

澳門研究簡報

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澳門研究中心發表 2023 年宏觀經濟修訂預測 CMS releases revised Macroeconomic Forecast for Macao 2023

澳門大學澳門研究中心及經濟學系發表 2023 年宏觀經濟修訂預測。根據對澳門經濟的數月觀察和分析，課題組調整旅客數目的假設，預計 2023 年訪澳旅客將保持相對穩定的水平，並修改年初的經濟預測：2023 年澳門實質經濟增長 47.0%，服務出口急升 101.2%，通脹率為 1.2%，整體失業率為 2.6%，本地居民失業率為 3.3%，政府經常收入為 765 億元。

The University of Macau (UM) Centre for Macau Studies and Department of Economics has released the revised version of the Macroeconomic Forecast for Macao 2023. After several months of observation and analysis of Macao's economy in the past several months, the research team adjusted its assumptions on visitor arrivals and forecasted that the number of visitor arrivals to Macao will remain relatively stable in 2023. Based on this, the research team revised the economic forecast released at the beginning of the year: Macao's economy will grow by 47.0% in 2023; exports of services will surge by 101.2%; the inflation rate will be 1.2%; the overall unemployment rate will be 2.6% while the unemployment rate of residents will be 3.3%, and the current revenue of the Macao SAR government is expected to be MOP 76.5 billion.

在接近三年的防疫後，澳門於 2022 年 12 月調整入境人士防疫措施。2023 年旅客人數開始回升，當中香港旅客復甦較快，2023 年 1 至 4 月達到 224 萬人次，為 2019 年同期的 90.2%；中國內地旅客人數在 2023 年 1 至 4 月則達到 462 萬人次，為 2019 年同期的 47.3%；而其他地區旅客則復甦較慢，2023 年 1 至 4 月人數為 35 萬人次，僅是 2019 年同期的 23.1%。基於旅遊復甦，2023 年第 1 季的實質非博彩消費服務出口達到 235 億元，超過 2019 年第 1 季的水平，但實質博彩服務出口復甦較慢，僅為 283 億元，是 2019 年第 1 季的 44.9%。內部需求方面，私人消費和投資復甦表現良好，實質私人消費支出為 245 億元，是 2019 年第 1 季的 88.4%，而實質固定資本形成總額為 117 億元，是 2019 年第 1 季的 82.2%。物價維持平穩，2023 年 1 至 4 月的消費物價通脹率僅為 0.8%。勞動市場逐步復甦，2023 年第 1 季整體失業率為 3.1%，而本地居民失業率為 3.9%，較 2019 年第 1 季的 1.7% 和 2.3% 仍然為高，但較 2022 年第 3 季最高的 4.0% 和 5.2%，回落不少；工作收入則恢復較快，2023 年第 1 季每月工作收入中位數為 17,000 元，已經回到 2019 年第 1 季的水平。



After nearly three years of epidemic prevention and control, Macao changed its epidemic prevention policy in December 2022. The number of visitor arrivals has begun to rise in 2023. Among them, visitor arrivals from Hong Kong has recovered faster, reaching 2.24 million between January and April 2023, which was 90.2% of the same period in 2019. The number of visitor arrivals from mainland China reached 4.62 million between January and April 2023, 47.3% of the same period in 2019. However, the recovery of visitor arrivals from other regions was slower, with 0.35 million between January and April 2023, only 23.1% of the same period in 2019. On the back of tourism recovery, the non-gaming consumption and exports of non-gaming services reached MOP 23.5 billion in the first quarter of 2023, surpassing the level of the first quarter of 2019. However, the exports of gaming services was only MOP 28.3 billion in the first quarter of 2023, 44.9% of the first quarter of 2019. For domestic demand, both private consumption and investment have recovered well. The private consumption expenditure was MOP 24.5 billion in the first quarter of 2023, which was 88.4% of the first quarter of 2019. The gross fixed capital formation was MOP 11.7 billion, which was 82.2% of the first quarter of 2019. Consumer prices remained stable, with the consumer price inflation rate between January and April 2023 at just 0.8%. The labour market is gradually recovering. The overall unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2023 was 3.1% while the unemployment rate of residents was 3.9%, still higher than the rates of 1.7% and 2.3% in the first quarter of 2019, but down from the high rates of 4.0% and 5.2% in the third quarter of 2022. Employment earnings have recovered quickly. The median monthly employment earnings in the first quarter of 2023 is MOP 17,000, which has returned to the level of the first quarter of 2019.

根據數月觀察和分析澳門的經濟，課題組修訂旅客數目的假設並更新宏觀預測。預計2023年旅客人數將維持穩定的水平：第2季645萬人次（2019年的60%），第3季694萬人次（2019年的65%），第4季690萬人次（2019年的70%）。

After several months of observation and analysis of Macao's economy, the research team adjusted its assumptions on visitor arrivals and revised the macroeconomic forecast. It is expected that the number of visitor arrivals to Macao will remain relatively stable in 2023: the number of visitor arrivals will be 6.45 million in the second quarter (60% of 2019), 6.94 million in the third quarter (65% of 2019), and 6.90 million in the fourth quarter (70% of 2019).

