On the Practical Path of Macao's Integration into National Development

Lou Shenghua

Abstract: After Macao returned to the motherland, it became one of the local administrative regions under the jurisdiction of China and was reintroduced into the national governance system. The constitutional order of MSAR was established by the Constitution and the Basic Law. Although the policies of "one country, two systems", "the people of Macao administer Macao" and a high degree of autonomy are implemented, the central government has overall governance over MSAR. Therefore, since the date of return to the motherland, MSAR has begun the process of integrating into the overall development of the country. This article reviews and sorts out the path of Macao's integration into the country's overall development, mainly including the institutional, industrial, and people's livelihood and cultural paths. In terms of institutional path, "One country, two systems" has become the basic content and component of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, and the special administrative region system has also become the basic composition of the national system. In terms of industrial paths, Macao integrates into the national industrial system with its advantages in the tourism industry and potential development industries such as science and technology, traditional Chinese medicine, modern finance, commerce, and exhibitions. In terms of cultural paths, Macao can enrich the inclusiveness of Chinese culture with its unique characteristics of Chinese culture as the mainstream and the coexistence of Chinese and Western cultures. In terms of people's livelihood, the state allows Macao residents to participate in state affairs and provides Macao residents living in the mainland with the same employment, pension, medical, and other livelihood benefits as mainland residents.

Keywords: system, industry, culture, livelihood, integration, path, Macao

The Practical Difficulties and Coping Strategies of Cross Regional Data Integration in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Chen Baoxin   Feng Zehua

Abstract: In the context of building the "Digital Bay Area", the accelerated flow of resources-such as people, goods, capital, and information-across Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao has fostered the integration of cross-border data, making the creation of a "Digital Bay Area" a key issue for the high-quality development of the Greater Bay Area (GBA). The cross-regional integration of data in the GBA involves the seamless consolidation and optimal utilization of data from these three regions within cross-border exchanges. Currently, cross-border data sharing among Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao remains in its early stages, with insufficient public data openness and improper data utilization presenting significant challenges to data integration in the region. To address these issues, three primary approaches can be pursued: First, advancing legislation through the enactment of demonstration laws for data integration and standardizing data usage across the GBA. Second, enhancing administrative enforcement by establishing cross-border data sharing frameworks and public data coordination mechanisms. Third, creating a dispute resolution system, including the implementation of a data quality complaint mechanism and a unified data dispute appeal system for the GBA.

Keywords: Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, cross regional data, digital bay area, data security

Research on Policy-Making Strategies for Integrating Macao Youth into Mainland Cities in the Greater Bay Area

Lok Cheng

Abstract: As a key component of the national strategy, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) provides a broader development platform for youth. This paper employs the SWOT analysis method to explore the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to the integration of Macao youth into mainland cities within the GBA. The analysis encompasses the characteristics of Macao youth, relevant policy support measures, the economic and institutional framework of the GBA, and its cultural and social environment. This paper contends that integrating Macao youth into mainland cities within the GBA requires government leadership to establish comprehensive support mechanisms, enhance the sense of identity of people in the GBA, align talent

policies with higher education to achieve synchronized development, strengthen the cultivation of young people's awareness of innovation and entrepreneurship, set up a dynamic monitoring system and interconnected electronic platform for youth in the GBA. On the other hand, young people need to find a balance point in their development based on seeking common ground while preserving differences, and integrate their career planning with national development. Through the joint efforts of the government, society and the youth, greater strength can be consolidated for Macao's integration into the national development framework.

