

澳門研究簡報

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分享抗疫經驗 拓展相關研究

Sharing Anti-epidemic Experiences, Expanding Relevant Research

澳門大學澳門研究中心與澳門明愛於 2023 年 3 月 16 日合辦「社區抗疫最前線：澳門明愛應對新冠疫情的經驗分享」活動，期間明愛生命熱線、恩暉長者綜合服務中心、滙暉長者中心、駿居庭、迎雁軒五個單位分享了其防疫策略、心理支援服務、臨時收容滯澳人士服務、疫情期間如何守護院舍的長者和殘疾人士等經驗。除明愛一眾分享者外，一眾社會學系、心理學系，及澳門研究中心的師生，以及相關研究人員亦出席了活動。

The Centre for Macau Studies (CMS) of the University of Macau and Caritas Macau co-organised an experience sharing session titled “At the Front Line of the Community against the Epidemic: Caritas Macau’s Experience in Coping with COVID-19”, on 16 March 2023. During the event, members of Caritas Macau, including representatives of five service units, namely Caritas-Life Hope Hotline of Macau, Complexo de Serviços de Apoio ao Cidadão Sénior Retribuição, Brilho da Vida Elderly Centre, Casa Corcel, and WelAnser Centre, discussed the organisation’s epidemic prevention strategy, psychological support service, temporary accommodation and assistance to people stranded in Macao, as well as services for the elderly and people with disabilities in residential care homes. In addition to the speakers of Caritas Macau, some faculty members, students, researchers in the fields of sociology, psychology and Macao Studies, have attended the event.

澳門明愛總幹事潘志明表示，疫情爆發時，弱勢社群比一般人更需要社會服務。作為社服機構，明愛首先提供好原有服務，務求不為社會添加負擔，並在力所能及的情況下，盡力幫助其他有需要人士。在過去三年的抗疫路上，明愛與大眾跨越了一次又一次的挑戰，從中得到寶貴的經驗，工作人員的應變和跨領域協作能力也提升了，這些收穫將有助明愛面對未來各種不確定的形勢。



澳門明愛應對新冠疫情的經驗分享

抗疫最前線

2023年3月16日

主辦單位



澳門明愛總幹事潘志明
Pun Chi Meng, Secretary-general of Caritas Macau

According to Pun Chi Meng, Secretary-general of Caritas Macau, during the outbreak of the epidemic, vulnerable people need more social services than others. As a social service organisation, Caritas Macau's priority at the time was to maintain its existing services in a way that did not increase the burden of the community and to help those in need as much as possible. Over the past three years, Caritas Macau and the general public have overcome many challenges and gained valuable experience together. In this process, members of Caritas Macau have strengthened their quick response to crisis and interdisciplinary collaboration skills, which will help them face various uncertain situations in the future.

澳門研究中心主任林玉鳳表示，過去澳門疫情未明朗時，明愛堅守在社會服務的最前線，在最艱難的時刻為最需要的人伸出援手，他們的經驗和應變方式實在值得分享和借鑑。是次活動讓一眾澳大師生和研究者透過明愛代表的分享，掌握澳門疫下前線社會服務的第一手資料，期望對他們的學術研究有所啟發，以學術服務社會。

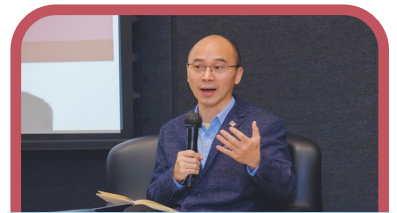
Agnes Lam lok Fong, Director of CMS, said that Caritas Macau stood at the forefront of social services when Macao's epidemic situation was uncertain. They assisted people who needed help in the most difficult times and their experience in coping with the epidemic is worth sharing and learning from. She added that through the sharing of Caritas Macau members, UM faculty members, students, and researchers can obtain first-hand information about frontline social services in Macao during the epidemic, and expressed hope that the sharing would inspire the UM members to expand their research and contribute to the community with their academic work.

澳大社會學系主任徐建華表示，澳門明愛在疫情期間為澳門社會作出了很大的貢獻。進行分享會可總結和反思有價值的經驗，為以後的進一步工作提供指引。在澳門明愛的分享中，可以了解到，他們所遇到困難和挑戰，有一些是可以透過個人或機構調配資源而解決的，但有一些困難卻是結構性，是社會環境、制度與現實情況之間的不協調而造成的影響，了解到這一點，便可以着手進行改造和改善。此外，相關經驗的分享、文字化和檔案化，既是歷史記錄，也是資料存檔，可供進行日後相關研究。

Xu Jianhua, Head of the Department of Sociology, indicated that Caritas Macau had made great contributions to the Macao society during the pandemic. The sharing session could help us summarise and reflect on the valuable experiences and provide guidance for future work. With Caritas Macau's sharing, we can understand that some of the difficulties and challenges they encountered can be solved by distribution of resources by individuals or organisations, while some of them were structural, caused by the incompatibility between social environment, system and reality. By realizing this, we can start to make changes and improvements. Additionally, the sharing, transcription and documentation of relevant experiences are both historical records and data archives which can be used for further research projects in the future.



澳門研究中心主任林玉鳳
Agnes Lam lok Fong, Director of CMS



澳大社會學系主任徐建華
Xu Jianhua, Head of the Department of Sociology



澳門大學澳門研究中心將開展「疫情與澳門社會服務」相關研究，如同學對是次主題感興趣，或計劃以相關內容作為論文題目，歡迎掃描二維碼登記。

如有任何疑問，可電郵至 hpung@um.edu.mo 與吳先生聯絡。

澳門明愛防疫策略 *Caritas Macau's anti-epidemic strategies*

新冠疫情期間，澳門明愛仍有 26 個服務不停運作，包括院舍、弱勢人士、滯澳人士服務等等。她把明愛的防疫抗疫總結為八大策略，包括：一、中央統籌，分線溝通，掌握最新形勢。如，中央儲存和調配防疫物資、調配人手調整服務等。二、在防疫優先下，盡力維持必需服務。除 24 小時的服務外，明愛把一些服務轉為網上和外展方式，如，提供網上復健服務、專題防疫提醒、派車為有需要人士提供外展服務等。三、全線動員，先安內後安外。如，疫情期間為員工提供住宿、跨單位員工調動等。四、統合及適時調配資源，穩定軍心。定期統計物資存量，需要時統一採購。五、結集社會資源，盡力補漏。如，借用不同地方開展滯澳人士收容服務。六、院舍經驗轉換，加強社區服務人員防疫準備。如，院舍醫護人士分享防疫資訊等。七、不讓任何人掉隊。為小眾的有需要人士，如，為滯澳懷孕婦女提供服務。八、資源共享、關懷國際。即透過明愛國際平台，關懷全球，分享澳門經驗等。

During the COVID epidemic, Caritas Macau still had 26 services running, including residential care homes and services for vulnerable people and people stranded in Macao, etc. Julia Lam summarised Caritas's epidemic prevention and fighting measures into eight major strategies. 1. Central coordination, precise communication and keeping abreast of the latest situations. The storage and distribution of anti-epidemic supplies, the deployment of human resources and service adjustments were centrally coordinated. 2. Maintaining other essential services under the priority of epidemic prevention. Except 24-hour service, some of their services were provided online or by outreach means. For instance, the provision of online rehabilitation services, thematic anti-epidemic reminders and deploying vehicles for staff to provide services for people in need. 3. Mobilising all staff, settling internal affairs before helping others. For example, providing accommodation for the staff and making cross-unit manpower adjustments. 4. Integration and timely distribution of supplies, keeping staff on an even keel. Regularly counting resource inventory and making centralised procurement when necessary. 5. Gathering social resources. Borrowing different places to provide accommodation service for people stranded in Macao. 6. Passing experiences in residential care homes. Residential care homes' healthcare workers shared anti-epidemic information with community service providers. 7. Not letting anyone fall behind. Providing assistance for minor vulnerable groups like pregnant women stranded in Macao. 8. Sharing resources and caring the world. Caring the whole world and sharing Macao's experiences through Caritas's international platform.



