THE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDE OF CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES:

Thirty Eight Case Studies in Taipei

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September 1979
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By

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Submitted to the Department of Architecture in September, 1979, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Architecture in Advanced Studies

ABSTRACT

This study reveals the criteria (the attitude) children and their parents use to evaluate their living environment, and the activity pattern (the behavior) the children exhibit in selected areas in the city of Taipei, Taiwan.

The similarity and difference between their attitude and behavior is interpreted to explore the possible causal relationship. Recommendations are suggested to serve as a guideline for improvement on both the policy and design level.

Thesis Supervisor.......................... ~
Horacio Caminos

Title: Professor of Architecture
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My deep thanks to Professor Horacio Caminos. What I have learned during the past two years were not merely trivial techniques but rather a whole approach to the complexity of dwelling problems in urban area. This will benefit me for the rest of my life. My thanks to him for the best guidance I have ever had.

I also want to express my appreciation to Professor Sandra Howell who introduced to me the fascinating field of environmental psychology and gave me so much help and useful suggestions on my research work; to Professor Kevin Lynch (then) who helped me to formulate the theme of my thesis and carefully examined and commented on the interview questionnaires, and to Professor Florence Ladd who gave helpful comments on the analysis of the data.

For the data collecting, I owed thanks to Dr. Shih-Dien Chang (張世典) who kindly gave the financial support to the field survey and provided me with other information and working space during the summer in 1978. Others I sincerely thank are: Han-Lin Li (黎漢林), Nien-Ping Li (李念平), and Tsung-Shen Li (李崇深), my good friends and old classmates; Chu-Yuan Hung (洪楚原), and Jui-Chang Liu (劉瑞彰) who helped me to do the survey; Ming-Fu Hsu (徐明福), who kindly provided his own research data for my reference; Ms. Hsiu-Chun Lai (黎秀君), a kind and enthusiastic lady who gave me so much help on finding the right information; and Mr. Tien-Pi Tsai (蔡添璧), my college teacher, a very experienced and enthusiastic person in the housing field who gave me so many useful comments.

My acknowledgement also goes to the fellows of the 1977-79 class in the Urban Settlement Design in Developing Countries Program, MIT, for the useful discussions we had; to Fauzia Qureshi and Harold Ruck for the help they kindly offered; and to Ming-Hung Wang (王明鴻) and Chin-Oh Chang (張金鴻), from whom I have learned many things.

It was impossible to finish this thesis without the help of Reinhard Goethert and Happy Goethert for their careful and exhaustive correction in my English writing, guiding in editing and many other helps in general; and Ms. Abelle Mason, for her thoroughly comments on my English writing.

Finally there are three persons who do their best to support my study without asking anything for return: my parents and my wife. To them I will say no more but "thanks!".

Shaw-Hui Lin 林少輝
Cambridge, Mass.
June, 1979

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Children, the people who will run the world in the future, are the fundamental resource of any society. By various means every generation tries to shape its children according to its own aspiration in the hope that someday these young ones will run the society in a better way—whatever the word "better" means.

Implicitly or explicitly, every element of the society today will have some influence on the generation of tomorrow, be it the educational system, the nutritional and medical program, the physical environment in which we live, or the attitude we have toward our children. Poor families being the majority in today's society, do not have any resources to waste. Moreover, they need public help to pull them out of poverty and thus they are more affected by a government's policy than wealthy families. It is the government's obligation to provide them with minimum resources so that their lives can function adequately. Shelter is one of these necessary resources for it serves as a framework within which most of the daily activities take place. When the government provides shelter for these families, it is important to know whether this "framework" helps or hampers the daily activities and development of the children.

During the past thirty years (1950-78) the Municipality of Taipei has built 29,052 units of public housing for low-income families. Using the average household size of 5.2 persons, approximately 151,000 people have been covered by this policy, including 30% who were children under 15 years of age or 45,300.

It is the government's policy to continue providing similar housing and coverage for the foreseeable future. Therefore, this thesis will examine the possible effect of the government's housing policy on the behavior and attitude of low-income people, especially children in early adolescence who are not so young as to stay at home yet not so old as to gain full accessibility to the adult's world. It is hoped
that the study can provide a reference to policy makers and designers so that a better environment can be achieved in the future.

OBJECTIVES

The study is intended to provide a better understanding of the overall situation rather than to offer specific conclusions. It attempts to address the following questions:

1. What is the activity pattern of children in low-income families?
2. How do these children and parents regard their spatial environments?
3. What are the possible causes which affect the activity pattern and the attitude?
4. What bearing do these conclusions have on housing policy?

During the summer of 1978, the author selected three areas in Taipei for study: two public housing developments in Nan Chi Chang and Min Sheng Community, and one old developed area in Liu Shiang Community in which a renewal program was being prepared by the municipality. A total of 38 households were visited; for each family one child who was between 10 and 15 years of age and one of the parents were interviewed, and their activities were observed. The data collected from these field surveys provide a base from which analyses were made and recommendations were proposed.

This study is trying to demonstrate that an in-depth study of a small sample can be a useful research tool to explore the users' needs. The recommendations from this study can be used as guidance to improve the living environment of low-income people. However, due to the small sample and the empirical approach, the author has neither the intention to make a rigorous comparison among different sites, nor are cross-cultural issues addressed, nor will the result be statistically valid. Because of this nature, the findings and recommendations heavily depend on the interpretation of the rough material and are better used for redefining the housing problems rather than to provide solutions.

CONTENTS

1. Urban context: the general background of the city of Taipei in which this study took place; the data of the physical setting as well as its socio-economic and political characteristics.

2. Data collecting and site selection: detailed description of the techniques and procedure used in collecting the data and the criteria used in selecting the study area.

3. Analysis, findings and recommendations: the results of the data, the interpretation, and the recommendations concerning the modification of housing policy, planning/design implementation, and future research.

4. Appendix:
   a) the background data of the three localities and the results of the on-site observations;
   b) the dialogues between the author and members of these households interviewed.
   c) a review of the sampling procedure and the original questionnaire.

5. Bibliography
NATIONAL CONTEXT
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1. Physiographic setting: Taiwan is situated off the southeast cost of the Chinese mainland bounded by the Taiwan Straits on the west, Bashi Channel on the south, the East China Sea on the north, and the Pacific Ocean on the east. Lying between 119°18'03" and 124°34'30" East Longitude, and 21°45'25" and 25°56'30" North Latitude, Taiwan consists of a total of 86 major islands including Taiwan proper and the Penghu Island (the Pescadores), with a total area of 35,982 square km. Taiwan proper, 394 km long from north to south, 142 km wide at the broadest from east to west, with an area of 35,961 square km., is dominated by the Central Mountain Range which runs from north to south and divides the island into the rocky, rugged regions of the east and the fertile plains of the west. There are 49 peaks rising over 3,000m above sea level. Most of the rivers are short and swift, none of them is commercially navigable but the streams yield hydroelectric power.

2. Climate: Climate is subtropical in northern and central Taiwan, tropical in the south. With an average temperature of about 27°C, hot and humid summers last from May to October while winters are mild and humid with an average temperature of about 15°C. The typhoon season is from June to October, with wind velocity as high as 250 km per hour. Typhoons have caused serious floods and damage to crops and buildings during the past years.

3. History: The original inhabitants of Taiwan are believed to be of Polynesian stock. The Chinese crossed the Taiwan Straits from the Provinces of Fukien and Kwantung as early as the 12th century. From 1624 to 1641, Taiwan was under Spanish domination and from 1641 to 1661 Taiwan was ruled by Dutch. In 1661, the Dutch were ousted by Cheng Ch'en-Kung who held out from the Chinese mainland after the Manchus occupied it. By that time the population of Taiwan was about 34,000. Large-scale immigration began and by 1810, the population had reached two million. The Manchu government made Taiwan a province in 1885. In 1895, Taiwan was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the first Sino-Japanese War.

In 1945, Taiwan returned to China as a result of the Cairo Agreement. After communist took over mainland China in 1949, Taiwan became the effective territory of the Republic of China. Taipei is the temporary capital.

4. Economy: In 1976, per capita income stood at US$909, the gross domestic product was US$14,732 billion and the growth rate recorded a 11.76%. In average, the economic growth between 1953 and 1976 was about 7% per annum. Official foreign exchange rate before February 1978 was one U.S. dollar to 38 New Taiwan dollars, now the rate is float.

5. Demography: At the end of 1976, the population was 16,508,190. The population density was 458.79 persons per square km., highest in the world. About one-fifth of the population is made up of the mainland-born or the children of mainland-born parents. Except for the 200,000 aboriginals, the rest are descendants of Chinese who came to Taiwan before 1895.

6. Socio-cultural: There were 3,083,376 households at the end of 1976, with an average household size of 5.28 persons. The rate of illiteracy of population above 15 was reduced to 16.22% in 1975 because of the longer compulsory education which has been extended from six to nine years since 1968. The population growth rate has been reduced to 2.12% in 1976 if compared with 3% before 1966. Among the population the age group between 10 and 14 has the highest percentage (12.15%).

7. Housing: During the past 15 years the annual housing investment was 7.2% of GNP which was relatively low if compared with other countries. Land is limited due to the high population density, the high, steep mountain geographic feature and the need to balance the use between urbanization and agricultural development. In 1976, the government estimated that the housing demand during the next six years (1976-81) was 600,000 units in Taiwan province and 110,000 units in Taipei city. If only Taipei city is concerned, only 23,000 units will be constructed by the municipality during that period.
TAIPEI

1. Physiographic setting and climate: Taipei is located on a large prehistoric lake basin, at latitude 25° North, longitude 121° East. On the east, south and north sides are mountains. Taitun and Seven Stars are two peaks, which have an altitude of more than 1,000m. On the west, there are three rivers, Tan Sui, Haiin Yien and Chi Lung. By its northern location Taipei is in the subtropics with an annual average temperature of 22°C. The mean annual rainfall is about 2,118mm. Taipei belongs to seasonal wind weather zone. The period from July to September is typhoon season.

2. History: Taipei was made a prefecture in 1885, and an area of 441 hectares were laid out as its administrative district. Initial construction started in 1895. The development objectives at that time were primarily farming, irrigation and transportation. In 1895, 4,424 hectares were added to the original district. In 1932, another 1,833 hectares were added. Taipei was made a provincial city in 1945, when Taiwan was returned to the Republic of China from Japanese occupation. In 1967, Taipei became a special municipality and the city area was expanded to include six surrounding districts, with a total area of 27,214 hectares. The present city plan was drafted after Taipei was made a special municipality. At present, Taipei is the political, cultural and economic center of the Republic of China.

3. Government: Taipei is the temporary capital of the Republic of China. The city is divided into 16 districts (chu) and district into 11 which are basic administrative units. Neighborhood meeting is held on the li level every six months and is sponsored by the district government to provide a channel of communication between government and local residents.

4. Demography: The population of Taipei in 1976 was 2,089,288. The annual population increase was 4.17% between 1967 and 1971, and 2.58% from 1971 to 1976. Before 1972, approximately half of the increase was due to the immigration from provincial area, after 1972 the social increase dropped sharply to only about 1% of the total population increase. 32.3% of the population in 1976 was aged under 14. It is expected to drop to 19.9% in 1996; while the percentage of the age group between 15-44 is expected to increase from 48% in 1976 to 60.6% in 1996.

5. Socio-economic: In 1976, there were 480,000 households with an average size of 4.35 persons. The annual income per household was NT$167,079 (foreign exchange rate was 1 U.S. dollar=38 New Taiwan dollars). Approximately 60% of households whose income were below average.

6. Housing: House with a floor area under 60 sq meters is considered to be affordable by average income families. In 1975, 6% of the total housing stock in Taipei was this type, but it was still insufficient if compared with the number of the below-average-income families which was 60% of the total household, and only half of this income group who owned their own house. It was estimated that between 1976-86 783,026 dwellings units or 35,151 units per year are needed to meet the increase of the population, the rising living standard, the demand to own a house and the rehabilitation of deteriorated houses.

SOURCES OF NATIONAL AND URBAN CONTEXT


The Urban Design and Environmental Planning Institute of Tam Kung College, TAIPEI URBAN ENVIRONMENTS: TAIPEI, TAIWAN, M. Arch. A. J. Thelin, MIT, Cambridge, 1974.

Urban Growth and Urban Land Use

### Dates
- 1897: Nan Chi Chang
- 1945: Min Sheng Community
- 1974: Liu Shiang Community

### Areas
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial

### Urban Growth Pattern

**URBAN GROWTH PATTERN**

1: Han Chi Chang
2: Min Sheng Community
3: Liu Shiang Community

1:10000

### Urban Land Use Pattern

**URBAN LAND USE PATTERN**

1: Han Chi Chang
2: Min Sheng Community
3: Liu Shiang Community

1:10000
Taipei City

The mansion area of upper-middle and high income people.

Increasing demand of public and private transportation.
DATA COLLECTING

Research Design

Before choosing the appropriate techniques which will be employed in collecting data: two questions have to be answered first:

- What is the purpose of this study?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of these available techniques?

Since the purpose of this study is to provide a better understanding of the overall complex phenomena between behaviors and attitudes of residents in low-income families and the possible impacts of existing housing policies rather than to determine specific conclusions, a general investigation is preferred rather than a specific probe.

To choose the appropriate ways of collecting data the time, manpower and other needed supporting resources have to be considered. Finally, structured interview and field observation were chosen as the principle means. The questions suggested by Lynch in "Growing up in cities" were adopted, modified and structured interviews. Free drawing technique was used to probe the images of children about their physical environment. Children were also asked to describe the detailed activity in one specific weekday (the daily activity log). Parents as well as officials and planners were asked to make a preferential choice from a set of improvements. Field observations were carried out, notes about children's activities were made to cross check the validity of verbal responses. A comparison table of the advantages and disadvantages of these employed techniques is listed below.

Survey Procedure

1. To familiar the way of life in general through contact with the following people:
- Neighborhood representatives
- Storkeepers
- Officials of the District government
- Representatives of the city elected from this area
- Policemen

- Collecting background information about this area.

2. Take pictures of this area systematically. Make notes on the base map about the time and place where pictures were taken.

3. Make a land/building use map; check with the existing situation.

4. Interview the parents. Take pictures of the interior and the immediate outdoor space. Take random samples within the site with similar socio-economic status.

5. Interview the child.

6. Observation

On one weekday and one Sunday, 3 times a day, observe the outdoor activities of children between 10-15 years old in this area, also observe the activities in a public open space (a "planned" park or playground is desirable) which is the closest one to this site. Record the number of children, their types of activities, the way children use their physical environment and the way they are influenced by it. Randomly select 15-20 children in the open space and identify their ages and the locations of their homes.

Structured interview
- When used in a pilot study it can provide many perspectives for researchers to get some insights into what more sophisticated and direct questions should be asked in a more structured study later.
- Easy to carry out.
- Less effort is necessary for the respondent.
- Provides the opportunity for clarification of ambiguous or conflicting information.
- The validity of the material obtained can be estimated by skill interviewers.
- The data can be analyzed in quantitative terms.

Free drawing
- It cuts through language barriers and reveals feelings and concepts that the verbal expressions method can not explore.
- By comparing with the reality, these drawings can show the area which individual child chose to draw as well as a collective image they perceive about the physical environment.
- Can check the degree of congruence between the image and the activity.
- Can alert the decision-makers about the local city images the children have.

Daily activity log
- Provides a detail record of the child's activity in a specific weekday. This record can be analyzed in a quantitative way and can be the base of comparison.

Priority ranking
- By providing a set of choices it is possible to detect the identical manner of the residents and when compared with officials' or planners' choices it can provide the contrast and alert the decision-makers and designers.

Field observation
- An easy, non-obstructed and fairly precise way to record and identify the number of children doing outdoor activities, the group size and the specific locations of children at play. It also indicates the time pattern of these activities.

Sample Size

A total of 38 households from three different localities were visited, in each household one child and one of his/her parents were interviewed. The distribution of the sample classified by sex, age and locality is listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By sex</th>
<th>Min Sheng</th>
<th>Nan Chi Chang</th>
<th>Liu Shiang</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SITE SELECTION

When selecting the site and the population to be studied, the following criteria were considered:

- to reflect the existing and the foreseeable future public housing policies;
- to possess the common socio-economic characteristics of people in low-income families;
- to have similar geographical settings in general yet different in some aspects so that comparison of the effect of different physical layouts can be made.

Three localities—Nan Chi Chang, Min Sheng community, and Liu Shiang community—were chosen, with a total of four sites, two sites from Nan Chi Chang and one each from Min Sheng and Liu Shiang.

The first two, Nan Chi Chang and Min Sheng community, reflect one branch of the on-going public housing policy; to build as many dwelling units as possible in the available land which is usually located in the city limits. The Liu Shiang locality represents the other branch of the policy; build public housing by urban renewal projects.

All the residents in the four sites have the common characteristics of low-income families: low income (below the city average), less educated, and high percentage of population under 15 years old. Their physical settings are common in some aspects: located near a river with some natural environment nearby, and high population density living in small dwelling units; but they are also different in other aspects: Nan Chi Chang has the 5-story walk-up flats with linear form; Min Sheng has the 4-story walk-ups with double loaded corridor and courtyard form; both were recently planned and built by government. While Liu Shiang has the 2-story row houses with some one story illegally built squatters and few 4-story walk-ups scattered in this area which has been developed for more than 20 years by individual and small contractors.

The following table gives a detail comparison among the four sites, the relevant data of Taipei city were introduced as reference.

### Background Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE PEOPLE</th>
<th>1 Nan Chi Chang (site #1)</th>
<th>2 Nan Chi Chang (site #3)</th>
<th>3 Min Sheng Community</th>
<th>4 Liu Shiang Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>5,539</td>
<td>5,845</td>
<td>5,084</td>
<td>2,089,288 (19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of household</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>1,673</td>
<td>480,000 (19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average household size</td>
<td>4.71</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>4,35 (19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual income</td>
<td>NT$592,150 (US$2,425)</td>
<td>NT$593,480 (US$2,460)</td>
<td>NT$139,480 (US$3,682)</td>
<td>NT$167,079 (US$4,397)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>20,944 sq m</td>
<td>15,424 sq m</td>
<td>5,768 sq m</td>
<td>44,197 sq m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density</td>
<td>1,647 (net, person/ha)</td>
<td>2,664 (net, person/ha)</td>
<td>1,673 (net, person/ha)</td>
<td>1,322 (net, person/ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE DWELLING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building type</td>
<td>5-story walk-ups</td>
<td>4-story walk-ups</td>
<td>5-story walk-ups</td>
<td>4-story walk-ups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major material</td>
<td>Bricks with reinforced Bricks with reinforced Bricks with reinforced Bricks with reinforced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor area per unit (sq m)</td>
<td>26.7-46</td>
<td>40-46.7</td>
<td>21.4-46.6</td>
<td>30.6-85.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor area per person (sq m)</td>
<td>6.3-9.76</td>
<td>7.95-9.28</td>
<td>4.28-8.86</td>
<td>7.05-8.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development mode</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Instant</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of construction</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENURE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of occupancy</td>
<td>1.56 years</td>
<td>1.62 years</td>
<td>1.82 years</td>
<td>1.62 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table gives a detail comparison among the four sites, the relevant data of Taipei city were introduced as reference.
FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS

Conceptual Framework

The diagram listed on the right represents the author's general view toward the man-environment relationship in a simplified form. It is the author's belief that "attitude" is formulated by perceiving one's socio-economic and physical environment and has influence on his own behavior. The environment, both the socio-economic and the physical, not only can contribute directly to one's attitude and hence have an influence for his behavior indirectly, but also affect the behavior directly as well. Since these four elements are too general to be useful, the first purpose of this analysis, therefore, is to find out what specific components of each factor we are dealing with.

