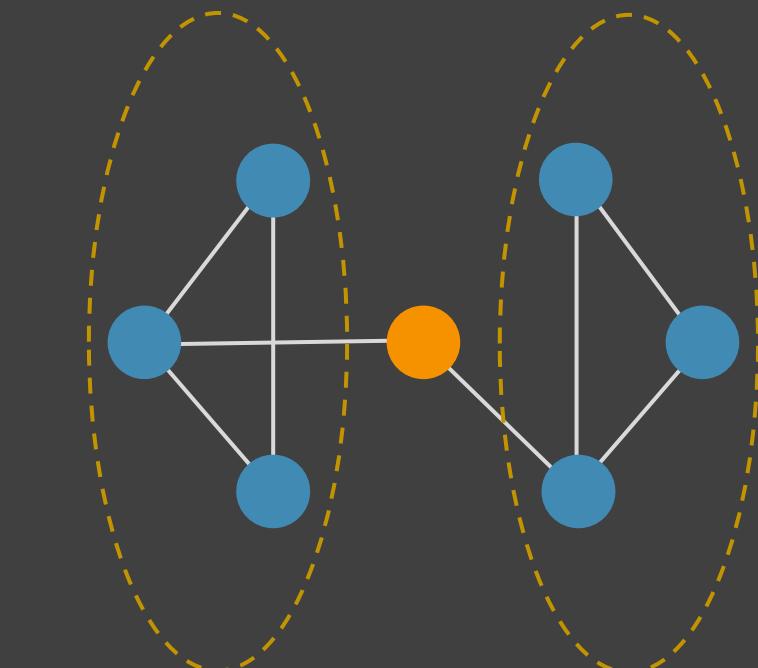
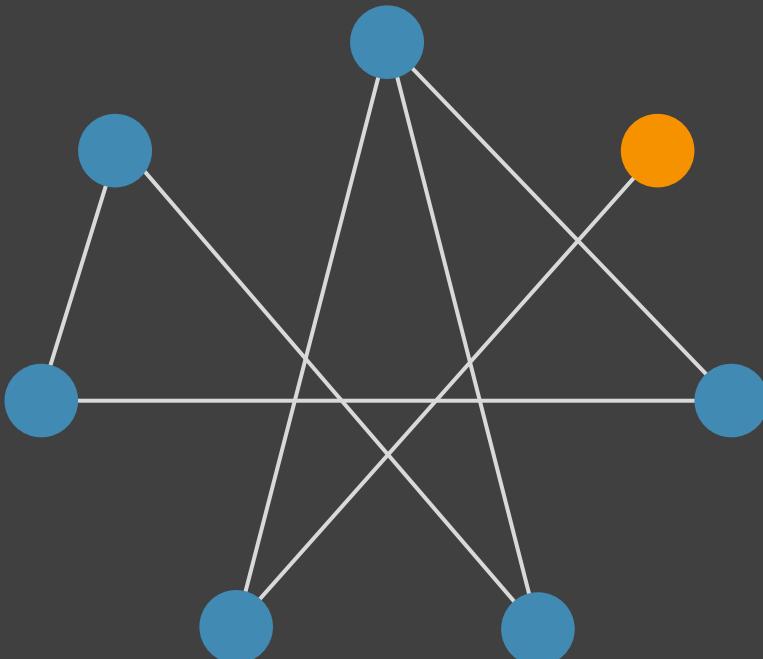
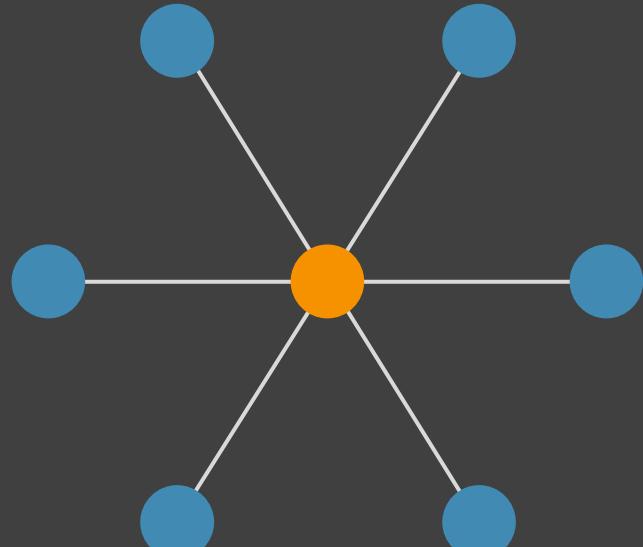


使用网络方法 研究经济学问题

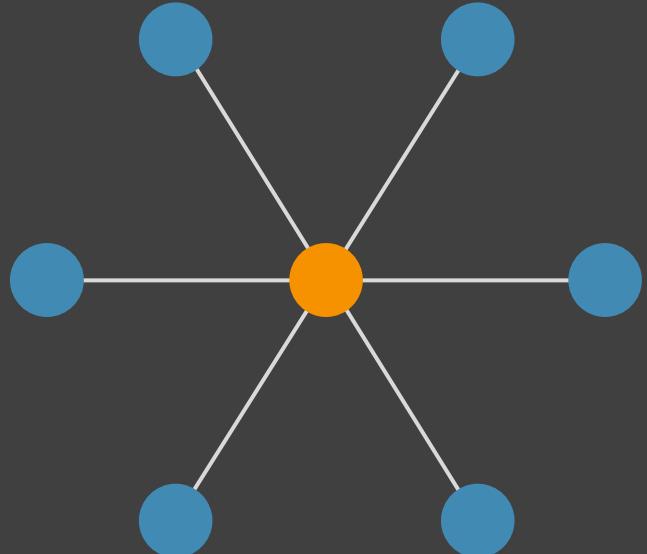
第六届Stata中国用户大会

2022/08/19-20

什么是网络?

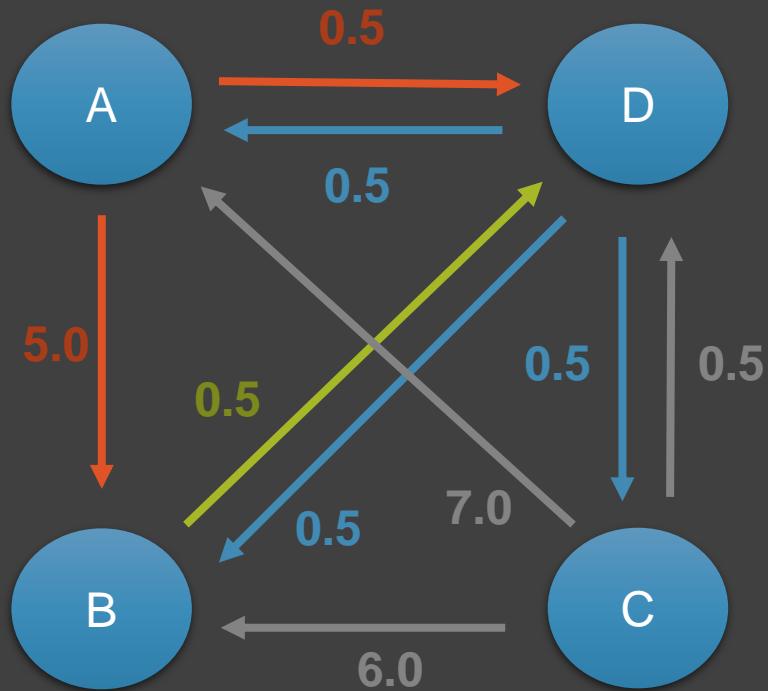


什么是网络?



- 网络
 - 节点
 - 连接节点的边（无向/有向/大小）
- 常见网络
 - 电信网络
 - 社会网络
 - 经济网络/贸易网络
 - 金融网络/投资网络

什么是网络？



from	to	value
A	D	0.5
A	B	5.0

	A	B	C	D
A				0.5
B	5.0			
C				
D				



社会网络问题	社会资本问题
全球价值链问题	价值链升级研究、绿色价值链
气候变化相关问题	全球气候谈判、区域合作减排与适应
金融风险传染问题	投资网络分析、金融风险传染机制与应对
供应链管理问题	风险在生产网络中的传导
疫情传播与经济问题	优化疫情传播与经济生产

Article | Open Access | Published: 01 August 2022

Social capital I: measurement and associations with economic mobility

Article | Open Access | Published: 01 August 2022

Social capital II: determinants of economic connectedness

Raj Chetty✉, Matthew O. Jackson✉, Theresa Kuchler✉, Johannes Stroebel✉, Nathaniel Hendren, Robert B. Fluegge, Sara Gong, Federico Gonzalez, Armelle Grondin, Matthew Jacob, Drew Johnston, Martin Koenen, Eduardo Laguna-Muggenburg, Florian Mudekereza, Tom Rutter, Nicolaj Thor, Wilbur Townsend, Ruby Zhang, Mike Bailey, Pablo Barberá, Monica Bhole & Nils Wernerfelt

Nature 608, 122–134 (2022) | Cite this article

28k Accesses | 2 Citations | 726 Altmetric | Metrics

研究发现交友可以影响收入

原创 Nature Portfolio Nature Portfolio 2022-08-18 12:40 发表于上海

来自Facebook的210亿例好友数据揭示了测度社会资本的一个新指标——不同社会经济阶层之间的儿时友谊——与成年后的经济流动性有关。

一个人的社会网络强度被认为是影响这个人教育程度、身体健康和经济状况的主要因素[1]。不过，这种社会资本（social capital）很难测量，目前的主要测度方式不是依赖小规模调查就是只使用很少的参数。而要设计出能测度社会关系影响的实验难度更大[2]。Chetty等人[3,4]在《自然》发表了两篇论文，利用脸书（Facebook）上210亿例好友的数据，构建了测度社会资本的多个具体指标——Facebook拥有全球最大的社会关系数据集。数据集的覆盖范围使作者能对不同类型的社会资本进行量化，并分析这些社会网络的影响力。

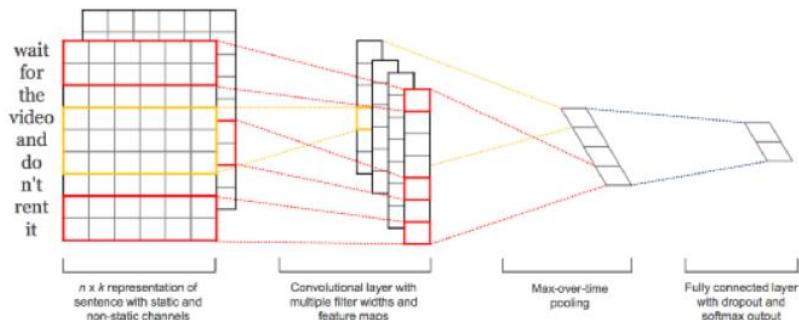
网络中的经济学问题



北京友万信息科技有限公司
www.uone-tech.cn

【香樟推文2440】机器学习方法助力找到新颖的工具变量——研究社会网络中的同伴效应

原创 贺彦磊 香樟经济学术圈 2022-03-31 07:30



卷积神经网络 (Convolutional Neural Network, CNN) 方法用于自然语言处理的示意图

AMERICAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL:
APPLIED ECONOMICS
VOL. 14, NO. 3, JULY 2022

消费中的同伴效应 (Peer Effect) 是普遍存在的。例如，一个人选择购买哪辆汽车，很可能受到朋友最近购买汽车决定的影响。这种同伴效应对企业和政策制定者有重要影响。例如，在同伴效应存在的情况下，总需求的弹性可能大于个人需求的弹性，因为任何因降价而导致的直接销售增加，都可能通过同伴效应导致进一步的额外销售。

尽管同伴效应在消费和选择产品决策中具有重要的经济意义，但关于其确切性质和由此产生的影响的证据有限。例如，同伴效应可能导致某人在其朋友获得新手机时购买新手机，但这种购买对公司利润的影响取决于它是代表需求的真正增加，还是某人对自己原本的购买计划进行提前？这种同行效应对需求的影响是否仅限于朋友购买的特定品牌？是否存在对竞争品牌的正向或负向的需求溢出效应？

解决问题的关键在于如何排除网络的内生性——如何确定购买行为是来源于同伴效应的影响，而不是该网络本身的特性？一般而言，处于同一社交网络的人，具有相似的个人特质、品味、偏好等，这样的效果被称为同质性 (homophily)。例如朋友圈中有更多的换手机频繁的人，那么自己也有可能是换手机更频繁的人；朋友圈中有更多的iPhone爱好者，则朋友买iPhone的行为可能不是通过peer effect影响到自己，而是自己本身也是iPhone爱好者。

SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS: EVIDENCE FROM THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE*

VASCO M. CARVALHO

MAKOTO NIREI

YUKIKO U. SAITO

ALIREZA TAHBAZ-SALEHI

Exploiting the exogenous and regional nature of the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, this article provides a quantification of the role of input-output linkages as a mechanism for the propagation and amplification of shocks. We document that the disruption caused by the disaster propagated upstream and downstream along supply chains, affecting the direct and indirect suppliers and customers of disaster-stricken firms. Using a general equilibrium model of production networks, we then obtain an estimate for the overall macroeconomic impact of the disaster by taking these propagation effects into account. We find that the earthquake and its aftermaths resulted in a 0.47 percentage point decline in Japan's real GDP growth in the year following the disaster. *JEL Codes:* D57, E32, L14, Q54.

nature
sustainability

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0351-x>

Firm-level propagation of shocks through supply-chain networks

Hiroyasu Inoue^{1*} and Yasuyuki Todo^{2,3}

Social and economic networks can be a channel of negative shocks and thus deteriorate resilience and sustainability in societies. This study focuses on supply chains, or supplier-customer networks of firms and examines how these supply chains enable production losses caused by natural disasters to propagate and persist in regions not directly affected by the disaster. We apply an agent-based model to the actual supply chains of nearly one million firms in Japan to estimate the direct and indirect effects of the 2011 Great East Japan earthquake. We then employ the same model to predict the effect of the Nankai Trough earthquake, a mega earthquake predicted to hit major industrial cities in Japan in the near future. We find that the indirect effects of the disasters on production due to propagation (10.6% of gross domestic product in the case of the Nankai earthquake) are substantially larger than their direct effects (0.5%). Our simulation analyses to compare the actual network with hypothetical networks suggest that these indirect effects are more prominent and persistent when supply chains are characterized by scale-free properties, difficulty in substitution among intermediate products, and complex cycles in networks.