澳門明愛副服務總監林玉珠
Julia Lam, Deputy Service Director of Caritas Macau

熱線服務在疫情下的心理支援功能 *Psychological support of hotline service under the epidemic*

疫情之下生命熱線每天來電量大增，高峰時甚至每天接獲一二百通電話，吳女士介紹了其提供的心理支援服務，並分享了六個個案：一、被隔離人士面對密閉的空間，出現不同的身心問題。二、視障婆婆經歷多次的全民核酸，需要一步一步的協助網上預約和教導上街進行全民核酸。三、無奈隔離個幾月的伯伯，經歷了數十天的困境。四、面對初生兒的新手媽媽，兩人在隔離酒店中毫無支援。五、漫漫長路怎回家，彷徨的紅黃碼市民沒有交通工具回家。六、缺乏物資的市民，市民因不同防疫措施而缺乏專科藥物、現金等，十分焦急。吳女士總結在疫情下，最受影響的族群是長者、照顧者、精神受困擾人士、行動不便或長期臥床人士、經濟壓力者，相反，青少年所受的影響較小。



生命熱線主任吳麗英
Ng Lai leng, Director of Caritas-Life Hope Hotline

Under the epidemic, the number of calls to Caritas-Life Hope Hotline increased significantly, with a peak of receiving 100 to 200 calls per day. Ng Lai leng introduced their psychological support services and share six cases. 1. People in quarantine started to have different physical and psychological problems when staying in a confined place. 2. A visually impaired old woman needed step-by-step assistance to make online appointments and get to the testing points for several rounds of nucleic acid tests. 3. The difficulties of an uncle who underwent a quarantine of dozens of days. 4. A mother and her new-born baby, the two who had no support in an isolation hotel. 5. A long way

home, citizens with red or yellow health codes had no transportation for getting home. 6. Citizens without supplies, people became anxious when they did not have enough specialist drugs and cash due to different pandemic prevention measures. The director of Caritas-Life Hope Hotline concluded that the most affected groups under the epidemic were the elderly, carers, people with mental or mobility problems, bedridden patients and people under financial pressure, while young people were less affected.

疫情下如何守護住宿院舍的長者及殘疾人士 *Guarding the elderly and people with disabilities in residential care homes during the epidemic*

早在 2003 年 SARS 時，澳門明愛的院舍已啟動了預防傳染病機制，這讓院舍在新冠疫情來臨時有所準備。在疫情期間，明愛院舍採取了不同的投疫措施，如鼓勵接種疫苗、劃分探訪區域、鼓勵以視像通話代替探訪、暫定所有大型活動、按照防疫指引提供服務等等。在此過程中，院舍內地同事單次最長留澳七個多月，不能回家；在閉環期間的數十天中，全院員工和員友在院內留宿，心理壓力很大，也十分疲憊；而在 2023 年底感染大爆發期間，人手十分短缺，需要在其他單位抽調人手維持服務。然而，透過不懈的堅持，院舍仍極力維持服務，並以分享會的形式把閉環管理的經驗向公眾分享。

Back in 2003, when the SARS hit, Caritas Macau activated a mechanism for preventing infectious diseases, which enabled them to be prepared to face the COVID-19 pandemic. Caritas's residential homes adopted various measures to fight against the epidemic. For instance, encouraging vaccination, delineating visiting areas, suggesting making videocalls instead of on-site visits, suspending all large-scale activities, and providing services according to the epidemic prevention guidelines. At that moment, the longest stay of mainland colleagues in Macao was over seven months. During the dozens of days in closed-loop arrangement, all staff and residents had to stay in the care homes, which was very stressful and exhausting. When the outbreak happened at the end of 2022, they were short of manpower, that the staff of other units had to be redeployed to maintain the service. Nevertheless, through their perseverance, they were able to maintain their service and share the experience of closed-loop arrangement to the public through sharing sessions.

富社屋（快富樓）成封控區時的情況 *Situation of the social housing building (Edifício Fai Fu) becoming an epidemic containment zone*

快富樓是一棟住滿長者的社屋，其中，獨居長者住數過半。2022 年 7 月 5 日至 23 日，快富樓被實施封控管理，封控人數約 578 人，確診個案 27 人。當時，長者中心的人手十分緊拙，只能調派其他單位的工作人員協助。長者中心需要維持 24 小時的緊急支持服務、為特殊長者提供膳食、提供特殊物資、提供照顧服務如派藥、協助長者進行核酸測驗等。這些看似簡單的服務，在疫情和封控之下變得十分複雜。在此過程中，充滿了困難與挑戰，例如：長者拒絕遵從防疫措施、不同長者個別化需求較多、家人支援受阻等。為了維持長者的健康和日常生活，鄭女士表示，必須積極而迅速地與不同的政府部門和中心的其他單位協調溝通。為了安撫被封控的長者的情緒，澳門明愛和社會各界合共籌募了 65 名工作人員，為長者提供每日的電話慰問，一共撥出了逾 5000 通的電話。

Edifício Fai Fu is a building with many elders and more than a half of them are singleton elders. From 5 to 23 July 2022, the building was subject to closed management, the numbers of people in lockdown was 578, and the number of confirmed cases was 27. At that moment, the manpower of Brilho da Vida Elderly Centre was very tight, and the staff from other units had to be redeployed to assist. The elderly centre had to maintain its 24-hour emergency support services to provide meals for the elderly who needed special care, distribute specific supplies and provide care services like dispensing medication and assisting the elderly to undergo nucleic acid tests, and



恩暉長者綜合服務中心院長關小萍
Ada Kuan, Dean of Complexo de Serviços de Apoio ao Cidadão Sénior Retribuição



滙暉長者中心主任鄭嘉玲
Cheang Ka Leng, Director of Brilho da Vida Elderly Centre

so on. These seeming simple services became complicated with pandemic and lockdowns. The process was full of difficulties and challenges when some of the elderly refused to comply with the epidemic prevention measures, some elders needed personalised help and family support was hampered. In order to maintain the health and daily lives of the elderly, the director of Brilho da Vida Elderly Centre said that it was necessary to coordinate and communicate actively and promptly with different governmental entities and other units of the centre. Moreover, Caritas Macau and the community recruited a total of 65 staff to make daily phone calls to reassure the elders in lockdowns. Eventually, over 5000 calls were made.

