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教育经历

北京大学国家发展研究院 2021.9-2026.7（预计）
经济学博士，专业：西方经济学，导师：王敏副教授

康奈尔大学戴森应用经济与管理学院 2024.9.1-2025.8.31
访问学者，导师：赵金华教授

北京大学环境科学与工程学院 2017-2021
理学学士

北京大学国家发展研究院 2018-2021
经济学学士

研究方向

环境经济学（环境政策；气候变化；水污染）；健康经济学（环境健康；营养）

发表论文及著作

[1] 马丁, 李硕. 中国地表水水质变化趋势及治理政策应对 [J]. 中国人口 · 资源与环境, 2023,33(05): 27-39.

[2] 马丁. 埃塞俄比亚外汇管制问题分析. 冲突与发展：埃塞俄比亚政治、经济与社会研究 [M]. 北京：新华出版社，2025：第六章.

工作论文

[1] "Hot and Cold Choices: The Role of Extreme Temperatures in Shaping Industrial Geographical Distribution," **Ding Ma**, Min Wang, Shuo Li and Xiumei Yu, **Resubmited** to ***Journal of Environmental Economics and Management***（等待二轮意见中）.

[2] "Hiding Behind the Trees: Pollution Control and Urban Greening in China," **Ding Ma**, Zhiren Hu and Xintong Li, **Revise and Resubmit** at ***Journal of Environmental Economics and Management***（一轮返修中）.

[3] "Extreme Temperatures Promote High-Fat Diets," Xi Chen, Shuo Li, **Ding Ma**, and Jintao Xu

(Alphabetical order), **Under Review** at ***Journal of Public Economics***（已送审）.

[4] "Environmental Health Benefits of Public Infrastructure: Evidence from Tap Water and Water Pollution in China," Shuo Li, **Ding Ma**, and Jintao Xu (Alphabetical order), Working Paper.

[5] "Temperature-Dissolved Oxygen Relationship Challenges Water Quality Management Under Climate Change," Shuo Li, **Ding Ma**, and Jintao Xu (Alphabetical order), Working Paper.

[6] "Aquatic Product Intake and The Incidence of Chronic Diseases," Xi Chen, Shuo Li, **Ding Ma**, and Jintao Xu (Alphabetical order), Working Paper.

助教经历

环境经济学（北京大学国发院本科课程） 2023 春，2024 春
Urban Economics in Developing Countries（北京大学南南学院博士英文课程） 2023 秋
中级宏观经济学（北京大学国发院本科核心课程） 2022 秋

学术会议

全国数量经济学博士生学术论坛会（2025） 厦门大学
第二十五届中国经济学年会（2025） 上海交通大学
第十届中国城市治理创新与学科发展研讨会（2025） 中国人民大学
第八届 HEOA 卫生政策与经济博士生论坛 四川大学
第五届北京大学-复旦大学卫生经济研究生论坛（2025） 北京大学
第八届中国健康经济学论坛（2025） 厦门大学
中国留美经济学会（CES）年会（2024） 浙江大学
第八届中国劳动经济学者论坛（2024） 上海财经大学
第八届 CCER 夏季研讨会（2024） 北京大学
第二十一届女经济学者研讨会（2024） 武汉大学

获奖情况

第八届 HEOA 卫生政策与经济博士生论坛最佳壁报奖 2025
第八届 HEOA 卫生政策与经济博士生论坛二等奖 2025
第七届健康经济发展论坛优秀论文奖 2024
第八届中国劳动经济学者论坛优秀论文奖 2024
第六届健康经济发展论坛优秀论文奖 2023
北京大学学习优秀奖 2022，2023
北京大学优秀助教 2022 秋季学期
国家奖学金 2020
北京大学三好学生 2018，2020
北京大学五四奖学金 2018

学术服务

期刊审稿： Management Science, Journal of Environmental Economics and Management, China Economic Review, China Economic Quarterly International, China Economic Journal, 经济学 (季刊)
数据编审： 经济学 (季刊)

其他

语言： 中文（母语），英文（工作语言）
软件： STATA，R，ArcGIS，LaTeX

推荐人

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北京大学国家发展研究院
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工作论文摘要

Hot and Cold Choices: The Role of Extreme Temperatures in Shaping Industrial Geographical Distribution

Abstract: This paper examines how extreme temperatures shape firm entry decisions and industrial geography. Leveraging comprehensive firm registration data from China, we identify an inverted U-shaped relationship between temperature and firm entry, while firm exit remains largely unresponsive. Mechanism analyses reveal that temperature shocks disproportionately reduce entry in labor-intensive industries within tradable sectors. This effect operates through temperature-induced labor productivity losses, whereas entry in non-tradable sectors, such as services, declines indirectly through reduced local demand from downstream industrial clients. Firms also adapt by shifting equity investments toward new firm establishments in regions with milder climates. Climate projections indicate that continued warming will substantially reshape industrial geography. These findings highlight firm location choice as a critical channel of climate adaptation and underscore the role of temperature risk in driving long-term spatial economic change.