Quarterly Journal of Economics,
2021

Nature Sustainability,
2019.

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案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



案例1：经济网络中的公共物品

与山东“对赌”，河南赢了！_腾讯新闻

<https://new.qq.com/omn/20220713/20220713A05L5200.html> ▾

2022-7-13 · 对赌协议的内容简单翻译下就是，两省对从河南流到山东的黄河水质约定了一个数值标准，每改善一个水质类别，山东省给予河南省6000万元补偿资金；反之，每恶化一个水质类别…

“对赌”黄河生态保护，河南赌赢了山东1.26亿元

https://www.guancha.cn/politics/2022_07_07_648353.shtml ▾

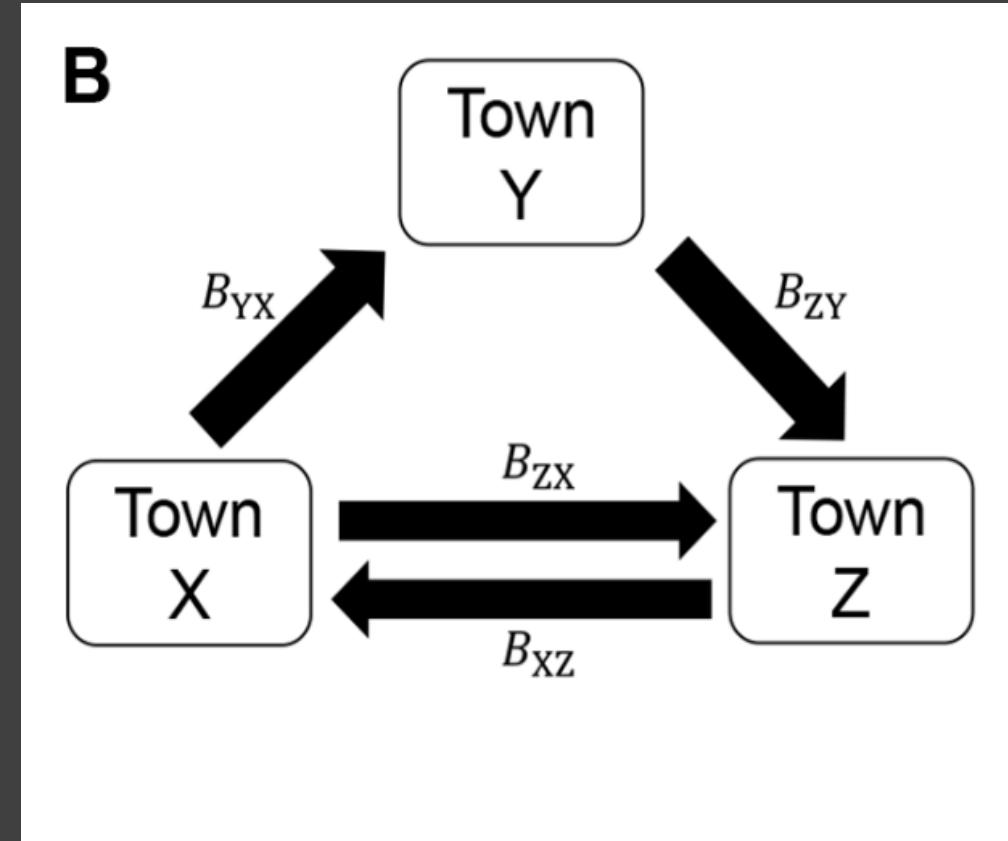
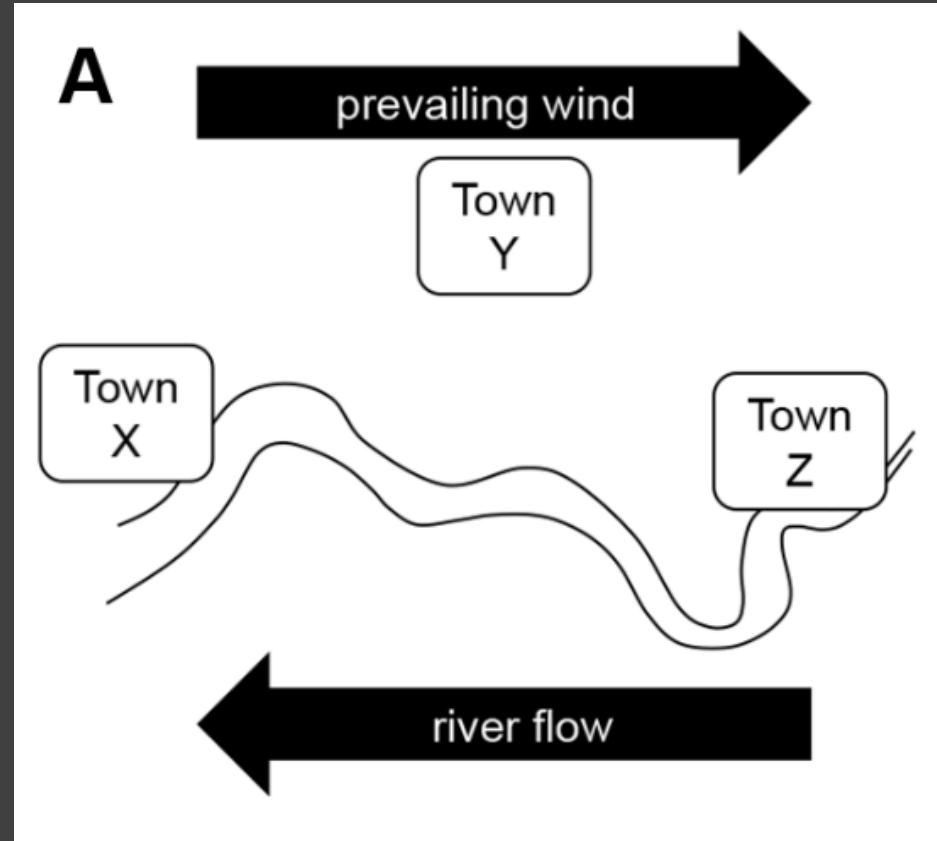
2022-7-7 · 协议综合考虑黄河水情和两省实际，以黄河干流刘庄国控断面水质监测结果为依据，进行水质基本补偿和水质变化补偿。水质基本补偿，即断面水质年均值在三类基础上，每改善一个…

山东向河南兑现生态补偿资金1.26亿元 生态“对赌”没有输家…

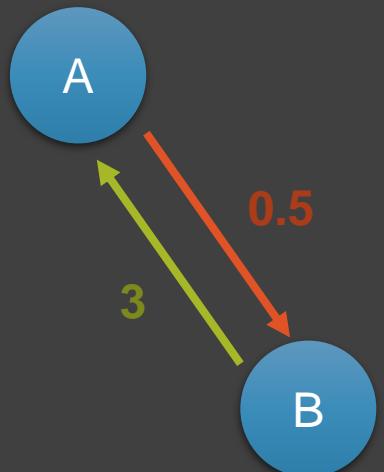
<https://www.henan.gov.cn/2022/07-12/2485270.html> ▾

2022-7-12 · 山东向河南兑现生态补偿资金，源自2021年山东与河南两省签订的《黄河流域（豫鲁段）横向生态保护补偿协议》。协议约定，监测断面水质年均值在Ⅲ类基础上，每改善一个水质…

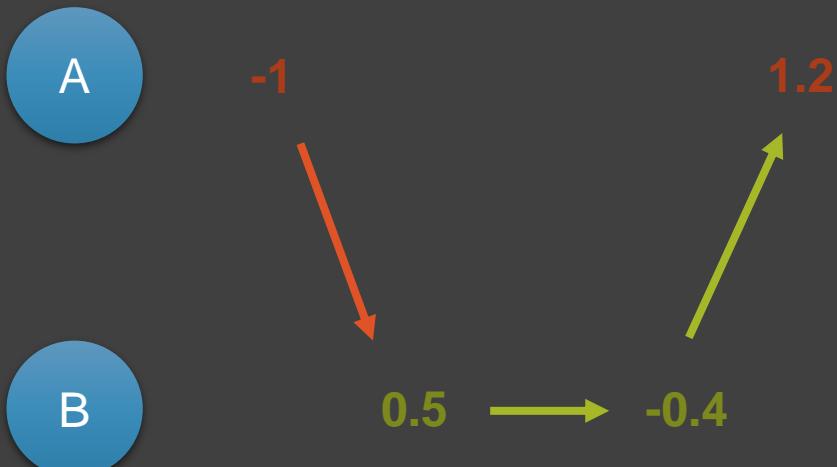
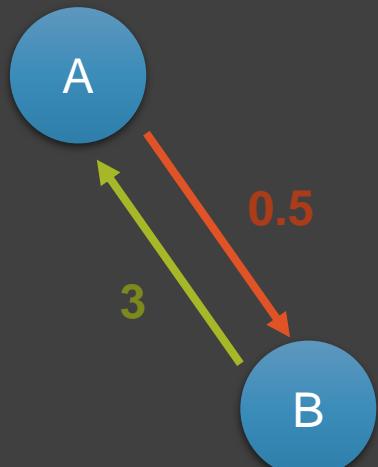
案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



案例1：经济网络中的公共物品

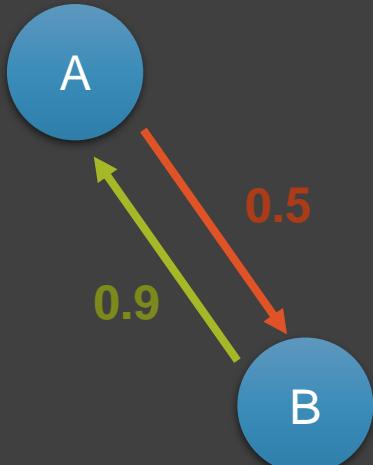
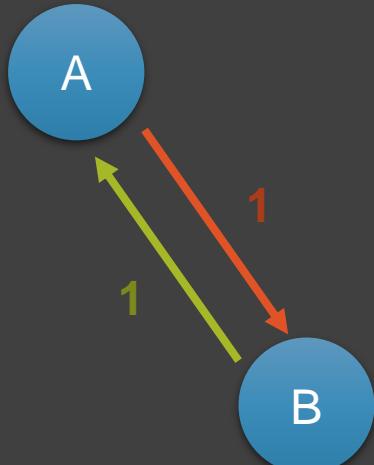
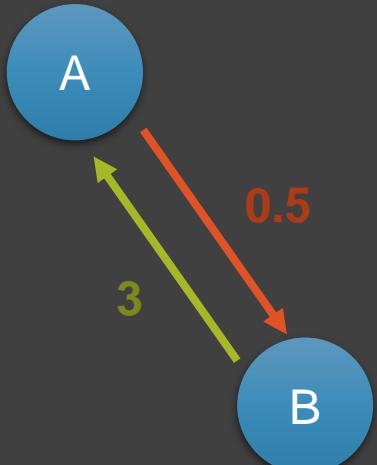