The "attitude" is the key factor in the network for the following two reasons:
1) it is relatively more difficult to be "measured" or "described";
2) it is the mechanism which formulates the meaning of environment at an abstract level and gives the direction to each individual in the way which he prefers to move. Without understanding the attitude of people, any proposed change or improvement will be irrelevant.

However, understanding attitude can only provide answers to whether a specific change/improvement is necessary, but only when we have a better knowledge about "why" the subjective dissatisfaction was generated can we point out "what" should be improved.

Therefore, the second purpose of this study is to give explanations about the meaning of the interrelationships between different elements.

The following flow chart shows the process which the analysis actually followed.
ANALYSIS OF HOUSING POLICY

Since a comprehensive and clearly stated housing policy is missing at the present time, the major ingredients of the policies can only be sorted out by carefully examining the implementational results of the policies in the past and the pieces of information scattered among different official reports which are related to the future policy.

The following table presents the general characteristics of the existing and the foreseeable future public housing policies. The past-present period covers a total of 28,882 units built between 1956 and 1977; the future period covers the years between 1978 and 1984, and includes six new community developments and several urban renewal projects, which are proposed for the first and second six-year plans (1976-81 and 1982-87). Two charts which related to the project size and the percentage of tenure transferred of the "resettlement" and "general public housing" are also presented for reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Size</th>
<th>&quot;Resettlement&quot; or &quot;general&quot; public housing project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size (units per site)</td>
<td>Size (units per site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past-present (1950-77)</td>
<td>Future (1978-84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project size during the past 28 years was generally less than 600 units per site, but precise data before 1962 are not available.</td>
<td>The project size proposed for the six new communities is much larger, between 2,000 and 11,000 units per site. For the other urban renewal projects the sizes are between 80 and 960 units per site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight types of housing were identified:</td>
<td>All projects proposed have only one type: public housing in general, which will be planned and built by the municipality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative</td>
<td>1950-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to private investment</td>
<td>1961-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized for citizens</td>
<td>1961-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized for government employees</td>
<td>1966-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement</td>
<td>1962-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban renewal</td>
<td>1975-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public housing in general</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The first four types (54.3%) were either private-built or cooperatively built with municipality, while the last four (45.7%) were all planned and built by government.</td>
<td>All the six new community development projects will be located in city skirks, the other urban renewal projects will be in the inner ring of the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>(\text{Scattered all over the city})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial aid</td>
<td>Loan of up to 80% of the total unit cost (US$5,263), whichever is less, is available with an interest rate of 9% per year in 15 years payment. Government is subsidizing the interest rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure</td>
<td>All dwelling units are sold to citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling units assigning process</td>
<td>Units in the same category (in terms of floor area) are assigned to qualified applicants by lottery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building types</td>
<td>Varied from 2-story row houses to 5-story walk-ups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling unit size</td>
<td>Most of the resettlement housing and the general public housing built between 1963 and 1976 are under 60 sq. meters. Other types of housing are larger, between 60 and 150 sq. meters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onsite public facilities</td>
<td>No public facilities such as playground, market and kindergarten were provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public management</td>
<td>No public management system has been built into these projects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results derived from the two different calculations were consistent. Therefore, the following table presents the final results only by their relative importance among the items, regardless of the way it was calculated.

**Findings**

Although the choice was limited and some items were conditional (for example, "to own a house instead of renting one") was likely to be chosen only by those people who didn't have their own house. However, the result still shows some diversity of preference between residents and non-residents. The resident group emphasized interior space, secure tenure and the need for indoor recreational areas. While the non-resident group emphasized open space, interior space, traffic hazards and convenient location of schools. This discrepancy of value judgement may partially explain the tendency of government to carry out urban renewal projects with emphasis on providing more outdoor open space for recreational use.

### Attitude

1. The definition of the attitude

The definition made by Rokeach was used as a reference. He defined the word "attitude" as: An attitude is a relatively enduring organization of beliefs around an object or situation predisposing one to respond in some preferential manner (Rokeach, 1969). In this thesis the word "attitude" does not follow the above definition rigorously, because this is not a longitudinal, time-series study. The word "attitude" in this thesis does not necessarily possess the characteristic of "durability".

2. The process of identifying the attitude

The following process was followed to estimate the most widely held attitudes of the residents.

   a. Review the interview contents and examine the responses the residents gave to various questions.
   b. Propose a set of attitudes.
   c. Classify the responses according to this set of attitudes. When the resident didn't give reason to explain his answers or when the given reason involved more than one attitude, one or more reasonable attitudes will be inferred to explain his answers.
   d. If the proposed attitudes didn't interpret the responses in a reasonable manner, it was modified and a new set of possible attitudes was proposed. Repeat the process until it is acceptable.
   e. Make a positive-negative judgement when classifying the response. The "negative" means that when the resident was giving his answers, he was giving a negative evaluation about the existing environment. The "positive" is the reverse.
   f. Calculate the number of responses under each attitude.

   Since these attitudes were identified through the analysis of responses which always referred to the existing environment, these attitudes are considered to be valid in the future only when the government's policies and other socio-cultural factors are still following the general trend in the past. If these external contributions change, the attitude will also change.

A more detailed definition was provided which serves as a criterion when proceeding the process of identifying the responses. This definition includes an "object" and a "situation" to which the attitude referred. Because the object is a general catalog in some cases notes were also provided to describe the range the object covered. While the objects vary the "situation" in which the attitude occurred is always referred to "living in the existing environment".

Examples were presented here to illustrate how the attitudes were identified from the content of interview. (Examples shown here are coming from different interviews)

### Identification of Attitudes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferences</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Positive-Negative Evaluation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient quantity of dwelling space</td>
<td>Quantity of dwelling space</td>
<td>More is better</td>
<td>Indoor space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient quantity of outdoor recreational space</td>
<td>Quantity of outdoor recreational space</td>
<td>More is better</td>
<td>Outdoor recreational space was limited to on-site open space and/or open space which is adjacent to the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate location of public facilities</td>
<td>Location of public facilities</td>
<td>Generally speaking, closer in distance is better but with some exceptions. A noisy airport nearby is not desired.</td>
<td>Public facilities include: parks, playgrounds, schools, fire stations, public medical facilities, libraries, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better quality of dwelling utilities</td>
<td>Quality of dwelling utilities</td>
<td>Better quality is desired.</td>
<td>Dwelling utilities include: water and sewage drainage ditches on-site, construction material, electric power lines, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower population density</td>
<td>Population density</td>
<td>Lower is better.</td>
<td>The density only refers to out-of-home, community population density, it does not include the density within the dwelling which will fall into the sufficient quantity of dwelling space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better quality of public facilities and services</td>
<td>Quality of public facilities</td>
<td>More equipment, more efficient, and higher quality is better.</td>
<td>The quality refers to the performance of the educational programs in schools, the equipment, efficiency and ability of police systems, the facilities and the condition of maintenance in a public park, water pressure, garbage collection, fee for a public swimming pool, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More homogeneous neighbors' attitudes and behavior</td>
<td>The diversity of other neighbors' attitudes and the way they behave</td>
<td>Less discrepancy is desired</td>
<td>Neighbors' attitudes and behaviors include the things they believe, the way parents teach their children, the activities the children do, etc. Neighbors are people who are in frequent contact during daily life, in this case, people who live nearby and people who share a common living space are more important than others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better environmental quality</td>
<td>Environmental quality</td>
<td>Less natural hazards, less noise, etc., are desired. More natural settings and objects are preferred.</td>
<td>Environmental quality covers the pollution of the quality of water and air, the high level of noise, the traffic hazards and some psychological fears about fire, deep water, cemetery, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More secure tenure</td>
<td>Secure tenure</td>
<td>Secure is desired</td>
<td>A secure tenure does not necessarily mean that the resident has to own the dwelling in a legal term. As long as the right to live in a dwelling is not threatened the tenure is secure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better financing situation</td>
<td>The income/expenditure ratio</td>
<td>More money earned and lower living expense is desired</td>
<td>The income/expenditure is also affected by the location due to the different living standard in different areas within the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better management in local public affairs (Parents only)</td>
<td>The quality of management on local level</td>
<td>More efficient, better organization and better managers are desired</td>
<td>The local public affairs is limited to those on the neighborhood level (in this case, on the same site). It includes maintenance of the public utilities, space, the decision on the saving or spending of neighborhood funds, the response of government to the neighborhood meeting, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less adults control (Children only)</td>
<td>Adults' control</td>
<td>Less is better</td>
<td>Adults can be parents, school teachers, elder brothers or sisters, relatives and neighbors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More playmates (Children only)</td>
<td>Playmate</td>
<td>More is desired</td>
<td>Playmates can be schoolmates, neighbors, relatives or other friends, but do not include family members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

#### Parents' Attitudes

Q: Compared with the place you lived before, do you think this place is better or worse?  
A: The place where we lived before was a one-story house. There were more places that children could play, and the neighbors were friendly. Now we are living in a flat with not much room for children to play. I don't have much time to get acquainted with the neighbors.  
Negative-less outdoor space now, less friendly neighbors.

Q: Did you suggest anything in the neighborhood meeting?  
A: Yes, we asked to extend the existing bus service from Han Chi Chang to this neighborhood many times. We also need services such as a bank and post office.  
Negative-appropriate locations of public facilities

Q: What do you think that the government should do for this neighborhood?  
A: I am just a woman and I don't know much about public affairs. Sometimes the motor which pumps the water up to the roof doesn't work. The manager did not answer our complaint. Some other people complained about the un-maintained public space, but they did not get answers from the manager.  
Negative-poor quality of dwelling utility, insufficient management, (inferred) unco-operated neighbors (people are less concerned about public space)

### Children's Attitudes

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?  
A: It was an illegitimately-built house that we bought from somebody. It was very small.  
Positive-more dwelling space now

Q: Are there places which you think are dangerous?  
A: At the cross road where I take the bus there is too much traffic. I would be afraid if I had to cross the street.  
Negative-traffic hazard

Q: Are there places that you don't like to go?  
A: School.  
Negative-(inferred) adult's control

Q: Besides home where are the three places you like the most?  
A: The Park of Youth; I like to climb mountains and go to the Zoological Garden.  
Positive-more outdoor open space, better recreational facilities. The later two-mountain and Zoological Garden are not directly related to the evaluation of the locality hence they were not counted as either positive or negative.
### Analysis of Attitude

#### Children's Attitudes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attitudes</th>
<th>Nan Chi Chang</th>
<th>Min Sheng</th>
<th>Liu Shiang</th>
<th>Sum of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P N R S</td>
<td>P N R S</td>
<td>P N R S</td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sufficient quantity of dwelling space</td>
<td>16 6 - 22 6 3 4 - 7 4 3 - 7</td>
<td>9 3 14 3 3 2 8 3 8 - 11</td>
<td>23 13 36 CO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sufficient quantity of outdoor recreational space</td>
<td>10 3 1 14 3 3 2 8 3 8 - 11</td>
<td>16 14 33 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Convenient location of public facilities</td>
<td>13 2 3 18 2 6 1 9 5 3 - 8</td>
<td>20 11 35 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Better quality of supporting utilities</td>
<td>1 4 - 5 1 4 - 5 - - - 0 2 8 10 CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lower population density</td>
<td>13 5 - 18 3 8 1 12 5 2 - 7</td>
<td>21 15 37 CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Better quality of public facilities</td>
<td>9 2 1 12 5 1 6 12 4 4 - 8</td>
<td>18 7 32 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. More homogenous neighbors' attitudes and behaviors</td>
<td>1 15 1 17 - 4 - 4 1 10 1 12</td>
<td>2 29 33 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Better environmental quality</td>
<td>17 45 8 70 2 16 11 29 5 9 4 18</td>
<td>24 70 117 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. More secure tenure</td>
<td>- - - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 3</td>
<td>0 5 5 CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Better financing situation</td>
<td>- - 0 - 1 1 2 - - - - 0</td>
<td>0 1 2 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Less adults' control</td>
<td>6 9 11 26 1 6 9 16 1 3 1 5</td>
<td>8 18 47 NO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. More playmates</td>
<td>- 1 1 2 - 3 5 7 3 - 10 9 3 16 NO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96 82</strong></td>
<td><strong>22 54</strong></td>
<td><strong>35 48</strong></td>
<td><strong>143 194 403</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Degree of influence of housing policy=(responses of COs + half of responses of PA)/Total responses = 214/419 = 0.51
P/N ratio = 143/194 = 0.74

#### Parents' Attitudes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attitudes</th>
<th>Nan Chi Chang</th>
<th>Min Sheng</th>
<th>Liu Shiang</th>
<th>Sum of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P N R S</td>
<td>P N R S</td>
<td>P N R S</td>
<td>Sum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sufficient quantity of dwelling space</td>
<td>4 14 - 18 - 6 1 7 1 4 - 5 5 24 30 CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sufficient quantity of outdoor recreational space</td>
<td>10 2 1 13 2 3 - 5 - 10 - 10 12 15 28 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Convenient location of public facilities</td>
<td>17 8 2 27 5 12 - 17 4 1 9</td>
<td>26 24 53 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Better quality of supporting utilities</td>
<td>9 13 - 22 5 14 - 19 1 - - 1</td>
<td>15 27 42 CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lower population density</td>
<td>1 4 - 5 - 11 - 11 - 4 - 4</td>
<td>1 19 20 CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Better quality of public facilities</td>
<td>11 11 1 23 4 1 1 6 2 - - 2</td>
<td>17 12 31 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. More homogenous neighbors' attitudes and behaviors</td>
<td>5 30 4 39 1 22 2 25 8 9 3 20</td>
<td>14 61 84 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Better environmental quality</td>
<td>7 19 2 26 2 3 3 8 2 13 1 16</td>
<td>11 35 52 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. More secure tenure</td>
<td>1 1 - 2 1 - - 1 - 4 1 5 2 5 8 CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Better financing situation</td>
<td>10 2 3 15 5 7 1 13 1 3 6 10</td>
<td>16 12 38 PA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Better management on local public affairs</td>
<td>- 11 1 13 3 9 1 13 - 6 1 7</td>
<td>4 26 33 CO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>76 115</strong></td>
<td><strong>28 88</strong></td>
<td><strong>19 57</strong></td>
<td><strong>123 260 419</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Degree of influence of housing policy=(responses of COs + half of responses of PA)/Total responses = 276/419 = 0.66
P/N ratio = 123/260 = 0.47

### Findings

#### Children

1. Children were very sensitive about the quality of environment, they expressed their anxiety and fear toward noise, traffic hazards, polluted and dangerous rivers, ponds, and even a deep open drainage ditch. When they were asked about their favorite places, the Ecological Garden, the Botanical Garden, the Youth Park, the countryside, the beach and some suburbs were frequently mentioned, which revealed the nature-oriented character of these children. The overall evaluation concerned with the environmental quality was very negative regardless of the different areas where these children lived.

2. "Adults' control", "population density", and "dwellingspace" were the next most frequent factors mentioned. Except for "adults' control", the other two aspects were positively evaluated.

3. "Location of public facilities", "attitudes and behavior of neighbors", "outdoor recreational space" and "quality of public facilities" have received similar evaluations. The most distinguishable is that neighbors' attitudes and behaviors was mentioned in a very negative way which is highly contrast to the other factors. Children in all three localities had a very negative view toward people in their neighborhood. If compared with the parents' attitudes, one will find that parents also had a very negative attitude toward their neighbors.

4. In the evaluation of the locality as a whole, only Nan Chi Chang was the one evaluated "close to" positive, the other two localities were considered negatively. The overall evaluation by children was positive. (P/N ratio = 0.74).

#### Parents

1. Parents had a more evenly distributed response pattern. The attitudes and behavior toward the neighbors was mentioned most frequently and in a very negative way.

2. "Location of public facilities" and "quality of environment" were also frequently mentioned. The location issue received a slightly positive response, particularly for the people in Nan Chi Chang because of the nearby Youth Park. The quality of environment was generally considered in a negative manner. Parents perceived the traffic hazards and the dangerous water area as threatening to the play of their children. They were also bothered by the noise.

3. "Dwelling utilities", "financing situation", "local public affairs", "quality of public facilities", "dwellingspace" and "outdoor recreational space" were frequently mentioned. Among them only two were positively evaluated-the "quality of public facilities" and the "financing situation", which seem to reflect the success of the redevelopment of the Min Sheng Community and the general improvement of the living standard due to the economic progress in the past thirty years. The other four were negatively evaluated, especially the management issue which may be interpreted as a lack of communication between the local government and residents, and it can also be attributed to the high population density and lack of coordination among residents.

A contrast between Nan Chi Chang and Liu Shiang was apparent when people evaluated their outdoor recreational space. People in Nan Chi Chang have a large and well-equipped park close to their homes, while in Liu Shiang buildings were densely built and crowded together with the only open space the very narrow alleys between buildings.

4. In the evaluation of the locality as a whole, all parents evaluated their environment in a negative way. The overall evaluation by parents showed that adults were more critical about their environment than children. (P/N ratio was 0.47 of parents' v.s. 0.74 of children's).
## Analysis of Children’s Activity Pattern

In this thesis, the children’s activity pattern is defined in terms of:
- the amount of time spent on different places and activities;
- the daily traveling distance;
- the places visited on the daily basis;
- the number of playmates the child has;
- the types of playmates (the relationship between the child and his/her playmates);
- the outdoor activities performed.

Based on the information gathered from the interviews, the table on the right presents the activity pattern of the thirty-eight children according to the aspects defined previously. Because of the author's intention and the limited time for observation, this activity pattern mainly stresses on the characteristics of the daily lives of these children and does not include other features which might be found on the weekly, monthly, seasonally or yearly basis.

The time budget which is related to the time children spent on different activities is presented on the next page.

### Key
- X The child has indicated that he/she performs this activity on the daily basis, or has actually done it in the preceding day of the interview.
- PU Public space: streets, open spaces, etc.
- SPU Semipublic space: schools, parks, etc.
- SPR Semiprivate space: courtyards, corridors, etc.
- PR Private space: dwellings.

### Time Spent: the amount of time of a child’s awaken hours he/she spent on different places.

### Traveling Distance: the radius of daily traveling distance in meters. The first number indicates the actual maximum radius the child traveled in the preceding day; the second number indicates the average traveling distance in general but does not include the traveling distance between home and school.

### Playmates:
- F Family members
- C Classmates
- N Neighbors

### Activities performed:
- B1 Ball games
- B2 Bicycling
- G Group games
- W Wondering
- S Special sports which require equipment such as: skating, swimming, tennis, etc.
### Time Budget (Sample size: 37 children)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification of Activity</th>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Afternoon</th>
<th>Evening</th>
<th>Total Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RELAXATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN-HOME FAMILY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN-HOME SOCIALIZING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN-HOME OBLIGATORY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT-OF-HOME DISCRETIONARY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT-OF-HOME OBLIGATORY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT-OF-HOME FAMILY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT-OF-HOME SOCIALIZING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORK-RELATED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The classification of activity is defined on the opposite page.

