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ABSTRACTS

GUANGDONG-HONG KONG-MACAO GREATER BAY AREA

The Practices of Bay Area in Building Global Ocean Center Cities: The Case of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area 4

Wang Shifu, Zheng Yanping, Liu Zheng

Abstract: The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) has been one of the strategic fulcrums in executing the national policy goal of “building China into a strong maritime nation”. Establishing global ocean center cities stands as a pivotal lever in advancing the development of the region. One prominent benchmark for evaluating maritime development, “global ocean center cities”, offers a distinctive perspective for discerning the comparative advantages and challenges of the Greater Bay Area vis-à-vis other globally renowned bay regions. Our inquiry delves into exemplary maritime cities, elucidating their fundamental characteristics and distinctive contributions to the evolution of bay areas, subsequent to a thorough analysis of the definitions and connotations linked with the global ocean center cities. The findings underscore the Greater Bay Area’s prominence, boasting a substantial concentration of preeminent maritime hubs, notably distinguished by its adeptness in shipping logistics. However, concomitant challenges loom in the realms of maritime technology, competitiveness, and appeal. To foster the continued advancement of the global ocean center cities within the Greater Bay Area, concerted endeavors are requisite in bolstering international shipping, fostering scientific and technological innovation, enhancing maritime governance, and formulating strategic maritime plans.

Keywords: global ocean center cities; the leading maritime capitals of the world; Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; a strong maritime nation

Detailed Planning and Priorities for Coastal Zone Development Through Integrated Land-Sea Coordination: A Case Study of Shenzhen's Maritime New City 16

Wan Xiangyi, Luo Yuting, Zhang Jiaxin, Zhou Tianyue, Li Yifan

Abstract: The concept of integrated land-sea coordination represents a comprehensive systemic approach that marks a departure from the traditional land-centric perspective on sea governance. It underscores the coordinated development of maritime and terrestrial systems across economic, social, cultural, and ecological dimensions. Coastal zone areas, serving as distinctive spatial units integrating both land and sea, emerge as primary conduits

for integrated land-sea coordination. This study, anchored in the framework of integrated land-sea coordination and informed by the planning practices of Shenzhen's Maritime New City, assesses the scholarly advancements in detailed planning for coastal zone areas and identifies key governance and control challenges. It delves into the core facets of detailed planning preparation from three vantage points: land-sea ecological conservation, land-sea resilience and safety, and land-sea functional synergy. The study concludes by presenting recommendations aimed at informing the planning methodologies and technical priorities for detailed planning for coastal zone areas in coastal cities.

Keywords: integrated land-sea coordination; building a strong maritime nation; coastal zone areas; detailed planning; Shenzhen's Maritime New City

A Review of the Research on Maritime Community with a Shared Future 28

Deng Zhaohua, Fu Zhiyuan, Lian Dongxin

Abstract: As the concepts surrounding ocean governance continue to evolve, the notion of a Maritime Community with a Shared Future has transitioned from predominantly political discourse to academic inquiry in recent years. This study utilizes the CNKI academic journals database and CiteSpace software to survey literature published between 2016 and 2023, focusing on the Maritime Community with a Shared Future as a central theme and keyword. The review is structured around four key dimensions: research hotspots, emerging trends, thematic categories, and future prospects. Findings reveal a steady increase in literature production since the formal introduction of the Maritime Community with a Shared Future concept in 2019. Four major research categories have emerged: source tracing, legal frameworks, regional geopolitics, and new realms of ocean governance. They enhance the examination of international maritime affairs across diverse domains and scales. Suggestions for future research into the concept include fostering more interdisciplinary collaboration, intensifying investigation into global perceptions of China, and prioritizing the documentation and dissemination of China's maritime practices and technologies.

Keywords: Maritime Community with a Shared Future; global ocean governance; a strong maritime nation; 21st Century Maritime Silk Road; China's experience

URBAN ECONOMY

The Forecasting Research on the Scenarios of Energy Consumption Carbon Peaking in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area 40

Xu Weijun, Xiao Yuguang

Abstract: This study employs a combined methodology integrating the IPCC energy consumption approach and night-time light data inversion to estimate carbon emissions stemming from energy usage across cities within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area spanning the period from 2005 to 2021. Utilizing an extended

STIRPAT forecasting model, scenario assumption method, and Monte Carlo dynamic simulation, this study simulates and analyzes potential carbon peaking pathways for the Greater Bay Area and proposes targeted policy recommendations. Findings reveal a fluctuating upward trajectory in carbon emissions within the Greater Bay Area during the specified timeframe. Hong Kong achieved carbon peaking in 2014, while Macao exhibited a relatively minor contribution to total carbon emissions. Notably, the nine cities within the Pearl River Delta demonstrated a declining trend post-2011, followed by fluctuating growth post-2016. Dynamic simulations under various scenarios—baseline, low-carbon, extremely low-carbon, industrial transformation, and all-around low-growth—suggest that the Greater Bay Area could attain its 2030 carbon peak target as scheduled, or even surpass it ahead of schedule. The adoption of more proactive carbon reduction and industrial transformation policies could propel an earlier realization of the carbon peak.