案例1：经济网络中的公共物品

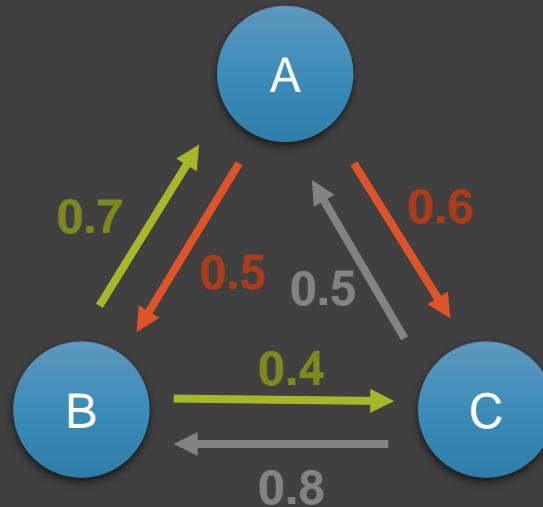
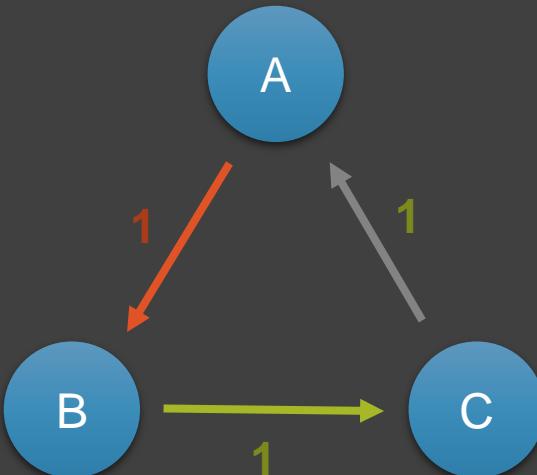
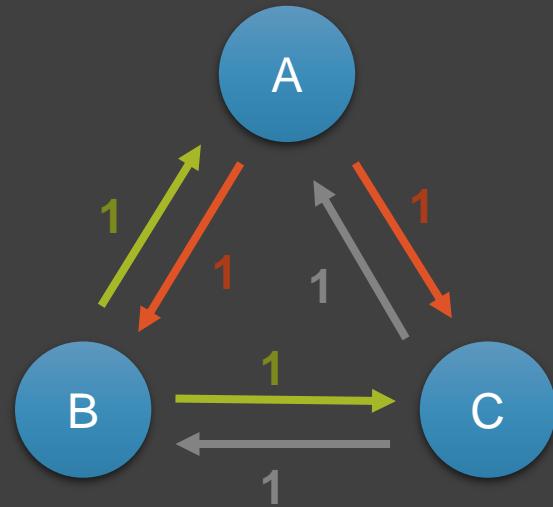


$$0.5 - 0.4 = 0.1$$
$$-1 + 1.2 = 0.2$$

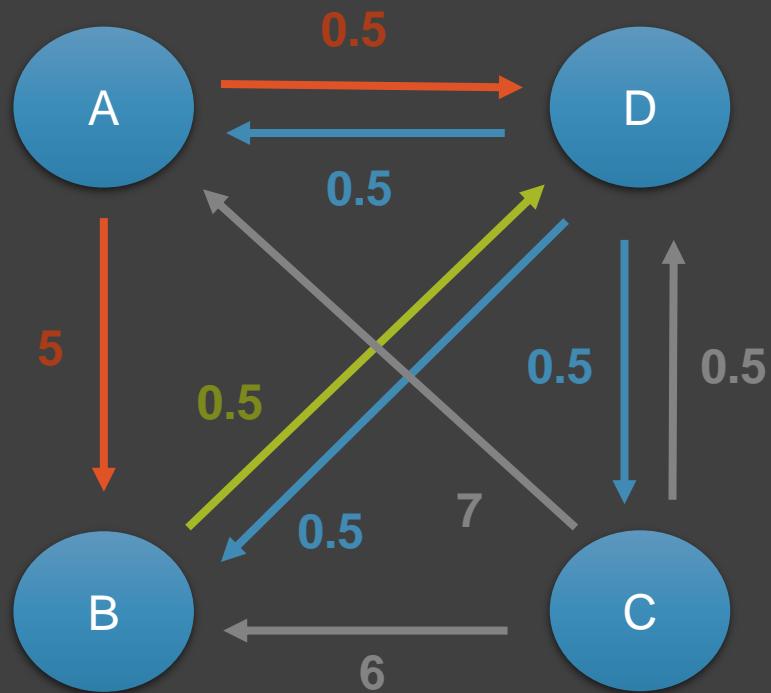
案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



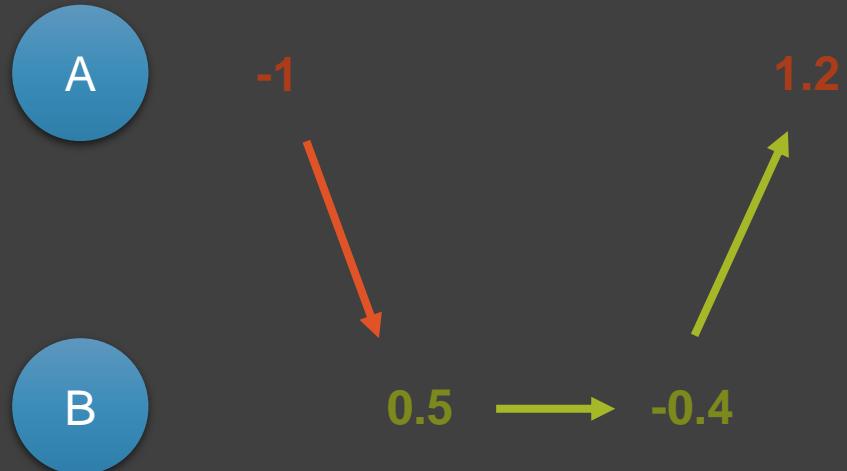
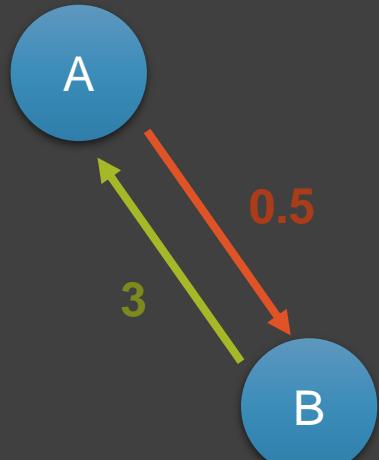
案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



$$-1 + 1.2 = 0.2$$

$$0.5 - 0.4 = 0.1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

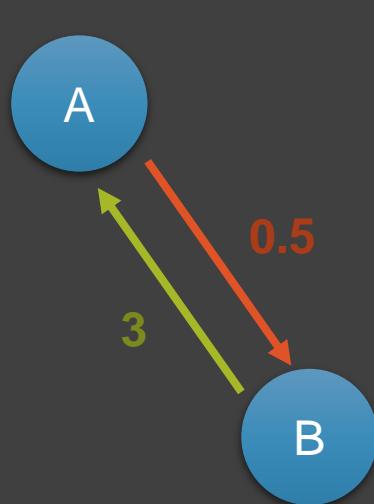
*

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.2 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{投入} \\ \downarrow \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{网络转换} \\ \downarrow \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1.2 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{产出} \end{array}$$

对于给定的网络，是否存在一种投入组合 a ，满足一下条件？

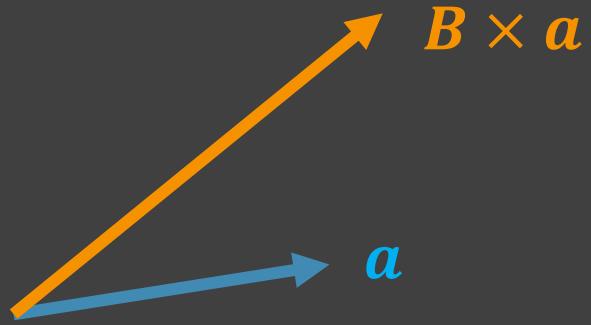
$$B \times a = c \quad \text{and} \quad c \geq a$$

谱半径 ?!

案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



$$B \times a = c$$

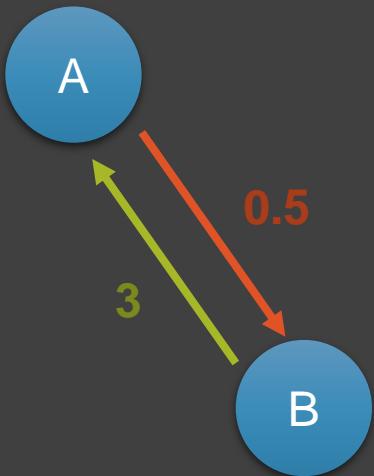


$$B \times a = \lambda a$$



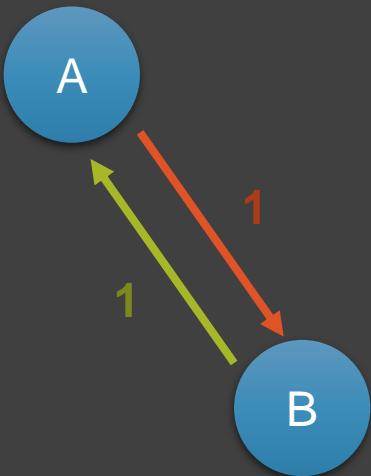
谱半径：矩阵特征值的模的最大值

案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



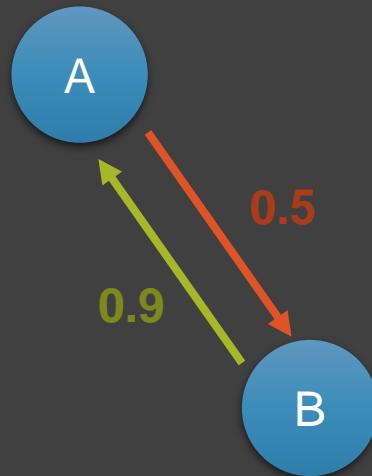
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r(B) = 1.22$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

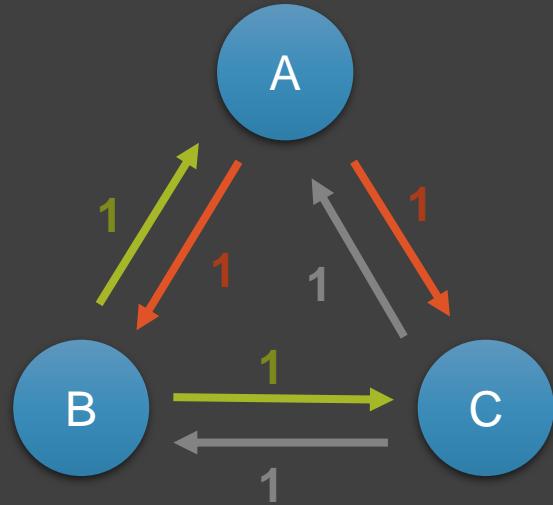
$$r(B) = 1$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.9 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

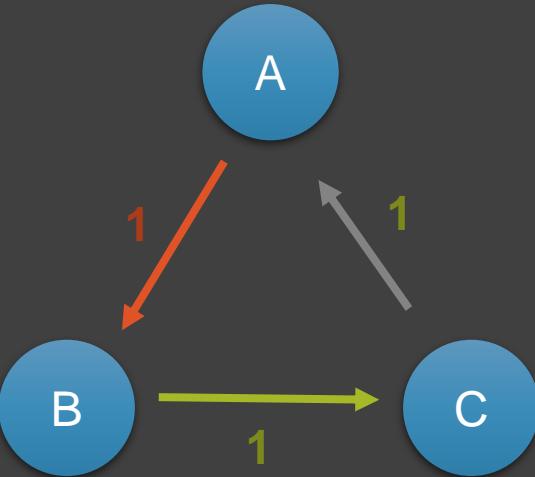
$$r(B) = 0.67$$

案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



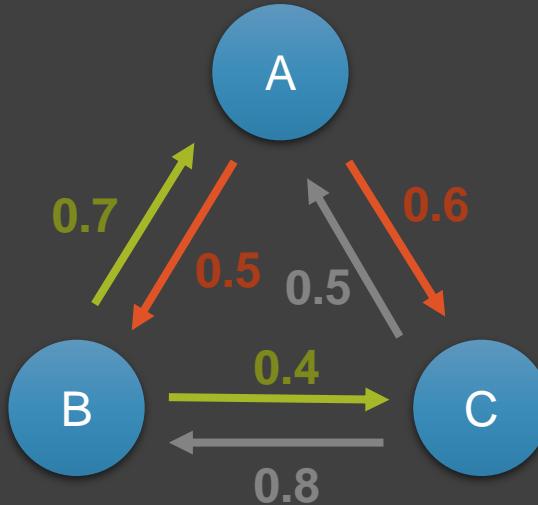
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r(B) = 2$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

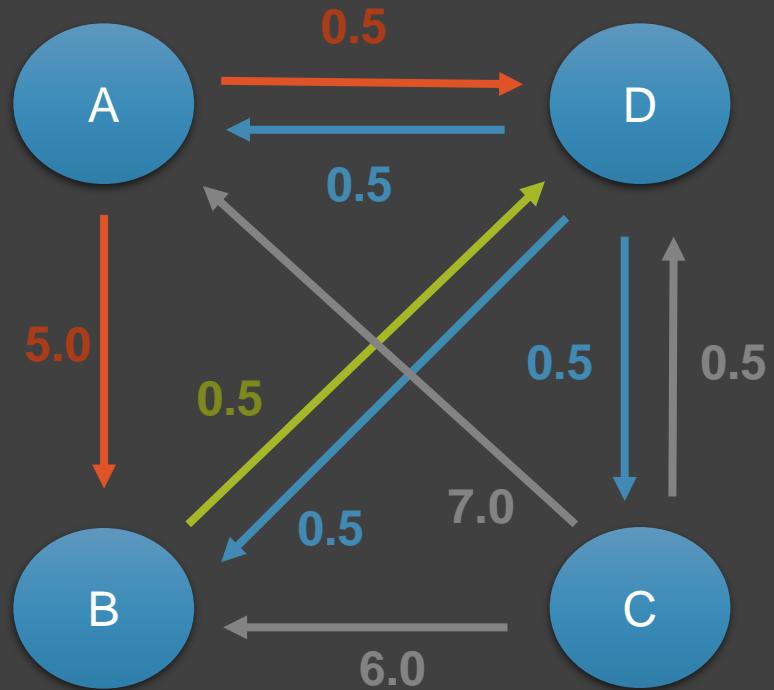
$$r(B) = 1$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.7 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.8 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r(B) = 1.16$$