**Total discretionary time spent (1+2+3+4+5+6+8+10+11) =**

- Total discretionary time spent (1+2+3+4+5+6+8+10+11) = 64.9% 57.5% 62.7%
- Total out-of-home discretionary time spent (8+10+11) = 29.2% 21.7% 31.6%

---

- The table shows the time distribution for each activity category for different time periods (Morning, Afternoon, Evening) and the total percentage for each classification.
- The classification of activity is defined on the opposite page.
### Classification of Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of activity</th>
<th>In-home</th>
<th>Out-of-home</th>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relaxation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, hobbies, and sports</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television and radio</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-home family</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-home socializing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-home discretionary</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-home obligatory</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-home family</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-home socializing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work-related</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping and personal service</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Findings

A summary of findings is listed below. It shows the common characteristics of activity pattern cross different localities as well as the difference between them.

**NAN CHI CHANG**

- Children in this site had the highest percentage of time spent at home (78%).
- Although children had spent a relatively high proportion of free time outdoors (25.2%), a large portion of it was with family members. If compared with the other two localities, they spent much less time on socializing with others outdoors (5%), and more time on relaxing at home (14.3%).

**MIN SHENG COMMUNITY**

- The pattern was between Nan Chi Chang and Liu Shiang.
- The two courtyards were heavily used and the park had no important role in these children’s activities.
- Streets were heavily used but "pocket" parks were used only by nearby residents.

**LIU SHIANG COMMUNITY**

- Children spent the highest proportion of time outdoors (44%).
- Children had more free time spent outdoors (31.6%) (out-of-home discretionary, out-of-home family and out-of-home socializing). They also spent the highest percentage of time on socializing with other people outdoors (18.3%).

**COMMON CHARACTERISTICS**

- Children spent most of their time at home (more than 50%).
- The discretionary time children had spent outdoors was between 20% and 30% of their wake hours. However, the proportion of the time that was spent personally or with other people varied from locality to locality.

**CROSS-CHECK WITH FIELD OBSERVATION**

- On-site and park observations clearly showed the time sequence patterns. Most of the outdoor activities occurred in the afternoon. Min Sheng locality showed the highest contrast among different times, the two other localities were less obvious.

- Combined with "places visited" the traveling pattern suggested two levels of distance ranges: one was very close to home, generally within a 50m radius in which children wandered around and played at no specified locations; the second range is large in which children generally traveled with some specific destinations (school, relatives' house, a recreational facility, etc.)

- From observations it is indicated that in every site there were always some locations which were regularly used as meeting and playing places. This was especially obvious in the case of Liu Shiang.

- On-site observations pointed out that girls aged 10-15 generally appeared less frequently than boys and younger girls.

- On-site observations indicated that the girls and boys between 10-15 years old had a tendency to segregate when they were playing; boys and girls under 10 were more mixed.

- Most of the activities observed on site were group games, bicycling, talking, sitting and watching. Ball-playing on site was less frequently observed than reported from interviews. This was especially true in Liu Shiang where ball-playing was almost not exist on site. Group games which have gambling character were common in Nan Chi Chang and Liu Shiang but not seen in Min Shang community.

### Location of Activity Level of interaction Obligatory/discretionary

- (1) Activity is classified according to the location of activity, level of interaction and the obligatory/discretionary character of the activity.
- (2) "Relaxation" includes taking a nap during the daytime.
- (3) "In-home obligatory" includes meals, personal chores, housework, homework, attending younger siblings.
- (4) "Out-of-home obligatory" includes study at school, household errands, medical care trips.
- (5) "Work" refers to money-earned jobs.
ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN’S DRAWING

Children were asked to make two drawings during the interview; one about the area he/she lived, the other one about the city of Taipei. Each original drawing was drawn on a 40x40 cm sheet of white paper by using a black felt-tipped pen. Three drawings from different localities and two city images were presented here. Detail illustrations were also given to each drawing based on the information gathered from the interview. The drawings were analyzed for the following:

- the actual area the drawing covered;
- the comparison of the drawing with the reality;
- the congruence between the places shown on the drawing and the places the child actually went;
- the number of places, activity spots, special buildings, and landmarks indicated on the drawing;
- the configuration/style of the drawing. It is hoped that with the analysis of these drawings some light can be shed on answering the following question:

Can drawings be used as a way of indicating the quality of public facilities of a city in terms of the accessibility of low-income children in the surveyed age group?

Findings

The drawings show that the perception about their environment by children in the selected age group possesses the following characteristics:

1. Most of the drawings are locally oriented. Generally speaking, the area it covered was small, within a 500 meters radius, and some were even smaller and only covered an area of 50 meters in radius.

2. Orientation was much more consistent in the local maps than in the city images.

3. Places shown on the drawings were usually the places where the child had actually been.

4. If only the city image was concerned, 57 places, buildings and streets have been drawn with a total frequency of 89 from the children’s drawings. Only two places appeared at least once on drawings from each locality; the President’s House and the railroad station (9 times); and only five other places (18 in frequency) had been mentioned by children in more than one site: the Zoological Garden, the Botanical Garden, the Park of Youth, the Circle where there were many restaurants and food stands, the New Park which is located at the city center, and the East Gate which was left as a landmark from the already torn-down wall of Taipei. For the rest of the 50 places shown (62 in frequency) 33 places out of the 50 can be identified as close to the child’s present house or close to the place where he/she lived before. The rest of the 17 places were experienced personally by the children.

5. Some drawings were “map-like” which suggested that children of this age may already have developed the ability to organize the world they perceived as if they could see the city from the air. However, even if this ability had been developed, there still was very limited capacity to “read” the city as a whole if considering that most map-like drawings were local drawings and they only covered a very small portion of the city. Furthermore, no city drawings were well organized and they were less correctly oriented when compared with local drawings.

6. Some places which were expected by the author to appear on the city drawings were either mentioned only a few times or not at all. Those places are: the “Kiddieland” which is located next to the Zoological Garden; the Ta Tun Water Park, a private recreational center with emphasis on the water-related activities; the Jung Hsing Garden, a private well-planted and well-maintained garden; the mansion area where middle and high income people live; and the movie district in the city center. Among these places only the “Kiddieland” appeared on one of the children’s drawings, others were not mentioned at all. There are two possible explanations:

a) the drawing required some skill to present hence it restricted the free response from these children;

b) the city did exclude these children from its facilities due to the limited mobility of these children and their inability to pay.

However, definitive conclusions can not yet be made, and future research is required to provide more concrete evidence. From the previous analysis, the drawing technique can show something other than the verbal expression, if its validity of representing these children’s minds can be accepted. By accompanying this technique with an interview it will become a non-expensive and useful tool to investigate the problems of children which they encounter in their urban lives.

The five drawings presented here are only a sample selected from the total of 60 drawings made by children. The following table lists the number of city and local drawings gathered from each studied area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>City Local</th>
<th>City Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nan Chi Chang</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Sheng</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu Shiang</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
City Image

The two city images, one from Liu Shiang and the other from Nan Chi Chang, almost covered all the major places in Taipei and gave a fairly precise description about the physical setting. Yet two children perceived the city in their own ways and the area they had covered was different.

The first drawing gives an overall picture about the geographical features: to the north of the city there are high mountains; to the west the city is surrounded by a river and the Taipei basin is full of buildings. Besides this general statement, the boy also picked up some of his favorite places: the Zoological Garden, the Botanical Garden, the Park of Youth and the horseback-riding field. The overall orientation and the locations of his favorite places were consistent with the reality.

The second one ignored the physical background but concentrated on the functions and meanings of these buildings. It covered the major open spaces of the city: the Zoological Garden, the Botanical Garden, the Park of Youth, and the airport; it showed some landmarks: the President's House and the Taipei railroad station; and it indicated two suburbs: Nei Hu and Ching Tan. The drawing also presented some facilities on the local level: a theater, a technical high school, a market and the main street which bounds Liu Shiang Community.

Both of the two drawings were oriented in such a way that the north is on the top of the drawing. Both showed some misoriented elements: in Liu Shiang, the two suburbs and local elements; of the two suburbs one should be to the northeast the other should be to the southeast. The movie theater, the street and the school should be toward the southwest. In the case of Nan Chi Chang, the Tan Sui River was correct but actually the Park and the horseback-riding field are closer to the Hsin Tien River.

Nan Chi Chang

This 13-year old boy described the area as he were moving along the street. The "elevation-style" drawing was a combination of the activities he had experienced and the buildings he saw. All the buildings were precisely represented: whether low-rise houses or walk-ups; and the number of the stories and the shape of the buildings were clearly and accurately shown. The drawing also correctly reflected the somewhat confused street layout. His description was as follows:

"This is my home; this is the building opposite to ours. This is the main street, those are low-rise houses; going along the street you will see the Park. If you go further you will see the horseback-riding club. Further down is the flood wall. The wholesale market is in this direction. As you pass the Park, Nan Chi Chang is right there. This way leads to my school (Min Ho). There is a newly-built primary school (Wan Ta Primary School) on Tung Yuan Street. Next to this school there is a military base. If you go further down on Tung Yuan Street you will see a movie theater. There are some two-story row houses in this area, and the District Clinic Center is here."

Min Sheng

The drawing of this 16-year old boy was in "map-style", it gave all the major elements of that area: school, street, buildings, bus terminal, rice field, airport, brick kiln, flood wall, a peasant's house and even the two machinegun towers from which guards overlook the access to the airport. The drawing only indicates the elevation of prominent landmark elements: the machinegun towers, the chimney of the brick kiln and the ricefield. The orientation of the drawing was consistent with the reality.

Liu Shiang

In this drawing the boy presented his social life as well as the physical setting. Looking only at the physical environment, the effect of the underlying social structure and the significance of some "spots" in the child's daily life wouldn't be realized.

The alley was a very important place in which most of his daily activities took place. He met and chatted with friends, played cards, "rubber bands", etc. The alley was divided into two parts (territories) and this boy included much more detail on his part and left the other half almost blank. He indicated all the names of his eight good friends who shared this part of the alley and mentioned that they did not play with the children in the other half.

The open drainage ditch was heavily polluted; the once small park (or more correctly, vacant land) has become a storage for cast iron. The small stand and flagpole are landmarks in these children's eyes. The machine which excavates sand from the river bed and the sand piles were further interesting places. The only large and accessible open space was along the river bank. Besides that, the narrow alley was the domain of the boys.
CONCLUSIONS

In this section attempts are made to relate the various findings which were derived from the analyses of attitudes, activity patterns, housing policy and the physical environment, and to provide explanations of these phenomena. Since direct causal relationships among these factors cannot be completely certified in this study, these conclusions will better be viewed as a set of hypotheses which need to be examined more rigorously in future research. They are presented in the form of phenomenon-interpretation, the "phenomenon" states the observed facts, and the "interpretation" relates these facts to different attributes. Recommendations are followed to point out the direction of improvement on the policy and design level, and the direction of future research.

1. Phenomenon: Children and parents, regardless of the area in which they lived, used similar criteria in evaluating their living environment; however, aspects were emphasized differently by this two age groups.

Interpretation: From the attitude analysis it shows that children and their parents have used ten similar criteria to evaluate their living environments, the only difference is that children add two other criteria: "less adults control" and "more playmates", and parents add a different one "better management of local public affairs".

The two groups emphasized quite different issues: children consistently mentioned the "quality of environment" most frequently, while on the other hand, parents mentioned "the attitudes and behaviors of neighbors" more than any other items. The similarity and difference may be attributed to two factors: a) the particular developmental needs reflected in the children's awareness of environment; b) socialization process of Chinese society.

Twenty out of thirty two children (62%) reported that the place they lived was very noisy, but when they were asked about the feeling of crowdedness, eighteen out of thirty (58%) said they did not feel the place was crowded. On the other hand, many children also indicated natural settings such as zoo, park, countryside as their favorite places. This suggests that children in this age group may have not yet lost their preference about natural settings and objects and they are very sensitive about hazards caused by the heavy traffic, high level of noise and polluted water and air. While their parents, having gone through the socialization process, have adapted to these stresses and the social and cultural values which heavily stress inter-personal relationships. Hence adults, guided by these principles, are more critical of the association with people than the quality of the physical environment.

From Chinese literature, old sayings and the author's personal experience, it is suggested that Chinese tend to associate people by some social ties such as: school relationships (schoolmates), working relationships (colleagues or co-workers) and origin relationships (coming from the same place); by these means one can identify the person with whom he is dealing as belonging to a "group". Strangers with no such ties are less likely to be friends. However, this value system is more likely to be possessed by middle and high income people than by the low-income class. Low-income people, because of their limited mobility and less extended social life are more acquainted with their neighbors than middle and high income people, especially when they have lived in the same place for a long time. It is apparent that children have less social prejudice because of less social experience and not yet complete incorporation of social rules.

The similarity of choosing the criteria for evaluating the environment was unlikely to be caused by the influence of parents on their children during the interviews, because some children were interviewed when their parents were out of the home, and they still showed this response similarity.

2. Phenomenon: Children and parents who lived in different localities emphasized different criteria when evaluating their environment.

Interpretation: The following chart shows the first four criteria mentioned most frequently by parents and children. The "+" and "-" signs represent the positive and negative evaluation respectively; "0" means there are equivalent positive and negative response.
This chart reveals the followings:

a) The difference in children's perception suggests that children in Nan Chi and Min Sheng have less interaction with other people in terms of more perception about adult control and less mentioned playmates. While in Liu Shiang, children tend to have more interaction with other adults and children and hence were more aware of the importance of their playmates. This is also supported by the time-spent pattern and field observation which showed that there were more adults who disciplined children not of their own, more tightly associated play groups, and higher percentage of children playing outdoors in Liu Shiang than in the other two sites.

b) Children are less critical about the crowdedness than the noise level.

c) The only positive evaluation of parents (location of public facilities) happened in Nan Chi which can be explained as having a nearby and well-equipped large open space (the Park of Youth). The complaints about the poor quality of supporting utilities in Min Sheng can be traced to the broken water pipes which caused the seriously flooded basement; and the complaints about poor management in Min Sheng public housing can be explained as a result of unwilling mixture between the people from military settlement and other low income families, and the physical configuration of the building because residents are forced, and in most of the cases, failed to cooperate with people of different attitudes to use and maintain some shared space (corridor and courtyards).

3. Phenomenon: Although children's activity in general has common characteristics in time spent and traveling distance range, there are still some differences, however, in terms of time spent, types of playmates, and types of activity across the three sites.

Interpretation: The following diagram was proposed to explore the underlying factors which are most likely to be responsible for the situation observed.

Relation between activity patterns and other variables
Due to the lack of information, this model cannot establish the relationships between different phenomena or between different factors, e.g., between the time spent pattern and the types of playmates; or between the height of buildings and parents' perception of safety, etc. However, by carefully examining the information available, the following analysis attempts to give an approximate estimation of the contribution of each factor to the phenomena observed.

a) Insufficient dwelling space may force children to stay outdoors longer and make it difficult for parents to keep their children inside of the house, however, a "sufficient" dwelling space does not necessarily have the ability to keep children indoors. The "threshold" of the dwelling space which will have the effect of forcing people to stay outside is probably more important than the amount of space itself.

b) Places where children visited most frequently are apparently very close to their houses. Therefore, the proximity factor has an important role in this context and the streets, which are the immediate open space available to these children, were used frequently.

c) Circulation/open space layout is different from site to site in this study. A more closed and less traffic-encouraged layout may be perceived as a sign of safety and will encourage parents to let their children play outdoors. In this case, the narrow alleys in Liu Shiang are much safer than the streets; the court-yards in Min Shang have the same effect too.

d) The effect of the height of buildings is unable to be determined, but it may virtually show no difference between a 4-story walk-up and a 2-story row house, although signs indicates that people living in flats tend to have less communication between different floors than on the same one.

e) Layout of the circulation pattern and the overall project size can determine the number of people who share a common space, which usually is the access space such as street, corridor, courtyard and staircase. Project size is generally decided on the policy level in which the city as a whole is taken into consideration. The on-site circulation layout, on the other hand, is a design consideration and probably is more critical than the overall population density since it directs the flow of the potential users and can encourage or discourage the social contact to some extent. It may have even greater effect when being applied in the low-income context because of the way people associate with their neighbors (the proximity factor).

f) A survey of the existing public housing done by the municipality suggests that a secure tenure doesn't guarantee a longer length of occupancy. On the contrary, the information showed that most of the original inhabitants sold or rented out their units after 5 years of occupancy (see chart on page 13, "tenure transferred"). This may suggest that the insufficient dwelling space coupled with the rising income of that family are the major factors causing people to move.

g) Social ties such as the origin where people came from, working for the same organization or study in the same school may have less effect on low-income people than on middle or high income families because of the less extended and mobil life style the low-income people have. However, it is obvious that military personnel in Min Shang have a much closer relationship with each other than with other residents (but this is less significant among their children), which may be attributed to: lived in the same settlement before, working for the same institution, and most of them came from mainland China.

h) The closer, in physical distance, or more specifically using of the same common space, can increase the probability of making friends between neighbors, although it does not guarantee the friendship. This is supported by the parents' responses that most of the people they know are those who live next door or nearby.

i) Quality of public facilities has an influence on the types of activity children did only in terms of the equipment a planned open space can provide, which greatly affect activities such as swimming, basketball and tennis, but has less influence on informal baseball playing, roller skating, bicycling, badminton and other group games, because these activities do not necessarily require such "planned" facilities, and the frequency and the location of occurrence of these activities are probably more affected by the proximity factor. The surface material which may prohibit one game and enhance the other, the layout of the street which may create a sense of unsafe to parents to not let their children play outside, and the income of the family which may prohibit children to play a specific kind of game simply because they cannot afford the fare to and for the facility.

1 Public Housing Department of Taipei Municipality. THE SURVEY OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND LIVING CONDITION OF EXISTING TAIPEI PUBLIC HOUSING. 1977.
The existence of some generally not accepted activities such as gambling and hanging out in a billiard room may be attributed to the parents' perception and interpretation about these activities, and the working schedule of parents. Some parents may simply not conceive such games as gambling, and others may not have the time to watch what their children are doing when they have to work for most of the time to earn a living.

4. Phenomenon: Boys and girls have different activity pattern.
   Interpretation: Girls tend to be told to stay at home or play close to home more often than boys. They also tend to have more schoolmates than neighbors as their playmates. This may be heavily influenced by the traditional perspective of their parents toward females, which demands girls to play quietly, to help their mother to do the housework, to attend younger siblings, etc. Because of the mandatory education, school became an effective medium for introducing friends to them.

5. Phenomenon: The attractiveness (service range) of an open space is affected by its size and equipment.
   Interpretation: The relationship between the service range of an open space and its size and equipments is unlikely to be linear. There may exist a threshold along the dimension of the size and equipment, that when reaching that point, an open space can attract more people from a greater distance. For those people who are attracted to come from a distance, it is less possible for them to use the space on a daily or even weekly base. Therefore the key point from the point of view of open space planning is to discover the threshold of a park/playground to determine its effective service range.