基於上述假設，主要宏觀經濟變數預測如下：

Based on the above assumptions, the forecasts of major economic variables are as follows:

- 本地生產總值增長 47.0%，預測區間由較悲觀的增長 32.5% 至較樂觀的增長 61.6%。
- 服務出口的基線預測急升 101.2%。
- 私人消費增長的基線預測為 4.0%。
- 固定資產形成的基線預測上升 1.0%。
- 物價變動（本地生產總值平減指數）的基線預測為上漲 1.9%；消費物價指數升幅則為 1.2%。
- 每月工作收入中位數的基線預測為上調 9.6%。
- 整體失業率的基線預測為 2.6%，而本地居民失業率則為 3.3%。
- 澳門特區政府經常收入預測為 765 億元。
- The GDP growth is expected to be 47.0%, with a range from a more pessimistic 32.5% to a more optimistic 61.6%.
- The baseline forecast for the growth of exports of services is 101.2%.
- The baseline forecast for the growth of private consumption expenditure is 4.0%.
- The baseline forecast for the growth of gross fixed capital formation is 1.0%.
- The baseline forecast for the growth of the inflation rate measured by the implicit deflator of GDP is 1.9%, while the consumer price index is expected to rise by 1.2%.
- The baseline forecast for the growth of median monthly employment earnings is 9.6%.
- The baseline forecast for the overall unemployment rate is 2.6%, while the unemployment rate of residents is 3.3%.
- The Macao SAR government's current revenue is expected to be MOP 76.5 billion.

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

本地生產總值* Gross Domestic Product*	最低 Lower	32.5
	基線 Baseline	47.0
	最高 Upper	61.6
私人消費支出* Private Consumption Expenditure*	最低 Lower	0.0
	基線 Baseline	4.0
	最高 Upper	8.1
固定資本形成總額* Gross Fixed Capital Formation*	最低 Lower	-8.3
	基線 Baseline	1.0
	最高 Upper	10.3
貨物出口* Exports of Goods*	最低 Lower	-28.4
	基線 Baseline	-8.6
	最高 Upper	11.2
服務出口* Exports of Services*	最低 Lower	86.4
	基線 Baseline	101.2
	最高 Upper	116.0
貨物進口* Imports of Goods*	最低 Lower	-2.3
	基線 Baseline	11.3
	最高 Upper	25.0
服務進口* Imports of Services*	最低 Lower	15.3
	基線 Baseline	23.0
	最高 Upper	30.6
本地生產總值平減物價指數增長率 (%) GDP Deflator Growth Rate (%)	最低 Lower	0.0
	基線 Baseline	1.9
	最高 Upper	3.9
消費者物價指數 (綜合) 通脹率 (%) CPI (Composite) Inflation Rate (%)	最低 Lower	0.2
	基線 Baseline	1.2
	最高 Upper	2.3
每月工作收入中位數增長率 (%) Median Monthly Employment Earnings Growth Rate (%)	最低 Lower	4.7
	基線 Baseline	9.6
	最高 Upper	14.5
失業率 (%) Unemployment Rate (%)	最低 Lower	2.2
	基線 Baseline	2.6
	最高 Upper	2.9
本地居民失業率 (%) Unemployment Rate (Residents) (%)	最低 Lower	2.9
	基線 Baseline	3.3
	最高 Upper	3.7
政府經常收入 (億澳門元) Government Current Revenue (Billion MOP)	最低 Lower	693
	基線 Baseline	765
	最高 Upper	836

* 與去年同期比較之實質變動率(%)

* Year-on-Year Growth Rate (%)

張大千的澳門故事 The Story of Zhang Daqian and Macao

張大千 (1899 – 1983) 是二十世紀東西方畫壇如雷貫耳的名字，可能是中國歷代書畫家中學習古代名家畫作數量最多、範圍最廣的畫家，被徐悲鴻 (1895 – 1953) 譽為「五百年來第一人」。他是中國乃至世界文化史、藝術史上的一座豐碑。陳繼春在其〈張大千與澳門因緣的再研究〉（《澳門研究》2022 年第 4 期，第 133 – 1451 頁）中，探尋了他與澳門的一段因緣往事，以下部分內容。

Zhang Daqian (1899–1983) was a remarkable master in both the eastern and western worlds of painting in the 20th century. He was probably the person who studied the most ancient painting masterpieces and his field of study was perhaps the widest among calligraphers and painters in Chinese history. He was hailed by Xu Beihong (1895–1953) as “the best person in the past 500 years”. In fact, Zhang is a legendary figure in the history of culture and art in both China and the world. In “Subsequent Studies of the Karma between Zhang Daqian and Macao” (published in the fourth issue of 2022 of the Journal of Macau Studies, pages 133 to 145), Chan Kai Chon revealed a story between Zhang and Macao. Below is an excerpt of the article.



1949 年張大千和三子張保羅客居澳門蔡家
Zhang Daqian and his third son Zhang Baoluo lived in Choi's house as guests
右起：張大千、蔡昌耀（蔡克庭第四子）、蔡昌耀夫人、張保羅
From right: Zhang Daqian; Choi Cheong lo (Choi Hak Teng's fourth son) and his wife; Zhang Baoluo

陳繼春，廣東省藝術評論家協會副主席、澳門美術協會藝術顧問、中央美術學院美術學系博士。

Chan Kai Chon, Deputy Chairman of the Association of Art Critics of Guangdong Province, Arts Advisor of Macau Artist Society, and Ph.D. in Fine Arts of Central Academy of Fine Arts.

張大千於 1938 年為走避戰亂從北平侵華日軍魔掌中逃出，抵達香港，之後轉桂林而再入四川。張大千回到成都老家之後，再蟄居四川灌縣青城山。如果說早年的他主要以錘煉古人技法、領悟古人畫風的話，四五十歲即是「以自然為師」時期，也就是客居青城山的時期。

In 1938, Zhang Daqian fled to Hong Kong from Beijing, in order to escape from the wars and chaos caused by the evil Japanese invading army. Afterwards, he went to Guilin, then to Sichuan. When Zhang arrived in Chengdu, his hometown, he moved to Mount Qingcheng in Guan County, Sichuan Province and stayed there in seclusion. If we say that he mainly honed traditional techniques and comprehended ancient painting styles in his early life, we can say that, from his forties, the period of time that he was living in Mount Qingcheng, he entered a phase of “treating nature as a teacher”.

