

English	Chinese
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	内容摘要
<p>This study sought to address the research question: “what constitutes connectedness for Auckland’s inner city residents?” Four key objectives were identified to guide the investigation and provide substance to the findings that would be useful to Parnell Trust and other agencies that commissioned this study. These objectives were:</p>	<p>此项研究的课题是探讨“什么构成了奥克兰市区居民的联系？”。本研究采用四个主要研究目标指导调研工作，为研究结果提供素材。研究结果将对委托承担此项研究的帕奈尔信托机构（Parnell Trust）以及其它相关机构具有价值。这四大研究目标为：</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To critically examine the concept of social connectedness, belonging and community in the inner city of urban areas; • To investigate the ways that Auckland’s inner city residents experience social connectedness; • To identify some of the key factors that impact on community connectedness; and • To establish some of the indicators and consequences of social connectedness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 批判性地审视市区中的社会联系、归属感和社区等概念； • 调查奥克兰市区居民经历社会联系的方式； • 鉴别影响社区联系的几个主要因素； • 确立社会联系的几个指标和结果。
<p>The research explored the experiences and consequences of social connectedness for Auckland’s inner city residents as identified, understood and expressed by research participants. The study used two methodological approaches: namely, appreciative enquiry and phenomenology, focusing on ‘what works’ and what opportunities could be identified to enhance social connectedness in Auckland’s inner city. The methods employed included a review of literature, a survey of 414 inner city residents, 30 individual interviews and four focus group discussions.</p>	<p>此项研究根据受访者对社会联系的发现、认知及表达的材料，研究奥克兰市区居民社会联系的体验和结果。本研究采用了肯定式探询方法和现象学两种研究方法，研究的重点放在探索有哪些有效的方法和机会可以增进奥克兰市区居民的社会联系，调查方法有文献综述，问卷调查 414 名市区居民，面访 30 名居民，举办 4 场焦点小组讨论。</p>
<p>To take account of the complex nature of Auckland inner city’s demographic profile this research used stratified sampling to ensure that we engaged with the broad population in all its diversity. Auckland’s inner city population, estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 in 2011, is highly diverse in terms of ethnicity, age, and length of residence in Auckland. The 2006 Census reported</p>	<p>考虑到奥克兰市区人口的复杂性，此项研究采用了分层抽样法以确保研究对象的多样性和广泛性。2011 年奥克兰市区大约有 2 万至 3 万人口，种族、年龄以及在奥克兰居住时间长短都呈多样性。2006 年人口普查报告显示，奥克兰市人口中欧裔新西兰人/白人占 29.1%、中国人占</p>

<p>a population mix of 29.1 percent New Zealand European/Pakeha, 28.7 percent Chinese and 42.2 percent other ethnic groups. Further, 84 percent of residents were reported to be under the age of 44 years, with 32 percent of inner city residents reported to be students. Higher proportions of international students and overseas short term residents live in the Auckland inner city than in the rest of Auckland. Inner city residents tend to have similar living contexts in apartment dwelling, close proximity to main daily activities, and relatively high reliance on walking and public transport for getting to and from main daily activities such as work and study.</p>	<p>28.7%，其它种族人口占 42.2%。报告还显示，84%的居民在 44 岁以下，32%的市区居民是学生。居住在市区内的国际留学生和海外来纽短期居民的比例高于奥克兰其它地区。市区居民的居住条件大致相仿，一般都住在公寓里，靠近主要的日常活动场所，依赖步行和公交车进行日常活动如上下班和上下学的程度相对较高。</p>
<p>Meanings and experiences of connectedness</p>	<p>联系的含义及经历</p>
<p>The study focused on social connectedness which relates to social networks, social support and belonging, and the development of social capital. Social connectedness is considered to be facilitated by factors such as ties to family and friends, membership of organised groups, involvement in religious, cultural, social and political activities, and civic engagement. In the urban environment social connectedness may also be mediated by feelings of familiarity and comfort in the built environment, the ability and ease with which residents can access and use local community services, and enjoyment of neighbourhood facilities and amenities and the local environment. Social connectedness should therefore be understood in the context of how people engage with each other, with community social service organisations and civic agencies, and with the physical and built environment.</p>	<p>本研究着重于与社会关系网、社会支持和归属感以及社会资本发展相关的社会联系。人们认为，社会联系可通过与家人和朋友联系、成为团体会员、参与宗教、社会、文化和政治活动以及市民参与等因素得到促进。在城市环境中，居民通过对居住环境的熟悉和舒适感、居民到达和使用当地社区服务的能力和方便程度、享受附近设施和周围环境的程度等因素使社会联系得到调节，因此，对社会联系的认知应置于人与人之间、人与社区服务部门和民间机构之间、人与物质环境和建筑环境之间是如何相处这样的背景下。</p>
<p>Research respondents' understanding and experience of social connectedness ranged from interpersonal connections and relationships between people, feeling of belonging, sense of community, connection to physical space and how physical space provided an environment for individuals and groups to meet and interact with each other. A number of research respondents linked inner city connectedness to the notion of creating a 'liveable' city in which the city</p>	<p>研究受访者对社会联系的认知和在社会联系方面的经历不尽相同，如人与人之间的联系和关系、归属感、社区感、与物质空间的联系、物质空间如何为个人和团体聚会提供彼此交流的环境等，有些研究受访者把市区联系与创造一个为人们相会和相识提供方便和机会的“适于居住”的城市环境这样一个概念相联系。</p>