臨時收服務在疫下協助滯澳人士的情況 *The way Caritas Macau's temporary accommodation service assisted people stranded in Macao during the epidemic*

駿居庭是本澳唯一專門為露宿者及無家者提供服務的單位。在疫下，駿居庭成為本澳其中一個臨時收容中心，為滯澳人士提供臨時收容服務，包括床位休息、沐浴、輔導、轉介等等，最高峰時提供了超過六百個床位，三年疫情期間，入住逾 12000 人次，入住者以持內地證件居多。入住者當中，有經濟困難者、疑似精神病患者，也有一些入住者有煙酒等的成癮行為。由於駿居庭本來並不是設計來用作此等臨時收容服務的，因此需要作出大量的調整，例如擴展場地、籌集物資、照顧入住者的情緒和需求、建立陽性個案處理機制、與不同政府部門進行協調等等。



駿居庭主任葉志靈
Ip Chi Leng, Director of Casa Corcel

Casa Corcel is the only entity that provides services for street sleepers and homeless people in Macao. During the epidemic, it has become one of the temporary accommodation centres providing bedspaces, shower, counselling and referral services for people stranded in Macao. At its peak, over 600 beds were provided. During the three-year epidemic, over 12,000 people were admitted, with the most of them were mainland identification documents' holders. Among the residents, there were people with financial difficulties, potential psychiatric patients and smoking and alcohol addicts. As Casa Corcel was not originally established for such temporary shelter services, a lot of adjustment had to be made, such as expanding sites, collecting supplies, paying attention to the emotion and needs of the residents, establishing mechanisms for handling positive cases, and coordinating with different governmental entities, etc.

外展工作帶動外籍人士共同抗疫的經驗 *Caritas Macau's outreach programmes encouraged foreigners in Macao to fight against COVID-19*

迎雁軒主要的服務對象是外籍人士如菲律賓籍、越南籍等勞工及其子女。在疫下，迎雁軒成立了翻譯小姐，為外籍人士提供英文版或其他外語版的抗疫資訊，協助他們參與當時的政府防疫措施；也開展外展服務，於 2022 年 7 月 6—28 日，他們一共進行了 20 次、合共 53 小時的外展服務，接觸有需要的服務對象。由於當時外僱退場政策或外籍人士本身的緊急情況，迎雁軒的個案求助有三倍上升，主要是經濟、情緒和資訊問題，其中，也協助了多名懷孕外僱進行產前檢查和生產。



迎雁軒主任陳詩茵
Chan Si lan, Director of WelAnser Centre

The main target groups of the WelAnser Centre are foreign workers and their children, such as Filipinos and Vietnamese. During the epidemic, WelAnser Centre set up a translation team to provide foreigners with anti-epidemic information in English or other foreign languages, with the aim to help them to participate in the government's epidemic prevention measures at the time. Besides, they started outreach services from 6 to 28 July 2022 to help those in need. And the end, they spent 53 hours and 20 outreach sessions were conducted. Due to the policies for withdrawing non-resident workers and the emergency of foreigners, the number of requests for help at WelAnser Centre tripled, the requests were mainly about financial, emotional and information issues, and a number of foreign pregnant women were assisted with antenatal check-ups and deliveries.

澳門研究中心發表 2023 年最新宏觀經濟預測 UM CMS Releases Macroeconomic Forecast for Macao 2023

澳門大學澳門研究中心及經濟學系發表 2023 年最新宏觀經濟預測，預計 2023 年的經濟增長處於 20.5% 至 44.1% 之間；服務出口增長為 35.2% 至 82.8% 之間；澳門特區政府最終收入維持在 554 億元至 661 億元左右，澳門的經濟復蘇（特別是下半年）會較為明顯。

The University of Macau (UM) Centre for Macao Studies (CMS) and Department of Economics have released the Macroeconomic Forecast for Macao 2023, estimating that the economy will grow between 20.5% and 44.1%; exports of services will grow between 35.2% and 82.8%; and the final revenue of the Macao SAR government will remain at around MOP 55.4 billion to MOP 66.1 billion, in 2023. Macao's economic recovery is also expected to be more obvious, especially in the second half of the year.

課題組在 3 個不同的情景預設作出以下預測：本地生產總值的基線預測分別增長 20.5% 至 2,118 億元（2019 年的 47.7%）（情景一），36.5% 至 2,400 億元（2019 年的 54.0%）（情景二）和 44.1% 至 2,533 億元（2019 年的 67.0%）（情景三），（實質增長率、絕對值以環比物量（2020 年）計算）；服務出口增長的基線預測分別急升 35.2%（情景一），64.9%（情景二）和 82.8%（情景三）；預計 2023 年度澳門特區政府經常收入分別是 554 億元（情景一），628 億元（情景二）和 661 億元（情景三）。

Based on three different scenarios, the research team has obtained the following forecasts: the baseline forecast of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growths are 20.5%, to MOP 211.8 billion (47.7% of 2019's level), in Scenario 1; 36.5%, to MOP 240 billion (54.0% of 2019's level), in Scenario 2; and 44.1%, to MOP 253.3 billion (67.0% of 2019's level), in Scenario 3, respectively (real growth rate, all absolute levels calculated in chained (2020) dollars). The baseline forecast of growths in the exports of services are 35.2% in Scenario 1, 64.9% in Scenario 2, and 82.8% in Scenario 3, respectively. The Macao SAR government's current revenue in 2023 is expected to be MOP 55.4 billion in Scenario 1, MOP 62.8 billion in Scenario 2, and MOP 66.1 billion in Scenario 3, respectively.

受疫情和防疫政策影響，2022 年澳門經濟持續萎縮。第 1 季本地生產總值按年下降 10.5%；6 月中下旬更發生比較大規模的社區感染個案，第 2 季本地生產總值更按年急跌 39.0%，回復至 2020 年第 2 季的水平。在 6 月中至 7 月實施的封控措施影響下，第 3 季本地生產總值按年下跌 33.4%。

In 2022, the economy of Macao continued to shrink as a result of the impact of the pandemic and epidemic prevention policies. In the first quarter, the year-on-year GDP fell by 10.5%. Following the relatively large-scale emergence of infection cases in the local community in mid to late June, the year-on-year GDP collapsed by 39.0% in the second quarter, returning to the level of the second quarter of 2020. From mid-June to July 2022, subject to the influence of the implementation of lockdown measures, the year-on-year GDP decreased by 33.4% in the third quarter.