張氏與澳門結緣，還要等近十年之後。他 1949 年於澳門小住，緣於蔡家。

因時於澳門且是蔡家後輩同學而與張氏結緣的繆啟泰云：「當時殷商蔡克庭寓居澳門大堂街十八號（即劉柏盈、劉明新寓所隔鄰，現已拆建為永基大廈）。蔡克庭聞張大千在港便邀請張大千來澳作客。」偕行者有四夫人徐雯波及部分家人。其實，澳門蔡氏家族與張大千結緣可以追溯得更早。

Until almost a decade later that the relation between Zhang and Macao was formed. In 1949, he came to live in Macao for some days, resided in the Choi's house. Miao Qitai, for the reasons of being a classmate of the descendents of the Choi family and being in Macao at that time, he met Zhang. He said: "At that moment, the wealthy merchant Choi Hak Teng made his home at No. 18 Rua da Sé in Macao (next to Lao Pak Ieng and Lao Meng San's residence, it was later demolished and rebuilt as Edifício Wing Kei). When Choi Hak Teng heard that Zhang Daqian was in Hong Kong, he invited him to come to Macao as his guest." Zhang was accompanied by his fourth wife Xu Wenbo and some of his family members. Actually, the ties between the Choi family in Macao and Zhang could be traced back to earlier.

從張大千的年譜可知，張氏在青城山上清宮生活了三年之久。時在南京金陵大學讀書的蔡克庭次子蔡昌鑾抗戰時隨校西遷入川，在四川成都華西壩上學之際曾前往青城山旅遊，由此和於山上寄居的張大千結緣，兩人成為至交好友，而且邀張氏方便時來遊澳門。

Zhang Daqian's timeline shows that he lived in Shangqing Palace on Mount Qingcheng for three years. At that time, Choi Cheong Lun — Choi Hak Teng's second son, who was studying at the Private University of Nanking, moved west to Sichuan with the university during war. Choi Cheong Lun once travelled to Mount Qingcheng when he was studying in Huaxiba, Chengdu, it was then he met Zhang Daqian, who was living in the mountains. They later became best friends and Choi invited Zhang to visit Macao when he had time.

1949 年抵澳門的張大千在蔡家的接待下「住在大宅樓下右前客房中，早晚除去南、西灣及松山漫步外，亦常常去盧家花園的春草堂和九曲橋上觀賞荷花，日間就在蔡宅大廳揮毫作畫為樂」。在此期間，他與鄧芬（1894 — 1964）、張谷雛（1891 — 1965）、鮑少游（1892 — 1985）、容漱石（1905 — 1993）、黃蘊玉、馬少如、黃苗子（1913 — 2012）、郁風（1916 — 2007）、招名山（1927 — 1966）等有聚會。

Zhang Daqian arrived in Macao in 1949 and was received by the Choi family. "He stayed in a guest room on the front right of the ground floor. In the morning and evening, he would wander around Nam Van, Sai Van, and Guia Hill. Besides, he often went to Lou Lim Ieoc Park's Chon Chou Tong Pavilion and the "Bridge of Nine Bends" to view lotus flowers. During daytime, he enjoyed himself by painting in the hall of the Choi's residence." In those days, he had meetings with Deng Fen (1894–1964), Zhang Guchu (1891–1965), Bao Shaoyou (1892–1985), Rong Shushi (1905–1993), Huang Yunyu, Ma Shaoru, Huang Miaozi (1913–2012), Yu Feng (1916–2007), Zhao Mingshan (1927–1966), and others.

在澳門時，張大千與蔡家上下俱諳熟，甚至小輩的同學亦一樣。1949 年已有自己座駕的謝學華有空就載着張大千去海邊游泳，以及至其他大戶人家的花園賞花。「記得有一次蔡家十姑娘求張大千贈畫，張大千囑備一幅白色綢緞縫成長旗袍後，隨後在其上繪上荷葉荷花。蔡姑娘正年華雙十，穿上煞是好看，十分雅緻，還拍了照片」。或許，作為十姑娘同班同學，以及在場者的繆啟泰於半個世紀後憶述，會因時間的過去會影響記憶。以目前所知，張大千是讓求畫者買來白綢，先於其上繪畫，之後再讓裁縫做旗袍的，而且他不只畫了荷花，還有牡丹。後者就是謝學華，即後來的蔡家公子昌明的夫人。

While in Macao, Zhang Daqian maintained a close relationship with the entire Choi family, and even with their children's classmates. In 1949, Che Hok Wa, who had her own car, would drive Zhang to the seaside for swimming and to the gardens of other wealthy families for viewing flowers. "I remember once, the tenth lady of the Choi family asked Zhang for a painting. And Zhang told her to prepare a cheongsam sewed with white silk fabric. Subsequently, he drew lotus leaves and flowers on it and asked her to put it on. The Choi's lady was at the age of 20, she looked stunning and gorgeous in that cheongsam. At the end, they even took some photographs." Miao Qitai, as one of the tenth lady's

classmates and one of the attendees, recalled that moment half a century later, and perhaps his memory became vague as the time passed by. As far as we know, Zhang only asked the other to buy a piece of white silk for him to draw on. Later on, they asked a tailor to make a cheongsam with it. Besides, not only did he draw lotus flowers, but also peonies. Moreover, the person requested the painting was Che Hok Wa, who later became Choi Cheong Meng's wife.

張大千在澳門的生活甚有規律，清晨攜子牽着兩隻長臂猿從蔡家大屋出發，沿羅結地巷（Travessa do Roquete）而下議事亭前地，之後轉至玫瑰堂，再轉入賣草地街，直上聖保祿教堂遺址旁，經聖安多尼教堂抵賈梅士前地至白鴿巢公園晨運，從不間斷。張氏衣着樸素，留着大鬍子，身旁又有白猿，頗能引起街上行人的注意。

Zhang had a very disciplined life in Macao. In the early morning, he left the Choi's residence with his son and two lesser apes. They first went down to the Senado Square along Travessa do Roquete, then to the St. Dominic's Church. After, they turned into Rua da Palha and walked directly up to the area next to the Ruins of St. Paul's. They then went past the St. Anthony's Church to the Camões Square. Finally, they entered the Luís de Camões Park and did morning exercises. They followed this routine without interruption. Zhang was plainly dressed, with a full beard and white apes by both sides, he could easily draw the attention of passers-by.