6. Phenomenon: Parents and children in low-income families may know much less about the city than the middle and high income people.
   Interpretation: Signs from the interviews of parents and the drawings of children indicate that both have strong local-orientation, even though some of the families have lived in Taipei for many years. This seems to be one of the major characteristics of low-income people, that their explorations of the city is very limited and it may be due to the little leisure time they have and their inability to afford some of the recreational services.
RECOMMENDATIONS

This section consists of 1) recommendations in general, which serve as a guideline to direct the improvement in similar situations; 2) recommendations especially concerned with the study areas, and 3) recommendations concerned with future research.

The recommendation is an action of change. Before reaching this stage, two conditions have to be fulfilled:
1) the problem has to be identified;
2) the causes which generate the problem have to be estimated.
As far as the first condition is concerned, the question that should be asked in this study is: what aspect of the living environment do these low-income people complain about the most? and the question which is related to the second condition is: what are the factors which are most likely to be responsible for those complaints?

The first question was answered through the analysis of users' attitudes and behaviors and the answer to the second question has been pointed out in the conclusion. A general statement concerning the direction of action is given before recommendations so that the problems can be pinpointed; notes are followed to further define the problem as clearly as possible, then recommendations are proposed on two levels:

1) On the local/design level: recommendations follow the existing policies, the constraints involved are generally on the local level and are less complicated. The effect of these recommendations is more direct but affect fewer people.

2) On the city/policy level: recommendations involve many complicated constraints on the city and policy level, and if carried out, will cause more fundamental changes. The effect is not so direct but affects many more people.

The following diagram summarizes the problems identified and the recommendations proposed.
Problems are listed in the order of their relative importance in terms of a) frequency of reference; b) total number of negative response of each criterion; and c) P/N ratio. The lines in the diagram indicate the contribution each recommendation has to various problems. It is clear that most of the problems need a comprehensive and interdisciplinary solution, but two recommendations still can be identified for their greater potential in the problem-solving process. They are: 1) to improve the street layout (which is on the design level); and 2) to increase the social ties (which is on the policy level). A more detailed illustration of the recommendations is followed.

The recommendations in general are intended to be used as a guideline. They are based on the analysis of users' behavior and attitude and the causal relationship is interpreted by the author. Therefore, it is essential to make sure that the following two conditions exist before applying them:

1) Residents of other areas have expressed similar complaints about their environment or more systematic research on this area validates this pilot study;

2) The causes which generate the problem are similar to those indicated in this study.

**Recommendations in general**

1. **Addressed to improve the quality of environment in terms of lowering the noise level, minimizing the traffic hazards, reducing the water and air pollution and increasing the accessibility for children to enjoy natural environments.**

   **Notes:**
   1) Noises are generated by a) residents (especially children) who live in the same building or nearby; b) traffic which goes through the site; c) cars and motorcycles which are generated from or ended at the site because of the needs of some residents' occupation.
   2) "Water pollution" refers to the polluted river which was caused by dumping industrial wastes and digging the sand from the river bed.

2. **Addressed to reduce the conflict caused by different attitudes possessed by residents and some social behaviors not commonly accepted by them.**

   **Notes:**
   1) Reasons which have been given are: a) "too many kinds of people" which implies high density especially in terms of a large number of people who share a common non-private space (staircase, local street, alley, courtyard); and different life styles; b) "bad influence from bad kids"; behaviors that are not commonly accepted are: children forming a gang; hanging around in a billiard room; gambling instead of studying; smoking, etc. Such unacceptable behaviors also came from off-site where rascals, hoodlums, and ruffians were gathering in some places; c) "low morality and less public consciousness". Parents thought it is this reason which caused people not to

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1 See table on page 16. These are referred to the figures listed under "Total", "Sum of N", and the ratio between "Sum of P" and "Sum of N" respectively.
clean the public space (not even want to cooperate), but it can also be interpreted that not only the attitude toward maintaining the public space is different but this "not-my-business" manner can also be reinforced by the physical design when such a public space (staircase, corridor, courtyard, roof, and access streets or alleys) is shared by "too many people" which makes tracing the responsibility of vandalism and cooperation among residents very difficult.

2) Other reasons which caused such conflict are: prejudice toward less-educated neighbors; lack of understanding their neighbors; unfriendly neighbors; habits which are considered to be too showy and luxurious.

3) Part of children’s responses can be attributed to the influence from their parents.

Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>On the local/design level</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Change/modify the circulation layout to a dead-end street form</td>
<td>- To minimize the no. of people who share the space and increase the possibility of acquaintance and cooperation among neighbors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(same as recommendation 1-1)</td>
<td>- (same as above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reduce the no. of people served by each staircase or corridor</td>
<td>- (same as above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Prohibit the roof to be used by people other than those living in the same building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On the city/policy level</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Provide secure tenure and sufficient dwelling space</td>
<td>- To increase the possibility of longer occupancy hence increase the acquaintance among residents and reduce conflict due to unfamiliarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Continue the existing educational policy: assign children living within the same school service range to study at the same school, furthermore, consider assigning children who live in the same block or building to the same class</strong></td>
<td>- To increase the social ties among residents via schoolmates/classmates relationship of their children. Conflict among parents can be reduced through the familiarity about their children's playmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. When assigning dwelling units to applicants the similarity/difference of</td>
<td>- To increase the homogenous and to reduce the value conflict their social status have to be considered. These social ties are: being neighbors before, work for the same institution or have the same occupation, having the same origin, and having the same family name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consequences</strong></td>
<td>- To reduce the through traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On the local/design level</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Selectively change/modify the street layout to a dead form</td>
<td>- To increase the social ties among neighbors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(same as recommendation 1-1)</td>
<td>- (same as recommendation 2-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On the city/policy level</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Assign children who live in the same block or building to the same class</td>
<td>- To increase the familiarity among residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(same as recommendation 2-5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: From the parents' point of view, some control such as asking children to do homework or housework, or keeping adolescent daughters inside are necessary. This is due to the very strong traditional and cultural perspective toward child-rearing and it is very difficult to change within a short period of time. Therefore, no recommendation will be suggested in this area. Other control exercised by parents which were due to negative perceptions about the play environment of their children can be improved through physical and social rearrangements. The most frequently mentioned one is that their children will have bad influence from "bad kids". This perception can be real, i.e., parents did observe some unacceptable social behaviors from their children's playmates; or it is simply because parents do not want to allow children to play with somebody with whom they are not familiar.
difference of applicant's social status can be taken into account (same as recommendation 2-6)

4 Addressed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of management about local public affairs.

Notes: 1) There exist two management systems, one is the lin-li (community-neighborhood) political structure in which the neighborhood representative is elected by residents living within the lin's or li's boundary, and these representatives are approved by the municipality. This system is only concerned with things which are on the community level such as: broken street light, blocked drainage ditches, setting up a new post office, etc. The other system, sometimes missing, is the committee of management. Managers are elected by residents to maintain the building, collect the shared service charge, etc.

2) The building management system can be operated by residents or by government.

3) There is a tendency that once government has intervened into the management and claim it is responsible for local affairs, residents tend to attribute their dissatisfactions to government even when a problem could be solved by residents themselves.

4) If a formally organized management system does not exist, the degree of coordination depends heavily on the familiarity among residents, the size of the group involved and the interest/background of the involving individuals.

Recommendations

On the local/design level
1. If a formally organized management system does not exist, it is important to maintain a small size of social group, to increase the acquaintance among residents, and to minimize the variety of backgrounds of individuals.
   (refer to recommendations 1-1, 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6)

2. To improve the design of infrastructure

On the city/policy level

Recommendations

Consequences

3. Before intervening in the local affairs, the municipality should carefully evaluate its capabilities with what it can reasonably provide

Recommendations concerning the improvement of neighborhood meeting and the reformulation of committee of management cannot be proposed here.

5 Addressed to improve the quality of dwelling utilities.

Notes: Complaints are usually concerning broken water pipes, blocked sewage pipes, damaged water pump and broken lights in the corridor. Furthermore, complaints are not only related to the utilities but also to the inefficient management, uncooperative neighbor, and difficulty of tracing the responsibility of the vandals.

Recommendations

On the local/design level
1. A well-designed, reliable utility system is essential. The design, contract process and on-site supervision during the construction have to be improved and reinforced.

6 Addressed to increase the dwelling space.

Notes: The concept of "sufficient space" is very subjective, only in some extreme cases can everyone agree what is "insufficient". Nevertheless, the insufficient condition can be determined through asking people and observing the way they actually use their dwelling. Most of the families visited either have built extra floors inside the dwelling or have converted the balcony to a living/sleeping space. This is a sign of inadequacy. Furthermore, almost all of the interiors of these dwellings, with two exceptions in Liu Shiang where the family was living in one room, were divided into small rooms by some partitions. This shows that privacy among different family members, especially between parents and children, is needed.

Recommendations

On the local/design level

Consequences

- To increase the coordination among residents for improving potential cohesive action

- To minimize the maintenance problem
1. When designing the dwelling unit, increasing the ceiling height of part or of the entire unit should be considered.

On the city/policy level
Recommendations about increasing the dwelling space by reducing the building costs such as: reduce the land speculation, increase the land acquisition power of government, modularize the constructional material, improve the contract process and supervision of construction, provide standard designs, etc; or increasing the accessibility of low-income people to the housing market by lowering the interest rate of the loan or extend the period of payment; all these have been recommended for years. It is not the problem of not knowing the direction of action, but rather, is a problem of detailed cost-benefit analysis which does not only include the physical but also the social cost and benefit, the willingness to carry it out and the budget allocation on the national level. Therefore, recommendations of this kind are not repeatedly proposed here.

7 Addressed to reduce the on-site population density.
Notes: Crowdedness itself does not seem to exceed some critical point, over which social structure will collapse totally as some mice experiments suggested. Rather, it is the following situations which bothered residents: the noise generated by other residents; the unmaintained public space, and the value conflict.

Recommendations
On the local/design level
1. To reduce the noise or make it more tolerable by changing/modifying the street layout.
   (same as recommendation 1-1)

On the city/policy level
2. To increase the social ties and reduce the value conflict by improving the public housing and school assignment process, providing secure tenure and increasing dwelling space.
   (same as recommendations 2-4, 2-5 and 2-6)

8 Addressed to increase the outdoor recreational space.
Notes: 1) "Increase" can be achieved in three different ways: a) develop the undeveloped reserved recreational space to increase the absolute amount of recreational space; b) utilize the under-used vacant land, riverfront or school facilities, and shift the use of circulation space into access/recreational space; c) increase the efficiency of public transportation and lowering the entrance fee to relatively increase the mobility and accessibility of children.

2) The service range of a recreational space is restricted by its size/equipment and the user's mobility.

Recommendations
On the local/design level
1. Utilize vacant land which is on site or nearby.
   - Increase the outdoor recreational space

2. Coordinate primary and junior high schools to open their facilities to the public.
   - Increase the accessibility to the existing facilities and space

3. Change the street layout to a dead-end form.
   (same as recommendation 1-1)

   - Provide a substitute for the planned recreational space

On the city/policy level
More detailed recommendations about how to appropriately allocate the planned recreational space, how to increase the efficiency of public transportation, and how to lower the entrance fee of some facilities are left to other experts and future studies. But recommendations of this kind are probably less important than the improvements on the local level since children tend to use the immediate space closest to their houses most frequently.

9 Addressed to provide public facilities which are appropriately located.
Notes: 1) "Public facilities", from the children's point of view, generally means the recreational facilities such as swimming pools, baseball field, basketball courts, etc. While from the parents' point of view, it means bus stop, post office, bank, movie theater, market, etc.
2) The word "appropriately located" generally means "close in physical distance", but with some exceptions such as a noisy airport, a busy wholesale market, or a main street with heavy traffic, are not preferred to be nearby.
3) Since children are the main concern of this study, recommendations will concentrate on the better located recreational space, other types of facilities are not considered here.
On the local/design level

1. The allocation of open space should take the daily traveling distance of children into consideration. It is preferred to be as close to the users as possible. However, small size, locally used public recreational space should be located near main pedestrian route to provide visual accessibility and to avoid being “claimed” by the immediate residents.

2. If it is impossible to provide sufficient recreational space with convenient locations, local streets should be considered to accommodate this use by changing or modifying its layout.

Recommendations about the three studied areas

Recommendations are listed according to their relative importance, as estimated by the author. Priority is determined based on: the number of complaints, the contribution the recommendation will have on the overall improvement, and effort needed.

Recommendations about Non Chi Chang (site #1 and site #3)

First priority:
To reform the existing committee of management, find a way by which residents and/or government can effectively express their demands and supervise the managers they elected.

Second priority:
- To authorize policemen or neighborhood representatives to block the on-site street especially in site #3 temporarily or permanently, to minimize the through traffic.
- To clean the blocked drainage ditches.
- To coordinate the schedule of garbage collecting to match the working schedule of most of the residents; or provide containers to store garbage temporarily if residents cannot meet the regular collecting schedule.
- To provide post office on site by using the unoccupied ground floor units, to provide both postal and banking service.
- To inform school about the gambling activities of some children, and increase the frequency of home-visiting by school teachers.

Recommendations about Min Sheng Locality

First priority:
To repair the broken water pipes and clean the flooded basement.

Second priority:
- To form a committee of management to handle local affairs.
- To pave the part of the main street which is beyond the flood gate so as to reduce the air pollution caused by dust.
- To utilize the vacant land outside of the flood wall so as it can be used for various group games.

Recommendations about Liu Shiang Community

First priority:
To carefully review the existing slum-clearance approach of the proposed renewal project. Provide a detailed analysis which includes the physical, economic and social costs and benefits. Clarify the objective of this renewal project and establish performance measurements to be used in evaluating the success/failure of the project.
Also, to review the detailed plan (the street layout plan) proposed by the municipality, to minimize the through traffic and increase social control over circulation space.

Second priority:
- To consider legalizing the illegally-built squatters. Provide technical and/or financial aid to squatters and renters to rebuild, rehabilitate the dwellings, or assist them to purchase houses from the market.
- To carry out a detailed study of this area, selectively modify the street layout to: reduce the through traffic; shift pure circulational use to access/recreational use.
- To utilize the vacant land along the riverfront for recreational use, and regulate the sand dredging activity.

Recommendations about future research

Recommendations proposed here concern the future research as a means of identifying the problems rather than efforts to find the solutions.
Recommendations

1. Since the general recommendations proposed previously are based on the identification of the attitudes and activity patterns these residents exhibited, it is therefore essential to carry out further research to validate that similar attitudes and activity pattern also exist among other low-income people who live in different physical environments.

2. It has been suggested in this study, that improving the circulation layout and increasing the social ties are the two major tools to improve the living environment of low-income people. Since street layout is the main concern of physical designers, further study is necessary to find out under what conditions what type of street layout improvement and street control is effective and efficient. For example, if street is permanently designed and built in a dead-end form, it requires less bureaucratic coordination than if it can be blocked by local residents or government on a temporary basis, but once it has been built it is very difficult to be reversed, and sometimes undesired social interaction is also forced to occur by such physical form.

   Other variables such as street section and length, building types and population density, and the location of the concerned street in the overall circulation network have to be considered in the improvement of street layout.

3. The current urban renewal policy mainly emphasizes the physical aspect of a "deteriorating" area, and it also lacks the means of evaluating the success or failure of a renewal project. Hence comprehensive and clear indicators have to be established to estimate the social, economic and physical characteristics of a deteriorated environment and the performance of a renewal program.

4. One of the current public housing policies is directed toward highrise development (buildings over six stories) for the reason of limited land available, but there is no study whatsoever, to estimate the impact of the highrise on the low-income people's life pattern, child care and playing behavior, neighboring relationship, juvenile delinquency, management, etc. Therefore, such research is needed to carefully examine the result of this policy.

5. Finally, the goals, objectives, performance measurements, and constraints of existing public housing policy are either missing or vague, and the process of formulating the policy is not clear. Therefore, a comprehensive and systematic study is needed to explore other alternative policies and to establish means of predicting and evaluating the results of these policies.
APPENDIX I  
THREE SELECTED AREAS  

NAN CHI CHANG  
MIN SHENG  
LIU SHIANG  

In each of the three studied areas, the information presented here includes: description of the important features of the locality, site and dwellings; the related photographs; the field observation and the location of the park-user's home.
1 NAN CHI CHANG

Primary information

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A more detailed information is listed on "site selection" (page 11).
Background

The two sites were part of the Wan-Ta Urban Renewal Project carried out in 1974-75. Before it was renewed, this area was occupied by a large number of low-income people living as squatters, many of the houses were illegally-built and in poor condition. The purpose of the Wan-Ta project was to renew the two oldest districts in the city: Wan Hwa and Ta Tung. Under the project, 3,210 dwelling units were demolished which contained 4,879 households. 4,036 units of public housing and infrastructure such as streets, water supply and drainage systems were constructed. Most of the original residents were relocated to public housing. Units of the same category were assigned by lottery, and they were subsidized by the municipality in order to be purchased. Loan were available of up to 80% of the housing costs at 6% annual interest for 15 years.

Locality

1. The Park of Youth, converted from a golf course in 1975, is equipped with many facilities and became a major recreational space in the city.
2. The horse-riding club and practice track, is the only horse-back riding facility in the city.
3. The flood wall, blocks the physical and visual access to the river with the only opening being the flood gate.
4. The expressway, built on top of the flood wall, is a part of the inner expressway network which was opened recently (1978), but due to the incomplete road network, the traffic in this area is light.
5. The wholesale vegetable market, is located 500 meters to the south-east of the sites, and is a major wholesale center in the southern part of the city. Its daily operation usually starts at 2 o'clock in the morning.
6. Wan Ta Road, is a major local street with heavy traffic.
7. Kuang Jen Primary School, is a private, religious-related and relatively expensive school, but it has a good reputation for its musical education.
8. Keh Nan Street, used to be a major local street which served most of the squatter settlements in this area, and it became a minor street after the renewal project. Traffic volume is relatively heavy in comparison to its width.
9. Site #11, is one of the other eighteen sites in this area which are under construction or will be used for public housing in the future. In this site, fifteen 12-story apartments were just completed.
10. Squatter settlements and military settlements, consist mostly of low-rise buildings, and the dwelling conditions vary from poor to fair.
11. Main Tien River, is one of the three rivers which run across the Taipei basin. Although it is still considered to be the cleanest river in Taipei, the pollution problem is nevertheless serious.

Site and Dwelling

- The dwelling size is small (under 45 sq. meters) so that they are affordable by the low-income families.
- Because the available land is limited, the site contains as many units as possible, the only remaining open space on-site is the space required by the building code, and is mainly used for circulation.
- Site #1 is more disrupted by traffic due to its location (surrounded by streets) and the on-site street layout which is sometimes used as a shortcut by the local traffic.
- The ground floor layout is different. Shops in site #1 open to both the main access and the "back-alley" between buildings, but in site #3, the ground floor can only be approached from one side, there is no access to the "back-alley".
- Most of the dwellings were divided into rooms by partitions built by residents or small contractors. An extra floor (mezzanine) was added, and the sleeping/living area was extended to the balcony on the second floor.
- Many of the ground floor units were originally designed as commercial use, but are now only used as a residence. It is obvious that the area can not support so many shops.
- The interior space is clean and well maintained, but not many people help to maintain the shared space such as staircase and sidewalk.