澳門在 2022 年 12 月改變防疫政策。因此，預計 2023 年旅客數目會有所上升，然而澳門社會的適應能力和外地人士到澳門的意願存在不同的差異。因應這些差異，課題組作出三個不同的情景預設。首先情景一為比較審慎的預設：旅客數目第 1 季為 207 萬人次（2019 年的 20%），第 2 季為 248 萬人次（2019 年的 25%），第 3 季為 298 萬人次（2019 年的 30%），而第 4 季為 322 萬人次（2019 年的 35%）。情景二則是一個較樂觀的預設：旅客數目第 1 季為 311 萬人次（2019 年的 30%），第 2 季為 397 萬人次（2019 年的 40%），第 3 季為 496 萬人次（2019 年的 50%），而第 4 季為 552 萬人次（2019 年的 60%）。情景三的預設比情景二更樂觀，考慮 2023 下半年的旅客數目會有更快增長：旅客數目預設第 1 和第 2 季跟情景二相同，第 3 季則為 694 萬人次（2019 年的 70%），而第 4 季為 736 萬人次（2019 年的 80%）。以上預設均假定疫情沒有重大變化而導致政策需要急速調整。

As Macao has adjusted its epidemic prevention policies in December 2022, visitor arrivals are expected to

increase in 2023. However, there are differences in the adaptability of the Macao society and the willingness of foreigners to visit Macao. In response to these differences, the research team has made three different scenario assumptions. Scenario 1 has more cautious assumptions: visitor arrivals are assumed to be 2.07 million in the first quarter (20% of 2019's level), 2.48 million in the second quarter (25% of 2019's level), 2.98 million in the third quarter (30% of 2019), and 3.22 million in the fourth quarter (35% of 2019's level). Scenario 2 has more optimistic assumptions: visitor arrivals are assumed to be 3.11 million in the first quarter (30% of 2019's level), 3.97 million in the second quarter (40% of 2019's level), 4.96 million in the third quarter (50% of 2019's level), and 5.52 million in the fourth quarter (60% of 2019's level). Scenario 3 is even more optimistic when compared to Scenario 2, considering that visitor arrivals in the second half of 2023 will grow faster: visitor arrivals in the first and second quarters are assumed to be the same as in Scenario 2, while visitor arrivals in the third quarter and the fourth quarter are assumed to be 6.94 million (70% of 2019's level), and 7.36 million (80% of 2019's level), respectively. The above scenarios all assume that there will be no major changes in the epidemic situation that will lead to rapid policy adjustment.

基於上述三個情景，主要經濟變數預測如下：

Based on the abovementioned three scenarios, the forecasts of major economic variables are as follows:

- 本地生產總值的基線預測分別增長 20.5% 至 2,118 億元（2019 年的 47.7%，情景一），36.5% 至 2,400 億元（2019 年的 54.0%，情景二）和 44.1% 至 2,533 億元（2019 年的 67.0%，情景三）。The baseline forecast of GDP growths are 20.5%, to MOP 211.8 billion (47.7% of 2019's level), in Scenario 1; 36.5%, to MOP 240 billion (54.0% of 2019's level), in Scenario 2; and 44.1%, to MOP 253.3 billion (67.0% of 2019's level), in Scenario 3, respectively.
- 服務出口增長的基線預測分別急升 35.2%（情景一），64.9%（情景二）和 82.8%（情景三）。The baseline forecast of growths in the exports of services are 35.2% in Scenario 1, 64.9% in Scenario 2, and 82.8% in Scenario 3, respectively.
- 私人消費增長的基線預測為 6.3% 至 6.5%。The baseline forecast of growths in private consumption expenditure are 6.3% to 6.5%.
- 固定資產形成的基線預測分別上升 2.4%（情景一），4.6%（情景二）和 5.0%（情景三）。The baseline forecast of growths in total gross fixed capital formation are 2.4% in Scenario 1, 4.6% in Scenario 2, and 5.0% in Scenario 3, respectively.
- 物價變動（本地生產總值平減指數）的基線預測為上漲 1.6% 至 1.7%；消費物價指數升幅則介乎 1.7% 至 2.0%。The inflation rate measured by GDP deflator is expected to rise by 1.6% to 1.7%, and consumer price is expected to increase by 1.7% to 2.0%.
- 每月工作收入的基線預測分別上調 1.1%（情景一），2.0%（情景二）和 2.1%（情景三）。Median monthly employment earnings are expected to increase by 1.1% in Scenario 1, 2.0% in Scenario 2, and 2.1% in Scenario 3, respectively.
- 失業率的基線預測分別是 4.0%（情景一），3.8%（情景二）和 3.7%（情景三），而本地居民失業率則分別是 4.9%（情景一），4.7%（情景二）和 4.5%（情景三）。Unemployment rate is projected to be 4.0% in Scenario 1, 3.8% in Scenario 2, and 3.7% in Scenario 3, respectively. The unemployment rate for local residents is expected to be 4.9% in Scenario 1, 4.7% in Scenario 2, and 4.5% in Scenario 3, respectively.
- 預計 2023 年度澳門特區政府經常收入分別是 554 億元（情景一），628 億元（情景二）和 661 億元（情景三）。The Macao SAR government's current revenue in 2023 is expected to be MOP 55.4 billion in Scenario 1, MOP 62.8 billion in Scenario 2, and MOP 66.1 billion in Scenario 3, respectively.

經過近三年的防疫封控措施，澳門終於走上重新開放之路，惟復甦之道仍面對不少挑戰，勞動力市場有可能短期受疫情滯後因素影響而窒礙與旅遊相關行業的增長。綜合而言，由於 2022 年低基數效應，預計今年澳門的經濟復蘇（特別是下半年）會較為明顯。

Macao has finally reopened after nearly three years of implementation of epidemic prevention and control measures. However, there will still be many challenges on the road to economic recovery. The labour market is likely to be affected by lag effects of the pandemic in the short term and they will hinder the growth of tourism-related industries. In general, due to the low base effect in 2022, it is expected that Macao's economic recovery (especially in the second half of the year) will be more significant this year.

主要經濟指標預測（2023）
The forecasts of major economic variables for 2023

與去年同期比較變動率(%) Year-on-Year Growth Rate (%)		情景一 Scenario 1	情景二 Scenario 2	情景三 Scenario 3
本地生產總值 Gross Domestic Product	最低 Lower	2.7	17.2	23.6
	基線 Baseline	20.5	36.5	44.1
	最高 Upper	38.3	55.8	64.5
私人消費支出 Private Consumption Expenditure	最低 Lower	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6
	基線 Baseline	6.3	6.5	6.5
	最高 Upper	13.4	13.6	13.6
固定資本形成總額 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	最低 Lower	-17.5	-16.6	-16.1
	基線 Baseline	2.4	4.6	5.0
	最高 Upper	22.2	25.8	26.1
貨物出口 Exports of Goods	最低 Lower	-25.0	-25.0	-24.7
	基線 Baseline	3.5	3.6	3.6
	最高 Upper	32.1	32.2	32.8
服務出口 Exports of Services	最低 Lower	22.0	46.8	62.6
	基線 Baseline	35.2	64.9	82.8
	最高 Upper	48.5	83.0	102.9
貨物進口 Imports of Goods	最低 Lower	-12.2	-11.7	-10.4
	基線 Baseline	6.0	6.7	9.8
	最高 Upper	24.2	25.2	29.9
服務進口 Imports of Services	最低 Lower	-5.1	-2.2	-1.4
	基線 Baseline	6.1	9.2	10.6
	最高 Upper	17.3	20.6	22.6
本地生產總值平減物價指數增長率 GDP Deflator Growth Rate	最低 Lower	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2
	基線 Baseline	1.6	1.7	1.7
	最高 Upper	4.6	4.6	4.7
消費者物價指數（綜合）通脹率 CPI (Composite) Inflation Rate	最低 Lower	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2
	基線 Baseline	1.7	2.0	2.0
	最高 Upper	4.0	4.2	4.3
每月工作收入中位數 Median Monthly Employment Earnings	最低 Lower	-6.1	-5.2	-5.2
	基線 Baseline	1.1	2.0	2.1
	最高 Upper	8.4	9.2	9.4
失業率 Unemployment Rate	最低 Lower	3.4	3.2	3.1
	基線 Baseline	4.0	3.8	3.7
	最高 Upper	4.5	4.3	4.2
本地居民失業率 Unemployment Rate (Residents)	最低 Lower	4.2	4.0	3.9
	基線 Baseline	4.9	4.7	4.5
	最高 Upper	5.5	5.3	5.2
政府經常收入（億澳門元） Government Current Revenue	最低 Lower	412	465	495
	基線 Baseline	554	628	661
	最高 Upper	696	791	828

