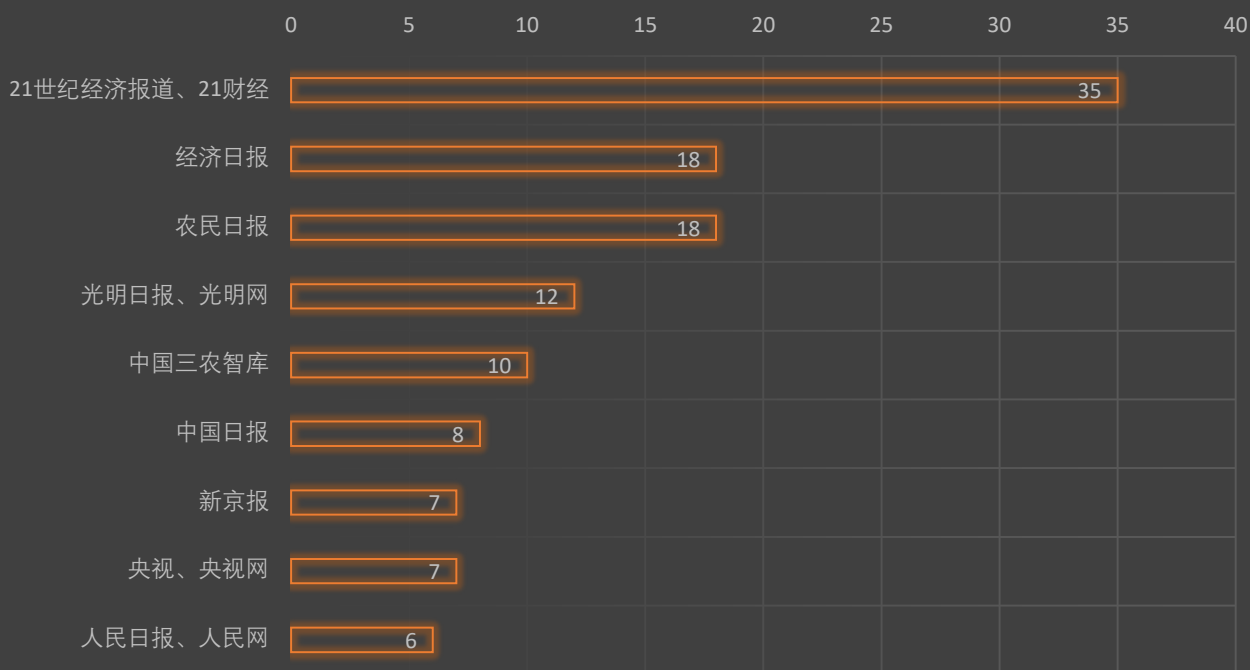
2022 年度我院教师在国家重要媒体报道情况

□人民日报、人民网 □央视、央视网 □光明日报、光明网 □经济日报 □新华社、新华网

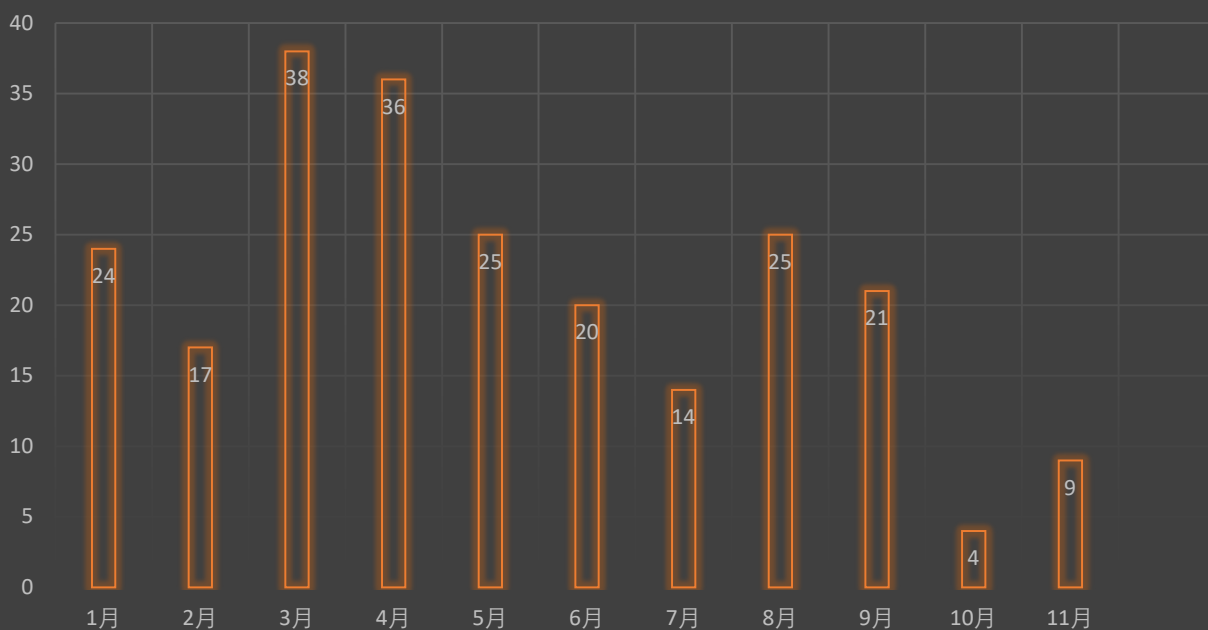


媒体聚焦

2022 年度我院教师报道数量最多的主要媒体 TOP9



2022 年度各月份我院教师在主要媒体报道数量



重要报纸

- 人民日报** 海外版 —— 何秀荣：保产量，三大区域一个也不能少
- 光明日报** 理论版 —— 方向明、覃诚：三次分配制度协调联动缩小城乡收入差距
- 评论版 —— 林万龙：强化知农爱农新型人才培养
- 龙文进：珍视和传递夏粮丰收的成果
- 龙文进、冯晓龙：为什么大食物观如此重要
- 龙文进、赵启然：筑牢大国粮仓，建设农业强国
- 青年说 —— 陈俞全：农业文化遗产——我的田野课堂
- 经济日报** 理论版 —— 国农院：全面准确把握大食物观科学内涵
- 头版 —— 赵霞教授就小麦产需形势接受采访
- 智库版 —— 2022 中国农业农村发展趋势报告
- 武拉平：节粮减损重在行动
- 朱俊峰教授谈节粮减损
- 司伟：大豆产需缺口为何扩大
- 王玉斌：尊重“三个规律” 抓好“三个统筹”
- 杨纳华：保险覆盖面和承保率双提升
- 辛贤：理解农民农村共同富裕的主要内涵
- 赵霞、韩一军、潘怡：合理保障农民种粮收益
- 时评版 —— 韩一军：“一村一品”可更进一步
- 韩一军：释放钾肥储备正当时
- 王玉斌：春耕春管离不开社会化服务
- 财金版 —— 杨纳华：保险业筑牢“三农”保障网
- 产经版 —— 武拉平教授接受采访谈麦收减损
- 韩一军教授接受采访谈兴趣电商助推农产品品牌化