Floor Plan

Family structure:
Mother (widow, illiterate), 3 sons and 2 daughters
Occupation of the househead: Sewing clothes, sweeping streets for the community
Tenure: Rental
Year of occupancy: Since June 1975
Upper left and right: Pictures were taken from site #1 toward site #3 (left) and the concrete flood wall (right). The street which surrounds the park does not have much traffic and it is partially used as play area in the morning or late afternoon.

Lower left: Street scene on site #3.

Lower middle: Some residents who live on the second floor have converted the balcony into living/sleeping area, although this is illegal according to the building code.

Lower right: Interior scene shows the mezzanine built by the owner. The ceiling height of the dwelling unit is 268 cm and the height of the mezzanine floor is only 60 cm.

(Opposite page)

Upper left: Street scene on site #1. The fussball on the sidewalk continuously attracts boys of ten to fifteen years old to play.

Upper right: Streets are commonly used for ball playing. Girls are generally not actively participating the game. Children usually play under the shadow to avoid the sun.

Lower left: Five junior high school students are gambling. Gambling activity is common in this area.

Lower right: Eight boys (four between 10-15, and four under 10) are playing marbles at the unpaved corner on site #1. This corner is one of those "activity spots" at where children play frequently.
On Site Observation (Site No. 1)

Date: Thursday, 5:20-5:40 PM, August 17, 1978
Weather: Sunny

Site #1
- Less gambling activity was observed on this site.
- Entrances to the basement are located between the buildings, and activities were occurred in the "back-alleys".

Site #3
- The two "spots" along the main street on the east side (the "eating spots") were also used for group games and gambling in the morning.
- There was no activity happened in those "back-alleys" during the observation.

No. of children observed (Site No. 1)
- 163 children observed
- 2320 children live in site #1 (estimated)
- 7.02% of children played outdoors

No. of children observed (Site No. 3)
- 168 children observed
- 1491 children live in site #3 (estimated)
- 11.26% of children played outdoors
Park-User's Home Location

△ Boy (10-15 years old)
○ Girl (10-15 years old)

Shaded areas are existing and planned public facilities.

There were another eight children (four boys, four girls) who came from suburbs which are far beyond the map can cover are not plotted here. The distance between the Park and these eight children's houses are between 3.5 and 5 kilometers.
2 MIN SHENG

Primary information:
- site (sq. m): 5,768
- population: 965
- population density (net, person/ha): 1,673
- average annual income: NT$33,480, US$2,460
- building type: 4-story walk-up
- dwelling unit (sq. m): 40-46.7
- development mode: public, instant
- year of construction: 1971

A more detailed information is listed on "site selection" (page 11).
Background

The site is located to the north-east of the Min Sheng East Road Community, a community developed since 1971 and is currently considered one of the best residential areas in Taipei.

The Min Sheng Community is adjacent to the Taipei International Airport in the north, and Chi Lung River in the west. A community development program was initiated in 1964 to accommodate part of the expanding population. A total of 116.02 hectares of land was consolidated and replotted. After reploting 55% of the land was returned to the original landlords, the rest 45% was reclaimed for public purposes. The public housing being studied was also built on the reclaimed land. By using this 45% of the land, the municipality could provide sufficient public facilities such as parks, playgrounds, schools, market, sewage disposal plant, water supply system and gas station.

Physical construction was started in 1971 and continued through the present time. The community has not been fully developed and 16% of the land is still vacant. It was estimated that the community can accommodate 60,000 people when it reaches the final stage.

Locality

1. The Taipei International Airport, is directly adjacent to the community, and creates a high level of noise when jet planes are landing or taking-off.
2. A brick kiln, which is visually blocked by the flood wall, and only the chimney can be seen.
3. The flood wall; because of the low elevation of this area (4 to 8 meters above sea level), it was subjected to periodic flooding during the typhoon season, and the wall was built to protect this area.
4. Fu Yuan Street, a major local street. The part which is beyond the flood gate is covered and dust was blown to the residential area by the seasonal wind when there are traffic.
5. The Chi Lung River, is subjected to serious pollution, and is the dirtiest river in Taipei. It can not be seen from the site because of the flood wall.

Site and Dwelling

- The two courtyards are the major space shared by the residents.
- Single and double-loaded corridor were employed for the internal circulation.
- The size of dwelling units is small (between 40 and 46 sq. meters). An extra floor (mezzanine) built by residents or small contractors is popular.
- Among the 192 households, approximately fifty families are military personnel who used to live in a military settlement, and still maintain a close relationship to each other.
- The basement is seriously flooded due to the broken drainage system, and it became a place of generating mosquitoes and flies.
- Beside the main street (Fu Yuan Street), streets on the other three sides have almost no traffic, and are used for play areas by children.
- The interior of each dwelling unit is clean and well maintained, but the corridor, staircase and courtyards are neglected.

6. A park, which is one of the 22 parks in this community, well-equipped and well-planted, is heavily used by resident.
7. A bus terminal; a temporary bus terminal was established on the undeveloped and unpaved street.
8. Min Sheng Junior High School, is one of the two existing junior high schools in this community, and is equipped with a swimming pool.
9. Min Ch'uan Primary School, is one of the three existing primary schools in this community.
10. 4-story walk-ups. Most of the housing types in this community are 4-story walk-ups, occupied by middle-income people and government employees. The selected site contains the only public housing for low-income families in this community.

Site Plan (Ground Floor)

Floor Plan

- Family structure: Father, mother, 1 son and 3 daughters
- Occupation of Househead: Taxi driver (father), farmer (mother)
- Tenure: Ownership
- Year of occupancy: 3 years

The interior photograph corresponds to this floor plan.
Field Observation

Date: Thursday, August 17, 1978
Weather: Sunny

Morning 9:25-9:30 AM
- Boy (10-15): 5
- Girl (10-15): 1
- Boy (under 10): 4
- Girl (under 10): 4

Afternoon 1:55-4:10 PM
- Boy (10-15): 28
- Girl (10-15): 10
- Boy (under 10): 25
- Girl (under 10): 21

Evening 9:35-9:40 PM
- Boy (10-15): 2
- Girl (10-15): 1
- Boy (under 10): 1
- Girl (under 10): 2

On Site

Place at where children gathered most frequently

Direction of movement

Park
There was a girl whose house was about 1.2 kilometers to the north of the park and can not be covered by this map.

No. of children observed: 84 (in the afternoon)
No. of children who live in this public housing: 368 (estimated)
Percentage of children played outdoors (%): 22.82%
Upper left: The north facade of the building, the flood wall, and one of the two machinegun towers. A group of children are gathering on the top of the flood wall chatting and watching airplanes. In the background is the mountain in Mei Wo. Note that most of the balconies have been converted into living space and sidewalks are used for storage.

Upper right: The south facade of the building and the private built walk-ups opposite to it. A group of children are gathering around an ice cream push cart.

Lower left: This interior scene which corresponds to the floor plan shown previously, shows the mezzanine built by the owner. Bunk beds are commonly used.

Lower right: One of the two courtyards which are frequently used by children. These two courtyards are not maintained by residents.
Primary information

- **site (sq. m)**: 44,197
- **population**: 5,845
- **population density** (net, person/ha): 1,322
- **average annual income**: NT$139,920 (US$3,682)
- **building type**: most one and two stories row houses
- **dwelling unit (sq. m)**: 49 (average)
- **development mode**: private, progressive

**year of construction**: more than 20 years

A more detailed information is listed on "site selection" (page 11).
Background

The site is located in one of the oldest developed districts in Taipei. In 1968, a survey showed that this area possessed almost all the common characteristics of a slum: very poor sanitation and housing conditions, lack of all the major facilities, crowded low-income people with a high percentage of dependent population (children and elderly), and high percentage of large households or extended families with more than 7 people, a high unemployment rate, a high percentage of renters, and mixed land use between light industry and residential area. This area also has a high rate of prostitution due to the close proximity to the nearby red-light district, it also has a relatively high percentage of immigrants from the rural area, because of the central location and the low living expenses. Emerging from similar origins and religion, these immigrants and the old residents have formed informal organisations based on religion or family ties which have influence on their social life.

After a levee was constructed in 1963, the periodic threats of floods in the typhoon season ended. In 1968, the widening of the two main streets, Huan Ho South Road and Ho Peng West Road, and the construction of the Hua Chang Bridge, greatly increased the accessibility of this area to other parts of the city: the commercial activity also was stimulated, and sanitation conditions have been greatly improved.

In June 1976, the municipality initiated an urban renewal project, under which, Liu Shiang community was selected for demonstration. A competition of the physical design was held in 1978, and if carried out according to the first prize, this area will be replaced by five to eight story buildings for low-income people. Detailed program is still under preparation.

Locality

1. Hua Hsi Street, used to be a famous "red-light district". The business has dropped sharply in recent years.
2. Kuang Chon Street, many local food stands and salesmen gather here after 5 pm to form a temporary market until 11 pm in the morning and attract many people.
3. Lung Shan Primary School, most of the children in the site attend this school.
4. Huan Ho South Road, is a major street which serves the through traffic in a north-south direction and is part of the inner expressway system.
5. Ho Ping West Road, is a major artery across the eastern and southern part of the city.
6. Hua Chang Bridge, is one of the three bridges across the Tan Sui River connects the western part of the Taipei basin.
7. Public housing. An urban renewal project was carried out in 1971 to improve the environment and replant the land, and 5-story walk-ups which contain 473 dwelling units were built by the municipality. The second phase of the project is under construction.
8. Playground. There are only two playgrounds on site, and are located at the southern and south-west end of the site. They are the "left over" space from the renewal project. The nearest off-site recreational space is the basketball courts and the park along the bank.
9. Building on site. 22% of the buildings have been built 16 years ago, and half were built immediately after the construction of the levee in 1963.

Site and Dwelling

- 56% of the residents have lived in this area for more than ten years.
- 24% of the land is used for circulation: streets and alleys. Because of the site location, on-site streets are used mainly by the local traffic and pedestrian.
- Streets and alleys are used for various activities other than circulation: drying clothes, playing, sitting, talking and parking part of the street space is also used for temporary storage.
- Although there are many other variants of the floor plan, the one shown here represents a typical use of the row house. The owner divided it into two rooms and rented it to two families. They share the kitchen, toilet and bathroom, and each has a part of the living area. Due to the inadequate space, one of the families built a mezzanine inside the room.

1. National Institute for Research and Training in Community Development, AI SHIANG LU LIU COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT, 1968
On Site Observation

Date: Friday, 3:25-5:00 PM, August 18, 1978
Weather: Sunny

Mi: Bicycling
Bi: Ball playing
Bs: Baseball playing
N: Eating
G: Group game
Gm: Gambling
Tk: Talking

Place at where children gathered most frequently
- Direction of movement

No. of children observed:
- Boy (10-15): 93
- Girl (10-15): 24
- Boy (under 10): 96
- Girl (under 10): 102

No. of children observed: 115
No. of children who live in this site (estimated): 1678
Percentage of children played outdoors (%): 18.77

(Opposite page)
PHOTOGRAPHE (LIU SHIANG)

Upper left: A "pocket par" which is a "left over" space from the renewal project, is frequently used by children.

Lower left: Junior high school students are gambling by using marbles and cards. It has been frequently observed in this area.

Right: A scene of a narrow alley. Three young adolescents are playing games by using noise.
Park-User's Home Location

For "pocket park" users:
- ▲ Boy (10-15 years old)
- ● Girl (10-15 years old)

For basketball courts users:
- ■ Boy (10-15 years old)
- ● Girl (10-15 years old)
APPENDIX II
THIRTY EIGHT CASES

NAN CHI CHANG (Case 1-18)
MIN SHENG (Case 19-29)
LIU SHIANG (Case 30-38)

In each of the following thirty eight cases the information is presented in a format shown on the right. These cases are the main resources from which many conclusions and recommendations are drawn. It is the author's intention to present these case studies as close to their original form as possible so that other interpretations can also be made from different viewpoints.

Case Study No. It is listed in accordance with the age of the children (from young to old). If two cases are related, they are listed together.

Background Information It includes the general background information of the family, such as household size, number of residents, the age, sex, and the occupation of the children, and the localization of the interview. The abbreviation used is as follows:

- G: Grandfather
- GM: Grandmother
- F: Father
- M: Mother
- B: Boy(s)
- G: Girl(s)
- C: Child(ren)

in "household size":
- GF: Grandfather
- GM: Grandmother
- F: Father
- M: Mother
- B: Boy(s)
- G: Girl(s)
- C: Child(ren)

in "the child":
- M: Male
- F: Female

Time Budget The total awake time spent of a child in the day prior to the interview is shown in accordance with the different spaces used:

- Public: streets, vacant land, field under crop, etc.
- Semi-public: schools, parks, markets, stores, etc.
- Private: corridors, courtyards, sidewalks in front of a house which is "claimed" by the residents, etc.
- Private: the interior of one's house.

The Child's Drawing Each original drawing is drawn on a piece of 40cm x 40cm paper. To facilitate the comparison between the child's perception and the reality the drawing shown here is arranged in such a way that its orientation is approximately the same with that of the locality plan. By doing so, the Chinese notes written by the child (sometimes by the author) are not necessarily in a correct reading position.

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan
This is a graphic summary of the child's perception of his place and the regular and specific locations of his daily activity. It includes the following:

- a) the scale of the plan. The plan covers an area of 470m x 90m within which most of the children's drawings fell;
- b) the orientation of the plan;
- c) the positive attributes to which the child has expressed a positive feeling or action, i.e., he likes to go there, he usually plays there, and/or he went there in the previous day;
- d) the negative attributes to which the child has expressed a negative feeling or action, i.e., he does not like to go there, he considers it dangerous or unattractive, and/or he is not allowed to go there;
- e) the representation of the child's drawing. This is done by plotting the child's local drawing on an on-scale locality map so that the area covered, the orientation and the important physical/ spatial elements of his drawing can be discovered by comparing to the real world;
- f) the location of specific activity. It shows the places where the child actually went on the previous day. The number corresponds to that shown in the time budget.

The Child's Drawing
Whenever a map about Taipei city is drawn by the child it is also shown here. The original size of the map is 40cm x 40cm.

Interview
The text is translated from the recorded conversation which is in Chinese (mandarin) or in Taiwan dialect. "G" represents questions asked by the interviewer, and "A" represents answers expressed by the child or the parents. The non-important aspect of the conversation such as greeting, exchanged questions and answers, explanation of the purpose of the interview, etc., has been eliminated during the translation. Some of the answers which have been abstracted as the background information were also eliminated.

The number and the positive or negative signs in front of the text represent the criteria the interviewer is using to evaluate and to identify (or interpreted by the author).

A positive sign " + " means a positive judgement, and a negative sign " - " means the reverse. When there is no sign accompanied it means that the interviewer is only referring to that criterion but does not use it to judge his present environment.

The corresponding attitudes represented by the numbers are listed as follows:

For children:
1. Sufficient quantity of dwelling space
2. Sufficient quantity of outdoor recreational space
3. Convenient location of public facilities
4. Better quality of supporting utilities
5. Lower population density
6. Better quality of public facilities
7. More homogeneous neighbors' attitudes and behaviors
8. Better environmental quality
9. More secure tenure
10. Better financing situation
11. Less adults' control
12. More playmates

For parents:
1. Sufficient quantity of dwelling space
2. Sufficient quantity of outdoor recreational space
3. Convenient location of public facilities
4. Better quality of supporting facilities
5. Lower population density
6. Better quality of public facilities
7. More homogeneous neighbors' attitudes and behaviors
8. Better environmental quality
9. More secure tenure
10. Better financing situation
11. Better management on local public affairs

Appendix II
51
Case Study No: 1

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, M, 2B, 2C
No. of inhabitants: 7 (with another
Length of residence: 3 years electrician)
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Electrician
Mother: Sewing

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 10
School/Grade: Xin Ho Elementary School/4th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-Story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 33.8
Floor area per person (sq m): 5.6
Tenure of existing dwelling: Rental
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental (Illegally built)

Time Budget
<table>
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Positive attributes
Negative attributes

Representation of child's drawing

The Child's Drawing

Location of specific activity
1. Home
2. Place near the electric transformer
3. In front of the house

The Family Plan

Nan Chi Chang Case Study

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Transformers

Korien School

Park
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before in Taiwan?
A: (The mother said: he did not live there. At that time he was living in my parent's house in Hain Chu, only one of us lived there and I came to Taipei and tried to rent a house in Taipei.)

Q: Then, can you describe the place you lived in Hain Chu?
A: The place we lived was close to the beach. My grandpa had to work on the farm.

Q: Where did you play at that time?
A: We played in front of the house, sometimes on the beach. We had many neighbors.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the place you live?
A: This is the street in front of the building; this is the Park; this is the Korean School; this is the building we live in; this is another building.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: The Park; a place behind my house; and the three transformers which I usually play on top of them.

Q: Who goes with you?
A: The children who live next door.

Q: What do you play?
A: We play different roles as though we were adults; we light up by using rubber strings as bars.

(The mother said: He plays with the boys and girls of our neighbors.)

Q: Are there places you are not allowed to go?
A: The Park of Youth. (Later he said he did not know.) (The mother said: Our children have been to the Park less than ten times since we moved here.)

Q: Are there places which you think are dangerous?
A: Four. One on this floor; one on the fifth floor; one on the third floor.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: (Starts to count) About fifteen. Most of them are younger than I.

Q: Where do your three closest friends live?
A: They all are living next door to us.

Q: Where do you usually go with your friends?
A: We usually play around the transformers, or play in front of the house.

Q: Do your parents not allow you to play at certain places?

The Mother

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before in Taiwan?
A: (The mother said: I don't let him play on the roof or on the street.)

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go?
A: We stay inside the classroom and read the books, if I am at school.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Rainy days, especially when it accompanies wind.

Q: What do you do when it rains?
A: I stay inside in the classroom and read the books, if I am at school.

Q: Is there any place where you can do anything you like?
A: No.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No. I never go to the meeting.

Q: Where do you go after school?
A: I worked in Wan Hwa when we were living in Hain Chu.

Q: Where were you born?
A: I was born and grew up in Hain Chu.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: No. I never go to the meeting. All things like these are taken care of by my husband.

Q: Where is the best place in Taipei that you want to live in?
A: There are places which I think are good.

Q: What is your expectation for the child?
A: He always stays at home after school hours.

Q: Are your parents not allow you to play at certain places?

The Dwelling Plan

The Child's Drawing (about Taipei city)

Q: How much do your spend on rent, water, electricity and fuel each month?
A: The rent is twenty-twenty-one hundred (US$19-22). If

Q: How much do you and your family earn every month?
A: The amount of what my family earns is sixteen thousand dollars (US$1,617-2,217). If the man cannot earn enough money to support his family, then the woman has to work.

Q: Is there anything that you think the government should do for this neighborhood?
A: I don't know.
Case Study No: 2

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, M, 4C
No. of inhabitants: 6
Length of residence: 2 years 6 months
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Shopkeeper
Mother:

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 11
School/Grade: Hsin Ho Elementary

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area [sq m]: 33.6
Floor area per person [sq m]: 5.6
Tenure of existing dwelling: Rental
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The Child's Drawing

Location of specific activity

1. Location of specific activity

1. Home
2. Classmate's house (on site)
3. Cousin's house (on site)
4. Roof (with cousin)
5. In front of the boy's house

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing

Time Budget

In public area
semi-public area
semi-private area
private area

My house
Youth Park

Wan Ta Road

MARKET

VEGETABLE MARKET

PRACTICE TRACK
**Interview**

**The Child**

Q: Can you describe the place where you lived before?
A: We lived in a big four-story walk-up apartment.