「澳門學堂」引領學生認識澳門昆蟲和生態體系 “CMS Educational Talk” Leads Students to Understand Insects and Ecosystem in Macao



澳門大學澳門研究中心開展的「澳門學堂」，於 2023 年 3 月 13 日在同善堂中學舉行第四場講座，是次講座的演講嘉賓為本中心的客席講師梁志文博士，演講題目為「利用昆蟲多樣性建設澳門陸地生態系統的健康評價」。在是次講座中，梁志文博士向高中學生介紹了昆蟲對生態系統的價值、澳門細蟻的發現、在大灣區開展的生態項目等。此外，梁博士亦分享了他在澳門土生土長並成為昆蟲學家的經歷，以及在全球各地進行昆蟲研究的探險故事。

同善堂中學的校長、老師、學生均認為是次講座很有啟發性，尤其是梁博士透過自身的堅持不懈突破困難、最終成為昆蟲學家，是對即將面對升讀大學的高中生的極大鼓勵。是次活動有逾百師生出席。

The “Educational Talk Series”, launched by the Centre for Macau Studies (CMS) of the University of Macau, has successfully held the fourth lecture at Escola Tong Sin Tong on March 13, 2023. The invited guest speaker of this lecture is Dr. Danny Leong Chi Man, who is the adjunct lecturer of the Center. The topic of the current Educational Talk is “Using insect diversity to build a health assessment of Macao’s terrestrial ecosystem”. During the lecture, Dr. Leong introduces the value of insects to the ecosystem, the discovery of the tiny ants in Macao, and the ecological projects carries out in the Greater Bay Area to the secondary students of the school. In addition, Dr. Leong also shares his experience of becoming an entomologist in Macao, as well as his adventure stories of conducting insect research around the world. The school principal, teachers and students agree that the lecture is very inspiring, especially the personal story of Dr. Danny Leong, who breaks through difficulties through his own perseverance and finally becomes an entomologist. More than 100 teachers and students from the school attended the talk.

同善堂中學黃德進校長認為，現時同學幸運地身處在中華民族復興的偉大時代，科技能實現中國的現代化，國家對科技非常重視，相關講座即可加強學生對科普的興趣，尤其是梁志文博士是同善堂校友的兒子，更加拉近了與學生的距離。黃校長表示，從成立之初起，同善堂已是一個愛國愛澳的慈善機構，在抗日戰爭、新中國成立、澳門回歸等歷史進程中一直作出貢獻，他期望學生能傳承中華文化優良傳統和同善堂「同心濟世，善氣迎人」的精神，愛國愛澳，熱愛科學，為澳門社會和國家作出貢獻。

The school principal of Escola Tong Sin Tong, Wong Tak Chon, believes that the current students are lucky to be in the great era of the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. By means of science and technology improvement that



同善堂中學黃德進校長
Wong Tak Chon, The school principal of Escola Tong Sin Tong

can realize the modernization of China. The country attaches great importance to science and technology. Relevant lectures can strengthen students' interest about science. Principal Wong mentions that since the beginning of its establishment, Macao Tung Sin Tong has been one of the leading charitable organizations that loves the country and Macao. It has made significant contributions in the historical process of the Anti-Japanese War, the founding of New People Republic of China, and the handover of Macao to the Motherland. He hopes that students can inherit the fine traditions of Chinese culture. Principal mentions that the spirit motto of Tung Sin Tong is "helping the world with one heart and spreading charitable spirit to everyone around". In sum, it is very important for the student to cultivate the spirit of love the country and Macao, and love science. He encourages all students to contribute to the Macao society and China in the near future.

同善堂中學參與講座的同學表示，梁博士的經歷使人十分好奇，他尋找昆蟲時的探險故事也令人印象深刻；講座讓他們印象深刻的事還有梁博士發現了新物種（澳門細蟻），但他沒有以自己的名字為其命名，而是將之獻給了他土生土長的地方——澳門，足見他對於澳門的愛。此外，梁博士對昆蟲的熱愛驅使他付出極大的努力，從而獲得現在的成就，這使同學們得到很大的啟發，尤其是在面對困難和挑戰時，要如何「下定決心」去解決。

Students from Escola Tong Sin Tong Secondary School who participate in the lecture say that Dr. Leong's experience attracts the audiences' curiosity, and his adventure stories when he is looking for insects are also impressive. When the time he discovers the new living species - the tiny ant, he decides not to name it after himself, but dedicates it to the place where he was born and raised - Macao. This is so touching and motivating to all students as it obviously shows Dr. Leong's love for Macao, which is his hometown. In addition, Dr. Leong's love for insects keeps driving him to make great efforts to achieve his current achievements, which inspires the students a lot, especially how to "make up their minds" to resolve difficulties and challenges.



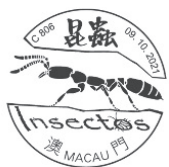
澳門昆蟲郵品介紹 Introducing the Set of Insects Stamp Product

澳門研究中心客席講師梁志文博士與澳門郵電合作發行了一套以澳門昆蟲為主題的郵品，內容包括不同套裝的郵票及首日封。

Leong Chi-Man, the adjunct instructors of CMS, cooperated with Post, Telegraph and Telephones Office (CTT) of Macao SAR, released a set of products, namely, "insects", which included different sets of stamps, first day cover, etc.

澳門是由澳門半島和不同大小的島嶼（青洲山、氹仔和路環）所組成，特殊的海岸和山林氣候孕育和棲息着不同的物種，當中更有一些物種僅僅在澳門分佈，是澳門的特有種。本套郵品精選五種澳門的昆蟲，均屬於澳門昆蟲多樣性中重要的物種，藉此郵品希望能推廣保育多樣性和其自然棲地的重要。

Macao is made up of the Macao Peninsula and several small islands (Hill of Ilha Verde, Taipa and Coloane), and its distinctive coastline and woodland ecosystem nurture and populate a varied range of species, including those that are exclusive in Macao. This set of stamp issue features a selection of five insect species from Macao, all of which are essential to the local insect diversity.