按繆啟泰的記述，張大千「對青年晚輩愛護備至。他多次與我們一起（沿）羅結地巷而下，在對面的龍記酒家進餐，大良野雞卷、炒牛奶均為宗師所嗜。席間宗師曾將其四川家鄉名為大千魚的菜式故事解述，談笑風生」……張大千於農曆七月於澳門為繆啟泰畫扇面。上題「己丑六月寫似啟泰仁兄法家正之，大千張爰時客濠江」。

According to Miao Qitai's account, Zhang Daqian "loved and cared for the young and junior. He came with us several times down to Long Kei Restaurant through Travessa do Roquete, daliang chicken rolls and fried milk were his favourite dishes. Once, during the meal, our respectful teacher explained wittily the story behind Daqian fish — a dish from his hometown Sichuan." In the seventh lunar month, Zhang Daqian painted a fan for Miao Qitai in Macao. On it was written: "To my dear friend and calligraphist Qitai in the sixth month of ji-chou year, when Daqian, Zhang Yuan was a guest in Haojiang".

圖片來源：陳繼春博士提供。Photo: Prof. Chan Kai Chon



1949 年張大千贈予繆啟泰《賞竹圖》扇面
Zhang Daqian painted a fan for Miao Qitai in 1949.

澳門研究・國際視野 (4) Macao Studies in Global Perspective (4)

本期「澳門研究・國際視野」專欄帶來有關澳門居民臨終選擇和老年人公共空間建設的研究，以下為相關內容。

This issue of “Macao Studies in Global Perspective” will introduce the survey at the end-of-life choices of Macao residents and the construction of public spaces for the elderly. The relevant content is as follows.

I 家庭還是醫院？作為臨終照顧和死亡的地點——對澳門華人居民的調查

Home or Hospital as the Place of End-of-life Care and Death: A Survey among Chinese Residents of Macao

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該研究是首份探討澳門華人居民對臨終照顧和死亡地點偏好的研究。雖然澳門在 2000 年已開始發展臨終關懷服務，但其服務依然很有限，再者，護理服務的短缺亦不代表服務使用者缺乏對生命終結時之服務的選擇。因此，該研究對澳門華人居民臨終照顧和死亡地點作出調查，以期為改善相關服務提供參考。

The study was the first to explore Chinese residents' preferred place of care at the end of life and preferred place of death in Macao. The study was the first to explore Chinese residents' preferred place of care at the end of life and preferred place of death in Macao. The study was the first to explore Chinese residents' preferred place of care at the end of life and preferred place of death in Macao. While Macao has developed palliative inpatient services since the year 2000, palliative care service still remains limited, and there is currently neither community nor home palliative care available. The lack of choices in care certainly does not reflect people's lack of wishes for an alternative way to be cared for at the end of their lives. Hence, the current study sees it necessary to examine people's preference for the place of death, in order to demonstrate the need for further development in palliative and end-of-life care. The current study, therefore, aims to describe the preference for the place of death among the general Chinese population and to identify the potential factors associated with the preference for the place of death in Macao. The findings of this study may contribute to actualizing the improvement of end-of-life care services in Macao.

研究方法 Methodology

該研究是根據澳門 2019 年的人口統計數據、採用便利抽樣方式進行的一個橫向研究，調查時間為 2020 年 7 至 9 月。該研究招募年滿 18 歲或以上的澳門居民，以線上和面對面兩種方式進行研究，調查問卷的語言為中文。問卷透過本地社團發放給其不同年齡階層的成員、透過研究團隊的人際網絡發放給友人及其認識的朋友，以及透過社交媒體發放，此外，研究團隊亦前往一些日間中心進行面對面的調查。過程中，研究團體隨時注意各年齡階問卷的數量，並即時作出跟進和處理。

該研究獲得澳門鏡湖護理學院的倫理批准，整個研究由該學院進行監管。

This study was a cross-sectional survey conducted between July and September 2020. The study employed convenience sampling according to the population statistics at the end of 2019 in Macao. This study was a cross-sectional survey conducted between July and September 2020. The study employed convenience sampling



according to the population statistics at the end of 2019 in Macao. This study was a cross-sectional survey conducted between July and September 2020. The study employed convenience sampling according to the population statistics at the end of 2019 in Macao.

A cross-sectional questionnaire survey was conducted online and face-to-face. The questionnaire was designed in Chinese, and both online and face-to-face surveys were conducted in Chinese. The study was conducted in Macao. Macao residents aged 18 years and older were recruited.

The means, which could be categorized as online and face-to-face, of obtaining responses were as follows: (1) The online questionnaire was sent to a couple of the social organizations to distribute to its members across different age groups. (2) The research team distributed the online questionnaires to friends and friends of friends; the questionnaire was distributed by way of social media platforms. In the process of data collection, the team constantly monitored the number of questionnaires received in each age group, and the team continued to disseminate questionnaires to groups that needed more participants. For respondents aged 60 years or older, recruitment was conducted through day-care centers for elderly adults, and the questionnaire was completed face-to-face by trained interviewers. Respondents of face-to-face interviews would receive a non-monetary incentive (eco-friendly shopping bags) for their voluntary participation.

Ethics approval was obtained from the Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau, and the reference number was 2019OCT01. The entire study was overseen by the research management and development department of the college.