案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & 0.0 & 7.0 & 0.5 \\ 5.0 & 0.0 & 6.0 & 0.5 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

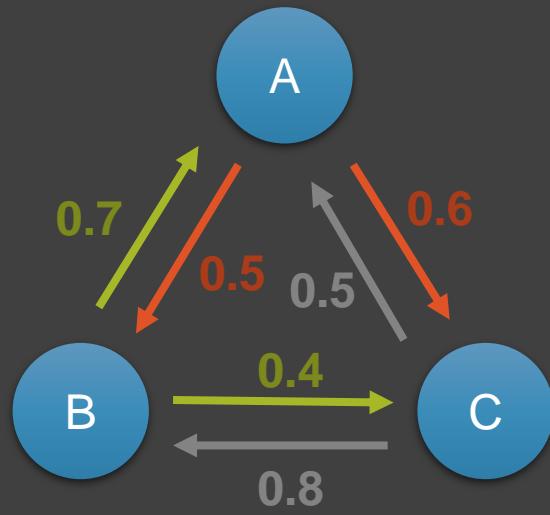
$$r(-A) = 1.29$$

$$r(-B) = 1.34$$

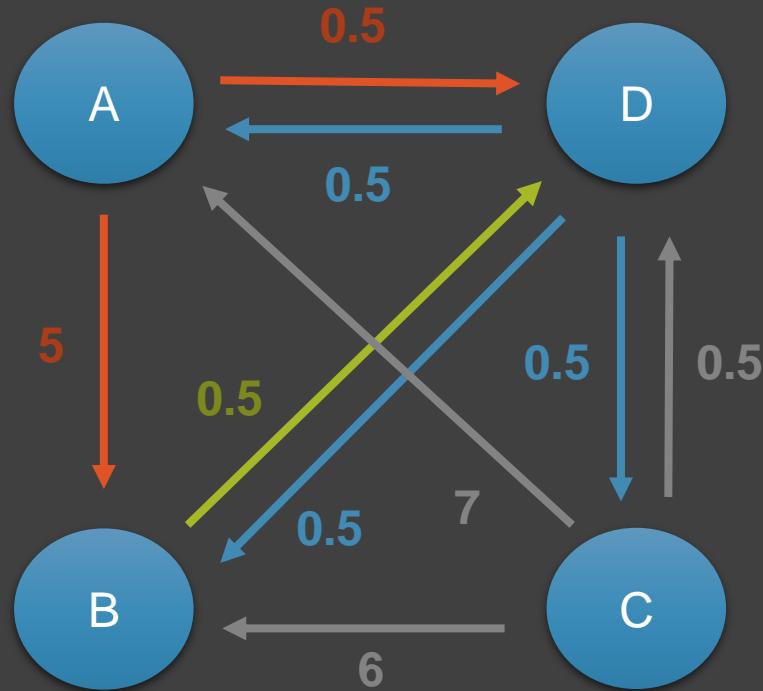
$$r(-C) = 1.23$$

$$r(-D) = ?$$

案例1：经济网络中的公共物品

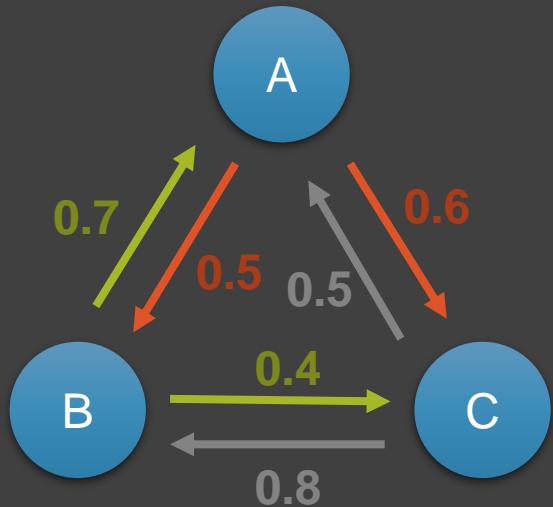


从网络视角看问题，
会有很多新的发现



网络中的问题非常复杂，
需要发展相应的方法和工具

案例1：经济网络中的公共物品



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.7 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.8 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r(B) = 1.16$$

```
#delimit;
matrix A = (0.0, 0.7, 0.5 \
             0.5, 0.0, 0.8 \
             0.6, 0.4, 0.0 );
#delimit cr
matrix list A

mata B = st_matrix("A")
mata p = .
mata l = .

mata eigensystem(B,p,l)

mata p
mata l
```



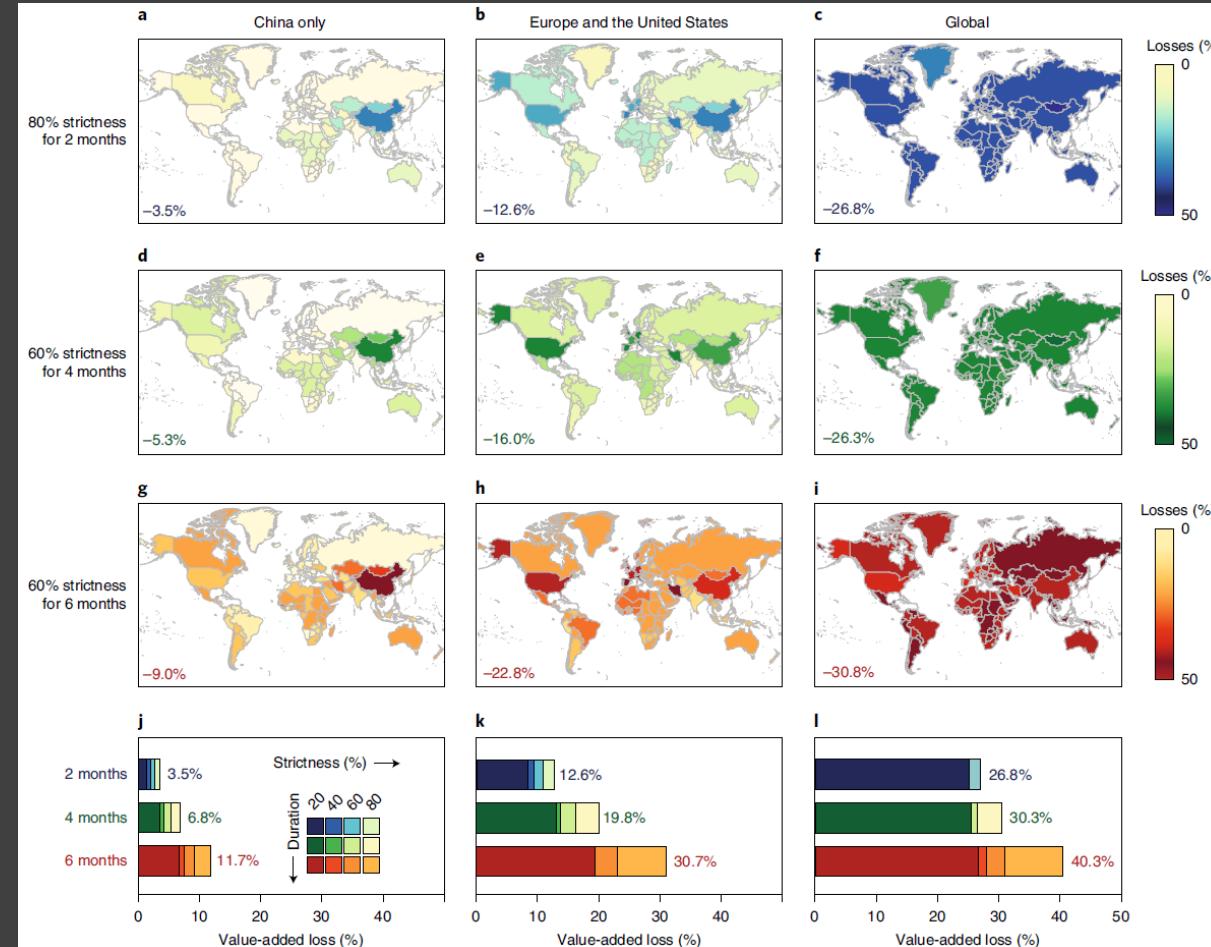
案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

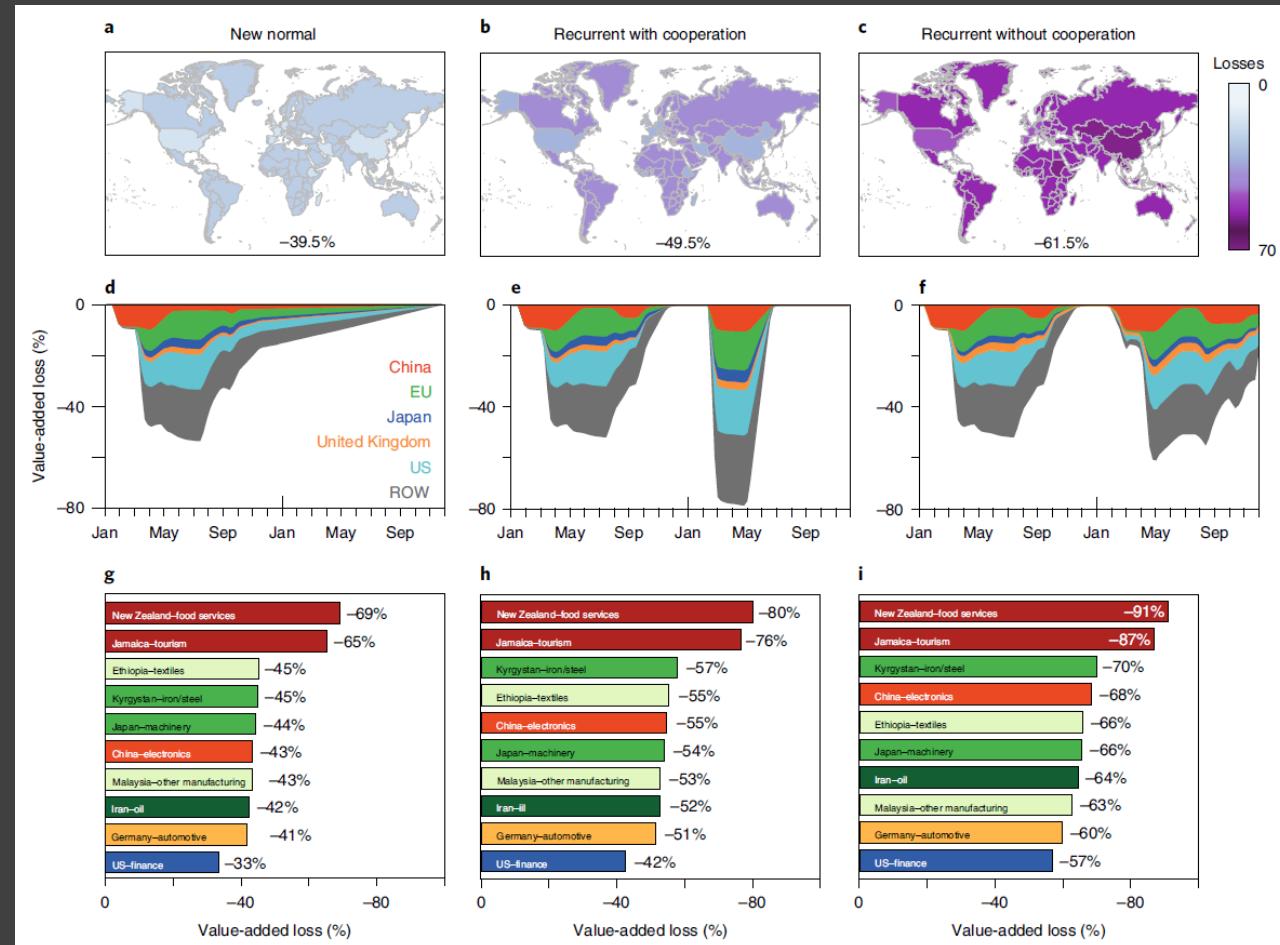


How to optimize social and economic activity while containing SARS-CoV-2 transmission?