發行名稱 Issue Name：昆蟲 Insects

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設計師 Designer：余思 Yu Si

四枚郵票圖案分別採用了澳門綠虎天牛、廣瀨妹蟥、澳門巨蚊和大陸窗螢。澳門綠虎天牛是以澳門命名的物種，在華南地區可以發現，背部的斑紋就像粵劇的臉譜。廣瀨妹蟥是珍稀的鹹淡水交界昆蟲，位於珠江出海口的澳門，具有稀少的生態環境，而玲瓏的體態和背部的四個斑點是牠的特徵。澳門巨蚊是以澳門命名的昆蟲和特有種，幼蟲會捕食其他蚊子幼蟲且終生不吸血，是病媒蚊子的剋星，牠們有艷麗的鱗片和巨大的體形，有別於一般蚊子。大陸窗螢是澳門唯一已知的陸生螢火蟲物種，在春天、夏天和秋天也會在夜空中閃爍和尋覓配偶，在漆黑的森林中閃閃發光，點亮保育生物多樣性的希望之光。



圖片：澳門郵電 (Photo: CTT)

The four stamps illustrate the species of *Chlorophorus macaensis*, *Mortonagrion hirosei*, *Toxorhynchites macaensis* and *Pyrocoelia analis*. The *Chlorophorus macaensis* is a species named after Macao and can be found in southern China. The markings on its back are reminiscent of a Cantonese opera mask. The *Mortonagrion hirosei* is a rare insect that lives in the salt and freshwater junction near the entrance of the Pearl River in Macao, a unique ecological setting, and is distinguished by its exquisite form and four spots on its back. The *Toxorhynchites macaensis* is also a rare species named after Macao. The larvae of this giant mosquito feed on other mosquito larvae and do not suck on blood for life. It is the nemesis of vector mosquitoes, with their flashy scales and massive body size distinguishing them from regular mosquitoes. The *Pyrocoelia analis*, Macao's only known terrestrial firefly species, flashes in the night sky and seeks mates in spring, summer and autumn, shining brightly in the darkness of the forest and beaming a light of hope for biodiversity conservation.

小型張中的澳門細蟻，牠是全球稀有的物種，二零一七年於青洲山上被發現，牠們的生活史十分隱秘，生活於一個不易考察的地底世界。而且細蟻蟻后沒有翅膀不能飛行，僅能在青洲山上爬行擴散，也許是受到島嶼上的隔離而演化。

The *Leptanilla macauensis* is illustrated on the souvenir sheet, a globally uncommon species, was found on the Hill of Ilha Verde in 2017. They have an extremely mysterious life history and dwell in a subterranean world which is difficult to study. The queen ant of the *Leptanilla macauensis*, which lacks wings and is unable to fly, crawls and spreads solely on the Hill of Ilha Verde. The *Leptanilla macauensis* may have developed as a result of the islands' isolation. The discovery of the *Leptanilla macauensis* has increased public awareness about the necessity of environmental protection and species diversity investigation in Macao.



圖片：澳門郵電 (Photo: CTT)

澳門研究・國際視野 (3) Macao Studies in Global Perspective (3)

本期「澳門研究・國際視野」專欄帶來有關澳門僱員工資差異，以及澳門文遺的旅遊可達性的研究，以下為相關內容。

The specific column "Macao Studies in Global Perspective" of this issue introduces two studies that concern about the wage differentials between local and foreign workers, and accessibility of heritage spaces to tourists in the area of Macao as well.

I 澳門本地僱員和外籍僱員之間的工資差異：來源於歧視？

Wage Differentials between Local and Foreign Workers in Macao: Discrimination?

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該研究重點探討澳門本地與外籍僱員之間的工資差異。標準工資分解方法被應用於官方工資統計資料，以確定部門和職業等方面產生的工資差距上。研究結果表明，除了整體上對外籍僱員的工資歧視外，澳門僱主傾向於向技術熟練的外籍僱員支付溢價工資，而技能較低的外籍僱員的工資低於當地僱員。

This study mainly investigated the wage differential between local and foreign workers in Macao. Standard wage decomposition techniques were applied to official wage statistics, in order to identify wage gaps according to various dimensions, such as sector and occupation and so on. The results indicate that, in addition to wage discrimination against foreign workers as a whole, Macao's employers tend to pay skilled foreign workers premium wages, while less-skilled foreign workers receive lower wages than their local counterparts.

研究方法 Methodology

為了確定本地和外籍僱員之間的工資差異是在何種程度上取決於個人特徵及由於對後者群體的歧視，該研究應用了一個兩步程序，其過程涉及到了明瑟收入函數（Mincer earning function）和 Oaxaca-Blinder 分解方法。此外，本研究分析的資料來自於澳門特區政府統計暨普查局（DSEC）進行的就業調查。目前，只有 2017 年的資料可供使用。本研究是首個對這些官方調查資料進行微觀計量經濟學分析的研究。然而，該調查只包括居住在澳門抽樣住宅區的 16,800 人，這表明部分本地和外籍僱員沒有被覆蓋。因此，本研究根據 DSEC 設定的人口分佈，運用加權法得到了更加完善的就業人口資料。

To identify the extent to which the wage differential between local and foreign workers is related to personal characteristics and discrimination against the latter group, a two-step procedure was applied involving the Mincer earning function and Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition method. Moreover, the data analyzed by this paper are originated from a Employment Survey, which was conducted by the Statistics and Census Service (DSEC) of the Macao SAR Government. At this moment, only 2017 data are available, and this was the first study to perform a micro-econometric analysis of these official survey data. However, the survey only includes 16,800 individuals residing in the sampled residential areas in Macao, which indicates that some of the local and foreign workers are not covered. Hence the full employment population data in this study were obtained by applying weights in accordance with the population distribution set by the DSEC.

從訪談調查中獲得的資料類別豐富多樣，包括收入、工作時間、教育、行業、職業、性別、年齡、婚姻狀況、本地與國外狀況、經濟和工作狀況。此外，該研究僅考慮了有出生月份記錄的、年齡段在 16-64 歲且有正收入的員工，而整體來看，該研究的研究對象集中包括了 225,667 名本地僱員和 78,439 名外地僱員（共 304,106 名）。

The category of the data obtained from interviews has a rich diversity, including earnings, working hours, education, sector, occupation, gender, age, marital status, local versus foreign status, economic status, and job status. In addition, only employees aged 16–64 years with positive earnings and a documented month of birth were considered by this study while 225,667 local workers and 78,439 foreign workers (304,106 workers totally) were included in the data set of this paper.

研究發現 Findings

研究者基於紐馬克在 1988 年所進行的研究，將澳門本地僱員和外籍僱員之間的工資差距分解為可解釋和不可解釋的部分。在這些方面中，可以被解釋的部分包括人力資本、性別、婚姻、部門和職業狀況，而未能被解釋的部分便可以被認為是潛在的工資歧視。

According to this article, the investigator decomposes the wage gaps between local and foreign workers in Macao into explained and unexplained components based on the work of Neumark in 1988. Among those aspects, the explained parts include human capital, gender, and marital status, departmental sector and occupation status, while the unexplained parts could be considered to reflect potential wage discrimination.