Q: Where did you play?
A: Sometimes we played in the house, sometimes at school.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the place where you live now?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the Park in front of our house. This is Chang Tai Street. Next to Tung Yuan Primary School is a military base, and next to the base is the Wan Ta Primary School. This is the Wan Ta Road.

Q: Where do you usually play?
A: In the park. The street in front of our house is where we play baseball.

Q: With whom do you play?
A: My neighbors.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Many. There are only a few I don’t know.

Q: Are they your age?
A: Some are younger, some are older.

Q: Where do you go with your playmates?
A: We go to the Park most of the time. Sometimes we play on the street in front of our house.

Q: Are there places you think are dangerous?
A: Chang Tai Street where there is much traffic and Wan Ta Road also because of the heavy traffic.

Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?
A: The riverfront.

Q: Besides home, where are the three places you like to go the most?
A: The Park, 8th Street, and the street in front of my house.

Q: Do you know what the place where you used to live looks like now?
A: It is just the same as it was.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: It is uncertain, I have to ask my father.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: One lives in the barber shop, one lives next door to us, and the third one lives opposite our house. They are my neighbors.

Q: Where do you and your friends usually go and what do you do there?
A: We go to the Park to play baseball and badminton.

Q: Are there any places where adults don’t allow you to go?
A: The street in front of the Park because there is too much traffic.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: Not too crowded.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: Very noisy.

Q: What kind of weather don’t you like?
A: Rainy days.

Q: What will you do when it rains?
A: Stay at home and practice handwriting, or play with my neighbors.

Q: Where do you live now?
A: Nan Kang. I could not get used to living there so I moved.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of them.

Q: Do you have close friends living in this neighborhood?
A: I have no friends here. (In a humorous and ironical tone) My neighbors and I are taking advantage of each other.

Q: Compared with the place where you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: I think people should be better than the previous one. Although I am thinking of moving back to the old place, it will be inconvenient if my children still study here. Maybe it is better for me to move again, but I have to think about my children.

Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: He either goes to the Park or stays at home and reads books. (In a humorous tone) If he continues to read so much I guess he will read himself to death.

Q: Are there places you don’t allow him to go?
A: There is an old saying:“that which is near to vermillion becomes red, that which is near to ink becomes black.” If you allow a child to go to those bad places, to play with bad kids and form a gang, he will either become so lazy that he is useless or become a thief at the end. If he plays with scholars he will be a scholar too. If his playmates are all illiterate, he will just be a small person and have to work hard all his life.

Q: Do you know where his playmates live?
A: All his playmates live in this neighborhood.

Q: Where do they usually play?
A: Sometimes they play ball in the school, sometimes they go to the Park.

Q: Does this place have any good or bad influence on your child?
A: Generally speaking, this is not a bad place to live. At least there are no bandits and there are no wealthy people or people with political power. There is no guarantee that children from wealthy families or from families with power will always be good kids. On the contrary, children of poor families can have excellent opportunities if they understand they should study hard. The children in this area are very bright and they always protect their children from being punished—their children become bad kids finally. There is an old saying that goes: There are always some good kids who fight for their own future and there are also some bad kids who are forced to be by their parents. Take me for example, I give my children all the freedom they need. It is true that my children are not the best, but I have to give them the freedom to develop their potential to be independent in the future. My financial condition is bad because I don’t know how to earn a lot of money. To earn a minimum living and keep my family alive in the society is my only wish.

**The Father**

Q: You said you were born in Keu Nan. Compared with the place you were born, is this place better or worse?
A: Today my hometown has improved a lot; recently they built a new school there. The society is always progressing.

Q: Where is the best place in Taipei for child-rearing and children’s development?
A: If only children’s development is concerned, then the suburbs are better. However, for the parents to make a living, it would be better to live in the city, but the noise will disturb a child’s studying.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: I’d prefer him to go into some business. I will support his college studies, or even studies abroad, if he is capable of doing so. In today’s society he needs education to gain enough knowledge so that he can run a business or works in a company, he will speak better, write better and even think more thoroughly than others. The strategy is to have formal education first, and then gain experience when he enters society. Of course, one can learn how to run a business from his own experience, but he will still need somebody to help him write. Besides, learning through experience is a slow and painful process. Take me for example, I studied in the primary school for only three years. Later on, because of World War II, I quit school.

Q: How much do you spend on the rent?
A: I rent two units—one for storage, one for living. The average for each unit is about three thousand for each unit.

Q: How much do you pay for water, electricity and fuel?
A: The electricity bill for this apartment will cost me more than eight hundred. The total for water and electricity is more than one thousand.

Q: How much do you earn every month?
A: Just about enough to make ends meet.

**The Child’s Drawing (about Taipei city)**

Man Chi Chang Case Study

55
Case Study No: 3

Locality: Nan Chi Chang
Household size: F, M, JF
No. of inhabitants: 5
Positive attributes
Length of residence: 2 years 1 month
Origin: Taiwan
Negative attributes
Occupation: Father: Worker (manufacturing)
Mother: Housewife
The Child
Sex: M
Age: 12
School/Grade: Hain Ho Elementary School/4th grade
The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 30
Floor area per person (sq m): 6
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership (illegally built)

Time Budget
AM 7 14 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
PM 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

The Child's Drawing

The Family Study
Space Perception & Activity Location Plan
Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 30
Floor area per person (sq m): 6
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership (illegally built)

1. Home
2. Grandmother's house in Shihlin

The Child's Drawing

Ticket booth 2/111?
**Interview**

**The Child**

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live in?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the balustrade in the entrance to the Park; this is the ticket booth. I don't remember other places.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: Downstairs and to the Park.

Q: Does anyone go with you?
A: My two younger brothers.

Q: What do you do in those places?
A: We play ball, "hide-and-seek," and high jump on the ground floor. Sometimes I go to play ball in the baseball field with my father; we also go to the Park to play some exercises in the morning. There are many facilities we can use. I cannot remember all of them.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: The street in front of this neighborhood; the pond in the Park where many people have fallen by accident and were drowned. It is very deep. My mother told me not to go there.

Q: Are there places you don't like to go?
A: No. I like to go everywhere.

Q: Besides home, which are the three places you like to go to the most?
A: My grandma's house in Shih Lin; the Ching Chuan Primary School where there is a lot of equipment for people to exercise on; and the third place is on top of the hill in Shih Lin where we used to climb every day.

Q: Do you know what your previous home looks like now?
A: It is a dumping pool now.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: I don't know.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: I know many children. Some are older, some are younger than I.

Q: Where do you play?
A: On the ground floor or in the Park.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: One lives opposite to our house, one lives downstairs, the third lives close to the bean-curd stand. They are all my neighbors.

Q: Where do you and your friends go?
A: Either come to my house or we go to the Park. Sometimes we play downstairs.

Q: Do your parents prohibit you from going to certain places?
A: My parents told me not to go to the pond.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you go?
A: I don't know where I can go. I think I can only stay at home and read some books.

Q: Are there places where you can do the things you want to?
A: 

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Rainy days.

Q: What will you do when it rains?
A: I will do some handicrafts and drawings.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: No.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I got up at about 6:30. After I got up I did some homework. (The mother encouraged the boy and said: Don't be too shy to express your own opinion, you tell him what you like to do and do what you want. If you think our house is too small you just speak out -- it is not something about which to be ashamed. You have to frankly and honestly express what you feel. You tell him what you feel just as if you were talking to your teacher.) My father and my mother took all of us to my grandpa's house in Pan Chiao yesterday morning. We stayed inside of grandpa's house all day. I watched TV from 6:30 until 9:30. We came home at ten o'clock.

Q: Can you draw me another map and show me your impression of Taipei City?
A: (Starts to draw). This is the Mount Yang Ming Shan. This is the big clock which is made of flowers and there is many trees, flowers, and grass. This is the best place to live in Taipei.

Q: Where did you grow up?
A: I was brought up in the Yen Ping District.

Q: My mother told me not to go there.
A: My two younger brothers.

Q: Can you tell me what you usually do after school?
A: Sometimes I take him window-shopping or swimming. We go to the Zoological Garden, department stores, or movie theaters on some weekends.

Q: If anyone wants to go out, he has to go out with the other two.
A: No.

Q: Where do his close friends live?
A: In the same building.

Q: Where do they go?
A: They always go to the Park. They play baseball or fight with other kids.

Q: Who told you to go out with them?
A: My brother.

Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: Sometimes I take him window-shopping or swimming. We go to the Zoological Garden, department stores, or movie theaters on some weekends.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: One lives opposite to our house, one lives downstairs, the third lives close to the bean-curd stand. They are all my neighbors.

Q: Where did you live before you moved here?
A: Primary School where there is a lot of equipment for people to exercise on, and the third place is on top of the hill in Shih Lin where we used to climb every day.

Q: What is the total income of your family each month?
A: My husband is a worker in a factory. His salary depends on the number of hours he works so it varies every month. Sometimes it can be as little as seven thousand (US$195) or be more than ten thousand (US$278). I spend all my time taking care of children so I don't work.

Q: How much do you spend on water, electricity, and fuel?
A: Totally about five hundred dollars (US$13.88).

Q: What is the total income of your family each month?
A: My husband is a worker in a factory. His salary depends on the number of hours he works so it varies every month. Sometimes it can be as little as seven thousand (US$195) or be more than ten thousand (US$278). I spend all my time taking care of children so I don't work.

Q: Where did you live before you moved here?
A: Primary School where there is a lot of equipment for people to exercise on, and the third place is on top of the hill in Shih Lin where we used to climb every day.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: I give him all the freedom he wants to develop his own interests.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: I don't know.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: I know many children. Some are older, some are younger than I.

Q: Where do you play?
A: On the ground floor or in the Park.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: One lives opposite to our house, one lives downstairs, the third lives close to the bean-curd stand. They are all my neighbors.

Q: Where do you and your friends go?
A: Either come to my house or we go to the Park. Sometimes we play downstairs.

Q: Do your parents prohibit you from going to certain places?
A: My parents told me not to go to the pond.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you go?
A: I don't know where I can go. I think I can only stay at home and read some books.

Q: Are there places where you can do the things you want to?
A: 

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Rainy days.

Q: What will you do when it rains?
A: I will do some handicrafts and drawings.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: No.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I got up at about 6:30. After I got up I did some homework. (The mother encouraged the boy and said: Don't be too shy to express your own opinion, you tell him what you like to do and do what you want. If you think our house is too small you just speak out -- it is not something about which to be ashamed. You have to frankly and honestly express what you feel. You tell him what you feel just as if you were talking to your teacher.) My father and my mother took all of us to my grandpa's house in Pan Chiao yesterday morning. We stayed inside of grandpa's house all day. I watched TV from 6:30 until 9:30. We came home at ten o'clock.

Q: Can you draw me another map and show me your impression of Taipei City?
A: (Starts to draw). This is the Mount Yang Ming Shan. This is the big clock which is made of flowers and there is many trees, flowers, and grass. This is the best place to live in Taipei.

Q: Where did you live before you moved here?
A: Primary School where there is a lot of equipment for people to exercise on, and the third place is on top of the hill in Shih Lin where we used to climb every day.

Q: What is the total income of your family each month?
A: My husband is a worker in a factory. His salary depends on the number of hours he works so it varies every month. Sometimes it can be as little as seven thousand (US$195) or be more than ten thousand (US$278). I spend all my time taking care of children so I don't work.

Q: How much do you spend on water, electricity, and fuel?
A: Totally about five hundred dollars (US$13.88).

Q: What is the total income of your family each month?
A: My husband is a worker in a factory. His salary depends on the number of hours he works so it varies every month. Sometimes it can be as little as seven thousand (US$195) or be more than ten thousand (US$278). I spend all my time taking care of children so I don't work.

Q: Where did you live before you moved here?
A: Primary School where there is a lot of equipment for people to exercise on, and the third place is on top of the hill in Shih Lin where we used to climb every day.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: I give him all the freedom he wants to develop his own interests.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: I don't know.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: I know many children. Some are older, some are younger than I.

Q: Where do you play?
A: On the ground floor or in the Park.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: One lives opposite to our house, one lives downstairs, the third lives close to the bean-curd stand. They are all my neighbors.

Q: Where do you and your friends go?
A: Either come to my house or we go to the Park. Sometimes we play downstairs.

Q: Do your parents prohibit you from going to certain places?
A: My parents told me not to go to the pond.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you go?
A: I don't know where I can go. I think I can only stay at home and read some books.

Q: Are there places where you can do the things you want to?
A: 

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Rainy days.
Case Study No: 4

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, M, 2 Ch.
No. of inhabitants: 5
Length of residence: 3 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Chuffer of tourist
Mother: Housewife

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 12
School/Grade: Hsin Ho Primary 4th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 44
Floor area per person (sq m): 9.2
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget
In
Public area
semi-public area
semi-private area
private area

The Child's Drawing

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

- Positive attributes
- Negative attributes
- Location of specific activity

1. Hsing Chien New Village
2. Wholesale market
3. Apartment
4. Chung Jen New Village

Site Plan: Public Housing
KOREAN SCHOOL
HEIN TIEI RIVER
PRACTICE TRACK
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before in Lin Sen North Road?
A: ........

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area in which you are now living?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the practice track, this is the Huo Chien Village; this is the apartment we live in, this is Ching Jen Village; I can't draw anymore.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: Park and downstairs (he indicated on the drawing).

Q: How do you go to these places?
A: By walking.

Q: Who goes with you?
A: My younger brother.

Q: What do you do at these places?
A: Play and read books.

Q: What kind of games do you play?

Q: Why do these places attract you?
A: It is cool there.

Q: Did you meet other children in those places? and did you play with them?
A: Yes, I met other children, but we rarely play with them.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous? The riverfront and the ponds in the Park.

Q: Are there any places where you are not allowed to play?
A: The riverfront. My parents told me not to go.

Q: Are there any places where you don't like to go?
A: The riverfront.

Q: Besides home, where are the three places you like to visit?
A: The swimming pools in the Park, the skating rink in the baseball field.

Q: Where did you usually play when you were living in Lin Sen North Road?
A: In the Ten Sen Park and the Shuang Cheng Park.

Q: Do you know what these parks look like now?
A: I have no idea.

Q: Do you think you will live here in the future?
A: I am not sure we will.

Q: If you don't live here in the future where do you want to live?
A: It will be better if we can live here forever.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: A lot.

Q: How many children do you know in this neighborhood?
A: Between ten and twenty.

Q: Are they your age?
A: Some are older, some are younger, some are my age.

Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: Yes.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: All live next door. They are my neighbors.

Q: Where do you usually go with your playmates?
A: Most of the time we play downstairs and in the Park.

Q: The living expenses in Lin Sen North Road are about US$277.00. Is there anything more than here. The place we rented in Lin Sen North Road was on the second floor. We shared the same entrance with the landlord and it was inconvenient. How can we do what we want in our own house. Also, their children are older now; they will no longer stay at home all day long. They have to go to work more often than before.

Q: In this place we have more outdoor space for the children to play. Before our building was right next to the main street, and there was no place for children to go. Sometimes I will say this place is better than the old one.

Q: What do you think of your childhood experience here?
A: He plays ball quite a lot. My husband bought skates for him. He is active and is more outdoor-oriented than his brother, so his father bought him baseball and baseball equipment, with kids next door because we don't have any other children close to his age.

Q: Where will you go if you want to be alone?
A: Always in the Park. He always wants to be like the other children. If some kids have something he does not have, he will ask us to buy it for him, then he shares his things with the other children.

Q: Are there any places where you don't allow him to go?
A: I don't want him to go to the riverfront near the practice track, the streets near the wholesale market where there is heavy traffic, and the ponds in the Park. The entrance fee for the swimming pool in the Park is about twenty dollars (US$50.50) which is too much for him by just saving his pocket money, and it would be a bad habit if he asks me to pay for it.

Q: What should government do for this neighborhood?
A: Building houses for people is good policy, but we have to think it has some good influence. He used to go to the playground in the morning. There were so many rickshaws and people were all growing pigs.

Q: Which place in Taipei is the best one for children's rearing?
A: Tam Nom is a good place. It is more like a suburban area. The wholesale market is very noisy early in the morning. The time people start to buy and deliver goods in the market can be as early as two o'clock. You can't find a place which is perfect.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: Let him have as much education as possible. The mandatory five-year education has been extended to junior high school, but if he is unable to pass the entrance test, he will have to go to a technical school and learn some skill instead of studying at the formal senior high school which is a kind of waste. If he can spend three years in technical school and specialize in computer, then he can work in major computer society. If he wants to be an engineer, I don't think he can go to the technical school, but I will let him have a good idea to go to the university in the future. In the ten to fifteen years, he has to think about his future, we parents cannot take care of him forever. Especially because he is good at study, we will not force him to study.

Q: How much do you spend on water, electricity, and fuel?
A: It is about six hundred dollars (US$166.00). We try not to be wasteful.

Q: How much do you earn per month?
A: My husband is a Charter tour guide for tourists. He earns about thirty thousand per month (US$777.00). He earned more before, now tourists are getting smarter.

Q: What should government do for this neighborhood?
A: Building houses for people is good policy, but the public funds, so I don't really care. We still have our own mailbox if they don't do that.

Q: Did you say you were brought up in Keelung?
A: Yes, I come to Taipei for studying, but I went back for my summer vacation.

Q: Compared with Keelung, do you think this neighborhood is better or worse for children's development?
A: Compared with the place we lived (in Lin Sen North Road) this place is better because we always kept our children in the upper floor. There is no place for them to go.

Q: You misunderstood my question, I was asking you to compare this neighborhood with the place where you were born.
A: Oh, I was brought up in Tan Sui. Tan Sui was not bad, it was a simple, small town. There was only one main street and it was narrow. Only during the past few years have they built new houses and some new streets, but the main street is still as narrow as it was. There were many ricefields and people were all growing pigs.

Q: Did you meet other children in those places? and do they have good influence on your child?
A: No, I was brought up in Tam Sui. Tam Sui was not bad, it was a simple, small town. There were many streets and people were all growing pigs.

Q: Who goes with you?
A: He goes with me.

Q: Where do you live?
A: Lin Sin Church.

