

● **SYMPOSIUM: Economic Growth, Environmental Regulation and State Governance**

Introduction

..... Lin Ye

How Does the Environmental Regulations Influence Industrial Economic Development Quality? Testing the Strong – Version of Porter Hypothesis in China with Provincial Panel Data during 2004 – 2013

..... Yulong Chen & Hui Shi

Abstract Based on provincial panel data for the period 2004 – 2013 and from the perspective of Green Total Factor Productivity (GTFP), we classified environmental regulations as either environmental input or environmental cost. We then separately analyzed their effects on the quality of industrial economic development quality through threshold effect regressions. In short, we retested the strong – version of the Porter Hypothesis in China. Our research results show that the prerequisites of the strong – version of the Porter Hypothesis were not only affected by the classification of environmental regulations, but also partially decided by their stringency. Although environmental input was more likely to play a role in the lower stringency range, that was not the case for environmental costs. If those costs exceeded a certain point, they positively promoted industrial GTFP. Furthermore, our results confirm other predictions. Environmental regulations had a significant negative moderating effect on the relationship between FDI and industrial GTFP and the relationship between R&D investment and industrial GTFP; but, they had no such significant effect on the relationship between human capital and industrial GTFP.

Key Words Environmental Regulation; Industrial Green Total Factor Productivity; Strong – Version of Porter Hypothesis; Threshold Effect

Barking Dogs Seldom Bite: The Impact of Environmental Supervision on Pollutant Discharge—An Empirical Analysis of Provincial Panel Data (2005 – 2014)

..... He Bin & Pan Xinmei

Abstract Given the nearly simultaneous growth of environmental supervision and environmental pollution, it is reasonable to consider the current environmental pollution effect of regulatory policies. Based on deterrent effect theory, this paper presents an environmental supervision policy pollution effect analysis framework based on the degree of certainty, and the degree of severity, of environmental supervision. Using this framework and Chinese provincial panel data from 2005 to 2014, this article analyzed environmental supervision and its effect on the emission intensity of the general industrial

solid waste dust, sulfur dioxide, dust powder and industrial wastewater. Results show that the certainty and the severity of environmental regulations had different deterrent effects on different types of pollution. Specifically, certainty significantly affected the emission intensity of the general industrial solid waste, sulfur dioxide and industrial wastewater. This shows that the probability of punishment effectively deterred industrial solid pollution behavior, sulfur dioxide pollution behavior and water pollution behavior. Similarly, severity significantly affected the emission intensity of dust powder; in other words, punishment effectively deterred dust powder pollution. The results of this study provide an empirical foundation for the effectiveness of China's ongoing policy to thwart increasing environmental pollution behaviors by increasing the severity of punishment—the so-called “harsh code to control pollution”. Finally, further directions for effective environmental supervision in China are suggested as the thoughtful use of these two tools have the potential to achieve even better governance effects.

Key Words Environmental Supervision; Policy Effect; Certainty; Severity

The Influence of Environment Pollution and Energy Consumption on Officials' Promotion during China's Industrialization Development

..... Peng Zhang, Jinxue Zhang & Feng Cui

Abstract Early studies of China's promotion system for government officials mainly focused on the impact of an official's work related to economic growth and GDP. However, given the nation's increasingly severe environment problems, the influence of environment pollution should be used to measure the performance of local governments and their officials. Using a LOGIT model for the promotion of officials, this study analyzed the impact of environmental pollution and energy consumption during different times and at different levels of government to capture differences in promotions between government officials. As the research shows, economic growth was accompanied by environmental pollution during China's industrialization, and local officials were usually promoted at the same time as local environmental degradation occurred; but, it was also found that an improvement in pollution discharge intensity sometimes led to a higher promotion probability for local officials. When higher environmental governance standards were required by the central government, the impact of environmental performance on the promotion of officials also improved markedly. In some provinces with more serious environmental pollution, the impact of environmental improvement on official promotion was much larger than that in provinces with less pollution. As a result, including environmental factors into the evaluation of local officials and the government's promotion system played an important role in improving the environmental governance of local governments and energy saving initiatives.