研究發現 Findings

該研究共回收到 1,001 份問卷，其中，有效問卷為 737 份（635 份自填和線上問卷及 102 份面對面訪談）。在有效問卷中，65%（479 人）的受訪者為女性，年齡為 19 至 101 歲，61.5%（453 人）的受訪者照顧着患有絕症的親友。

研究結果顯示，有 43.4% 的受訪者在過去六個月傾向在家接受照顧或護理，然而，只有五分之一的受訪者願意在家去世，三分之一的受訪者願意在護理中心去世，超過四分之一的受訪者更傾向在醫院去世。對比起 18 至 39 歲的受訪者，40 至 64 歲的受訪者過去六個月更不願在家接受照顧和在家去世。

最後，該研究建議澳門擴大臨終照顧服務的規模，特是建立家居臨終照顧的服務，以支持居民臨終時在家中得到照顧的願望，檢討相關政策和法律規範以支持服務的發展，讓人們的臨終意願得到最大的尊重。

The study received a total of 1,001 responses, 635 responses were collected from a self-administered online questionnaire, and 102 were collected from face-to-face interviews.

A total of 737 responses were valid, 65% were female, aged between 19 and 101 years; 43.4% of respondents preferred to be cared for at home in the last 6 months; however, less than one-fifth preferred to die at home. One-third of respondents chose to die in the hospice, and over a quarter of them preferred to die in hospitals. Compared with people aged between 18 and 39 years, people aged between 40 and 64 years did not want to be cared for at home in the last 6 months, and they did not want to die at home either.

The results of the study suggested that there is a need for palliative home care in Macao, and the government should consider developing such a service and review current laws and regulations in supporting the service. Education is equally important for healthcare professionals, enabling them to support palliative care development in the community.

Our study illuminated the urgent need for the government to expand the current palliative care services, particularly in the realm of home care, to support people's wish to be cared for at home at the end of their lives. Policy development and education for healthcare professionals are equally important to enable them to support



palliative care development in the community. Future research on the construction of palliative home care infrastructure is needed to integrate palliative care in the community, ensuring people's end-of-life wishes are being respected and quality end-of-life care is being delivered.

II

澳門優質養老社區的公共空間建設研究

Research on Construction of Public Spaces for Quality Elderly Care Communities in Macao

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2.361*Journal of Urban Planning and Development*, vol. 148, issue3, 2022Xiaoxiao Wang¹, Ruiting Shi², Wangchen Wei¹¹ Macau University of Science and Technology² City University of Macau

澳門社會老齡化越趨嚴重，因此，社區公共空間的建設應更加考慮老年人的需要，以方便他們在社區活動。該研究以澳門半島祐漢區為研究對象，採用空間型構理論，結合祐漢區的現有設計、老年人口特質等作出分析，並提出相關的改善建議。

Macao has shown a pronounced aging trend, and as most aged people living in Macao hope that their community public spaces will meet their daily needs, constructing public spaces for quality eldercare in the aging communities of Macao could improve the sense of belonging and the happiness index of residents. This study investigates the lao Hon Community of Macao, a community with a serious aging phenomenon. The syntax method was adopted to analyze the integration value, connectivity, selectivity, and intelligibility of public spaces in the lao Hon Community from the perspective of the aged residents.

研究方法 Methodology

該研究根據澳門老年人的生理、心理和行為特點，結合空間型構理論和實地調查，了解祐漢區的社區環境、公共空間的使用情況、居民的行為模式以及活動分佈規律。資料收集方面，研究團隊首先以圖片和視頻方面紀錄社區的情況，再透過問卷、訪談等方式收集資料，進行「重要性 - 表現」綜合分析和深度圖軟件分析。

A satisfaction evaluation system was then created to assess public activity spaces. The degree of satisfaction of the aged people with the community public spaces was evaluated via field survey and analyzed using the importance-performance composite method. The physiological, psychological, and behavioral factors of the aged residents were considered for a comprehensive examination of community public spaces.

This study, therefore, explores the construction of public spaces for quality eldercare in an aging community in Macao. The space syntax theory can be introduced to construct public spaces in quality eldercare communities based on the physiological, psychological, and behavioral characteristics of aged people. Space syntax-based quantitative analysis is combined with field survey data to propose targeted strategies for improving quality eldercare. This study also applies a new perspective for analyzing the modes of constructing public spaces in quality eldercare communities with a focus on turning the community into an organic whole and creating a high-quality system that contributes to the physical and psychological health of aged people, while meeting their special needs. By conducting a case study, this study also offers strategies for solving the eldercare problems caused by serious population aging in Macao and enriches the existing literature on the construction of public spaces in quality eldercare communities.

Field survey was conducted in the lao Hon Community to observe its environment, the use of public spaces,



the behavioral patterns of resident aged people, and the laws governing the distribution of activities. Data were recorded via pictures and videos. Questionnaire interviews and surveys, along with other methods, were employed to complete importance-performance composite analysis, thus scientifically grasping the importance placed on, and the degree of satisfaction with, public spaces in the Lao Hon Community as perceived by the elderly.

The space syntax theory was used to conduct a systematic study on public spaces in the Lao Hon Community in Macao. Depth map software was used for quantitative analysis. The data obtained were analyzed to identify the effects of these public spaces on the behavioral characteristics of the aged people who live there. The results were combined with the results of the field survey and comprehensively analyzed, thereby laying a foundation for constructing public spaces for quality eldercare in the community.

By studying the case of the construction of public spaces for quality eldercare in the Lao Hon Community and arranging the plans for constructing public spaces in such communities both locally (in China) and internationally, this study identifies the merits and shortcomings of existing cases for reference. The optimal construction elements are also summarized and introduced into the research proposal for public spaces in quality eldercare communities of Macao. This study, therefore, extracts the construction methods and modes of operation for public spaces in the context of population aging.

研究發現 Findings

該研究發現祐漢區公共空間的綜合價值、選擇性、連接性、清晰度如下：

The axial analysis method reasonably reflects the interactive relationship between spaces and people and is used here to study the characteristics of public spaces in the Lao Hon Community in terms of integration value, connectivity, selectivity, intelligibility, and smartness.