Keywords: Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; carbon emissions of energy consumption; carbon peak; green and low-carbon; scenario prediction

Synergistic Development of Manufacturing and Service Industries in Guangzhou: Mechanism and Economic Effects 68

Luo Jiawen, Cui Wenxiao, Wan Xinyi

Abstract: This study investigates the synergistic agglomeration effects between the manufacturing and service industries in Guangzhou using panel data collected from 101 listed companies spanning the years 2011 to 2020. Employing a composite system synergy model and time series analysis, the study examines the factors influencing the synergistic development of these industries and their economic implications. Our findings reveal that the overall synergistic effect between Guangzhou's manufacturing and service industries is weak and lacks stability. While both industries entered a phase of basic synergy in 2018 under the same statistical framework, an assessment considering adjacent base periods showed only moderate synergistic evolution during the same year. Other observation periods exhibited a transition from non-synergistic to low-level synergistic evolution. Furthermore, our analysis suggests that the synergistic development of manufacturing and service industries contributes significantly to the high-quality development of the regional economy. This positive influence is particularly evident in conjunction with the optimization and upgrading of industrial structure, increased investment in research and development, and a higher level of market openness.

Keywords: manufacturing; service industry; industrial synergistic effects; economic effects; high-quality development

REGION & URBANIZATION

Analyzing the Interconnectedness and Structural Dynamics of the Logistics Network in China's Southwest Urban Agglomeration 84

Tang Kaiyang, Shi Chengyu, Wu Chanyu, Han Tingting

Abstract: Against the backdrop of China's domestic economy and international engagement in the double development dynamic, the southwestern region serves as a pivotal hub in China's opening up towards the south and the west, bridging the complementary economic development of its eastern and western regions, and connecting its domestic and international markets. Enhancing the efficiency of the logistics network in this region and fortifying trade links are imperative for driving high-quality economic development. This study focuses on 47 cities situated across Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Chongqing, dissecting the logistics development of each node city through the application of the entropy method. Additionally, the modified gravity model is employed to gauge the strength of logistics connections among these cities. Social network analysis methods are then applied to empirically scrutinize the structure of the logistics network and the interdependencies among cities in the southwestern urban agglomeration. Findings reveal that the logistics network radiates predominantly from the core cities of Chengdu and Chongqing, exhibiting a diminishing strength of connections from north to south. Notably, Chengdu, Chongqing, Kunming, and Guiyang emerge as principal logistics distribution centers, while other cities primarily serve as logistical input points. Moreover, the analysis unveils weak connectivity between node cities and discernible stratification among them. Finally, the paper proposes recommendations for improving the southwest urban agglomeration's logistics network from three aspects: core areas, channels, and ports.

Keywords: new western land-sea corridor; southwest urban agglomeration; logistics network; inland open comprehensive hub; western development

Reflections on Metro-like Operation of Intercity Railways in Urban Agglomerations: A Case Study of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area 100

Fu Ying, Li Hongbao, Zhou Qingya, Liao Shunyi

Abstract: With the accelerated integration of urban agglomeration, the demand for intercity travel has been increasing, necessitating a more efficient and convenient transportation system. This paper takes the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as a case study to explore the necessity and feasibility of adopting a metro-like operational model for intercity railways. To address the shortcomings of intercity railways in terms of attractiveness and operational efficiency, the paper suggests drawing on the experiences of metro-like operations of intercity railways in Germany, Tokyo, and Paris. In light of the trends towards digitalization and intelligent railway systems, the paper proposes such measures of improvement as simplifying the boarding process, adapting transport capacity, innovating fare system design, refining local government subsidy mechanisms, and enhancing the interoperability of ticketing systems. An implementation analysis is conducted to provide references for the orga-

nization of metro-like operation of intercity railways in the Greater Bay Area, and to support the development of city integration from the perspective of integrated transportation in urban agglomerations.

Keywords: urban agglomeration; Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; intercity railway; metro-like operation; digital RMB

URBAN GOVERNANCE

Analysis of the Allocation of Registered Childcare Institutions in China

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Li Hongjuan

Abstract: This study analyzes 36,533 records of registered childcare institutions in China, focusing on their development status, regional differences, accessibility, and equity, with the aim of providing support and reference for increasing the supply of childcare services, optimizing the allocation of childcare institutions, and promoting high-quality development of childcare services. The analysis indicates that the number of registered childcare institutions in China is generally on the rise, with for-profit institutions being the mainstay. Significant disparities exist both within and between regions. The accessibility and equity of these institutions exhibit significant variation based on population density, with lower levels observed in nearly half of the provinces nationwide. In consideration of the aforementioned findings, the following policy recommendations are suggested: Firstly, heightened focus ought to be directed towards private childcare institutions to bolster their resilience and effectiveness. Secondly, efforts should be made to reinforce inter-regional exchanges and advance childcare service development. Thirdly, it is imperative to concurrently address demographic and geographic variables, leveraging their synergistic influence to enhance the accessibility and equity of childcare institutions. Fourth, emphasis should be placed on key areas to ensure the categorized development of childcare institutions.