Keywords: *Macao, Youth, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Policy-Making, SWOT Analysis*

Implications for Macao from Singapore's Public Policy in Achieving Government Governance Goals

Ieong Iatfo   Chen Qingyun

Abstract: Public housing policy has consistently been a significant social, economic, and political issue for governments in many countries and regions. It directly impacts people's housing needs, social stability, and the acceptance of government governance. In this context, Singapore's public housing policy (i.e., "HDB flats") has been widely recognized as a successful model. Its development, influenced by various historical factors, has been guided by political objectives such as maintaining regime stability. This approach has undoubtedly contributed to long-term social stability, rapid economic development, and recognized government governance in the country. Given the complex internal and external political and economic environment Macao faces today, particularly the imperative to safeguard national security, the Macao SAR government should also draw upon the policy formulation model driven by the realization of political objectives when developing public housing policies. Within the broader context of Macao's return to the motherland and active integration into the overall national development, these political objectives should encompass strengthening Macao residents' identification as Chinese, maintaining social stability, and supporting the governance of the SAR government.

A Study on Improvement Strategies for Public Toilets in Macao from the Perspective of Field Research

Wei ZhengKai   Weng LinLu

Abstract: For a city like Macao, where tourism is the mainstay, public restrooms are not only a symbol of the city's civilization but also one of the most important factors affecting tourists' evaluation of Macao's overall city image. Although the optimization plan of public restrooms in Macao is being steadily implemented, due to the relatively small number of related studies at present, the optimization plan needs richer research guidance for its continuous advancement. Therefore, this paper constructs a research outline based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs and conducts field observations to visit and investigate 50 urban public toilets in Macau to collect first-hand data. It records and analyzes the current status of urban public toilets in Macau from four dimensions: guidance services, sanitary environment, service efficiency, and special services. Based on the identified issues, the paper proposes recommendations for continuous improvement of guidance services, deepening of special services, and technology and innovation driving service performance improvement to provide valuable references for subsequent studies related to public toilets in Macao and support the further advancement of Macao's public toilet optimization plans.

The Work-Family Conflict of Civil Servants in Macao and its Associated Factors

O Lai Heong   Ao Io Weng

Abstract: To fill the research gap of the work-family conflict of Macao civil servants, this study uses a survey to investigate their work-family conflict, the associated factors and relief measures from the aspects of gender and family value, working and living behavior, self-efficacy, and social support. The result reveals that a small proportion of civil servants indeed experience work-family conflict, the impact on family is greater than on work and female experience more work to family conflict. Research also finds that unequal gender and family culture exacerbate work-family conflict, and the use of information and communication technology during working or non-working hours also affects work-family conflict both positively and negatively, also with uneven impact on men and women. Among the associated factors, work-family balance self-efficacy is the most powerful factor in reducing work-family conflict, while social support is found to help reduce female work-family conflict. Based on these findings, this study recommends promoting departmental management models that cater to the life cycles and humanity of employees, providing related psychological counseling services and work-family balance training, strengthening gender mainstreaming in the workplace, and enacting family status and gender discrimination laws.

Keywords: civil servant, work-family conflict, gender and family values, self-efficacy, life/work connectivity

The Study on Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of the Engagement of Civil Associations in Community Governance: Based on the Empirical Analysis in Macao

Wang Xuefei

Abstract: As the philosophy of social governance based on collaboration, participation, and shared benefits is put forward, civil associations, one of the primary parts of community governance, are playing an important role in enhancing the effectiveness of community governance. Based on the IAD framework theory, this paper intends to explore the factors influencing the effectiveness of the engagement of civil associations in community governance focusing on the outer variables such as rules-in-use and attributes of community,

and constitute an explanatory framework of the effectiveness of the engagement of civil associations in community governance. On the basis of questionnaire survey data in Macao, an empirical analysis was conducted by making use of multiple linear regression model. The findings indicate that both incentive policy and governmental support under the dimension of rules-in-use are positively correlated with the effectiveness of community governance, and supervision rules are positively correlated with the effectiveness of public service of community governance; both cultural tradition and social recognition under the dimension of attributes of community are positively correlated with the effectiveness of community governance. Therefore, rules-in-use and attributes of community are regarded as the two explanatory variables influencing the effectiveness of community governance,which will facilitate the engagement of civil associations in community governance in a more effective way and improve the governing ability of civil associations. Finally, the paper discusses the relevant policy implications.