綜合價值：Integration value:

祐漢區綜合價值最高的道路為巴波沙大馬路和馬場北大馬路，其他街邊空間大多位於社區邊緣和人口密集的住戶之間，綜合價值較低。因此，該區的規劃應考慮行人空間的規則，以及其與附近主要幹道的銜接。

The axes of public activity spaces in the Lao Hon Community mostly have warm colors and large global integration values. Road spaces with cool colors are largely located at the margins of the community and between densely populated households. Most of these spaces are marginal, with low integration values, high building density, and unreasonable layouts, thereby making them unattractive and inconvenient for use by aged people. The planning of the Lao Hon Community should, therefore, primarily consider the planning of pedestrian spaces and ensure that they reasonably match with nearby motorways. A local integration value reflects the integration degree of a space with other spaces within a three-step scope. As shown in Fig. 9, the roads with larger local integration values in the Lao Hon Community are Avenida Artur Tamagnini Barbosa and Avenida Norte do Hipódromo. On the whole, the community has low privacy and security levels.

選擇性：Selectivity:

選擇性表示每個空間通往其他空間道路的最小的次數和概率，一個選擇性越高的空間意味着越為便利、越吸引老年人使用，研究發現馬場北大馬路在該區有着最高的選擇性。

Selectivity represents the smallest number of times and probabilities of a road leading from each space to other spaces. A space with higher selectivity usually has greater potential to attract aged people for leisure and social activities. Judging from the axial selectivity map of the Lao Hon Community, Avenida Norte do Hipódromo has greater attractiveness and a greater selectivity value.

連接性：Connectivity:

馬場北大馬路因其良好的連通性和可達性，在該區具有最高的連接性。

In the data map of the connectivity of the Lao Hon Community, there is only one red axis (again, Avenida Norte do Hipódromo) among all the axes in the entire community. In addition to its high selectivity, this area is also characterized by good connectivity and accessibility. In contrast, the other line segments largely have cool colors, implying that most community spaces have low connectivity.

清晰度：Intelligibility:

經計算後，祐漢區的清晰度 R2 值為 0.383543，相關度也較低，表明現時的道路節點未能很好地融入該區整體空間佈局當中。由於空間滲透性較弱，因此無法為老年人的出行提供有效的指導，建議增加引導路標和連通空間，以提升該區的整體清晰度。

By importing the connectivity and global integration values of public spaces of the Lao Hon Community into SPSS software, the values for the intelligibility R2 were obtained. Public spaces in the Lao Hon Community have an intelligibility of 0.383543 and a low degree of correlation, suggesting that the road nodes have not been properly fitted into the overall public space layout. Because of this weak spatial permeability, no effective travel or activity guidance has been provided for aged people. It is, therefore, suggested that guiding signs and connected road spaces should be added to improve the overall intelligibility of the community.



學者交流一二・三事件 Academic Scholar shared about the “12-3 Incident”

澳門大學澳門研究中心於 2023 年 6 月 14 日舉行座談會，夏威夷大學亞洲研究課程負責人雷凱思教授（Prof. Cathryn H. Clayton）就澳門歷史上的「一二・三事件」的研究進行分享和交流。

雷教授認為，澳門「一二・三事件」應放在一個全球範圍（National Scale）的視野中進行審視，了解澳門的本地事件如何與不同的事件、以及其與全球的世界形態進行連結，此外，她表示，在全球的視域下，「一二・三事件」有最少三種敘事方式（如葡國、澳門、中國內地、其他），每一種都有對事件的不同觀點、理解、目的、結果，甚至不同的時間線，值得研究者發掘。

參與是次座談會的學者還有澳大傳播系副教授 Tim Simpson、澳門研究中心主任林玉鳳，以及對此事件感興趣的研究員和學生。

The Centre for Macau Studies of the University of Macau held a seminar on 14th June. Prof. Cathryn H. Clayton, director of the Asian Studies Program at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, shared her insights on the “12-3 Incident”.

According to Prof. Clayton, the “12-3 Incident” which was occurred in Macao should be viewed from a global perspective, i.e., from a “national scale”, to understand how local events in Macao are connected with different events and with the globe. In addition, she mentioned that from a global perspective, there are at least three narrative methods for the “12-3 Incident”, such as Portugal, Macau, Mainland China, and others. Each of them has a different perspective, understanding, purpose, and result of the incident. What are the differences? The timeline is worthy of researchers to explore.

Scholars who participated in the seminar included Prof. Tim Simpson, the associate professor of the Communication Department of UM, Prof. Agnes Lam, director of the Center for Macau Studies, and researchers and students who were interested in this topic.



雷凱思教授（Prof. Cathryn H. Clayton）



建設人文灣區論壇促進文化融合 Forum on Building up the Greater Bay Area to Promote Cultural Integration

澳門大學澳門研究中心主任林玉鳳教授受邀參加6月8日在深圳舉行的首屆文化強國建設高峰論壇之「建設人文灣區分論壇」。會上，來自港澳台地區與內地的文化領域代表，圍繞大灣區文化融合和促進文明互鑑展開討論，共同為構建新發展格局，實現粵港澳大灣區高質量發展，建設人文灣區建言獻策。嘉賓們先後圍繞「文化政策與文化建設」、「交心與交融」、「創新與發展」、「交流與互鑑」四個主題展開探討交流。澳門研究中心主任林玉鳳表示，從文化的角度來看，整個灣區充滿開放的活力，多元包容的文化，就是你如何選擇，大家都自然對待。



Professor Agnes Lam, Director of the Centre for Macau Studies of the University of Macau, was invited to participate in the Forum on Building up China's Cultural Strength Sub-forum on Building up the Cultural Strength of the Greater Bay Area (GBA) on 8th June. During the meeting, representatives from the cultural fields are coming from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and the Mainland China respectively, made insightful discussions on the cultural integration of the Greater Bay Area (GBA) and the promotion of mutual learning among civilizations, and jointly contribute towards the building of a new development pattern, the realization of high-quality development in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the building up of a civilized Greater Bay Area. The invited guests presented and exchanged their opinions around the four major themes, namely "cultural policy and cultural construction", "heart-to-heart and integration", "innovation and development", and "exchange and mutual learning". Prof. Agnes Lam, director of the Centre for Macau Studies, mentioned that the entire Greater Bay Area is full of openness, vitality, and a diverse and inclusive culture as from a cultural point of view. It is how someone may choose, and everyone can treat it naturally.