Keywords: childcare service; childcare institutions; balance of public services; accessibility of public services

The “Community Little Teacher System”: A Systematic Inquiry into Grassroots Social Governance Innovation Practices

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Shi Lei, Zhu Xinguang

Abstract: Social governance, involving diverse stakeholders, is a complex system engineering. Addressing the challenges and intricacies of grassroots governance necessitates the application of a systematic perspective, which orchestrates the cooperation of various subsystems to generate synergistic outcomes. Drawing on the theoretical lens of systems thinking, this paper examines the grassroots governance practice of the “Community Little Teacher System” in District B of Shanghai. It investigates how, from a systematic perspective, the “Community Little Teacher” functions as a central hub for integrating families, schools, and communities. This study delves into four aspects: comprehensively addressing governance needs, fostering collaborative engagement among governance stakeholders, optimizing the efficacy of the grassroots governance system, and enhancing the adaptability of grassroots so-

cial governance mechanisms. The objective of this paper is to establish a novel grassroots governance model characterized by interwoven organizational networks and reconnected governance stakeholders, with the aim of offering valuable insights for innovating the means of social governance.

Keywords: systematic perspective; Community Little Teacher System; grassroots governance; social governance; multiple subjects

OLD CITY, NEW VITALITY

Enhancing Urban Physical Examination Social Satisfaction Survey Methodology Through the Lens of “Homo Urbanicus” Theory: A Case Study in Mengzi City, Yunnan Province 132

Chen Yuanyuan, Chen Hao, Fu Yutao

Abstract: Social satisfaction surveys, widely used in urban physical examination assessments, necessitate theoretical and technical enhancements guided by the “people-oriented” planning principle. This refinement is crucial for accurately gauging residents' sentiments and preferences, diagnosing prevalent “urban ailments”, and devising urban development and renewal strategies that meet public demands. This study proposes three strategies for enhancing the technical approach to social satisfaction survey analysis, leveraging the “Homo Urbanicus” theory and drawing insights from the self-assessment of Mengzi City's urban physical examination in 2022: (1) Conducting comprehensive surveys across multiple dimensions and levels to gather subjective opinions and needs, thereby capturing diverse social perceptions from varying perspectives and levels of granularity; (2) emphasizing the collective nature of “Homo Urbanicus” and scrutinizing satisfaction levels and demand disparities among demographic groups with distinct socio-economic characteristics; (3) employing cross-coupling analysis of objective physical examination findings and subjective evaluations, elucidating the alignment or disparity between tangible urban development achievements and residents' perceptual assessments. Through these optimization strategies, the goal is to attain a more nuanced understanding of residents' diverse attributes and differentiated needs, while discerning any disparities between objective urban development indicators and subjective perceptions. Moreover, this paper aims to pinpoint urban challenges accurately and formulate more efficacious urban renewal strategies from a people-centric perspective.

Keywords: people-oriented; social satisfaction; urban physical examination; Homo Urbanicus; urban renewal

Disputes in Public House Vacating in Old Urban Areas and Their Settlement: A Case Study of the Beijing TV Show “One Step Forward” 145

Wang Huan, Li Ya

Abstract: Amidst the public house vacation in old urban areas, conflicting interests frequently emerge among various stakeholders, sparking disputes throughout the planning and implementation phases. “One Step Forward”, a

televised mediation and dialogue show aired on Beijing TV, has prominently addressed such issues across multiple episodes, proving effective in their resolution. This study pioneers the application of a deliberative policy analysis framework to scrutinize the mediation efforts showcased in these episodes. Employing this approach, the research meticulously examines the key stakeholders involved, their divergent interests, the nature of disagreements and disputes, as well as the methods employed to forge consensus during the mediation process. Findings reveal that the primary sources of contention revolve around resettlement plans, economic compensation, and the management of self-built housing. Through a systematic review of the episodes, it becomes evident that disputes are effectively addressed through a repertoire of consensus-building techniques, including reasoned debate, expert insights, policy elucidation, factual verification, and on-site investigations. Furthermore, this inquiry delves into the underlying contradictions inherent in the public house vacation process in Beijing, proposing targeted countermeasures and recommendations to alleviate tensions and facilitate smoother transitions. This study not only offers valuable insights into the intricacies of urban redevelopment mediation but also serves as a pioneering endeavor in harnessing the potential of deliberative media programs for policy analysis.

Keywords: urban renewal; public house vacating; “One Step Forward”; deliberative policy analysis

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