<p>environment created and facilitated opportunities for people to meet and get to know each other.</p>	
<p>While the inner city environment was noted as providing some good places for people to <i>meet with</i> friends, it was not necessarily perceived as providing opportunities to <i>make</i> new friends. Research respondents noted that inner city residents tended to keep to themselves or their own social groups rather than engage widely with neighbours and/or other inner city residents. Key spaces where people gathered and felt most connected to included the Auckland Central library, parks, and the waterfront area. There was no consensus among research respondents on whether an inner city community exists in Auckland, rather most respondents suggested that there were a number of communities within the inner city rather than a single homogenous inner city community.</p>	<p>尽管受访者认为市区环境为人们与朋友会面提供了一些良好的场所，但他们不认为市区为人们结交新朋友提供了很多机会。研究受访者注意到，市区的居民倾向于自己独处，或者与自己社交圈内的人交往，而非与自己的邻居和/或市内其它居民广泛交往。人们聚集或感到联系紧密的主要场所有市中心图书馆，公园和海滨区域。研究受访者对“奥克兰是否有市区社区”这样的问题看法不尽相同，然而大多数受访者认为，市区内的社区有很多个，并非只有一个同族社区。</p>
<p>Factors enhancing social connectedness</p>	<p>促进社会联系的因素</p>
<p>Research respondents reported that having family and friends in the inner city and/or nearby was important for their experience of connectedness. However, 60 percent of research respondents reported that they did not have any of their family in the inner city, and only 9.2 percent had most or all of their family in the inner city. Only 30.2 percent of respondents reported that they had most or all of their friends in the inner city. This highlighted the importance of good access to transport services including parking facilities in the inner city for friends and family visiting from outside of the inner city.</p>	<p>研究受访者表示，市区内和/或附近有家人和朋友对他们的联系经历很重要。然而，69%的受访者说他们没有任何家人住在市区，只有9.2%的人说大多数的家人或全家人都住在市区。只有30.2%受访者说，他们的多数朋友或所有朋友都居住在市区。这凸现了交通便利的重要性，其中包括住在市区外的朋友和家人来市区拜访时的停车位等交通服务。</p>
<p>Events and organised activities such as Diwali, the Auckland Lantern Festival and weekly markets such as Britomart market provided opportunities for inner city residents to connect with others through experiencing different cultures. Churches were identified as providing opportunities for organised community engagement through church-based activities such as religious services, and classes on a range of subjects/interests.</p>	<p>印度灯节 Diwali，奥克兰元宵灯节及每周在 Britomart 的集市等庆祝活动和团体活动为市区居民提供了通过体验不同文化与他人联系的机会。受访者发现，参加教会的礼拜、各类主题的培训班或兴趣班是参与有组织的社区活动的机会。</p>