Key Words Officials' Promotion; Environmental Pollution; Energy Consumption; Economic Growth

Civic Voluntarism Model, Mass Media and Public Pro – Environmental Behavior—An Empirical Analysis of the 2013 Chinese General Social Survey

..... Shaoyun Lu

Abstract Why do some citizens participate in public pro – environmental movements while others do not? Using a Chinese General Social Survey data set from 2013, this paper analyzes empirically the influence of public pro – environmental behavior from the perspectives of Civic Voluntarism and Mass Media. Results show that Civic Voluntarism and Mass Media have more explanatory power than prior research findings for public pro – environmental behavior. Education, environmental concern, pro – environmental responsibility, employment, political identity and social interaction significantly and positively affected public pro – environmental behavior. However, language expression ability and concern for environment pollution both had a significant and negative influence on public pro – environmental behavior. Findings also show that it was necessary to divide the Mass Media into TV Media and Non – TV Media. TV Media had a significant and negative influence on public pro – environmental behavior, but Non – TV Media affected it significantly and positively. These research findings can be used to help develop the theory of public pro – environmental behavior and provide a reference for the government to promote public pro – environmental behavior.

Key Words Political Participation; Resources; Psychological Engagement; Recruitment Network

Technological Debates and Public Participation: Citizenship Issues in the Studies of Environmental Risk

..... Haizhu Zhang

Abstract Modern environmental risks mainly stem from scientific and technological advancements and their practical applications; in essence, environmental risks result from the uncertainty of our knowledge. In reality, the production of risk governance knowledge is monopolized by experts and technical bureaucrats, and the general public is treated as irrational or ignorant, which leads to the dilemma of risk governance. In considering the environmental risk generation and governance dilemma, more and more researchers emphasize the importance of public participation, and study the issue of environmental risk “citizenship”. After reviewing related theories, it was found that different theories had different understandings of the relationship between the public and science, thus forming “positive” and “negative” citizenships. Negative citizenship emphasizes the effectiveness of scientific knowledge, and the general public are mainly “recipients” and “selectors” of scientific knowledge. In contrast, positive citizenship emphasizes the epistemological value of public “common sense”, and the general public can become the “cooperative producers” of risk knowledge and the “agenda setters” of technological policy – making. The recognition of public common sense reflects the value of cognitive justice, which is needed to reform the risk governance

systems of “technocracy”. The relationship between experts and the public should change from the hierarchical, top – down pattern to the interactive, co – productive pattern.

Key Words Environmental Risk; Citizenship; Technological Debates; Public Participation; Cognitive Justice

The Orientation of China’s Environmental Regulation under Logic Evolution of State Governance: From “Control” to “Incentive”

..... Xioxia Zang & Jianhua Lv

Abstract Mainstream theory has it that China’s multiple governance model for environmental regulation must be transformed. The biased nature of this thinking lies in the isolation and simplicity of the discussion of “mode substitution” and ignores the possibility of “self – improvement” within the model. The profound influence of political factors, such as political system, institutional characteristics and governance logic, on environmental governance provides a new study perspective. This study shows that under the evolution logic of state governance with legitimacy and effectiveness, there is a track – record of self – development when it comes to “orientation” within the regulation model; that is to say, China is moving from “control” to “motivation”. The former is the control of nature, the public and enterprises by the state; this embodies the instruments of rationality, order and stability as well as the negativity. The latter highlights respect for the natural world, incentivizes the public’s rights and enterprises’ interest, and manifests itself in value rationality, order with expression and initiative. Finally, suggestions are presented to further promote “incentives”.

Key Words Logic of State Governance; Environmental Regulation Model; Control; Incentive

● ARTICLES

Urban Transformation and Social Governance

..... Daming Zhou & Shiming Chen

Abstract Since the reform and opening – up policy was first implemented in the late 1970’s, China has undergone enormous changes. Cities have witnessed the transformation of society and culture, and the population structure has changed from singular and homogeneous to diverse and heterogeneous. Because of urban transformation, the relationship between people, marriages and families and ethnic groups and social integration, have undergone tremendous changes. The nation’s original social management model is facing enormous challenges and there are many problems. At present, China is promoting the modernization of its national governance system and governance capacity. City social governance is the key to the national governance system. Based on the field data and an analysis of urban transformation as it affects urban minority groups, regional migrant groups, international migrant groups

and social organizations, this paper argues that the single, static model for city social governance currently in use needs to become a pluralistic, dynamic governance model. Urban transformation requires three changes in social governance. First, a change in concept: from single, static to diverse and dynamic. Second, a change in constitution: ensure that more people participate in social governance. Third, a change in practice: establish communication models between different groups of people.

