

## Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Marco Baudino

1. Rural-to-urban migration exercises a positive impact on long-run urban growth, since rural migrants who relocate to cities invest in human capital and the latter boosts the urban growth through increases in the level of technology.
2. Urban policies designed to restrict rural-to-urban migration can have negative repercussions on long-term city growth. Instead, policies intended to implement a spatial relocation of citizens and resources might result to be more efficient.
3. Two main legal tools affecting rural-to-urban migration, i.e., the *household responsibility system* and property rights, present some flaws which lower the standard of living in the countryside and therefore push rural workers to migrate to the cities.
4. The principal legal tool governing rural-to-urban migration in China is represented by the *hukou* system. After the decentralization reforms, the restrictions on migration imposed by the *hukou* have generally increased, leading to curtails in human capital spillovers.
5. The impact on growth exercised by human and physical capital in China for the period 1995-2013 is positive and significant. Positive and significant spatial spillovers additionally emerge for both the two input factors, although being remarkably more pronounced for physical capital.
6. The certainty of property rights is crucial for long-run development. The threat of expropriation of the land over which production facilities are located does indeed affect the decision to invest by agents.
7. Population aging is going to represent in the next decade a severe issue for many countries worldwide, and it will require necessarily the adoption of important countermeasures by governments.
8. Traditional econometrics has largely ignored the issue of spatial dependence among observations.
9. Whether it might lead to positive or negative economic repercussions, human migration has constituted a constant phenomenon for every developing country.
10. Predictions about the future role of China in the global economy constitute a recurrent and important matter of debate among economists.

11. Entering a Ph.D. is like entering a black hole; you know when you get in, but you do not know if you will ever get out.