該研究的結果還表明，在控制了其他可解釋變量後，外籍僱員的平均收入低於本地僱員，此資料在 2017 年約為 29%。此外，根據他們的分解化分析，這兩類勞工之間存在著相當大的工資差距，而其中近 33% 的工資差距可能是澳門勞

動力市場的歧視造成的。

Those results also demonstrate that foreign workers earned less than local workers on average, the data is around 29% in 2017, after controlling for other explanatory variables. There is a considerable wage gap between these two sets of workers according to their decomposition analysis and nearly 33% of the wage gap is likely to be explained by discrimination in the labor market of Macao.

本研究還指出，這種工資歧視可能並非基於種族主義或對僱員來歷與出身的偏見；相反，這可能與勞動力的需求和供給有關。除此之外，另一個明顯的工資歧視的可能原因是本地僱員和外籍僱員對工資有不同預期。

The study indicates that such wage discrimination may not have its basis in racism or prejudice against workers due to their origins; instead, it may be related to the demand and supply of labor. After that, another possible reason for the apparent wage discrimination may be the different expectations regarding wages between local and foreign workers.

研究者還補充，2020 年最低工資法的全面實施，預計可減少外籍僱員工資水平的不利地位，並縮小本地僱員和外籍僱員之間的工資差距——至少是在非技術工人的情況下。然而，外籍家庭傭工受單獨的僱傭法約束，最低工資要低得多。這也代表著在外籍僱員保護方面，澳門仍有改進的空間。

The investigator adds that the full implementation of the law of minimum wage in 2020 is expected to reduce the disadvantage of foreign workers and narrow the wage gap between local and foreign workers, at least in the case of unskilled ones. However, foreign domestic workers are subject to separate employment laws with a much lower minimum wage. Which means that, concluded by the author, there is still room for improvement in terms of foreign worker protection.

II 通過空間正義的視角實現文遺空間的旅遊可達性 Tourist Accessibility of Heritage Spaces through the Lens of Spatial Justice

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該研究考察了澳門地區的遊客對文遺空間的可達性。研究者對 10 名主要的資料提供者進行定性的面對面訪談，結果發現文遺空間在文遺政策中的體現方式，與文遺空間的規劃和管理方式之間存在差異。現實情況是，由於缺乏專業知識，以及為了快速生產旅遊產品來吸引遊客，相關單位在文遺保護中採用了一種較為簡化的方法，導致遊客失去了對城市遺產景點的地道性的欣賞。

This study examined the accessibility of heritage spaces to tourists in the area of Macao. According to this article, those results of qualitative face-to-face interviews with ten key informants showed that there were discrepancies between how heritage spaces were represented in heritage policy and how heritage spaces were planned and managed. The reality is that, due to the lack of expertise and in order to produce tourism products fast to appeal to tourists, a simplified approach adopted in heritage preservation, which had caused tourists to lose their appreciation of the authenticity of the city's heritage attractions.

此外，政府資源斜傾於位處於熱門旅遊景點的文遺空間，導致遊客對歷史走廊沿線的其他文遺空間缺少了解機會，而較差的無障礙條件也進一步影響了所有的文遺空間的可達性。根據該研究，上述情況導致的結果是，遊客們確實行走在空間不公正限制的路上，因為要麼不參觀需要密集步行的文遺遺址，要麼只參觀一部分景點，以獲得對城市遺產的大體的普遍感覺。總而言之，該研究有助於文遺旅遊中空間正義的有限性研究，並鼓勵通過政策和實踐來公平分配文遺空間與資源。

Besides, government resources were skewed toward heritage spaces located in the popular tourist sites, causing tourists to be not well informed of the existence of different heritage spaces along the historical corridor while poor accessibility also further affected all the heritage spaces. The situation leads to the result, according to the study, that, tourists did navigate around the spatial injustice constraints by either not visiting the heritage sites

that required intensive walking, or visiting only a few to obtain a general feeling of the city's heritage. In conclusion, this study contributed to the limited studies on spatial justice in heritage tourism and encouraged policies and practices to fairly distribute heritage spaces and resources.

研究方法 Methodology

該研究基於索嘉（Soja）的空間正義理論和列費伏爾（Lefebvre）的空間生產理論，以探索文遺空間使用中的正義性。這些理論所持有的認識是，空間正義不僅需要檢視結果，還需要檢視“產生不公正的地理位置的潛在過程”。因此，研究者認為，有必要通過閱讀和分析政策文件，了解城市文遺空間的管理和體現方式，通過與主要資料提供者進行訪談，了解其規劃和使用方式。

To explore justice in the use of heritage spaces, this study is based on Soja's theory of spatial justice and Lefebvre's spatial production theory. These theories recognize that spatial justice needs to examine not only the outcomes but also “the underlying processes producing unjust geographies”. The author suggests that, therefore, it is necessary to examine how the city's heritage spaces are managed and represented in policy by reading and analyzing policy documents, and understanding the ways that heritage spaces are planned and used by obtaining key informants' interviews.

首先，在研究過程中對主要資料提供者進行深入的訪談，他們主要是澳門的文遺規劃和管理、旅遊和旅遊業等領域的專家，在相關領域有 11 到 35 年的經驗，對城市的文遺規劃和管理方面有專業知識和深刻的理解。他們也代表了社區的不同部門和層面，包括學術界、建築界、城市規劃界、負責文遺保護的政府單位、旅行社和當地的文遺社區團體和協會。

First, in-depth interviews with key informants were conducted in the process of study. The key informants, according to the author, were experts in Macao's heritage planning and management, tourism and the travel industry, who had between 11 and 35 years of experience in these areas and were well known for their expertise and profound knowledge of heritage planning and management in the city. These key informants represented different sectors of the community, including academia, architecture, urban planning, the government units responsible for heritage preservation, travel agencies and local heritage community groups and associations.

另一方面，由於《澳門歷史城區保護和管理計劃》提供了一套全面的、系統性的和操作性的框架來保護和維護澳門的遺產，是一個重要的研究參考，因此，該研究以此來回答第一個研究問題，即文遺空間如何體現在政策當中。此外，根據該《計劃》，研究者制定了訪談問題，以期從主要資料提供者那裏了解該《計劃》是否已被實現，以及當時那些空間是如何地被構思和理解的。最後，研究者從社交媒體上擷取了一些相關圖片，用以說明主要資料提供者提出的觀點。

On the other hand, the paper also mentioned that, “Macao's Historical City Protection and Management Plan”, which provides a set of comprehensive, systematic, and operational frameworks to preserve and safeguard Macao's heritage, was considered as a vital reference, in order to answer the first research question of how heritage spaces were represented within the policy. Furthermore, based on the policy, interview questions were developed to obtain views from the key informants regarding if the policy was achieved and how spaces were being conceived and understood. Finally, photos were borrowed from social media to illustrate the opinions raised by the key informants.

