

考試科目	民族學理論與方法	所(組)別	民族學系(2171/2176)	考試時間	4月26日 星期六	08:20 ~10:00
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本卷共回答四題，每題 25 分，請依序答寫，橫直寫均可，不必抄題

一、請說明當代公共人類學（public anthropology）的發展特色與關注重點。這些研究取向對於人類學知識會產生哪一類的實用性效果？請以實際案例分析。

二、當代國家的法律須保障原住民或少數民族的權益。請問在構思「民族權」的正當性時，以主流社會觀為主導的法律體系，應該如何顧及原住民或少數民族族群文化的永續性，並使之與主流社會形成共生（symbiosis）的發展格局？

三、請論述你（妳）對於當前國內推動研究倫理（research ethics）規範，及其機構審查制度（IRB）的了解。當民族誌研究者要求必須嚴格遵守這些步驟時，是否會出現形式意義大於實質意義的可能？請以實例說明之。

四、在觀察族群、社會與文化的變遷過程及其意義時，「時間」與「歷史」這兩種概念有何異同？其分別在民族誌書寫上各賦予那些基本的認知？請以實例說明之。

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This exam has three components for a total of 100 points:

1. Write a short essay (500 – 800 words) evaluating the report “Understanding the influence of social and physical environments on loneliness” of part 1 and offering your alternative plan for doing research on the same topic in three places of your choice. (40 points)
2. Translate the paragraphs of part 2 into Chinese. (40 points)
3. Describe your research goals and challenges (300 words). (20 points)

## Part 1

# Understanding the influence of social and physical environments on loneliness

Authors: Imogen Martin, Alexander Martin, Robyn Bennetto, Hannah Brearly-Bayliss, Kieran Jones, Polly Jackson, Samuel Mulvaney

<https://natcen.ac.uk/publications/understanding-influence-social-and-physical-environments-loneliness>

### About the study

Prior studies have identified that physical and social environments can influence loneliness. This report investigates how the structural factors of the physical and the social environment impact loneliness in areas of high deprivation. It also explores potential interventions for reducing loneliness through changes to the physical and social environment, and how local and central government perceive their role in these areas. The research focuses on three geographic areas: Castleford, Oldham, and Torquay.

The physical environment consists of transportation infrastructure, housing type and provision, and green spaces. The social environment includes factors such as social cohesion and community belonging.

### Findings

This research found strong evidence that features of physical and social environments can both support and hinder social connection. Regarding the physical environment, the research found that:

備考	試題隨卷繳交		
命題委員	(簽章)	年	月 日

命題紙使用說明：  
1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
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- Transport infrastructure can support social connection, when residents feel able to use public transport. When unable to access transport (e.g. due to safety concerns, tickets costs, or reliability) it was seen to hinder social connection;
- Active transport, meaning making journeys in physically active ways such as walking, using a wheelchair, or cycling, were found to enable social connection where other forms of transport were unavailable or inaccessible. The effectiveness of active transport in facilitating social connection, however, was reliant on the quality of cycle lanes and pavements;
- Local buildings and spaces can support social connection by providing spaces to socialise and attend events, but the decline of high streets and local pubs/bars and other spaces was found to act as a barrier to building connections;
- Housing and neighbourhood design can influence how residents build social connections (e.g. through the presence or absence of communal spaces on housing estates);
- Green and blue spaces were reported to be important to maintaining and building upon social connections by providing space to socialise and attend events.

In terms of the social environment, the research found that:

- Common interest-based groups and activities (e.g. related to sports or crafts) help to build social connection locally;
- “Bumping spaces” (places where people can meet or interact spontaneously i.e. ‘bump into each other’) are beneficial to supporting social connection and it is suggested that more such spaces would facilitate local connections;
- Digital exclusion can act as a barrier to social connection as social media is often a main form of sharing information and communicating about social activities, thus hindering social activity participation.

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Local stakeholders largely agreed that any initiatives regarding physical and social environments should be produced collaboratively with both local/central government and local stakeholder organisations.

### Methodology

This research was conducted in three parts: 1) focus groups with participants from three local areas of high area deprivation, 2) in-depth interviews with stakeholders from the selected local areas, 3) a workshop with national government stakeholders.

The following areas were selected:

- Castleford (a semi-urban area within the City of Wakefield district in West Yorkshire, surrounded by rural areas);
- Oldham (an urban area which is a borough of Greater Manchester in North West England);
- Torquay (a coastal town in Devon in South West England, surrounded by rural areas).

1. Two focus groups were conducted in each of the selected areas with residents that had experience of loneliness. These focus groups aimed to gain the perspectives and experiences of residents around the physical and social environment, and the related impacts on building and accessing social connections.
2. In-depth interviews were conducted with 10 stakeholders from the selected areas, each with a role in the local physical and/or social environment. Interviews provided insight into the influence of the physical and social environment on social connections and interventions that have been tried to support social connection.
3. A workshop was conducted with central government stakeholders with responsibilities related to the physical and social environments (e.g. transport, communities, anti-social behaviour). The workshop aimed to gain an understanding of how findings from focus groups and stakeholder interviews could be generalised to the wider population, including the role and responsibilities of central government in interventions to improve social connection.

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## Part 2

Loneliness can be defined as an aversive emotional response occurring when a person feels their current social relationships are inadequate for their needs. Recognizing the harms of loneliness, scholarly and policy attention has turned to developing a better understanding of its determinants, including the ways wider environments shape experiences such as interaction and belonging. Although not generally applied explicitly, this attention aligns with the social determinants of health framework, which describes how individual health is shaped by socio-economic, cultural, and built-environment factors.

In this study, we draw explicitly from Roof and Oleru (2008), who define the built environment as “human-made space(s) in which people live, work and recreate on a day-to-day basis” (p. 24). This includes areas designated for specific uses—such as homes, workplaces, and recreational infrastructure—and the surrounding urban and natural spaces. Although the built environment's impact on physical health is well-studied and increasingly understood by policymakers, less is known about the ways in which built environments influence mental health. Recent psychological research, predominantly within environmental and community psychology, has focused on clarifying the psychological and social processes the built environment supports or threatens, including feelings of connection, belonging, and loneliness. In complementary work, research on connections among urban planning, transport, and health also considers the impact of these structures on social interaction, inclusivity, and belonging. Although this research offers significant empirical and conceptual contributions, we still lack common understandings and communication tools connecting psychology and the built environment.

(Excerpt from “The impact of the built environment on loneliness: A systematic review and narrative synthesis,” <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829222002234>.)

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