案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



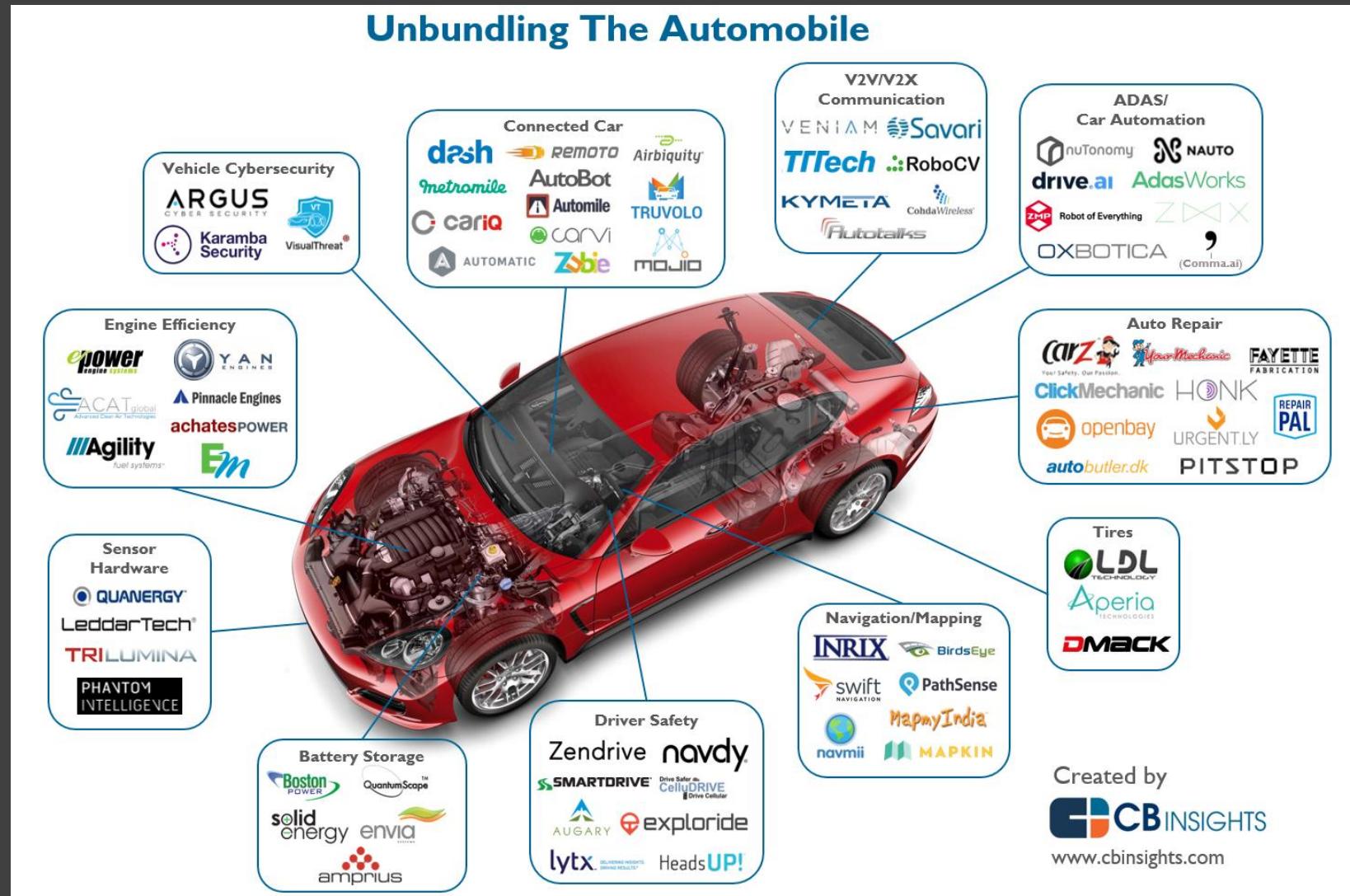
案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



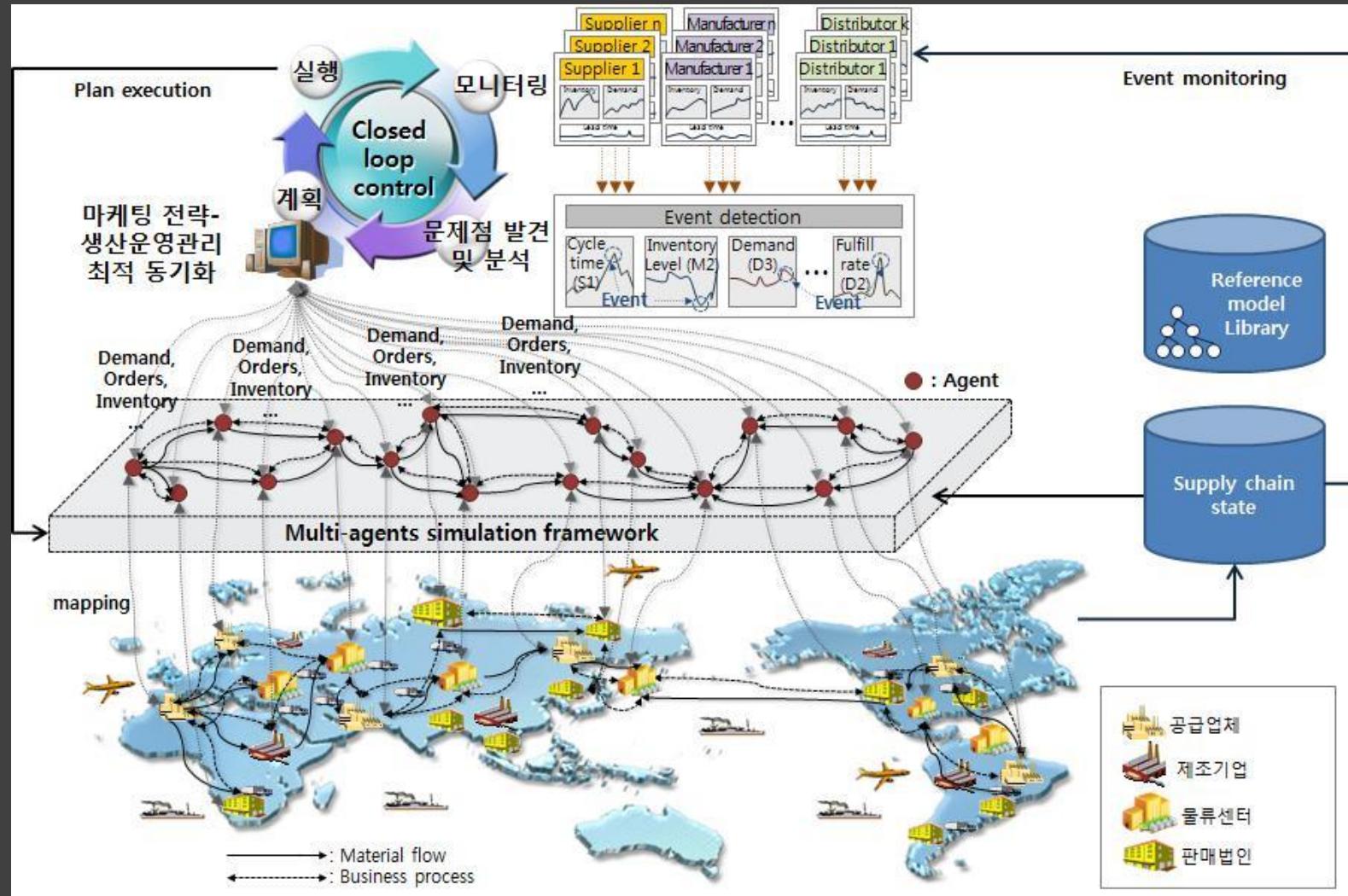
案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



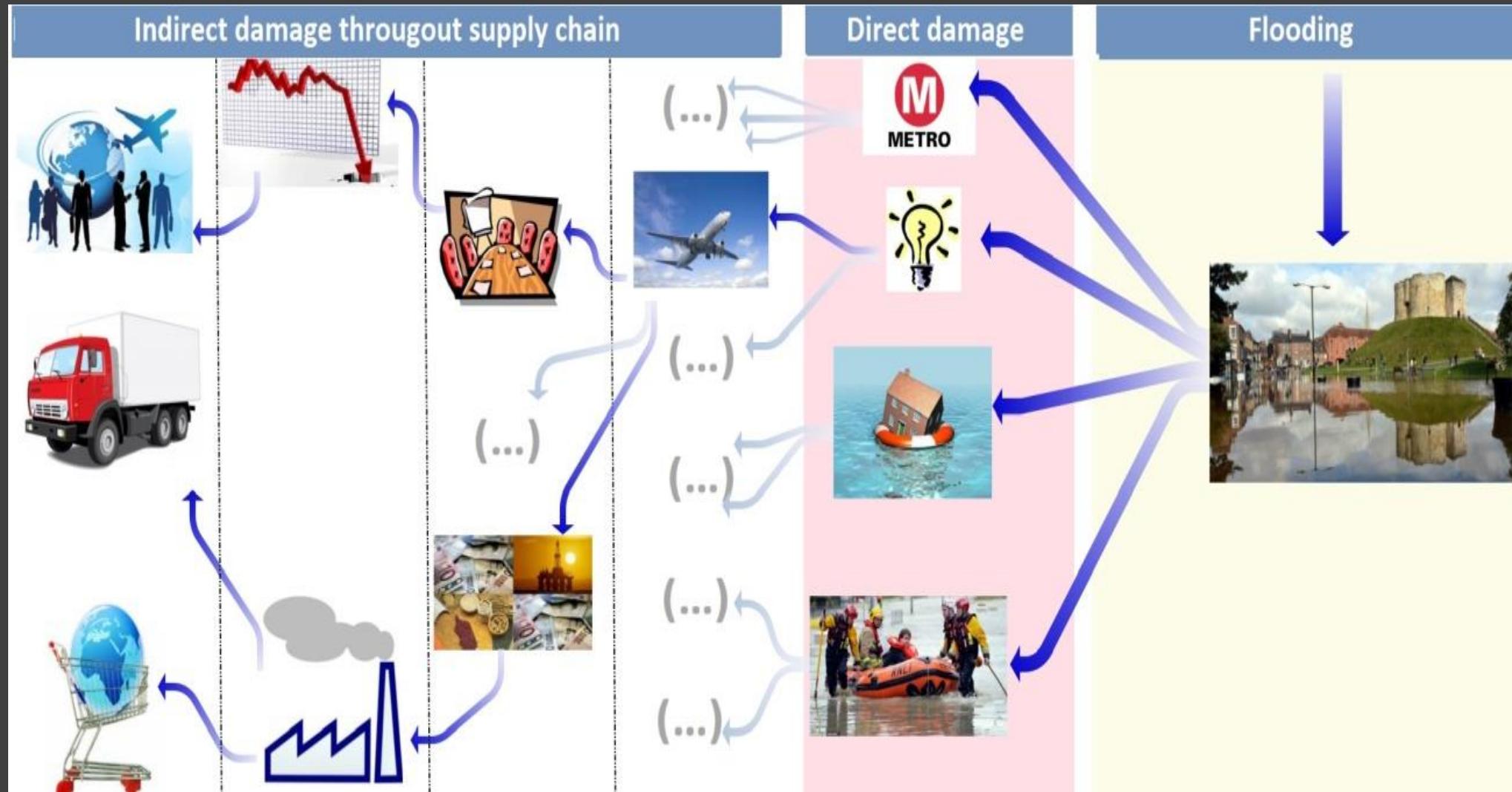
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www.uone-tech.cn



