



# 2021统计学院博士生论坛

论坛时间：2021年4月2日14:00—17:20

评论人：张淑梅；吕光明；李高荣

论坛地点：统计学院办公楼105活动室（线下）；腾讯会议876463918/密码040205（线上）

序号	主讲人	报告题目	报告时间
1	崔新新	巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果着力点探讨—基于中国家庭追踪调查（CFPS）的实证分析	14:00-14:20
2	崔星宇	基于深度学习的小篆线条识别	14:20-14:40
3	杜军红	减税降费背景下中国劳动收入份额影响因素研究	14:40-15:00
4	何佳佳	Impact of early-life family migration experiences on intergenerational mobility: Evidence from China	15:00-15:20
5	黄桥	Modelling the global impact of China's ban on plastic waste imports	15:20-15:40
6	姜恒	个人背景，人力资本水平与收入差异	15:40-16:00
7	谭莹	关税冲击如何影响劳动力就业？—基于制造业企业的证据	16:00-16:20
8	汪毅	One-Step Regularized Estimator for High-Dimensional Regression Models	16:20-16:40
9	王瑞	Domestic migration threatens China's carbon neutrality target	16:40-17:00
10	左马华青	智能制造时代需要怎样的技能人才	17:00-17:20



## 2021统计学院博士生论坛

(一)

报告题目:

巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果着力点探讨—  
基于中国家庭追踪调查(CFPS)的实证分析

报告人: 崔新新

报告摘要:

脱贫摘帽不是终点,而是新生活、新奋斗的起点,巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果必须要重视摆脱绝对贫困后可能的返贫问题。本文立足于2020年后我国防止返贫监测和帮扶的实际需要,借助于VEP法估计家庭脆弱性水平并测算脆弱线,据此明确低收入家庭和中等收入家庭范围,瞄准今后时期监测及帮扶对象,在此基础上依托有序Logit模型揭示我国农村家庭脆弱性改善的诱因。结果发现:我国易脆弱性家庭返贫的可能性明显高于中等收入家庭,因此瞄准动态监测及帮扶的对象应分层分类确定,着重考虑易脆弱家庭。除家庭人口特征外,家庭成员的教育情况、就业状况和自评健康等人力资本以及物质资本对家庭脆弱性改善均有显著影响,但易脆弱家庭和中等收入家庭在脆弱性改善诱因上存在异质性。鉴于以上结论,文章建议将本文提出的家庭分类方法移植到我国现有微观数据中,分层分类精准瞄准监测和帮扶对象,并实施有针对性的帮扶措施。





## 2021统计学院博士生论坛

(二)

**报告题目:**

基于深度学习的小篆线条识别

**报告人:** 崔星宇



**报告摘要:**

小篆作为古今汉字的分水岭与桥梁，是汉字发展演变中不可或缺的一环。线条是篆字书写或篆刻的最基本单元，小篆线条及其组合均蕴含了丰富的文字象形信息。本文搭建以神经网络为基础的深度学习框架，利用计算机自动地识别小篆线条。从模拟实验的识别结果来看，本文针对篆字线条而设计的深度学习框架，在识别方法中展现出了较好的识别效果和模型稳定性。此外，该识别框架不仅适用于篆字线条的识别，对于其他象形文字的线条识别也具有启示作用。



## 2021统计学院博士生论坛

(三)

**报告题目:**

减税降费背景下中国劳动收入份额影响因素研究

**报告人:** 杜军红

**报告摘要:**

**研究目标:** 在减税降费的大背景下,基于劳动收入份额下降的事实,本文就税收负担水平、有偏技术进步等因素对劳动收入份额影响进行探究。**研究方法:** 以前沿文献和相关经济学原理为基础构建理论模型,采用FE方法实证分析;构建“标准化供给面系统”,运用FGNLS方法进行参数估计。**研究发现:** 增值税税负、所得税税负、资本深化以及融资约束对劳动收入份额产生负向影响;从微观层面对“标准化供给面系统”进行参数估计发现资本与劳动之间是替代关系,资本偏向型的技术进步致使劳动收入份额下降。**研究创新:** 基于二元优化目标构建含有税收负担的劳动收入份额模型,丰富了税收在劳动收入中的研究视角;同时构建新的“标准化供给面系统”,进一步分析了有偏技术进步与劳动收入份额之间的内在机制。**研究价值:** 从减税降费层面拓展了劳动收入份额的研究视角,为相关政策制定提供支撑。