研究發現 Findings

該研究的第一個研究問題是探討澳門的遺產空間在政策中的具體表現，以及受訪者對文遺空間規劃和使用方式的看法。結果顯示，儘管政府的計劃試圖沿著歷史走廊連接歷史遺產，以保護葡萄牙和中國文化與元素的遺產空間，並在文遺規劃方面廣泛諮詢了公眾，但通過資料提供者，研究發現政策話語、實際的文遺空間規劃和管理方式之間存在著差異。

The first research question in this study enquires about how Macao's heritage spaces are represented in policy and the informants' opinions on the ways that heritage spaces are planned and used. The results reveal that despite the government's plans to connect heritage properties along the historical corridor, to preserve the Portuguese and Chinese cultures and elements in the heritage spaces, and to widely consult the public in heritage planning, the key

informants found discrepancies between policy discourse and how heritage spaces are planned and managed.

其中的重點在於，並非所有在歷史走廊中的遺產都得到了妥善保存，這一情況導致保存完好的遺產分佈不平衡。研究者認為，這一問題在很大程度上應歸因於政府資源偏向於「創收部門」如賭場博彩和酒店等，而文遺保護工作則集中在少數位於主要旅遊景點和吸引遊客最多的文遺空間上。

其次，由於資源有限、缺乏專業知識、難以找到合適的材料，以及需要快速生產旅遊產品以吸引遊客等，進行文遺空間規劃的相關部門經常採用快速和簡化的解決方案。其後果是文遺空間的商品化現象，這導致了空間的不公正，因為遊客不能真正行使他們享受城市的權利。

The point is, not all heritage properties in the historical corridor were well preserved, leading to the unbalanced distribution of well-preserved heritage properties. The author believes that, this problem is largely attributed to government resources being skewed towards the income-generating sectors such as casino gaming and hotels, while heritage preservation efforts are concentrated on the few heritage spaces that are located in major tourist spots and appeal the most to the tourists.

After that, owing to resource constraints, lack of expertise, difficulty in finding the right materials, and the need to produce a tourism product quickly to appeal to tourists, quick and simplified solutions are often adopted by the authority in heritage space planning. The consequences are the commodification of heritage spaces, which leads to spatial injustice, as tourists cannot exercise their right to enjoy the city authentically.

該研究的第二個研究問題是，相關部門政策中的既定話語如何在文遺空間的日常實踐中表現出來。訪談結果顯示，空間可達性差是阻礙遊客使用旅遊遺產空間的一個主要問題。只使用中文和葡萄牙語的模糊的標識，再加上許多位於山頂或更高的地面上的文遺空間，使得遊客很難到達它們。研究者認為，所有這些問題的兩個主要原因，是分配給盈利部門的資源處於傾斜狀態，以及空間利益相關者參與文遺規劃的機會有限。

The second research question of this study concerns how discourses stipulated in policies have manifested in the everyday practices of heritage spaces. The interview results indicate that poor accessibility is a major issue that impedes the right of tourists to consume heritage spaces. Unclear signage that only uses Chinese and Portuguese languages, together with many heritage spaces being located on hilltops or higher ground, have made it difficult for tourists to reach them. The investigator indicates that, all these issues are associated with the skewed resources allocated for profit-making sectors and the limited opportunity for stakeholders to participate in heritage planning.

該研究的第三個研究問題涉及遊客在面對空間不公正時的體驗，以及他們如何駕馭這種約束或不公正。受訪者在這一問題上，表達了一種無法充分參與和享受文遺空間的感受，即遇到這個問題的遊客往往會感到痛苦和失望，他們的整體旅遊體驗也會受到負面影響。澳門的這一案例表明，當遊客發現被禁止進入並被排除在享受一些文化遺產之外時，空間上的不公正會以某種方式體現在他們的體驗上。該研究還提到，為了應對這些限制，一些遊客不會參觀走廊沿線的文遺空間，或者只會參觀那些很容易到達的文化遺產。另一些人則參觀一到兩處位於山頂的遺產，以此對澳門的文化遺產得到大致的瞭解。總的來說，遊客的整體體驗會受到負面影響。

The third research question of this study concerns the experiences of tourists when facing spatial injustice, and how they navigate the constraints or injustice. Informants express a feeling of exclusion for not being able to fully participate and enjoy the heritage spaces upon this aspect. Tourists who encounter this problem often feel miserable and disappointed and their overall tourist experiences are negatively affected. The case of Macao shows how spatial injustice is reflected in the experiences of tourists who find access forbidden and are excluded from enjoying some of the heritage properties. According to the paper, to navigate such constraints, some tourists will not visit the heritage spaces along the corridor, or they will only visit the properties that can be easily reached. Others visit one to two heritage sites that are located on the hilltops to obtain a general feeling about Macao's heritage. Tourists' overall experiences, therefore, are negatively affected.



《文化雜誌》實行同行評審制度，誠邀海內外作者賜稿 The Review of Culture: Peer Review Implementation and Call for Submissions

由文化局主辦、澳門大學澳門研究中心編輯的《文化雜誌》於 2023 年正式實行同行評審制度，所有刊登的論文均經過同行評鑑，歡迎海內外專家學者惠賜稿件。

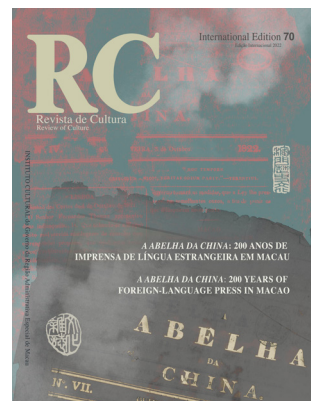
《文化雜誌》於 1987 年創刊，是一份研究歷史文化的學術期刊，亦為切磋學問的自由論壇。該刊以推動澳門歷史文化研究為重點，兼論中華傳統文化的深刻影響，探討澳門獨特的個性及中外文化互補的歷史，藉以推動東西方文化交往。

《文化雜誌》分為中文版和外文版，來稿可為中文、葡文或英文撰寫的論文、學術筆記、文藝評論或書評。該刊現正公開徵集相關稿件。有關投稿詳情，請瀏覽《文化雜誌》網站 (www.icm.gov.mo/rc/)，或電郵至 cms.rc@um.edu.mo 與編輯部聯絡。

The *Review of Culture (RC)*, has implemented the peer review process starting from 2023. All submissions are welcome and the manuscripts submitted will be reviewed by expert referees in the field.

Founded in 1987, the *Review of Culture* is an academic journal committed to exchanging views and opinions in relation to history and culture. *RC* has been encouraging studies on the history and culture of Macao, while also examining the profound impact of traditional Chinese culture and exploring the uniqueness of Macao and its history in the compatibility of Chinese and Western cultures, with the ultimate goal to promote the interchange between the East and the West.

RC is published in Chinese and International editions which cover a wide variety of topics. Research articles, research notes, review articles and book reviews written in Chinese, English or Portuguese are all welcome. *RC* is now calling for submissions. For details of submissions, please visit the website of *RC* (www.icm.gov.mo/rc/) or contact the editorial office (cms.rc@um.edu.mo).



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第三屆澳門研究年會 2023 通告 Announcement of The 3rd Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2023



「第三屆澳門研究年會 2023」將於 2023 年年底舉行，相關章程和報名系統快將開通，詳情可留意澳門大學澳門研究中心網頁。The 3rd Annual Conference of Macao Studies 2023 will be conducted at the year-end of 2023, related conference information and registration procedures will be ready in our website. Please keep an eye on the website of Centre for Macau Studies of University of Macau.