- 关注版 —— 肖海峰教授接受采访谈羊肉价格何以下跌
- 中国日报** —— 樊胜根、郭红东：电子商务助推农村发展
- 樊胜根、孟婷、王晶晶：在危机中加强食品安全
- 樊胜根、龙文进：中国实现可持续食物安全的全球意义
- 李春顶、李董林：“一带一路”农业合作助力化解全球粮食安全
- 樊胜根、林发勤发文谈当前稻米危机是否“迫在眉睫”
- 樊胜根、张玉梅：应对高温天气保障粮食安全
- 樊胜根教授在 China Daily 发文谈再生农业
- 樊胜根、张玉梅：农食系统转型在应对气候变化和减少温室气体排放中的作用

重要电视台

CCTV 1

林万龙：农业如何走上高质量发展之路

付文阁：一二三产融合发展，是乡村产业振兴和农业发展的必由之路

樊胜根：稳定国内粮食生产供应对我国粮食安全至关重要

韩一军教授接受央视采访就小麦丰收发表观点

CCTV 农业农村

李春顶教授就一季度农产品贸易形势接受采访

CCTV 艺术传承

何婧：移动通信大数据可解决农村地区数据分散和难交互问题

CGTN

李春顶：全球粮价高涨非中国之过

李春顶：俄乌冲突对中东和北非区域的粮食安全以及农产品价格影响

李春顶：俄乌冲突对非洲农业及全球养殖业的影响

中国教育电视台

穆月英教授在中国教育电视台采访中谈农业防灾减灾对策

穆月英教授在中国教育电视台采访中谈规范农产品食品电商

赵霞教授接受中国教育电视台采访：系统构建农民种粮收入安全网，确保粮食安全、防止粮贱伤农

重要新闻社

新华社

何秀荣：什么是“县域”？如何守好“两条底线”？

重要杂志

财经杂志

林发勤教授就全球粮价上涨问题接受采访

中国新闻周刊

司伟教授谈俄乌冲突对全球农产品贸易的影响樊胜根教授谈俄乌冲突对全球粮食安全的影响