## 2021 统计学院博士生论坛

(四)

报告题目:

Impact of early-life family migration experiences on intergenerational mobility: Evidence from China

报告人: 何佳佳

报告摘要:

The trend toward family migration in China has grown in recent years. On the basis of data from China Family Panel Studies, we test whether early-life family migration experiences affect individual intergenerational mobility. We find a positive effect of family migration experiences on the individual intergenerational mobility through circumstance and effort. Individuals have been diligently working more hours every day and increasing their years of education after migration, which have a good effect on individual intergenerational mobility. Meanwhile, environmental changes caused by migration impair the trust of individuals, thus negatively affecting individual intergenerational mobility. However, changes in the whole circumstance after migration increase the probability of upward mobility.





## 2021统计学院博士生论坛

(五)

报告题目:

Modelling the global impact of China's ban on plastic waste imports

报告人: 黄桥

报告摘要:

China has long been the world's leading plastic waste importer. However, in January 2018 the Chinese Government enacted a new policy to permanently ban the import of most plastic waste into the country. This raises an important question: what will the impact of this policy be both domestically and globally? It is argued that the answer to this question can in part be systematically revealed by employing three methods of analysis. (1) A combined multiregional input-output model with structural path analysis (SPA) to understand how consumption patterns domestically and globally drive China's plastic waste imports. (2) An ecological network analysis to identify which region is the dominant controller of the global plastic waste trade network. Lastly, (3) a hypothetical extraction method to investigate the value-added change for China and the increased requirement of waste treatment capacity for other economies. The results indicate that the imported plastic waste was mainly driven by China's domestic consumption of products containing recycled plastic. Given this demand, it is recommended that the Chinese Government undertake various actions to increase local plastic waste recycling to compensate for the loss of recycled plastic material since the import ban took place. China is a dominant controller, along with the US, the European Union and Germany of the global plastic waste trade network. At this stage it is not possible for other large economies to replace the role of China in the short term. The waste import ban caused a minor economic loss for China, however, it has resulted in the need for other economies to increase their waste treatment capacity. As well as increasing local plastic waste recycling, it is recommended the Chinese Government consider reopening imports for high quality recycled material and to seek global collaboration, which would not only ease the shortage of recycled plastic material but also buy time for other economies to build new waste treatment plants.





## 2021统计学院博士生论坛

(六)

**报告题目:**

个人背景，人力资本水平与收入差异

**报告人:** 姜恒



**报告摘要:**

人力资本是国家经济发展的重要基础，我国注重对劳动力的物资性投资的同时也逐步增加对高技能人才的知识性投资。现阶段我国部分地区存在受教育水平越高，教育的边际回报率越高的现象，因而加大了技术水平差距与收入差距。基于Becker的人力资本理论及发展，本研究试图运用经典的人力资本模型，通过纳入个人能力、家庭因素等变量讨论对个人培养教育的影响，进而对收入差异的存在原因也进行了部分解读。指出收入差异一定程度由个人异质性背景变量影响，个人能力、家庭因素的异质性能够通过影响人力资本的积累进而影响收入水平。因此，部分高技能人群短期不会靠近平均技能水平，一些不平等现象将继续存在。投资水平的进步可以提升低技能人群的人力资本积累能力，提高我国整体劳动力水平。研究结果对我国提高人力资本水平的政策制定与实施具有参考价值。



## 2021统计学院博士生论坛

(七)

报告题目:

关税冲击如何影响劳动力就业?  
—基于制造业企业的证据

报告人: 谭莹

报告摘要:

在构建国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局背景下,探讨关税变动对我国企业就业的影响具有现实意义,而中美贸易战导致的较大规模关税冲击为本研究提供了分析基础。为识别关税的影响,本文利用不同行业层面的产品所加征关税幅度不同的特征,在行业层面构建了度量本行业与上游行业关税冲击程度的指标;进一步,本文将企业就业净增长分解为企业就业创造与企业就业破坏,从就业结构变化的角度出发,探讨关税冲击对企业就业的影响渠道。研究表明:(1)尽管最终品关税提升有利于保护本行业国内企业的就业,但中间品关税冲击对制造业企业就业的削减效应更大。使用有效保护率刻画关税冲击发现,从净效应上看,中国加征关税有损国内制造业企业劳动力就业;(2)通过分析关税冲击对制造业企业就业的影响机制发现,关税冲击导致的劳动力工资减少是对制造业企业就业产生负面影响的直接原因,而关税冲击对企业资产增长与资产净利润等企业绩效的影响是其根本原因;(3)行业关税冲击对该行业的企业的影晌多集中在生产环节,导致了普通员工与研发人员的就业变动,而企业高级管理人员,特别是上市公司高管,受到关税冲击的影响较小;另外,更开放的地区受关税冲击更大,而劳动力的自由流动有利于缓解关税冲击的负面效应。







## 2021统计学院博士生论坛

(八)

报告题目:

One-Step Regularized Estimator for High-Dimensional Regression Models

报告人: 汪毅

报告摘要:

Statistical inference for high-dimensional regression models is a challenging problem that has received extensive attention recently. Existing methods focus on inference for finite-dimensional components of the model parameters. Construction of parameter estimators and establishing asymptotic inference are specific to each specific model. In this paper, we treat the high-dimensional model as a special case of semiparametric model. We propose a general framework to construct one-step regularized estimators for any smooth functional of high-dimensional parameters, which can be considered as an extension of the one-step efficient estimator in the semiparametric models to M-estimation in the high-dimensional model setting. We show that the proposed estimator is asymptotically normal under some general regularity conditions. We apply the proposed method to make inference for the coefficients in a high-dimensional Lasso regression, and the  $l^2$ -norm of the functional coefficients in a high-dimensional additive model, allowing the number of the covariates to grow exponentially with the sample size. Simulation study and microarray data example are presented to demonstrate the performance of the proposed method.





(九)

报告题目:

Domestic migration threatens China's carbon neutrality target

报告人: 王瑞

报告摘要:

Rural-urban migrants play an increasingly important role in controlling the effects of global warming with rapid urbanization in developing countries. Existing studies have investigated the emissions of migrants at the national level. However, until now, there has been no clear and comprehensive understanding of the migrants' emissions under the disparity of consumption structure and income, and the increasing environmental impacts of this group remain largely unexplored in future urbanization. This study systematically quantifies the carbon emissions emitted by migrant consumption in 30 Chinese provinces in 2013 and 2015, respectively. An integrated approach was developed for matching the Chinese multiregional input-output (MRIO) table with microsurvey data covering 200,000 rural-urban migrant survey samples. Further, three shared socioeconomic pathways were used to predict the future emissions of the total population for a carbon neutrality target. The findings show that migrants account for approximately 18% of the entire population but emitted over 22% of the total Chinese household carbon footprints. The carbon emissions in energy-intensive and food-manufacturing industries driven by the migrant consumption mainly from housing and food exceeded 76% of the total footprints. Also, it will be unlikely to jointly achieve environmental targets of carbon neutrality by 2060, even under the most sustainable pathways of urbanization. Overall, this study demonstrates that urbanization in China may result in an increase of the carbon footprint in the future due to the increasing size of the urban population with an acceleration of rural-urban citizenization, which must generate a growth of cost and difficulty when it comes to achieving climate targets.





## 2021统计学院博士生论坛

(十)

**报告题目：**

智能制造时代需要怎样的技能人才

**报告人：**左马华青



**报告摘要：**

智能制造是新一轮科技革命和产业变革的核心，基于嵌套的CES生产函数，先从理论角度剖析智能制造的发展对不同技能水平劳动力就业需求的影响，并从经验角度利用2003—2017年中国30个省（区、市）面板数据予以验证，最后利用可行性广义非线性最小二乘法（FGNLS）来测算资本对于不同技能水平劳动力的替代弹性。研究发现：智能制造的发展将挤出非技能劳动力，且促进技能劳动力的就业需求。从结构上看，各地区智能制造的发展对不同技能水平劳动力就业需求的影响相似却又迥异：大部分区域智能制造的发展都增加了对技能劳动力的就业需求，尤其是京津冀地区和东北地区对高学历技能劳动力的需求高于其他区域。基于以上结论，建议政府要加大技能人才培养力度，尤其是高技能人才队伍建设，通过推进区域技能劳动力转移、职业技能教育、延迟退休等方式来缓解技能劳动力需求压力。