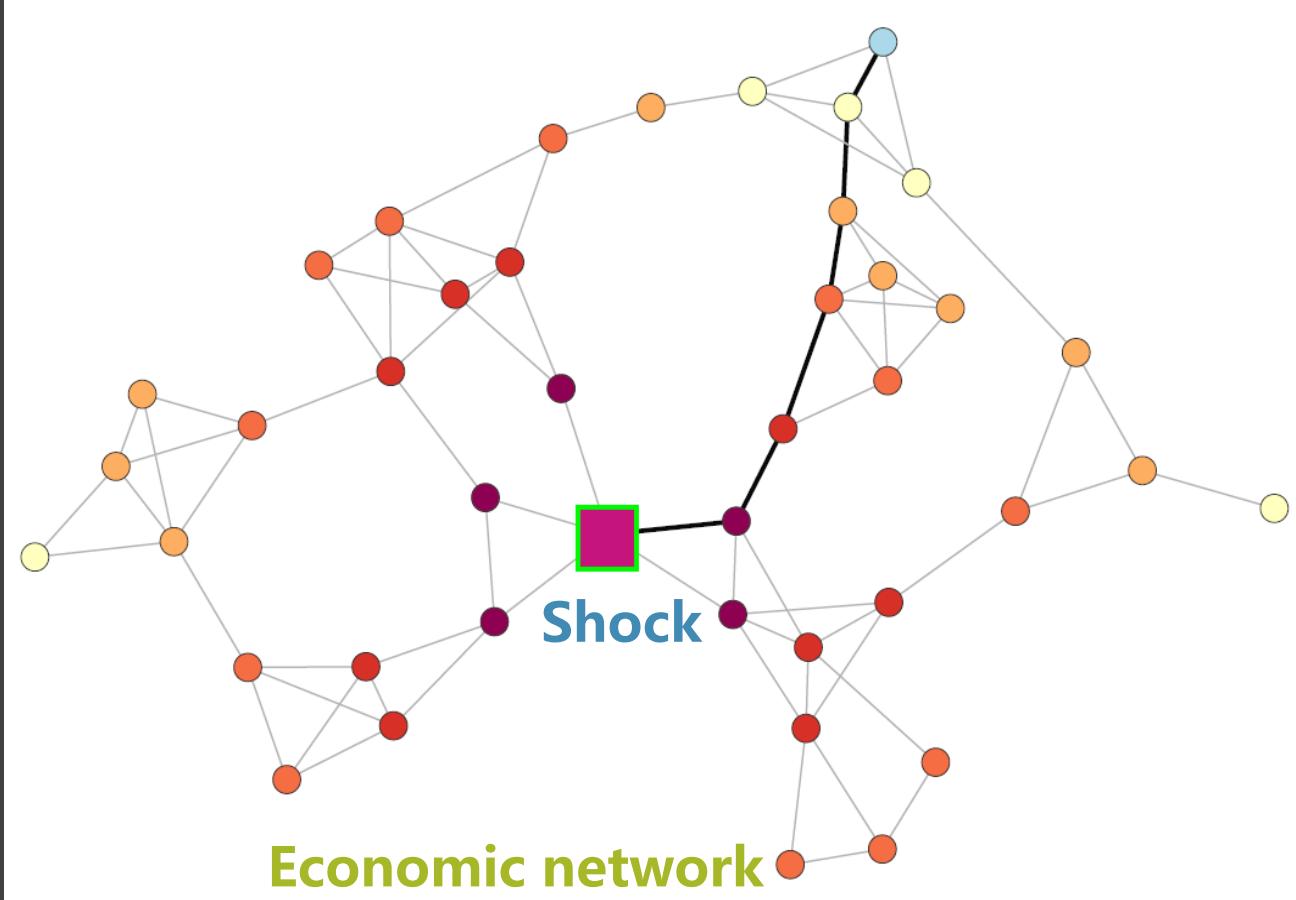
案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

		Processing Sectors			Final Demand	Total Output
		1	2	3		
Processing Sectors	1	20	30	10	40	100
	2	10	90	80	120	300
	3	30	40	30	100	200
Payment Sectors	k	30	90	50		
	l	10	50	70		
Total Input		100	300	200		

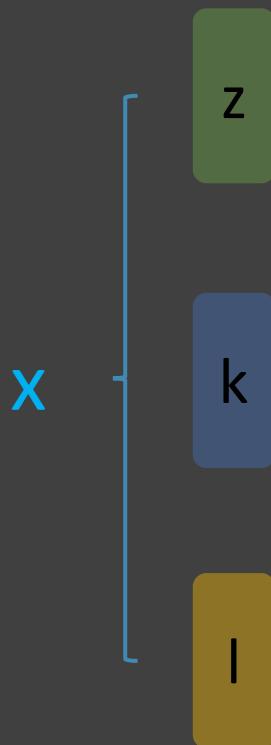
行和列都代表生产部门

列代表某个部门生产活动的投入

行代表某个部门生产产品的分配

案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

Input constraints

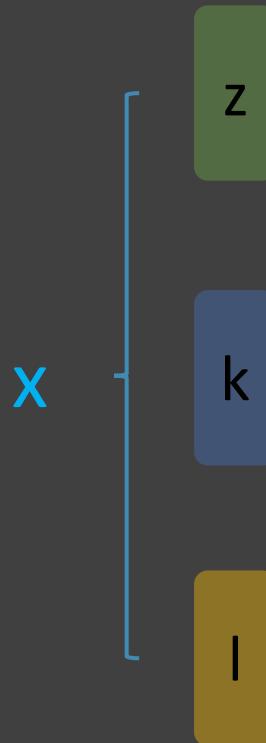


• Transport constraints

		Processing Sectors			Final Demand	Total Output
		1	2	3		
Processing Sectors	1	20	20	20	10	40
	2	10	90	90	80	120
	3	30	40	40	30	100
Payment Sectors	k	30	90	90	50	
	I	10	50	50	70	
Total Input		100	200	200		

案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

Input constraints

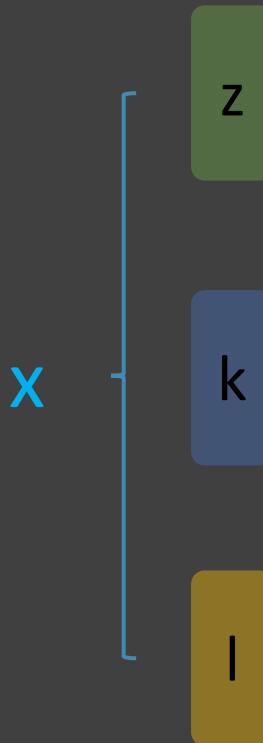


• Transport constraints

		Processing Sectors			Final Demand	Total Output
		1	2	3		
Processing Sectors	1	20	20	20	10	40
	2	10	90	80	120	300
	3	30	40	30	100	200
Payment Sectors	k	30	90	50		
	I	10	50	70		
Total Input		100	200	200		

案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

Input constraints

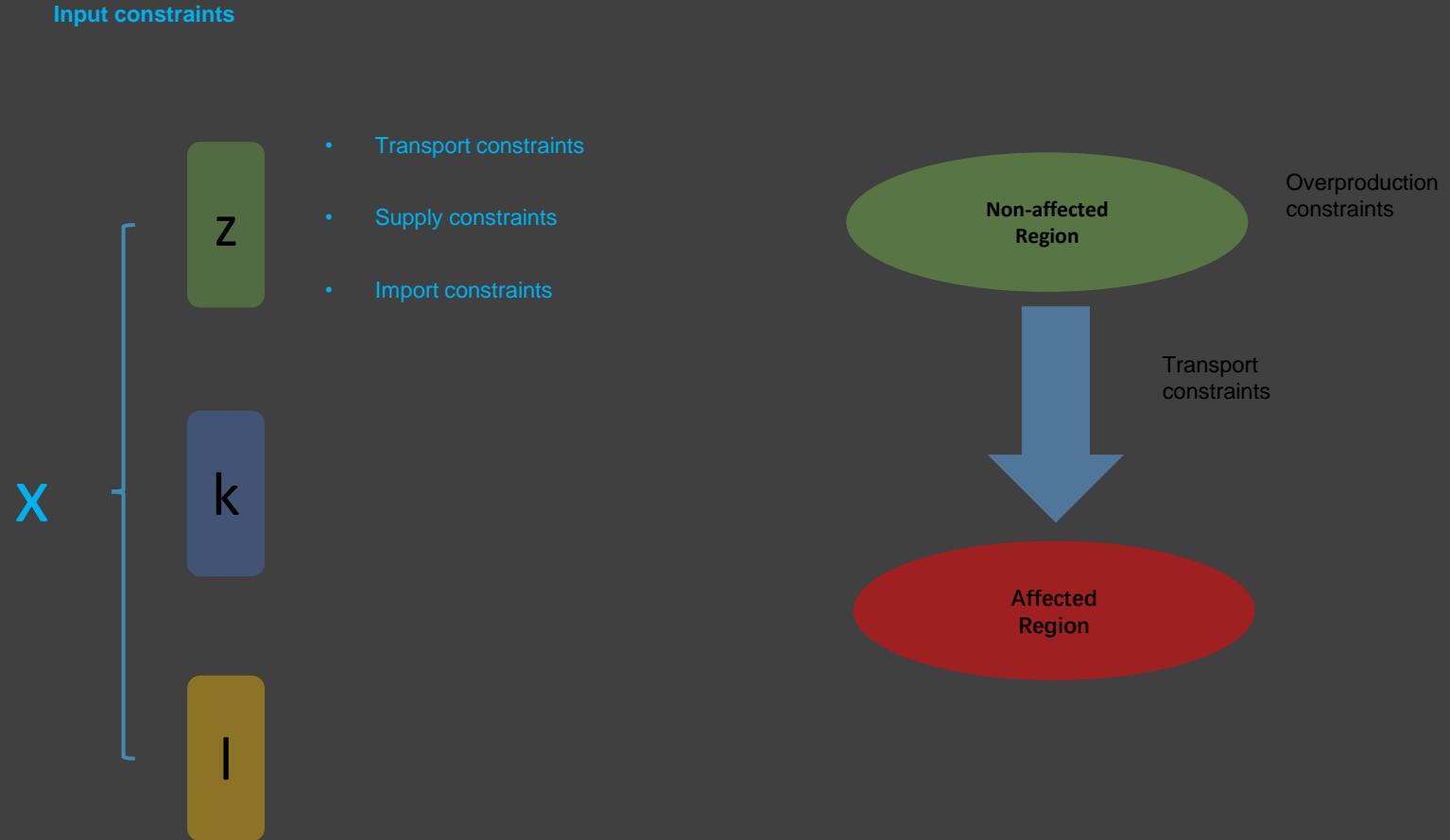


- Transport constraints
- Supply constraints (Forward effect)

		Processing Sectors			Final Demand	Total Output
		1	2	3		
Processing Sectors	1	20	20	10	40	50
	2	10	90	80	120	300
	3	30	40	30	100	200
Payment Sectors		1	90	50	50	
I		5	10	50	70	
Total Input		50	200	200		

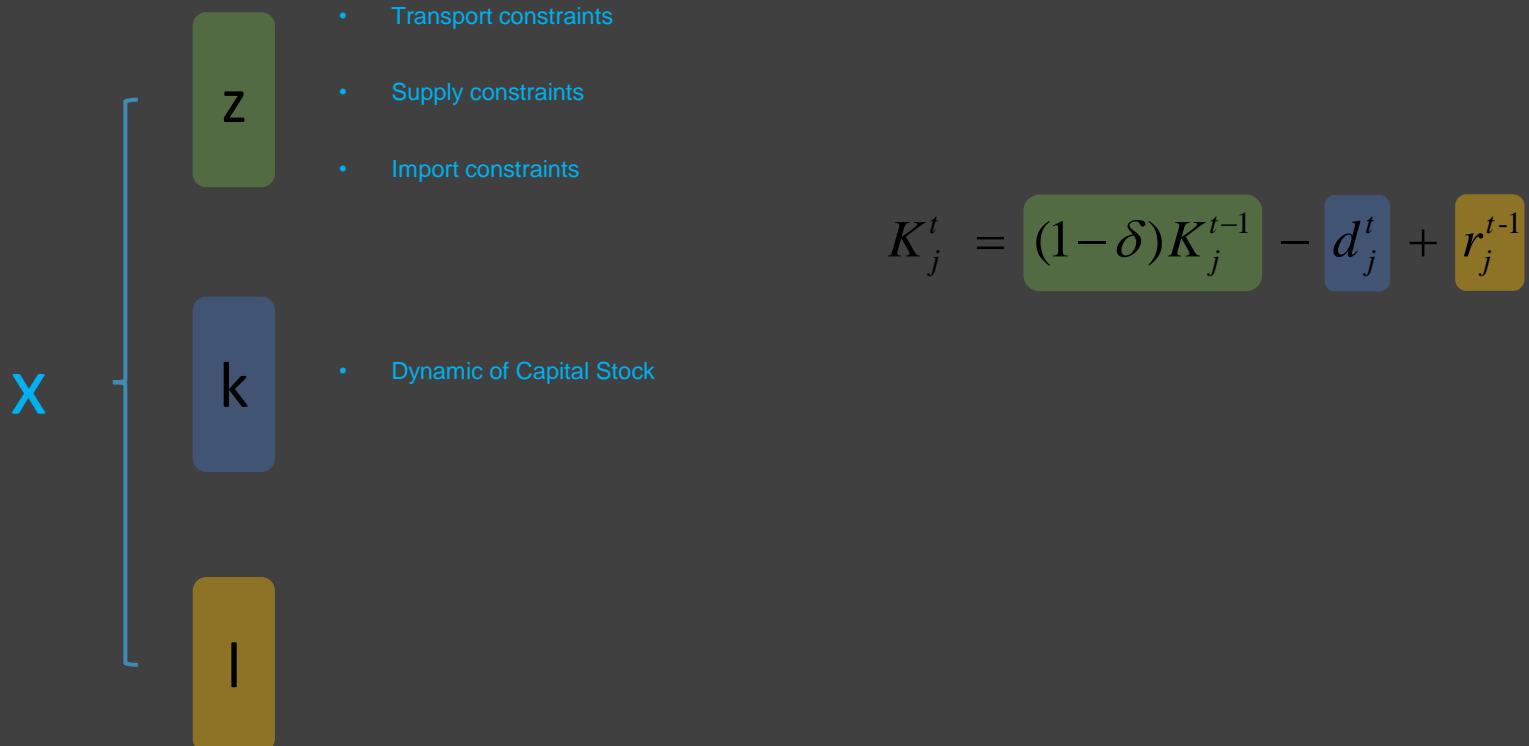
A red arrow points from the 'Final Demand' column to the 'Total Output' column, indicating the flow of economic impact. Red circles highlight specific values: 20 (in the cell for Sector 1, Processing Sector 2), 50 (in the cell for Sector 2, Processing Sector 1), 1 (in the cell for Sector 1, Payment Sector 1), 5 (in the cell for Sector 1, Payment Sector 2), 10 (in the cell for Sector 2, Payment Sector 1), 50 (in the cell for Sector 2, Payment Sector 2), and 200 (in the 'Total Input' row under Sector 1 and Sector 2).