廣東省粵港澳大灣區智庫聯合會與 香港特別行政區粵港澳大灣區智庫聯盟戰略合作協議簽署儀式暨 「推進香港北部都會區發展與加快粵港澳大灣區建設」專題論壇 Signing Ceremony of the Strategic Cooperation Agreement between the Greater Bay Area Think Tank Federation of Guangdong Province and Greater Bay Area Think Tank Alliance of the HK SAR and the Thematic Forum on “Promoting the Development of the Northern Metropolitan Area of HK”

廣東省粵港澳大灣區智庫聯合會與香港特別行政區粵港澳大灣區智庫聯盟戰略合作協議簽署儀式暨「推進香港北部都會區發展與加快粵港澳大灣區建設」專題論壇，6月2日在廣州暨南大學舉行。

廣東省粵港澳大灣區智庫聯合會與香港特別行政區粵港澳大灣區智庫聯盟作為分別在廣東、香港註冊成立的智庫聯合機構，簽署協定加強戰略合作，旨在建立完善合作機制，發揮各自優勢，團結人才隊伍，匯聚研究力量，為粵港澳三地智庫及專家學者加強交流合作、聚力深化大灣區建設研究提供平台。



The signing ceremony of the strategic cooperation agreement between the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao

Greater Bay Area Think Tank Federation of Guangdong Province and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Think Tank Alliance of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was held in Jinan University of Guangzhou on 2 June 2023.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Think Tank Federation of Guangdong Province and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Think Tank Alliance of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region are the think-tank registered and established in Guangdong and Hong Kong respectively. The signing of the agreement stands for strengthening strategic cooperation aims to establish and improve the cooperation mechanism, give play to their respective advantages, unite the talent teams, to gather research strength, and provide a platform for think tanks, experts and scholars in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to strengthen exchanges and cooperation, and to deepen research on the construction of the Greater Bay Area (GBA).

在簽署儀式上，香港特區政府特首政策組組長黃元山致辭時表示，兩家智庫聯合機構開展戰略合作是大事喜事，有利於三地智庫專家展開更多交流合作，加強資訊共用，助推高品質研究成果的產出，為大灣區建設出謀劃策。

廣東省粵港澳大灣區智庫聯合會會長、暨南大學黨委副書記孫彥表示，將以協議簽署為契機，進一步推動粵港澳三地智庫交流合作達到新的水平，更好服務大灣區建設。

Sun Yu, President of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Think Tank Federation and Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of Jinan University, said that the signing of the agreement will be used as an opportunity to further promote the exchange and cooperation between think tanks in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to a new level and better serve the construction of the Greater Bay Area (GBA).

At the signing ceremony, Wong Yuen-shan, Head of the Policy Unit of the Chief Executive of the HKSAR Government, said that the strategic cooperation between the two think-tank joint institutions will help think tank experts from the three places to carry out more exchanges and cooperation, strengthen information sharing, promote the output of high-quality research results, and provide suggestions for the construction of the Greater Bay Area (GBA).

香港中聯辦研究部、澳門中聯辦研究室及廣東省委宣傳部、省委統戰部、省民政廳、省社科聯、暨南大學等單位負責人，「一國兩制」研究中心、團結香港基金等 20 多家香港智庫，思路智庫、澳門發展策略研究中心、澳門大學澳門研究中心、澳門經濟學會、澳門學者同盟及博士智庫六家澳門智庫，以及華南理工大學公共政策研究院、中國（深圳）綜合開發研究院等十家內地智庫負責人或代表參加活動。

來自粵港澳三地的九名專家學者聚焦香港北部都會區與大灣區融合發展的重大議題，在專題論壇上作交流發言。

Leaders of the Research Department of the Hong Kong Joint Office of the Communist Party of China, the Research Office of the Macao Joint Office of the Communist Party of China, the Propaganda Department of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, the Provincial Federation of Social Sciences, and Jinan University, as well as more than 20 Hong Kong think tanks such as the One Country, Two Systems Research Center and the Solidarity Hong Kong Foundation, and 6 think tanks from Macau such as the Grand Thought Think Tank, the Macau Development Strategy Research Centre, the University of Macau Centre for Macau Studies, Macau Economic Association, Union of Macau Scholars and the Doctoral Think Tank, as well as the Public Policy Research Institute of South China University of Technology, and the leaders of 10 mainland think tanks, including the China (Shenzhen) Comprehensive Development Research Institute, participated in the event. On the same day, a special forum on “Promoting the Development of the Northern Metropolitan Area of Hong Kong and Accelerating the Construction of the Guangdong Hong Kong Macao Greater Bay Area” was also held simultaneously.