Extreme Temperatures Promote High-Fat Diets

Abstract: Extreme temperatures threaten agriculture and exacerbate global food insecurity, yet their direct impact on dietary choices remains poorly understood. We provide novel evidence of how short-term exposures to extreme temperatures affect macronutrient intake in China. We show that both hot and cold weather elevate high-fat diet risks. In particular, hot weather reduces carbohydrate and protein consumption but not fat intake, while cold weather increases all nutrient intake, particularly fats. Temperature-induced dietary changes are shaped primarily by physiological responses to thermal stress, whereas physical activities demonstrate little effect. Technologies that improve indoor thermal comfort (via fans, air conditioners, and heating systems) substantially mitigate high-fat diet risks. Socioeconomic disparities are evident, with rural and poor individuals more likely to adopt high-fat diets under hot or cold weather. Projections indicate that more extreme temperatures due to climate change may increase the prevalence of high-fat diets nationally, while substantial regional heterogeneity emerges, with declines in northeast China and increases in southern China. These results highlight a crucial but overlooked pathway linking climate change to dietary health inequality.

Hiding Behind the Trees: Pollution Control and Urban Greening in China

Abstract: China's rapid surge in urban greening over the past decade presents a puzzling deviation from the global pattern of insufficient green space in developing economies. In this study, we document three facts about urban greening in China over the past two decades. First, urban greening remained stable between 2001 and 2013 but expanded rapidly thereafter, coinciding with the timing of China's air pollution control efforts. Second, compared with other cities, those suffering from heavier pollution experienced faster urban greening growth. Third, urban greening has been disproportionately concentrated around air quality monitoring stations. Taken together, these findings suggest that local governments strategically used urban greening to respond to the political pressure arising from air pollution control, which improved the supply of urban green space while distorting air quality monitoring simultaneously.

Environmental Health Benefits of Public Infrastructure: Evidence from Tap Water and Water Pollution in China

Abstract: Based on data from the China Health and Nutrition Survey and Surface Water Quality Weekly Report, we estimate the effects of water pollution, tap water, and their interaction on individual health status. Using the panel IV regression method, we find that water pollution significantly increases the morbidity rate, while ignoring the different levels of pollution exposure caused by the use of tap water may lead to a serious underestimate of the impact of water pollution. Regression results show that tap water can offset about 60% of the negative health effects of water pollution, and the non-offsetting part may come from pollutants that cannot be eliminated by treatment processes in waterworks. Finally, comparing the disease cost and the total health cost caused by water pollution, we find that nearly 2/3 of the health cost can be attributed to the disease cost. As one of the most important infrastructure investments, the adoption of tap water greatly eliminates the negative impact of water pollution on the health of Chinese residents. This has important general implications for low-income countries with a low proportion of tap water supply worldwide.

Temperature-Dissolved Oxygen Relationship Challenges Water Quality Management

Under Climate Change

Abstract: Climate change is reshaping water quality management by altering the dynamics of coupled human-natural systems in ways that undermine progress toward sustainable development. Using national-scale monitoring data from China, we show that dissolved oxygen (DO)-a key indicator for both aquatic ecosystem health and drinking water safety-is systematically distorted by rising temperatures. While organic and nutrient pollution indicators such as COD_{Mn} and NH_3-N improve in summer due to hydrologic flushing, DO concentrations paradoxically decline, with econometric analysis confirming that these reductions reflect physical solubility effects rather than increased pollution. This climate-driven distortion leads to widespread misclassification of water quality, affecting nearly 28% of summer assessments and disproportionately impacting warmer southern regions. Such distortions risk diverting resources away from actual pollution pressures, weakening resilience in water governance. Therefore, we recommend selecting metrics that match each specific water□use purpose. Drinking water standards should rely on DO saturation, whereas DO concentration should be retained for criteria that protect aquatic biodiversity. Although focused on China, the findings are globally relevant, highlighting how climate change threatens progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and underscoring the urgency of sustainable, climate-informed management strategies.

最后修改日期：*2025-12-30*