案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

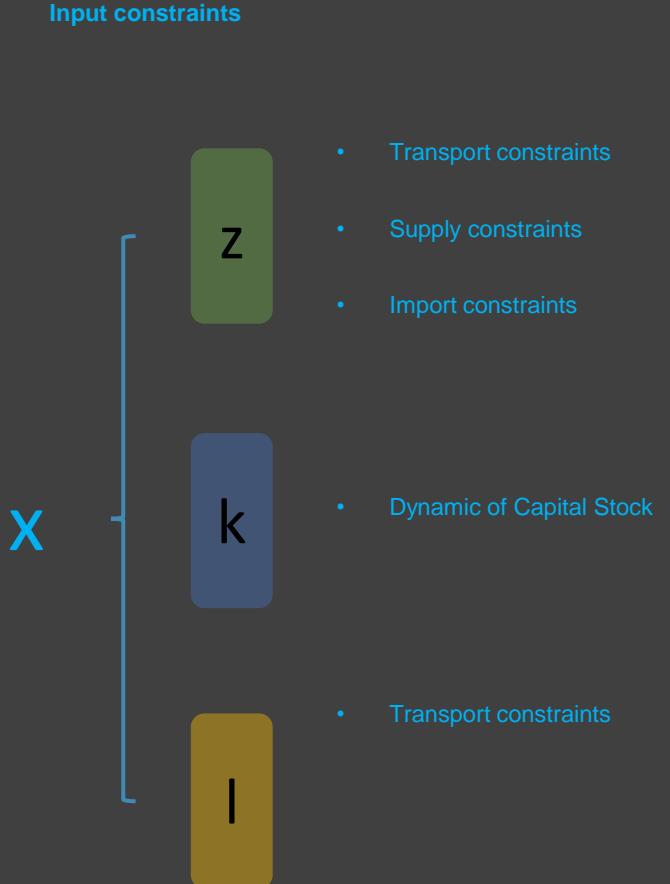


案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

Input constraints



案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



Input constraints



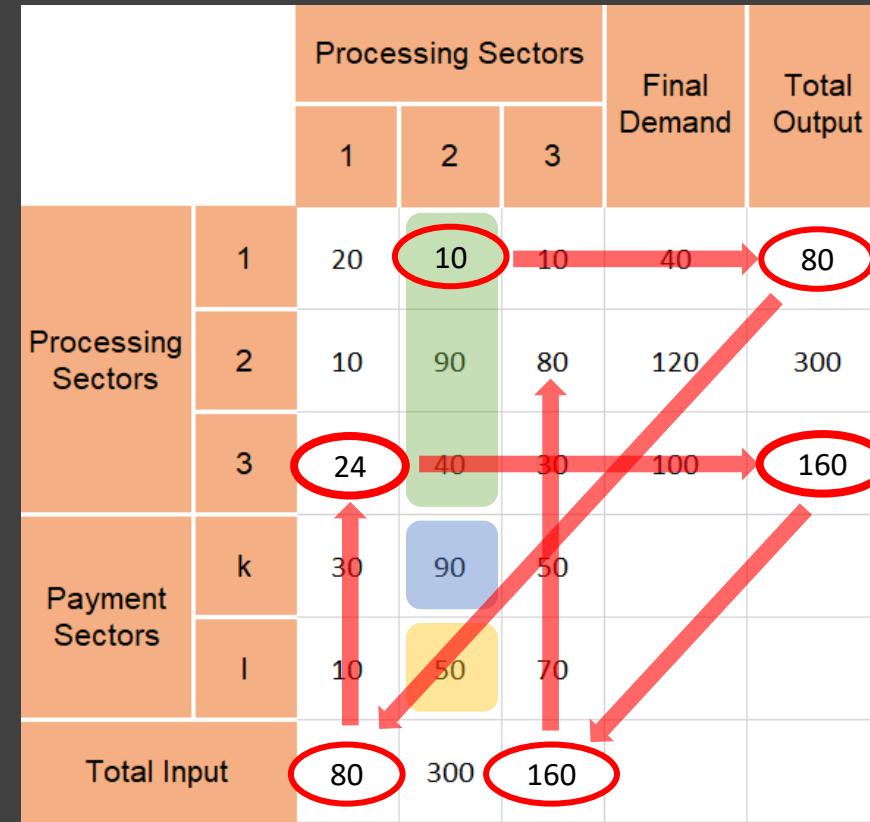
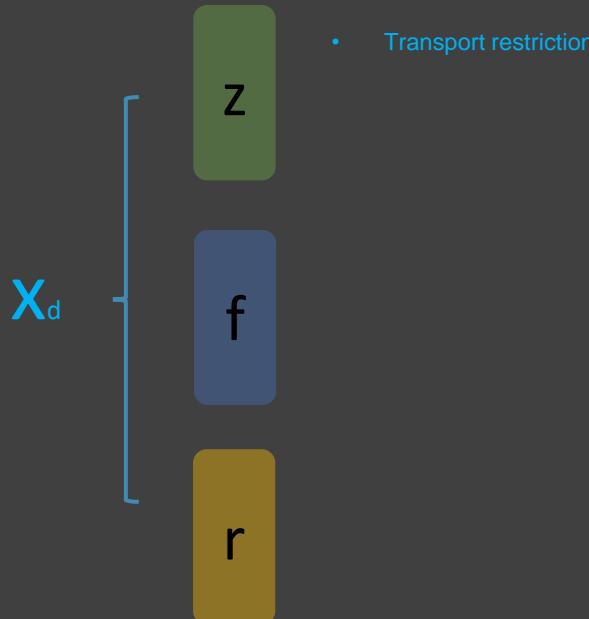
- Transport constraints
- Supply constraints
- Import constraints
- Dynamic of Capital Stock
- Transport constraints
- Final demand constraints

		Processing Sectors			Final Demand	Total Output
		1	2	3		
Processing Sectors	1	20	30	10	20	50
	2	10	90	80	120	300
	3	30	40	30	100	200
Payment Sectors		1	90	50		
I		5	35	70		
Total Input		50	200	200		

Annotations: Red arrows point from the circled values in the 'Final Demand' row to the circled values in the 'Total Input' row. Red circles highlight the values 20, 50, 10, 35, 50, and 200.

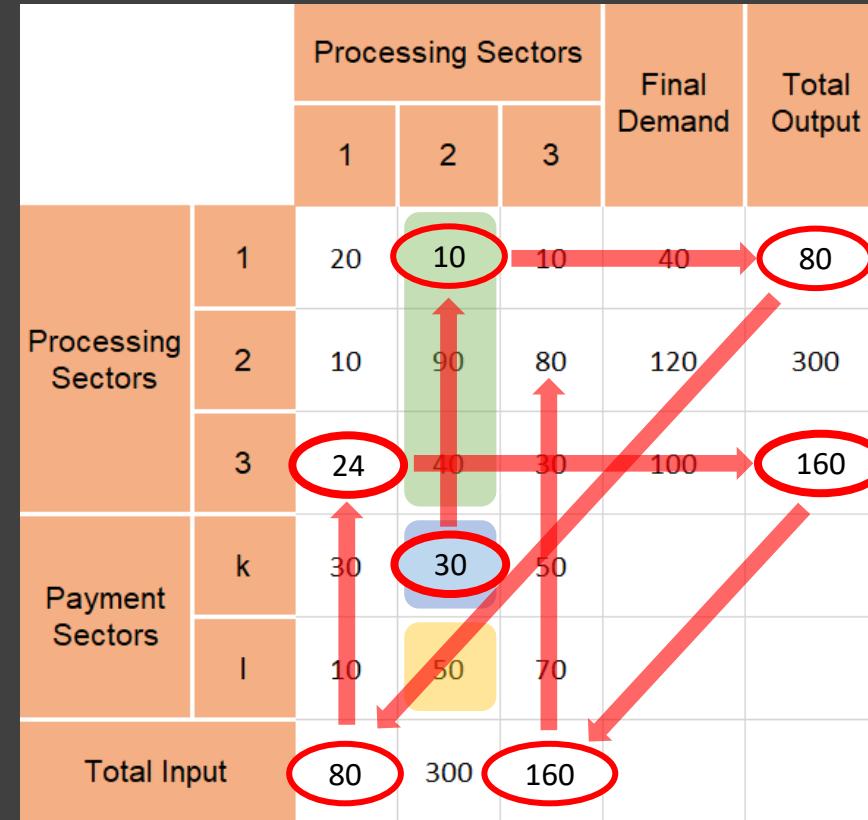
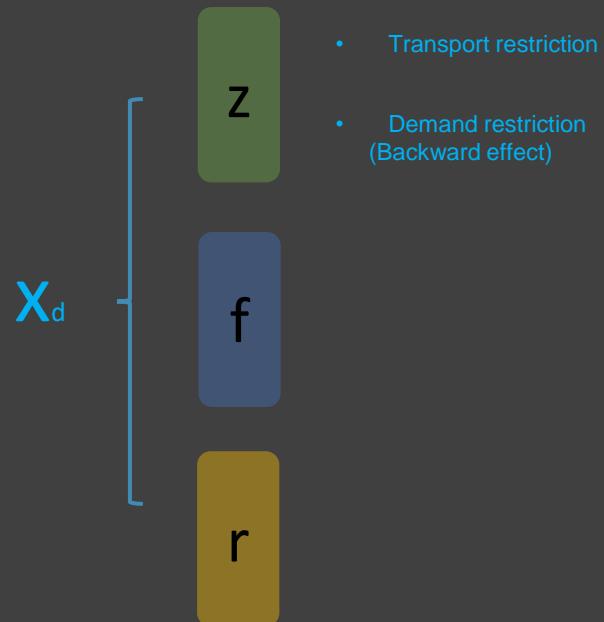
案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