5000年文明遇見2023

散文徵文比賽

以「5000年文明遇見2023」為題，鼓勵年輕學子積極學習中國歷史文化，增強學生對國家歷史發展及其獨特文化的興趣和認識；同時進一步將5000年的中國歷史與當下國家建設、「一帶一路」結合在一起，撰寫成中文散文作品，在努力創造屬於自己的文化成果的時，增強對祖國的認識及歸屬感。

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新書速遞

Betting on Macau: Casino Capitalism and China's Consumer Revolution

二十年前，當我們提起「澳門」，幾乎大部分的外國人都不知道這是一個怎樣的地方？它位於何處？它究竟是 Macau 還是 Macao？然而，在十年左右的時間內，澳門忽然成為了一個人盡皆知的名字，博彩業的蓬勃發展使澳門成為博彩收入一度超越拉斯維加斯的全球化城市，這樣的轉變實在引人入勝。澳門大學社會科學學院傳播系副教授 Tim Simpson 的著作 *Betting on Macau: Casino Capitalism and China's Consumer Revolution* 即探討澳門如何憑藉博彩業轉型而成為世界上收入最豐厚的城市、其前所未見的發展規模，以及中國經濟改革對其的關鍵影響。該書由明尼蘇達大學出版社於 2023 年出版。

該書分析了博彩業蓬勃發展下澳門的全新城市面貌：林立的大型綜合度假村、大量湧入的旅客、超越拉斯維加斯的博彩收入、聞名全球的城市名聲……然而，澳門又有着獨特的歷史傳統，近五百年的葡萄牙管治使澳門成為當時東西方交接觸的橋頭堡，以及 16 世紀全球資本主義萌芽時的重要全球化城市，透過該著作，讀者可了解澳門近來在全球舞台上再崛起是早期經濟職能的延續。

其次，該書亦提到，與一般資本主義城市的崛起不同，澳門的崛起與中國的城市化、國家經濟改革及興起的消費文化息息相關。該書從社會理論、城市研究、經濟史等領域揭示澳門博彩資本主義的根源，透過澳門的巨大轉變，讀者可探視中國蛻變為全球最龐大消費社會的過程，以澳門在當中所扮演的角色。

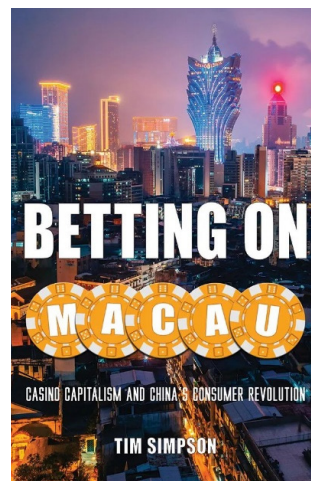
When we mentioned “Macau” back to twenty years ago, it could be quite common that most foreigners may not know what Macau looked like? Where was it located? Should it be Macau or Macao? However, within a decade, Macau has suddenly become a well-known name, and the boom in the gaming industry has turned Macau into a global city with gaming revenues that once exceeded Las Vegas. Such a transformation is really fascinating in the world! Tim Simpson, associate professor in the Department of Communication of the Faculty of Social Sciences, the University of Macau, has published a new book, “Betting on Macau: Casino Capitalism and China's Consumer Revolution” with the University of Minnesota Press. The book explores how Macau has become the world's most profitable city through the transformation of the gaming industry, its unprecedented scale of development, and the key impact of China's economic reforms in Macau.

Prof. Simpson follows Macau's emergence from historical obscurity to become the most profitable casino gaming locale in the world. In turn, his trenchant analysis provides a distinctive view into China's broader project of urbanization, its post-Mao economic reforms, and the continued rise of its consumer culture. Besides, to analyze the new urban appearance of Macau under the booming gaming industry: numerous large-scale integrated resorts, a large influx of tourists, gaming revenue surpassing that of Las Vegas, and a world-renowned city reputation...However, Macau is also a city with a unique historical tradition, nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule made Macau a bridgehead where the East and the West met, and an important global city back to the 16th century when global capitalism was in its infancy. Through this book, readers can understand Macau's latest appearance on the global stage.

Unlike the other capitalist cities, the author mentions about the rise of Macau is closely related to China's urbanization, national economic reform and the rise of consumer culture. The book reveals the roots of gaming capitalism in Macau from the fields of social theory, urban studies, and economic history. Through the dramatic changes in Macau, readers can explore the process of China's transformation into the world's largest consumer society, and Macau's role in it.



澳門大學社會科學學院傳播系副教授 Tim Simpson



澳門佛教基金會獎學金 Macau Buddhism Foundation Scholarship

為支持澳門大學培育人才，推動本澳的宗教歷史及宗教文化研究，以支持澳門特別行政區的「以中華文化為主，多元文化共存的交流合作基地」（簡稱「一基地」）的建設，澳門佛教基金會由 2023/2024 學年起，捐贈獎學金予澳門大學從事澳門研究的學生，以推動相關研究，深化社會對澳門宗教歷史發展和獨特文化的認識。受惠對象為現就讀澳門大學博士課程或已取得入學資格者，論文以澳門宗教歷史，文化以及精神內涵等研究範疇為題。



To support the University of Macau in cultivating talents and to promote the study of the history of religion and religious culture to support the establishment of “One Base (A base for exchange and cooperation where Chinese culture prevails, and diverse cultures coexist in Macau)” for Macau, starting from the academic year 2023/2024, the Macau Buddhism Foundation will provide scholarships to students of the University who are engaged in Macau studies. To promote relevant research and deepen society’s understanding of the historical development of religion and the unique culture of Macau.

澳門佛教基金會獎學金，分別設有博士課程及碩士課程獎學金，有關獎學金詳情及申請方式，可瀏覽相關網址：

Scholarships for doctoral programs and master’s programs have been set up under the Macau Buddhism Foundation Scholarship, respectively. For details and application methods, please visit the relevant website as follows:

<https://cms.um.edu.mo/macau-buddhism-foundation-scholarship-calling-for-application-of-scholarship-for-phd-program-and-master-program-during-7-25-july-2023/?lang=zh-hant>

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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

Themes of the Conference
Geo-economics, geo-politics,
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The Third Annual Conference of Macao Studies which to be held on 4-5 Dec 2023, related information has been uploaded in our website. Please keep an eye on the website of Centre for Macau Studies of University of Macau.