Key Words Urban Transformation; Social Governance; Urban Minority Groups; Regional Migrant Groups; International Migrant Groups

Fiscal Decentralization, Government Size, and Public Service Cost – Effectiveness: An Empirical Study Based on 2002 – 2012 Provincial Data

..... Pu Gong & Yongheng Yang

Abstract Do fiscal transfers to local governments lead to positive outcomes and effective programs that benefit citizens? To answer this question, this article proposed an analytical framework of public service cost – effectiveness of local government. Based on this framework and 2002 – 2012 provincial panel data, the authors used data envelopment analysis (DEA) to calculate a public service cost – effectiveness index of local government. The results show that eastern provinces had the highest level of cost – effectiveness, while western provinces were among the lowest. The authors then used a Tobit model to test the impact of fiscal decentralization and government size on public service cost – effectiveness. The empirical results suggest that fiscal expenditure decentralization and revenue decentralization were negatively related to public service cost – effectiveness, while fiscal autonomy had no significant effect on public service cost – effectiveness. The size of local government employment had a reversed U – shape relationship with public service cost – effectiveness.

Key Words Public Service Cost – Effectiveness; Fiscal Decentralization; Government Size; Data Envelopment Analysis

Local Government’s Administrative Embeddedness and the Development of Social Organization—An Empirical Study of 220 Cities in China

..... Kegao Yan & Shunhao Lin

Abstract Following the analytical framework of embeddedness theory, a local government’s administrative system, in order to develop social organizations, is constructed from two dimensions of the hierarchy system and leadership attention. Using 220 Chinese cities as samples, and manually collecting their relevant data for the period 2001 – 2015, this study examined the relationship between local governments’ administrative embeddedness behaviors and the development of social organizations. Findings indicate that both bureaucracy embeddedness and leader embeddedness contributed to promoting the quantity and added value of social organizations. Bureaucracy embeddedness revealed differences depending on the administrative level involved;

bureau – level leader embeddedness had positive effects on the quantity and added value of social organizations, but municipal – level leader embeddedness only displayed a significant positive correlation with the added value of social organizations. After further investigation, we found that administrative embeddedness did not accelerate the quantity and added value of social organizations. At the very least, this implies that a local government’s appropriate administrative embedding can promote the development of regional social organization scale and service capacity. However, in the long run, local governments should allow social organizations to be established in a fair and relaxed development environment, and cultivate social organizations that are autonomous, diverse and independent. This study not only enriches the empirical research of large sample data on the relationship between country and society, but also reveals the behavioral logic and psychology of how local governments developed social organizations, and provides original perspectives on how governments can foster the growth of social organizations.

Key Words Local Government; Administrative Embeddedness; Development of Social Organizations

● THEORETICAL REVIEWS

A Review of Literature on Public Service Co – Production

..... Chunkui Zhu & Wen Yi

Abstract Public service co – production is an important, practical strategy for strengthening the cooperative relationship between, and resource integration of, society and the state. This paper provides a comprehensive review of the literature on public service co – production—in terms of its definition, typology, and the differences between public administration and the service management theory of co – production—by synthesizing the literature from public administration and service management. With this review, the authors want to encourage more studies on public service co – production in China.

Key Words Co – Production; Public Service; Public Administration; Service Management

● BOOK REVIEWS

Research Agenda on “Knowledge and Decision – Making Power” and Its Extension : A Book Review of *Goal – Based Governance*

..... Lixin Wang & Fanjun Gao

● SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Action Organization—A Case Study on the Operation of Municipal Government Departments in China

..... Shunping Deng