摘　要

实现共同富裕是中国式现代化的本质要求，分布在中国 28 个地区的 1389 个革命老区县是中国式现代化发展进程中的关键一环。革命老区属于典型的欠发达地区，经济基础薄弱，农民增收渠道受限，低收入群体较多。但作为实现共同富裕不可缺少的重要组成部分，革命老区如何加快提高农民收入水平，缩小与发达地区农民之间的收入差距，是实现中国式现代化发展进程中需要解决的重大现实问题。与此同时，数字乡村战略在数字经济与乡村振兴高度融合的时代背景下应运而生，旨在利用数字技术助力农业农村实现高质量发展，激活农民内生发展动力。作为实现乡村振兴与共同富裕的重要抓手，数字乡村建设在促进农民增收、改善农民福祉等方面被寄予厚望。但目前数字乡村建设能否有效赋能革命老区等落后地区农民收入水平提升，以及通过何种途径赋能，尚未有深入的理论与实证研究。

为此，本文聚焦数字乡村建设与革命老区农民收入，以全国 935 个革命老区县为研究对象，利用北京大学新农村发展研究院联合阿里研究院发布的 2018—2020 年县域数字乡村指数，通过空间探索性分析方法中的全局自相关分析与局部自相关分析，识别数字乡村建设与革命老区农民收入之间的空间相关性与空间集聚特征，并在此基础上进一步构建空间计量模型，探究数字乡村建设促进革命老区农民增收的作用机理与空间溢出效应。

研究结果显示：（1）革命老区数字乡村建设与农民收入水平具有相似的空间分布特征，都呈现出“东部沿海地区向内陆地区递减”的空间分布格局，二者之间存在较大范围的空间耦合，具有明显的空间相关性。（2）数字乡村建设能显著提高革命老区农民收入水平，数字乡村指数的四个分维度检验发现，数字乡村建设对革命老区的增收效应主要由数字基础设施、乡村生活数字化、乡村治理数字化构成，乡村经济数字化的增收效应因存在门槛效应而未能有效释放。（3）空间效应分解发现，数字乡村建设对革命老区农民增收存在空间溢出效应，但这种溢出效应还仅发生在非贫困县间，脱贫县间未能形成显著的空间溢出效应。（4）异质性分析发现，数字乡村建设对革命老区脱贫县的增收效应优于非贫困县，对革命老区西部的增收效应优于东中部革命老区，说明数字乡村建设的普惠性效应，具有包容性增长优势，有助于低收入地区实现更高水平的收入提升。（5）机制分析发现，数字乡村建设对革命老区的增收效应可通过提高革命老区创业活跃度、电商发展水平以及数字普惠金融水平三个渠道实现。

根据研究结论，本文得到以下政策启示：（1）加快推进革命老区数字乡村建设进程，实现革命老区振兴发展。（2）弥补革命老区数字乡村建设短板，最大限度地挖掘

数字乡村建设红利。（3）多渠道实现数字乡村建设对革命老区的增收效应，改善革命老区农民福祉。（4）加大对革命老区等落后地区及弱势群体的数字帮扶力度，充分发挥数字乡村建设的包容性增长优势。

关键词：革命老区；数字乡村建设；农民收入增长；共同富裕：空间计量模型

Abstract

The realization of common prosperity is the essential requirement of Chinese-style modernization, and the 1,389 old revolutionary counties in 28 provinces and cities in China are a key link in the process of Chinese-style modernization and development. The old revolutionary districts are typical underdeveloped areas with a weak economic foundation, limited channels for farmers to increase their income and a large number of low-income groups. As an indispensable and important part of realizing common prosperity, how to accelerate the increase of farmers' income level in the old revolutionary areas and narrow the income gap with the developed areas is a major practical problem that needs to be solved urgently. The Digital Rural Strategy has emerged in the context of the high degree of integration of the digital economy and rural revitalization, aiming to use digital technology to help agriculture and rural areas achieve high-quality development and activate the endogenous development power of farmers. As an important hand in realizing rural revitalization and common prosperity, digital village construction has been given high expectations in promoting farmers' income and improving their well-being. However, there is no in-depth theoretical and empirical research on whether digital rural construction can effectively empower farmers in old revolutionary areas and other backward areas to improve their income levels, and through what mechanism.

Therefore, this thesis focuses on digital rural construction and farmers' income in old revolutionary areas, takes 935 counties in old revolutionary areas across the country as the research object, based on the 2018—2020 county digital rural index released by the Institute of New Rural Development of Peking University in cooperation with Ali Research Institute, and utilizes between digital rural construction and farmers' income in old revolutionary areas. correlation and spatial clustering characteristics, and further construct a spatial measurement model to explore the mechanism and spatial spillover effect of digital rural construction to promote farmers' income increase in old revolutionary areas.

The results of the study show that: (1) Digital rural construction and farmers' income level in the old revolutionary areas have similar spatial distribution characteristics, both show the spatial distribution pattern of "decreasing from the eastern coastal area to the inland area", and there is a large range of spatial coupling between the two, with obvious spatial correlation. (2) Digital village construction can significantly improve the income level of farmers in the

old revolutionary areas, the four sub-dimension test found that the income-generating effect of digital village construction on the old revolutionary areas mainly consists of digital infrastructure, rural economic digitization, rural governance digitization, and the income generating effect of rural economic digitization has not been effectively released due to the existence of the threshold effect. (3) Spatial effect decomposition finds that there is a spatial spillover effect of digital village construction on farmers' income increase in the old revolutionary areas, but this spillover effect only occurs among the non-poor counties, and there is no significant spatial spillover effect in the poverty-eradication counties, and the win-win situation of complementary cooperation among the poverty-eradication counties has not been fully formed. (4) Heterogeneity analysis found that the income generating effect of digital village construction on poverty-stricken counties in old revolutionary areas is better than that of non-poor counties, and the income-generating effect on the western part of old revolutionary areas is better than that of old revolutionary areas in the east and central parts of the country, which indicates that the inclusive effect of digital village construction has the advantage of inclusive growth, and it can help low income areas to realize a higher level of income improvement. (5) Mechanism analysis found that the income-generating effect of digital village construction on old revolutionary areas can be improved by improving the income-generating effect of the old revolutionary areas. effect can be realized through three channels: improving the entrepreneurial activity, the level of e-commerce development, and the level of digital inclusive finance in the old revolutionary areas.

Based on the research findings, this article draws the following policy insights: (1) Accelerate the process of digital rural construction in revolutionary old areas, and promote the leapfrog development of revolutionary old areas. (2) Make up for the shortcomings of digital rural construction in revolutionary old areas and maximize the benefits of digital rural construction. (3) Realize the income increasing effect of digital rural construction on revolutionary old areas through multiple channels, and improve the well being of farmers in revolutionary old areas. (4) Intensify digital assistance to underdeveloped areas and vulnerable groups such as revolutionary old areas, and fully leverage the inclusive growth advantages of digital rural construction.

Key Words: Old revolutionary base areas; Digital rural construction; Farmers incomes growth; Common prosperity; Spatial econometric model

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