<p>Civic participation by Auckland inner city residents was low with only a small number of respondents reporting that they actively engaged in local politics and community groups. However, most research respondents reflected that volunteering provided opportunities to engage with others and 'give back' to the local community.</p>	<p>奥克兰市区居民的参与度很低，只有为数很少的受访者表示他们积极参与当地的政治团体和社会团体。然而，多数受访者反应，义工活动为他们提供了与他人接触的机会，同时回馈了当地社区。</p>
<p>Barriers to connectedness</p>	<p>妨碍社会联系的因素</p>
<p>A number of barriers to social connectedness in Auckland's inner city were identified by research respondents. Cost barriers were identified by many respondents as influencing how easily opportunities to participate in arts and festival activities could be taken up. Large scale events such as the Rugby World Cup were perceived by some as promoting disconnectedness for inner city residents, because they felt imposed upon by the large crowds who influx the inner city en masse and with disregard for local residents' needs. Respondents also expressed feelings of disconnection where visitors to the inner city coming to experience the night life, made their neighbourhood environments feel unsafe or uncomfortable due to drunken behaviour, noise and the uncleanliness caused. Feelings of disconnection between residents and non-resident daily users of the inner city were also expressed by some respondents.</p>	<p>受访者发现了许多妨碍市区社会联系的因素。费用是许多受访者认为影响他们参与艺术活动或节庆活动的一个障碍。一部分受访者认为橄榄球世界杯之类的大型赛事是妨碍市区居民联系的活动，因为他们觉得涌入市区的大批人群是强加给他们的，但同时又漠视了这些当地居民的需求。受访者还表达了在访客到市区体验夜生活时给他们带来了切断联系的感觉，因为这些访客的酗酒行为，嘈杂和脏乱差使他们觉得周围环境不安全或不舒服。有些受访者也表达了市区居民与日常来市区办事的非居民之间有一种没有联系的感觉。</p>
<p>Safety in the inner city, especially at night, was a significant barrier to connectedness. While 87.2 percent of respondents reported that they felt safe in their apartment buildings during the day, only 70.8 percent reported that they felt safe in their apartments at night. The overall safety in the inner city was very low, 79.8 percent of respondents reported feeling safe in the inner city during the day but only 51.6 percent felt safe at night. Perceptions of safety impacted on participation in activities and the experience of connectedness.</p>	<p>他们表示，市区的安全，尤其是市区夜间的安全问题是妨碍社区联系的主要因素。87.2%的受访者表示，他们觉得白天公寓大楼内很安全，只有70.8%的受访者觉得夜晚在公寓楼内是安全的。市区的总体安全程度很低，有79.8%的受访者觉得白天市区安全，而只有51.6%的人觉得夜晚市区安全，对安全的认知影响了他们参与活动 and 体验社会联系的程度。</p>
<p>Establishing opportunities for connectedness</p>	<p>为联系创造机会</p>
<p>This research has established that social connectedness in Auckland's inner city is mediated</p>	<p>此项研究已证实了奥克兰市区居民的社会联系受社会、物质和文化等一系列</p>

<p>by a range of social, physical and cultural factors. Social connections identified by research respondents were mainly 'weak ties', facilitated by incidental acquaintances and casual interactions, rather than 'strong ties' that enabled deep relationships to form between residents. However, respondents' reported interest in opportunities to develop 'strong ties' that enabled deeper relationships with others in the inner city. Research respondents provided a number of suggestions and recommendations including the following:</p>	<p>因素的影响。受访者指出的社会联系主要是通过偶然相识和随意接触而结成的“脆弱关系”，而非居民之间建立的深厚的“牢固关系”。然而受访者表示，他们对能够使它们与市区其他居民发展更深的“牢固关系”的机会感兴趣，受访者提出了许多建议和意见，其中包括：</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the inner city environment is 'child-friendly' and provides opportunities for families to engage and enjoy the physical environment. • Facilitating organised group activities such as sports and leisure activities, discussion groups, mini-festivals and local celebrations that bring residents together around common interests. • Consistent and accessible information on activities, services and opportunities for community social and civic engagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 确保市区环境“方便儿童”，提供让家人参与活动和享受物质环境的机会； • 推动能使居民为了共同的兴趣爱好而参加的有组织的集体活动，比如：体育活动、休闲活动、小组讨论、小型节日和地方性庆祝活动； • 为市区居民提供定期且便于获取的社区和民间服务及活动的信息。
<p>Programmes designed to enhance social connectedness for inner city residents must take into account the uniqueness of the inner city environment, including the limitations of apartment living, the opportunities that organised services provide, and the extent to which these can be designed to meet the needs of the diversity of clients. Organisations and agencies developing and providing services in the inner city must take cognisance of the fact that community services such as education, recreation and leisure, health and other community services provide both formal and informal channels and opportunities for active community engagement that enhance social connection not just between individuals, but also between individuals, groups and communities and organisations, and with the city civic agencies.</p>	<p>在设计促进市区居民的社会联系活动项目时，必须考虑市区环境的独特性：公寓生活的局限性、各类服务部门提供的机会、是否满足多种人群的需求。为市区开发和提供服务的机构组织一定要认识到一个事实：教育、娱乐、休闲、保健以及其它各类社区服务机构为居民踊跃参加社区活动既提供了正式的渠道和机会，也提供了非正式的渠道和机会，居民通过积极参与这些活动不仅促进了个人之间的社会联系，而且也促进了个人、团体、社区、组织、城市民间组织之间的社会联系。</p>