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before in Lin Sen North Road?
A: The living expenses in Lin Sen North Road are about 100 dollars more than here. The place we rented in Lin Sen North
Case Study No: 5

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: M, 68
No. of inhabitants: 9
Length of residence: 1 year 6 months
Origin: Mainland China
Occupation: Father: Shoe-worker
Mother: Neighborhood Representative

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 12
School/Grade: Nan Men Primary 5th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 50.27
Floor area per person (sq m): 8.3
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Illegally built

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive attributes</th>
<th>Negative attributes</th>
<th>Representation of child's drawing</th>
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</table>

The Child's Drawing

- Factory on basement
- Basement
- My house
- Nuddle shop
- Nuddle stand
- Apartment
- Backery
Interview

The Child
Q: Where did you live before?
A: Ruan Chou Street.
Q: Can you describe that place?
A: It was an ill-kept, thin house that we bought from someone. It was very small.
Q: Can you draw me a map of this area?
A: Yes.
Q: How much do you spend on water and electricity?
A: About 1,000 N.T.
Q: Where did you live before?
A: The Child

Q: How is the business.
A: It depends on where you usually go.
A: The Park.
Q: Did you ride the horse?
A: No.
Q: Is there any other place you usually go?
A: No.
Q: How do you get there?
A: Walking.
Q: With whom do you usually go?
A: Most of the time I go by myself, sometimes with neighbors. This is the factory in the basement.
Q: What do you do over there?
A: Play. Sometimes we go to the Park for swimming, table tennis, and playing ball. We play games like "hide-and-seek" if we go to the riverfront.
Q: Why do you think those places are interesting?
A: Because there are facilities and equipment like those in the Park.
Q: Are there places you like here?
A: Not exactly.
Q: Is this place noisy?
A: Not very noisy.
Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at seven. I prepared breakfast at 7:45. After finishing breakfast my parents went to work and my brother also left. I took care of the store. My store is only open from six to seven. We had dinner between seven and seven thirty, then I went to play with my classmates from seven thirty until ten in the Park. After I came back I watched TV again and took a bath. I went to bed at twelve.
Q: Can you draw me a map of Taipei and show me your impression of this city?
A: I can just draw a small part of it.
Q: Yes. It depends on your impression. 
A: (Starts to draw) This is the Botanical Garden. (Big city map is shown on page 95, middle right).
Q: Do you know these trees very well?
A: Not exactly.
Q: Did you go there quite often?
A: Yes. Sometimes our teacher went with us. . . . This is the pond with many water lilies.
Q: Which cartoon do you watch at night?
A: Superman (made in Japan). We used to watch the Scientific Flying Boy.
Q: If you had the choice, where would you like to live?
A: In Taipei City. I prefer to live in the place we used to live. Because there are more parks and it is close to the railroad station which is more convenient for traveling to other places.
Q: Did you spend more time playing outside when you were living in Ruan Chou Street than you do now?
A: Yes. It is because I have to spend time looking after the shop.
Q: Did you run a shop when you lived in Ruan Chou Street?
A: Yes. I had to look after the shop, too, but at the time my father was working for our own shoe shop. He was always staying at home. Now he is working for a shoe-manufacturer in Sung Shan.
Q: How much do you spend on water and electricity?
A: About 1,000 N.T. (1980), because it is for commercial use they charge more for the electricity: plus fuel and phone bill. In total it is about 1,400 N.T. (1980)
Q: How is the business.
A: It depends on who you are.
Q: How much do you earn per month?
A: Including the personnel's salary and the profit from the shop we earn a little more than 20,000 N.T. (US$560).
Q: What do you think the government should do for this neighborhood?
A: Government should improve the sanitary condition of this area, this has something to do with both public consciousness and the service level. Although garbage collecting is done once every day, many residents can not follow the schedule. People are supposed to carry their garbage and deposit it in the truck when it comes, but since many people have to work during the day, they put the garbage out the night before which makes every place dirty. So, to keep this place clean is the first priority. The other two things that need to be improved are extending the bus route and setting up the bank and post office. Even though we are not high income people, people still have some savings but they find no convenient place to deposit it.

Other comments are:
Although we have the Park of Youth next to us, there is still a need for places within the neighborhood for children to play. Facilities such as a library are needed. During the vacation period, when parents are working, many children have no place to go. If there is a place where they can play and read that will be much better. There are some private kindergartens nearby but they aren't really needed that.

Now I need a good manager. The committee of management we have now is not stable. The managers are supposed to be elected by the residents, but some are self-appointed. The committee should pass some kind of law to regulate the management system: how to use the neighborhood fund is one example. For example, the neighborhood fund is one example. For example, the neighborhood management committee likes to get the funds to manage the whole neighborhood, but the committee doesn't always use the money for the public affairs.

The Dwelling Plan

-6' D

A: Fire or six.
Q: Are they your age?
A: Yes.
Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: Yes.
Q: Where do your three best neighbors or friends live?
A: They live in the same building, some on the upper floor, some on the lower.
Q: What place you lived before better or worse than the one you are now living in? and why?
A: This place is better than before. This place is not so comfortable and is more orderly.
Q: What does your child usually do after class?
A: Usually he stays at home and helps me to run the shop. He doesn't know many children in this neighborhood. Some of his friends live in the same building, some don't.
Q: What do you think this area will be like in the future?
A: Of course everybody will miss his home town. It was quiet in my home town, but every place has its own significance.
Q: Which place in Taipei is the best one for child-rearing and education? why?
A: I will still choose this district because I am used to it.
Q: What are the occupations of your sons?
A: The eldest is working in the field of communication, the second one graduated from an agricultural school and is working in that field. The third one used to work for the Taiwan Telecommunication Administration but he is serving his military service now. The fourth is studying in a mechanical school. The fifth is in a senior high school.
Q: What is your expectation for the youngest?
A: He depends on his own interest. We don't force him to follow anyone's footsteps.
Case Study No: 6

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, M, 1B, 2G
No. of inhabitants: 5
Length of residence: 1 year 10 months
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Barber
Mother: Barber

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 13
School/Grade: Hsin No Elementary School/5th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 48
Floor area per person (sq m): 9.6
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget

AM
In
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
1. Public area
2. Semi-public area
3. Semi-private area
4. Private area

The Child's Drawing

The Child's Drawing

Clinic Center
Tung Yuan Primary School
Tung Yuan St.
Vacant land
Park
Worship club
Horseback-riding club
Park entrance
Flood wall
Flood gate
Site #1 (my house)
To Nan Chi Chang

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Site #1 (my house)
Main No Primary School
Park entrance
To Nan Chi Chang

VEGETABLE MARKET
PRACTICE TRACK
BASKETBALL COURTS
BASEBALL FIELD
PARACHUTE-JUMPING TRAINING TOWER
SEATING RINK
POND
**Interview**

**The Child**

Q: Can you describe the place you used to live in Chang Chun Road?  2

A: It was a low-rise house, but now has been re-placed by a tall building. We used to play in front of the house and on the vacant land nearby, but now we have to play on the flat.

Q: Do you live here or do you live on Chang Chun Road?

A: I live here during the weekdays; I go back to the house on Chang Chun Road only on weekends.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me about this area?

A: (Starts to draw) This is my home; this is the building across the street; this is a low-rise house; going along the street you will see the Park. If you go further you will see the horseback riding club. Further down is the floor wall. The wholesale market is in this direction. If you pass the Park, Nan Chi Chang is right there. This way leads to my school (Hsin Ho). There is a newly-built primary school (Wan Ta Primary School) on Tung Yuan Street. Next to this school there is a military base. Tung Yuan Primary School is next to the military base. If you go further down on Tung Yuan Street you will see a movie theater; there are some two-story row houses in this area, and the District Clinic Center is here.

A: (The boy's drawing is also shown on page 53)

Q: Where do you usually play?

A: On the street in front of my apartment; the entrance of the Park and the house. I don't go to the Park very often.

Q: Who goes with you?

A: My friends.

Q: What do you do in those places?

A: We play "hide-and-seek," "catch the slipper". Sometimes we play baseball.

Q: Are there places you think are dangerous?

A: The pond and the Park and the riverfront of Hsin Tien River. The water is deep and there are whirlpools.

Q: Are there places you are not allowed to go?

A: No.

Q: Who prohibits you?

A: My parents.

Q: Which are the three places you like the most?

A: The place in front of my home and the homes of my two friends.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?

A: I will move (to Chang Chun Road) when I go to junior high school.

Q: How many children do you know? Are they your age?

A: I know about twenty children. Some are older and some are younger than I.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?

A: A neighbor lives in the same building; a classmate lives in building #1, and the third lives on the third floor of the opposite building.

Q: Where do you play?

A: We either play in front of my house or play in a place where there is no traffic.

Q: What do you play?

A: We play "hide-and-seek"; we highjump or we play baseball at a place where there is no traffic.

Q: Are there places where adults prohibit you from going?

A: Construction sites, deep water areas.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go?

A: I never thought about this.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?

A: When it rains during the daytime.

Q: What will you do when it is raining?

A: I will stay at home, read books and play with my sister.

Q: Is this place crowded?

A: No.

Q: Is this place noisy?

A: Very noisy.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?

A: I got up at six and went to my grandma's house in Hung Chiang Road by myself at 7:15. It was so early that everyone in my grandma's house was still asleep. I read the newspaper and played with my younger sister all yesterday morning. We had lunch at noon. In the afternoon I watched TV with my aunts, and then took a shower at about four. We ate dinner at six; after dinner I stayed inside the house; read the newspaper and played with my youngest aunt. Meanwhile, other people went out to do some window shopping. I watched some TV before I went to bed at about ten.

Q: Can you draw me another map and tell me your impression of Taipei City?

A: (Starts to draw) This is the public housing; this is the Park of Youth and these are low-rise houses along Keh Nan Street. The pond in the Park and the riverfront of Hsin Tien River. The water is deep and there are whirlpools.

Q: Where would you prefer to live in Taipei if you could freely choose?

A: Sung Chiang Road, the place where my grandma lives.

The Child's Drawing (about Taipei City)

The Mother

Q: How many neighbors do you know?

A: I know all the neighbors.

Q: Do you have close friends here? and where do they live?

A: Most of my neighbors are busy running their business; we don't have much time to visit each other. Most of my friends live in Chang Chun Road (the place where she lived before).

Q: Compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?

A: People in this area are less educated due to lower education, lack of consciousness about public affairs, and most of them are low-income families. The environment in Chang Chun Road was better than here. Generally, people in Chang Chun Road strongly encouraged their children to study, while here, we have to go to the Park because it is too big. People prohibited me from going to the Park because it is too big. 

Q: What does your child usually do after school?

A: He goes to the supplementary school.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?

A: Either in this building or in the building opposite.

Q: Where do he and his playmates usually go?

A: A: I am very busy, I don't know. But generally, he doesn't go too far and he always asks my permission before he goes out.

Q: Does this place have any good or bad influence on your child?

A: I don't know. He spends most of the time in school; besides, he is still too young to be affected by the surroundings.

Q: Did you attend the neighborhood meeting?

A: No. I sent my child to the meeting.

Q: To your knowledge, how did the government respond to the people's suggestions?

A: I don't know.

Q: Where did you live when you were a child?

A: I was brought up in Southern Taiwan.

Q: Compared with the place you grew up in, is this place better or worse?

A: This place is better.

Q: In terms of child-rearing, which is the best place to live in Taipei?

A: The only places I have lived are the places in Chang Chun Road and here, and we found more places for children to play in this place. I have no idea about the rest of the city.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?

A: He is still young. I cannot decide that now.

Q: How much do you spend on the rent, water, electricity and fuel?

A: The landlord is a friend of mind, he charges me less than the average for rent. For water, electricity and fuel we only spend a couple of hundred dollars.

Q: How much do you earn every month?

A: (The mother did not want to answer the question.)
Case Study No: 7

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family

Household Size: N, JC
No. of inhabitants: 5
Length of residence: 2 years months
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Travel Agency
Mother: Housewife

The Child

Sex: M
Age: 13
School/Grade: Tung Yung Primary
/6th grade

The Dwelling

Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 50.27
Floor area per person (sq m): 10.0
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget

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The Child's Drawing

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Public area
Semi-public area
Semi-private area
Private area

1. Home
2. Supplementary School
3. Cold-drink shop
(on site)

Youth park
Horseback-riding club

Horseshoe

HSIN TIEN RIVER
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place where you lived before?
A: Before we used to rent a house in Chi Lin Road.

Q: Do you play together?
A: We (me and these children) go to play with my classmates.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: A classmate of mine lives in building 3; the other classmate lives in Pu Min Road, and another friend, a brother of my classmate, lives in the building next to us.

Q: What do you usually play?
A: We pay ball and frisbee in the Park.

Q: Is there any place that you are prohibited to go by your parents?
A: No.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you go?
A: I will just ride my bicycle and wander around.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: I don't like cloudy or rainy days.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: This place is very small and is crowded.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: It is noisy in the morning because there are many kids playing in the toy shop downstairs.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at seven. I went with my elder brother to the school for supplementary education (English and mathematics) from 8:30 to 12:00. We took the Shih Shih Bus Company route 1. After lunch I took a nap from two to five, then I practiced English alphabets by writing letters fifty times. I finished the homework at six. We ate our dinner about 6:30, then I wrote the English alphabet again with my brother. We finished the work at 8:30, then we went to the shop downstairs to have some cold drinks. I went to bed at 9:30.

Q: Can you draw me another map and show me your impression of Taipei city?
A: (Without drawing) I went to the model shop on the fourth floor of Hon Shien Department Store. There is another model shop near Chung Shan Primary School. I also went to the place near Fu Hsing movie theater to eat something.

Q: What do you do during holiday?
A: Sometimes we go to the mountain area for a picnic.

Q: Which is the best place to live in Taipei?
A: A place which is quiet and where the air is clean and fresh.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I only know a few.

Q: Where do your three closest friends or neighbors live?
A: One lives in the building next to us; one is next door to us; the third one lives downstairs.

Q: Compared with the place where you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: This place is worse. There are many kinds of people living in this neighborhood. The place we used to live was near the North road and it was convenient to live there. There you have too many kind of people.

Q: What do your child do after school?
A: He likes to go out, ride his bicycle, etc.

Q: Do you know where his playmates and friends live?
A: My classmates live nearby.

Q: Where do they usually go and what do they do?
A: They either ride bicycles or go to the book shop.

Q: Does this place have any good or bad influence on your child?
A: This place is very dirty, you take a look at the ground floor and you can tell how dirty it is.

Q: Did you attend the neighborhood meeting before?
A: No.

Q: Have you ever heard that government has taken any action in response to people's complaints?
A: I haven't heard.

Q: Where were you brought up?
A: I grew up in Taichung.

Q: Compared with the place where you lived in Taichung, is this place better or worse?
A: Of course the place I lived in Taichung is better than this one. We had more courtyard and space, and we were not crowded as the place we live now.

Q: In your opinion, where is the best place to live in terms of child-rearing and child-development?
A: In Taipei, the living standard and educational level of people is generally higher than that in the rural area. For the benefit of the children it is better to live in Taipei. I don't have any specific area in mind, as long as the place is clean and there is no low-class nearby, it is all right with me.

Q: What is your expectation for the child?
A: His future depends on his own effort. We don't want to impose our values on him.

Q: How much do you spend on water, electricity and gas every month?
A: My husband is working for a travel agency, his salary depends on the season. I haven't heard.

Q: What do you think that government should do for this neighboring?
A: This whole place is so dirty that it needs to be cleaned.

The Dwelling Plan

Illustration of the Dwelling Plan

1:200

Legend:

1. The dwelling plan
2. The child
3. The mother
4. The neighborhood

Nan Chi Chang Case Study
Case Study No: 8

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, M, 2N, 2G
No. of inhabitants: 5
Length of residence: 2 years 2 months
Origin: Mainland China
Mother: Housewife, domestic

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 11
School/Grade: Hsin Ho Primary 6th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 1-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 37.6
Floor area per person (sq m): 7.5
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership (Illegally built)

Time Budget
AM
In
public area
semi-public area
semi-private area
private area
1. Home
2. Elementary School (Supplementary Education)

The Child's Drawing

- Youth park
- Practice track
- Public housing
- Wholesale market
- Hwa Chung bridge

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

SITE #11
PUBLIC HOUSING
The Child

Q: Can you describe the place where you lived before?
A: Before we used to rent a house in Chi Lin Road.
Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the Park of Youth; this is the horse-riding club. Sometimes I ride the bicycle to the model aircraft shop and the book shop on Tung Yuan Street. I also go to the practice track and watch people flying the radio control model planes.
Q: Did you fly the model planes before?
A: Never.
Q: Where do you usually go?
A: The book store, the practice track, and the Park.
Q: How do you go there?
A: By riding the bicycle. I go to these places only after I finish my homework.
Q: Who goes with you?
A: My brothers.
Q: Why do you want to go to those places?
A: There is a great open space next to the practice track where we can ride our bicycles. In the morning the air in the Park is fresh and clean and I will go there to run for exercises; at night it is cool in the Park and we can go there to cool off.
Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: The place outside the levee where it may be flooded by the tide.
Q: Are there places that you are not allowed to go?
A: Yes, the school teachers told us not to go beyond the levee, but the practice track is probably not included in this prohibited area.
Q: Is there any place you don't like to go?
A: .........
Q: Besides home, what are the three places that you like the best?
A: The Park, the model shop, and places where there is vacant land.
Q: Where did you live when you were young?
A: We lived in Shih Lin, then moved to Chi Lin Road.
Q: Can you describe the place where you lived in Shih Lin?
A: We lived in an alley, behind the alley there was a piece of vacant land where we used to play ball. Ball.
Q: Do you know what that place looks like now?
A: It seems that the vacant land is getting smaller and smaller, because there are many houses being built now.
Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: My parents bought a house in Panchiao which is being rented out now. I think we will move to that house in the future.
Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know the family living next door. I know two other families, but we don't visit each other often.
Q: How many children do you know?
A: Five to six. They all are younger than me.
Q: Do you play together?
A: We (me and these children) go to play with my classmates.
Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: A classroom of mine lives in building A; the other classroom lives in Fu Min Road, and another friend, a brother of my classmate, lives in the building next to us.
Q: What do you usually play?
A: We play ball and frisbee in the Park.
Q: Is there any place that you are prohibited to go without your parents?
A: No.
Q: If you want to be out where will you go?
A: I will just ride my bicycle and wander around.
Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Cloudy and rainy days.
Q: What will you do when it is cloudy or raining?
A: When it is cloudy or raining, I cool down the temperature and it is good for sleeping.
Q: Is this place crowded?
A: This place is very small and is crowded.
Q: Is this place noisy?
A: It is noisy in the morning because there are many kids playing in the toy shop downstairs.
Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at seven. I went with my elder brother to the school for supplementary education (English and mathematics) from 8:30 to 12:00. We took the Shin Shin Bus Company route 7. After lunch I took a nap from two to five, then I practiced English alphabet by writing letters fifty times. I finished the homework at six. We ate our dinner about 4:30, then I wrote the English alphabet again with my brother. We finished the work at 8:30, then we went to the shop downstairs to have some cold drinks. I went to bed at 9:30.
Q: Can you draw me another map and show me your impression of Taipei city?
A: (Without drawing) I went to the model shop on the fourth floor of Wan Nien Department Store. There is another model shop near Chung Shan Primary School. I also went to the place near Pu Hsing movie theater to eat something.
Q: What do you do during holidays?
A: Sometimes we go to the mountain area for a picnic.
Q: Which is the best place to live in Taipei?
A: A place which is quiet and where the air is clean and fresh.
Q: What is your expectation for the child?
A: His future depends on his own effort. We don't want to impose our values on him.
Q: How much do you spend on water, electricity, and fuel?
A: Water, electricity and gas cost us seven to eight hundred dollars every month (US$19.50-22.20).
Q: Do you know where his playmates and friends live?
A: His classmates live nearby.
Q: Where do they usually go? and what do they do?
A: They either ride their bicycles or go to the book shops.
Q: Is there any place that you are prohibited to go?
A: I don't put too many restrictions on them. They can go wherever they like.
Q: Do you know where his playmates and friends live?
A: His classmates live nearby.
Q: Where do they usually go? and what do they do?
A: They either ride their bicycles or go to the book shops.
Q: Is there any place that you are prohibited to go?
A: I don't put too many restrictions on them. They can go wherever they like.
Q: Do you know where his playmates and friends live?
A: His classmates live nearby.
Q: Where do they usually go? and what do they do?
A: They either ride their bicycles or go to the book shops.
Q: Is there any place that you are prohibited to go?
A: I don't put too many restrictions on them. They can go wherever they like.
Q: Do you know where his playmates and friends live?
A: His classmates live nearby.
Q: Where do they usually go? and what do they do?
A: They either ride their bicycles or go to the book shops.
Q: Is there any place that you are prohibited to go?
A: I don't put too many restrictions on them. They can go wherever they like.
Q: Do you know where his playmates and friends live?
A: His classmates live nearby.
Q: Where do they usually go? and what do they do?
A: They either ride their bicycles or go to the book shops.
Q: Is there any place that you are prohibited to go?
A: I don't put too many restrictions on them. They can go wherever they like.
Q: Do you know where his playmates and friends live?
A: His classmates live nearby.
Q: Where do they usually go? and what do they do?
A: They either ride their bicycles or go to the book shops.
Q: Is there any place that you are prohibited to go?
A: I don't put too many restrictions on them. They can go wherever they like.
Q: Do you know where his playmates and friends live?
A: His classmates live nearby.
Q: Where do they usually go? and what do they do?
A: They either ride their bicycles or go to the book shops.
Q: Is there any place that you are prohibited to go?
Case Study No: 9