Demand restrictions

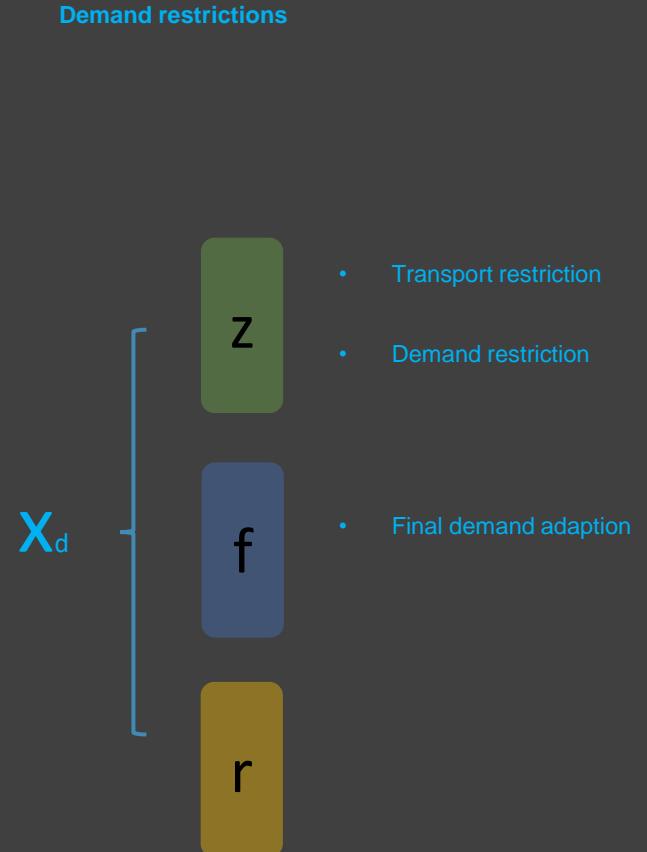


案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

Demand restrictions

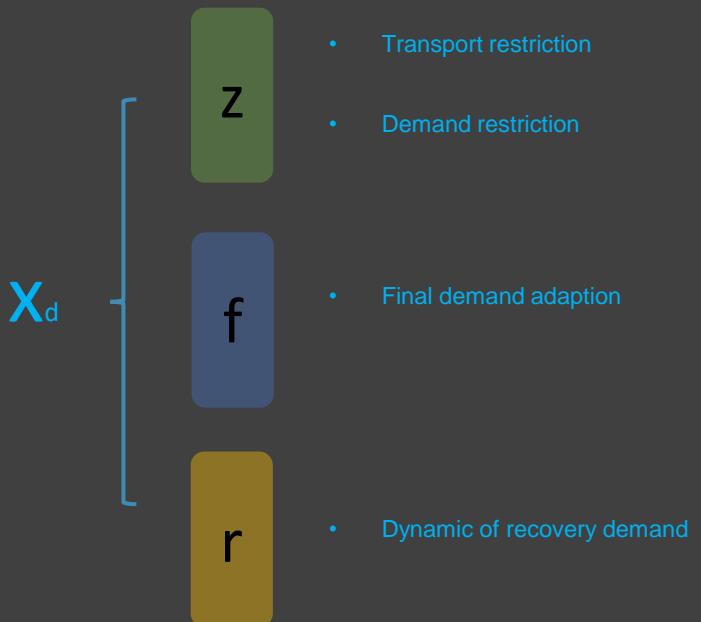


案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

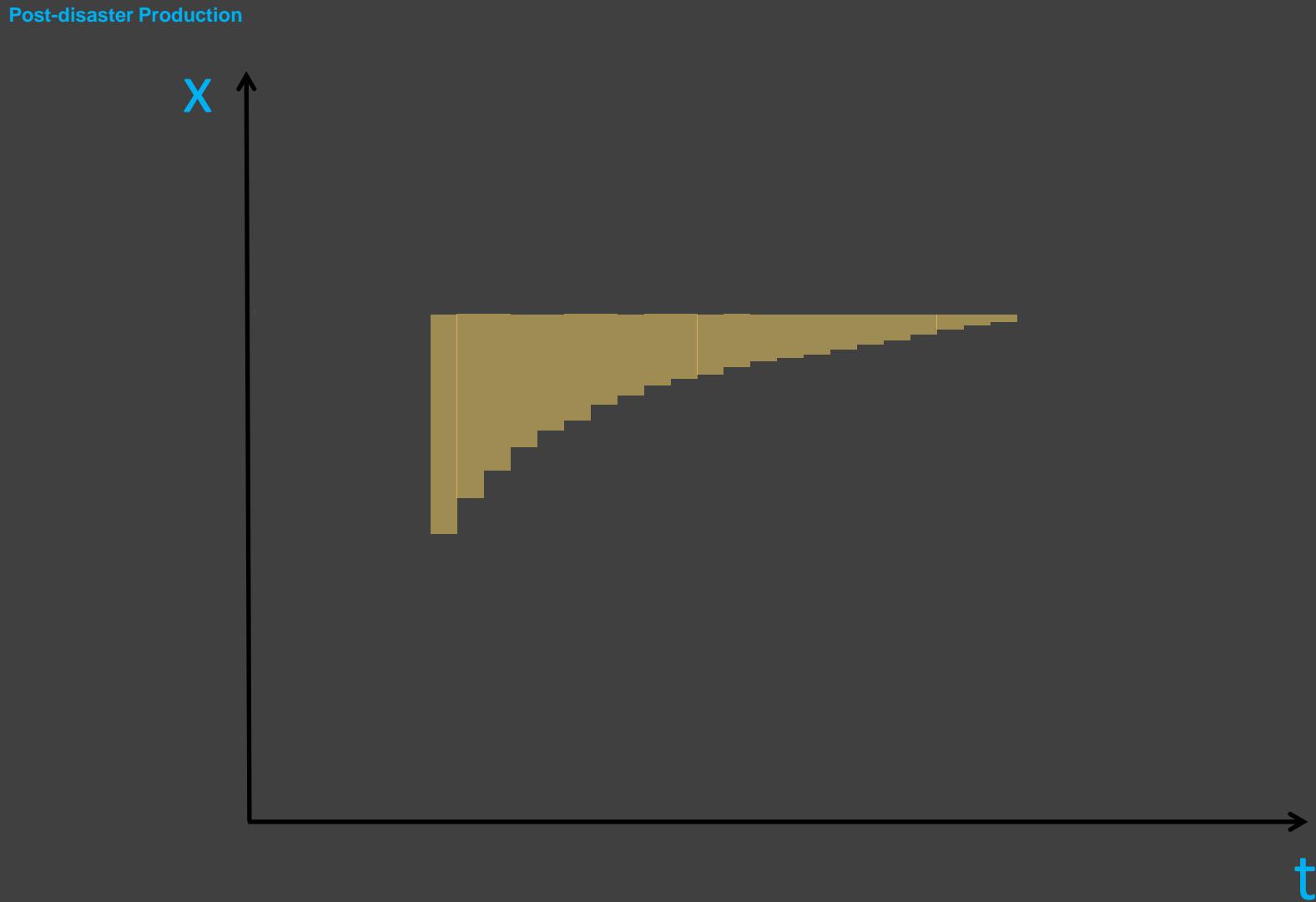


案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

Demand restrictions



案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

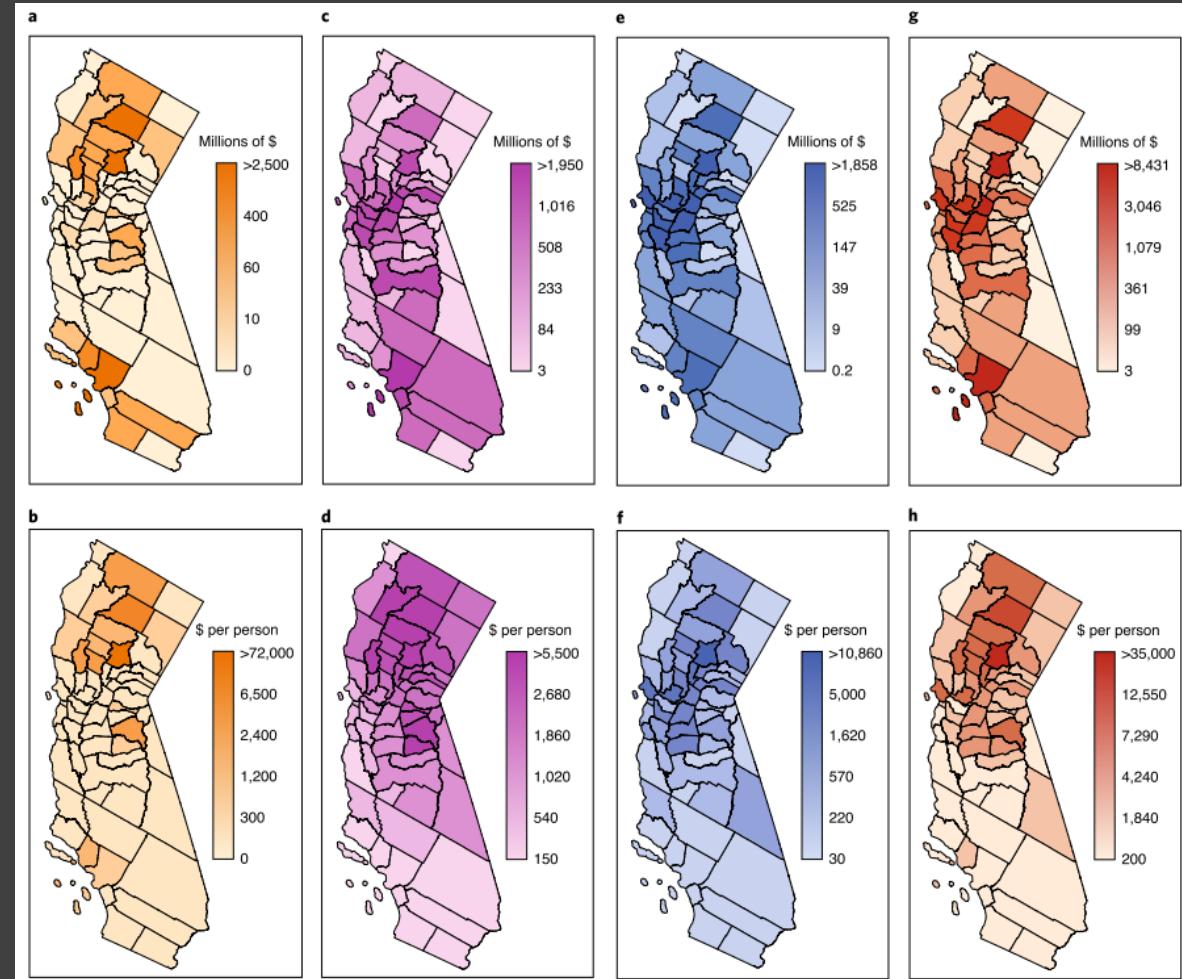


案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导

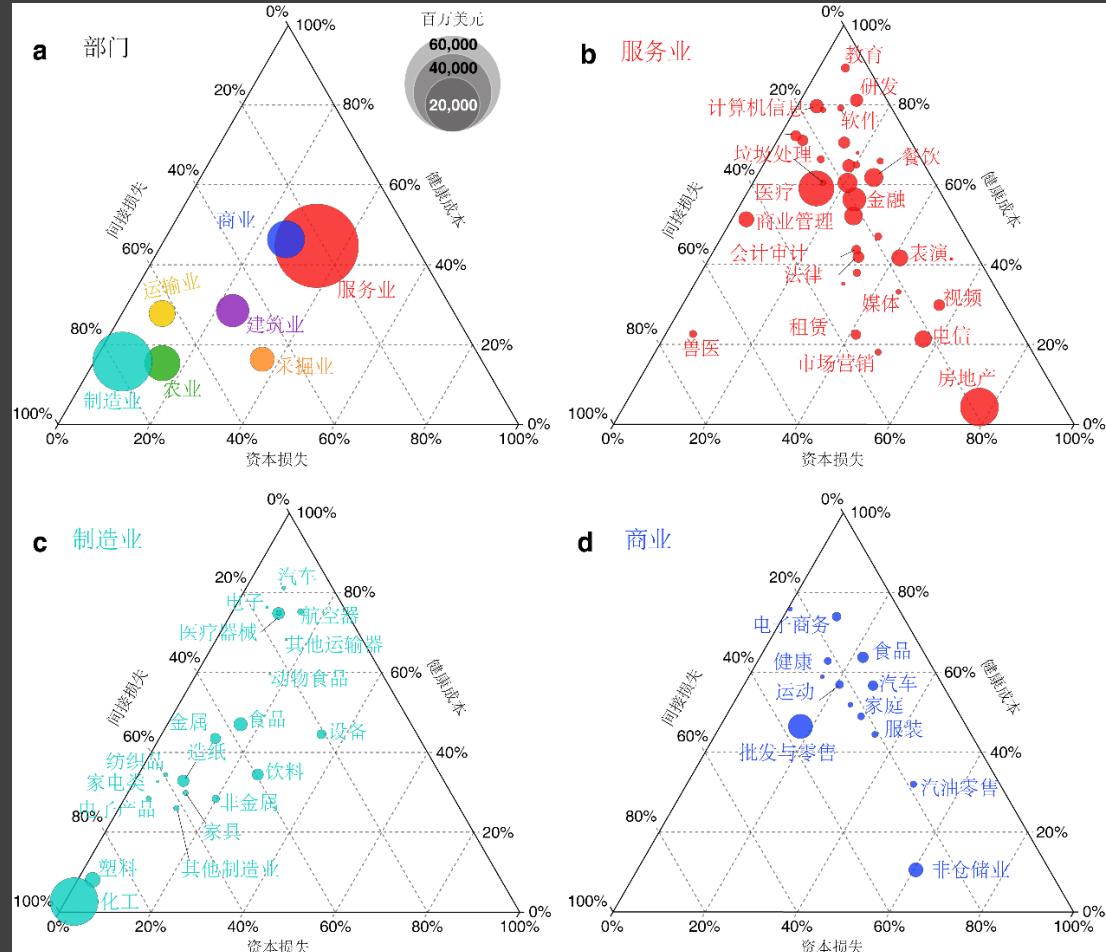


Will California wildfires affect Texas' refining industry?

案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



案例2：经济网络中的冲击传导



课程介绍



第一期	初出茅庐	前沿介绍与课程导入
	渐入佳境	网络基本知识讲解及应用
第二期	得心应手	投入产出网络模型与应用
	炉火纯青	基于投入产出网络的复杂模型与应用

初出茅庐	前沿介绍与课程导入	第一讲	网络方法在经济学中的最新应用方向介绍
		第二讲	当前研究空缺及潜在研究方向介绍及讨论
		第三讲	后续课程准备-零基础R语言保姆级讲解
渐入佳境	网络基础知识	第一讲	网络及相关基本概念介绍
		第二讲	网络统计指标及其经济学含义解析
		小试牛刀	网络特征指标的计算和应用
		实战演练	A Network Approach to Public Goods - Journal of Political Economy, 2019





课程介绍

得心应手	投入产出 网络分析	第一讲	投入产出网络相关基本概念讲解
		第二讲	投入产出网络分析在经济学问题中的应用
		小试牛刀	单区域、多区域投入产出网络应用
		实战演练	企业在全球价值链中的位置及其结构变化, 经济研究, 2022
		脑洞大开	基于投入产出网络分析方法, 设计一篇自己的好论文
炉火纯青	基于 投入产出 网络的复 杂模型与 应用	第一讲	经济冲击在网络中的级联效应讲解
		第二讲	使用投入产出网络动态模型, 评估政策冲击的级联效应
		小试牛刀	模拟一项政策的级联效应并分析经济学含义
		实战演练	Global supply-chain effects of COVID-19 control measures – Nature Human Behaviour, 2020
		脑洞大开	基于投入产出网络动态模型, 设计一篇自己的好论文