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, M, 6B, 3G
No. of inhabitants: 6 (F, 3B, 1G)
Length of residence: 3 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Mother: Hotel page

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 13
School/Grade: Main No Primary School/4th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 146
Floor area per person (sq m): 7.6
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: -

Time Budget
AM
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
PM
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

The Child's Drawing

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

- Positive attributes
- Negative attributes
- Representation of child's drawing

Location of specific activity

The Child's Drawing

- Basement entrance
- Home (4th floor)
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?  
A: It was smaller than this one.  
Q: Can you draw me a map and tell me about the place in which you are now living?  
A: (The child was hesitant to draw)  
Q: We can do that later. Can you tell me where you usually go?  
A: Downstairs, in this building.  
Q: Any other place?  
A: No; usually I don't go to the Park of Youth.  
Q: Who goes downstairs with you?  
A: My classmates.  
Q: What do you usually do there?  
A: We play ball.  
Q: Do you play marbles or paper cards?  
A: No.  
Q: Why does the place downstairs attract you?  
A: It is nothing special there.  
Q: Is there any place you feel is that is dangerous?  
A: There are some places that are dangerous, but I did not see them.  
Q: Is there any place you can't go? any "bad place"?  
A: We don't have "bad places" here.  
Q: Is there any place you don't like to go?  
A: I never think about that.  
Q: If you can only go to three places, which three would you go to?  
A: I don't know.  
Q: Which route do you take when you go to school?  
A: (Indicates on the map) It is not far from here.  
Q: Where did you play when you were living on Lin 1 St.?  
A: We played in front of our house.  
Q: Are there places you used to play being changed?  
A: They remain the same. We still go back to the old house because my elder brother lives there.  
Q: Do you think you will live here in the future?  
A: Probably I will live here forever.  
Q: How many neighbors do you know?  
A: Many. Some are classmates, some are just neighbors.  
Q: Are they your age?  
A: Some older, some younger.  
Q: When you want to be alone, where do you go?  
A: Nowhere.  
Q: What kind of weather do you dislike the most?  
A: Rainy days.  
Q: What do you do when it is raining?  
A: Stay at home and read some books.  
Q: Do you think it is crowded here?  
A: No.  
Q: Is this place noisy?  
A: No.  
Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?  
A: I woke up at 6:30, and went to the supplementary school at 8:30. I studied English and mathematics at school from 8:30 to noon. Then I went back for lunch. After lunch I stayed at home. I did not stay there. I did some homework from 3 to 4. Then after dinner, I did some homework again after dinner until 9 o'clock. Then I watched TV until I went to bed.

The Mother

Q: Where do your three best friends live?  
A: A classmate of mine lives on the second floor of this building; a friend lives on the third floor of this building, and the third lives next door.

The Child's Drawing (about Taipei city)

Q: What kind of influence do you think that this environment will have on your child?  
A: I really don't know. He does not play with other children. If he were older I might worry about that so he could get some bad habits, but since he is still young, he does not go out very often or very far.

Q: Has any neighborhood meeting been held in this neighborhood? And did you attend these meetings?  
A: There have been some meetings held, but I don't have time to go because usually when I come home it is about eleven o'clock.

Q: Did you suggest anything to the committee of management to improve the environment?  
A: No, I didn't. But somebody suggested something before. There was some response to some of these suggestions. Some people charged that the committee was inefficient and asked us to sign a petition to ask the managers to resign. My children didn't understand and they signed the paper using my name. Nothing came of it.

Q: Where were you born and brought up?  
A: I was born in Miao Li county, but I have lived in Taipei for more than ten years.

Q: Compared to the place where you were born, is this place better or worse in terms of children's development?  
A: It took more than half an hours walk from home to school in the countryside, and there was no bus. Now schools are much closer. It is only 10-15 minutes walk from here to the school. So the place we are living in now is better in terms of educational facilities.

Q: Which do you think is the best area for living in Taipei?  
A: We don't know whether this is a good community or not, but the only thing we can do is to earn a living and to have a place to live.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?  
A: Let him have as much education as I can give him.

Q: How much do you pay for the electricity and running water every month?  
A: Between 200 and 250 NT. ($55-60-70.00).

Q: How much do you earn every month?  
A: Not much. My husband is sixty years old. He didn't have much education and his job is not well paid, just about four to five thousand per month. My salary is little more than three thousand. The oldest is working as a postman, which is not a high-paying job, another one is working for the railroad. They cannot send money back because they have to support their own families.

Q: What do you think that the government should do for this neighborhood?  
A: I am just a woman and I don't know much about public affairs. Sometimes the motor which pumps the water up to the roof doesn't work. The manager did not respond to our complaint. Some other people complained about the unmaintained public space, but they did not get answers from the managers.
Case Study No: 10

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household Size: M. 4C
Number of inhabitants: 6
Length of residence: -
Origin: Mainland China
Occupation: Father: Shopkeeper (retired) Mother: - from Army

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 13
School/Grade: Hsin Ho Elementary School/6th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 38.8
Floor area per person (sq m): 6.4
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenant of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget
PM
0 50m
1:5000

The Child's Drawing

One-story houses
Korien's school
My house
Gate
Basketball courts
Police station
Public housing
Houseback-riding club

Location of specific activity

Representation of child's drawing

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Interview
The Child
Q: Can you describe the place you lived in Shihlin?
A: It is a very good place to live. It is not so hot at noon here.
Q: Where did you usually go when you lived there?
A: We went usually to places behind our house.
Q: Do you know if it has changed since you left?
A: No.
Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you lived in now?
A: This is the entrance, the gate (of the Park).
Q: What is this?
A: The public housing.
Q: What else?
A: These are one-story houses. This is the Korean school. This way leads to the horse-riding field (the practice track). This is the horse-riding club. The police station.
Q: Where is your home?
A: Here, the second one. (Writes two Chinese characters: my home)
Q: Can you show me on the drawing where you usually play?
A: I often go to the horse-riding field, sometimes I go to the horse-riding field and watch people riding horses. Also I go to the botanical garden with my classmates.
Q: Who went with you when you went to the baseball field?
A: I always go with my classmates.
Q: Do you go with your brother or sisters?
A: No.
Q: What do you do at those places?
A: Sometimes we go fishing, to have fun, sometimes I go to play ball with my classmates in the Park.
Q: Where do you fish?
A: In the botanical garden and in the Park.
Q: Are there any places which you think are dangerous?
A: The pond in the Park. People got drowned there.
Q: Any other place?
A: No.
Q: Does anyone tell you that you can not go to those places?
A: No.
Q: Any place you don’t like to go?
A: The basement. The man will tell us to go away.
Q: Suppose there are only three places besides home that you can go, which three would you choose?
A: The Park, the horse-riding field, the botanical garden and the Museum of History.
Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: We are going to move. My mother said: “Nonsense. Where are we going to move?” The child replied: “You said we will move back to Shihlin.”
Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: A lot.
Q: How many children do you know?
A: A lot.
Q: Are they your age?
A: Some are younger, some are older.
Q: Do you play with those children a lot?
A: No.

The Father
Q: Where did you live before?
A: We lived in a town. It is too noisy and crowded. It is a very good public housing. It is noisy day and night. For example, there is no place for children to play, and too many people live in a very small apartment.
Q: Then you mean this place is worse than Shihlin?
A: Of course. Generally speaking, that community is better planned than this one.
Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: Kids do not have normal activities. They usually stay at home to read books and newspapers.
Q: Do you go out with the children?
A: Sometimes, but not too often.
Q: What kind of weather do you dislike the most?
A: Thunderstorms.
Q: What do you do then?
A: Stay at home, playing poker and reading the newspaper.
Q: Is it crowded in this place?
A: No.
Q: How much do you spend for water, electricity, and gas every month?
A: About five dollars per month plus the food stamps for rice. Recently the government has increased the food stamps. That will help us not to go more than 8,000 N.T. (approximately 20 kgs. sand dollars per month plus the food stamps.) I earn between three to four thousand per month (US$83-112).
Q: What is the most important issue in this neighborhood that requires the government’s assistance?
A: The education of children. I suggest that we use the under-used basement for some skill-training programs sponsored by the government. The program should only charge its participants a little money and the managers should be paid by the government.
Q: Any other matters related to the environment?
A: There are too many people crowded in this area. People have different habits. No body cares about keeping the place clean. There has been little improvement on this point even though the government sent garbage collectors to help citizens clean up their places.
Q: How did you improve the condition in your place?
A: We have been running a small business ever since retiring from the army. I earn about three thousand dollars per month plus the food stamps. Recently the government has increased the food stamps. That will help us not to go more than 8,000 N.T. (approximately 20 kgs. sand dollars per month plus the food stamps.) I earn between three to four thousand per month (US$83-112).
Q: What is the most important issue in this neighborhood that requires the government’s assistance?
A: The education of children. I suggest that we use the under-used basement for some skill-training programs sponsored by the government. The program should only charge its participants a little money and the managers should be paid by the government.
Q: Any other comments?
A: We need street lights here.
Q: How about the transportation?
A: It is fairly good.

The Dwelling Plan

1:200

0 1

1

Sidewalk

Nan Chi Chang Case Study
71
Case Study No: 11

Locality: Nan Chi Chang
The Family
Household Size: 4 (living with sister)
No. of inhabitants: 4
Length of residence: 2 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: -
Sister: Housewife

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 14
School/Grade: Hsin Ho Elementary School/6th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 28
Floor area per person (sq m): 7
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling:

Time Budget
In
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
1:5000

The Child's Drawing

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing

Location of specific activity

The Child's Drawing

- Public housing
- Apartment
- Park of Youth
- Practice track

Map of Youth
Practice track
Interview

The Child
(The girl was living with her sister who was married and had a child).

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?
A: We lived in a place near the seashore, there were no many children. Usually we played around our house.

Q: Can you draw me a map and tell me about the area where you live?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the street inside the neighborhood which leads to the park. This is the practice track. This is the public housing.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: The Park, the practice track, the streets and the alleys.

Q: Who goes with you?
A: I go with my classmate who lives downstairs.

Q: What do you do in those places?
A: We play ball in the Park or we watch people playing baseball, but we don't play baseball very often. We watch people riding horses if we go to the practice track. Sometimes we just wander around.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: No, the construction site.

Q: Are there places you are not allowed to go?
A: No.

Q: Where are the three places you like to go the most?
A: The Park; the country; and my cousin's home, the one who lives in this neighborhood.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: I don't know.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Some of the neighbors I know have moved out. Some I can recognize as my neighbors, but I have not talked with them.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: About fifteen. I know them because we play together. They all study in the same school and are in the same grade with me.

Q: Where do you three best friends live?
A: A classmate of mine lives downstairs. A neighbor lives on the fifth floor of this building. Another two classmate live on the second and third floor of another building.

Q: Where do you and your friends usually go?
A: We go to the Park most of the time.

Q: What do you do in the Park?
A: Play ball.

Q: Are there places adults tell you not to go?
A: They tell me not to gamble with those kids.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go?
A: I will go out.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Rainy days.

Q: What do you do when it rains?
A: I go play chess in my cousin's apartment.

Q: In this place crowded?
A: Yes.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: Yes.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at six. I went to the Park and took a walk with my sister and my brother-in-law until seven. I did my homework after I finished breakfast. I finished my homework at about 10:30. Then I went downtown to see my classmate. We had lunch at 11:30. I took a nap in the afternoon from twelve to three, and then went shopping with my sister until 4:30. I stayed at home until 6:30. I want to my cousin's apartment from seven to 7:30. I went to the practice track with my brother-in-law at eight, and came home at about 8:30. I went to bed at about ten o'clock.

Q: Can you draw me another map and tell me your impression of Taipei City?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the street inside the neighborhood which leads to the Park. This is the practice track. This is the Public Housing. Compared with the place you were raised in Kaou Yen, is this place better or worse in terms of child-rearing and child development?
A: Life in the country was simple, there was much noise. We watched people riding horses if we go to the practice track. Sometimes we just wander around.

Q: What do you think the government should do for this neighborhood?
A: It is very hard to compare the price of public housing is too high. It is between four and five hundred thousand (US$12,450). The prices of other types of housing will rise over time, but not public housing. If we want to buy a larger apartment in the future after selling this one, we will be unable to afford that.

Q: What do you do in the Park?
A: (Hesitant, ten starts to draw). This is the circle. This road leads to the New Park; this street leads to the Chien Kuo Senior High School and the Botanical Garden.

Q: Where would you like to live in Taipei?
A: I don't know.

Q: Where did you live before?
A: Kaou Yen in Chung Li County.

Q: Compared with the place you used to live in Chung Li, is this place better or worse?
A: It is very hard to compare, but the air was cleaner in Chung Li and the living expenses are higher here.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know both people in this neighborhood and outside it.

Q: Do you have close friends in this neighborhood?
A: No.

Q: What does your brother usually do after school?
A: Sometimes he studies at home, sometimes he plays outside.

Q: Where does he usually go?
A: He sometimes goes to science, sometimes plays downtown.

Q: Do you remember what he did all day yesterday?
A: He stayed at home all day yesterday.

Q: Are there places you don't allow him to go?
A: I don't want him to ride his bicycle or play in the street because there is so much traffic.

Q: Where do his close friends live?
A: They are his classmates and they live nearby.

Q: Does this place have a good or bad influence on him?
A: I am worried that he might learn some bad habits because there are kids who gamble in this area.

Q: Did you ever attend the neighborhood meeting?
A: My husband did.

Q: Do you know if the government has responded to people's suggestions?
A: Somebody suggested that the gate should be repaired; but nothing has been done.

Q: Compared with the place where you were raised in Kaou Yen, is this place better or worse in terms of child-rearing and child development?
A: Life in the country was simple, there was much noise. We watched people riding horses if we go to the practice track. Sometimes we just wander around.

Q: What are your parents' expectations for your brother?
A: To let my brother develop his own interests.

Q: How much do you and your husband earn?
A: A little more than seven thousand.

Q: What do you think the government should do for this neighborhood?
A: I think the price of public housing is too high. The total payment I have to pay within fifteen years is about forty-fiveness hundred thousand dollars (US$11,450). If I want to sell this house after that, it will not be worth more than three hundred thousand, because not many people want to buy such a small apartment. The prices of other types of housing will rise over time, but not public housing. If we want to buy a larger apartment in the future after selling this one, we will be unable to afford that.
Case Study No: 12

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

Household Size: F, M, 6C

No. of inhabitants: 9

Positive attributes

Length of residence: 3 years

Origin: Taiwan

Occupation: Father: Merchant (Paper business) Mother: -

The Child

Sex: M

Age: 14

School/Grade: Hsin Ho Primary / 6th grade

The Dwelling

Type: 4-story walk-up

Unit floor area (sq m): 46

Floor area per person (sq m): 5.75

Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership

Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget

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The Child's Drawing

Apartment

Horseback-riding club

Hsien Chien New Village

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you draw me a map and tell me the area where you live?
A: (First hesitates to draw.) This is the building in which we live. This is the practice track, this is another apartment.

Q: Which places do you usually go to?
A: The Park of Youth, the practice track, and downstairs.

Q: Who goes with you to those places?
A: My brothers, and sometimes my classmates.

Q: What do you do there?
A: Sometimes I play, and sometimes I go to read.

Q: Why do these places attract you?
A: It is cool and comfortable in the morning and at night in the Park.

Q: Is there any place you think that is dangerous?
A: The river. Some companies dig out the sand from the river bed and those holes left behind create whirlpools.

Q: Where are the three places you like the most?
A: The Park of Youth, the practice track, and my uncle's house in Panchai.

Q: Where did you live when you were young? and where did you used to play?
A: We used to live on Hsi Yuan Road, but I can't remember where we played.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Not many.

Q: How many children do you know in this neighborhood?
A: Six or seven.

Q: Are they your age?
A: They are all younger than I.

Q: Where do your three closest friends live?
A: One lives next door to me and one lives on the ground floor. They all are my neighbors.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: Usually we go to the Park of Youth and downstairs.

Q: What do you play there?
A: We play baseball, high-jump, hide-and-catch, the rubber and the official.

Q: Are there places where your parents or teachers don't allow you to go?
A: The riverfront.

Q: If you want to be alone, what do you do?
A: I will read some books.

Q: And where will you go?
A: The Park.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like the most?
A: Rainy days.

Q: What do you do on rainy days?
A: .........

Q: Is it noisy?
A: No.

Q: Is it noisy?
A: No, not inside the house, but children are very noisy outside.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday in detail?
A: I wake up at 6:30. I helped my mother to clean the house until eight, then I did my homework all morning at home. After lunch I took a nap between one and two o'clock. From two to five I played downstairs. I did some house work between five and six. After that I watched TV until eight. Then I washed the floor and then watched TV until I slept. I went to bed at ten o'clock. Sometimes, after my father finishes his work, the whole family will take a walk in the Park, but we didn't do that yesterday.

Q: What does your child do after school hours?
A: He either plays downstairs or goes to the Park of Youth.

Q: Where do your close friends live?
A: I don't have close friends living in this neighborhood. We know these neighbors only since we moved in.

Q: Compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: This house is better than that but still too small for my large family.

Q: What does your child do after school hours?
A: He doesn't do anything during the summer vacation.

Q: Where do your three closest friends live?
A: Two live next door to me and one lives on the ground floor. They all are my neighbors.

Q: How many children do you know in this neighborhood?
A: Six or seven.

Q: Are they your age?
A: They are all younger than I.

Q: Where do your three closest friends live?
A: One lives next door to me and one lives on the ground floor. They all are my neighbors.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: Usually we go to the Park of Youth and downstairs.

Q: What do you play there?
A: We play baseball, high-jump, hide-and-catch, the rubber and the official.

Q: Are there places where your parents or teachers don't allow you to go?
A: The riverfront.

Q: If you want to be alone, what do you do?
A: I will read some books.

Q: And where will you go?
A: The Park.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like the most?
A: Rainy days.

Q: What do you do on rainy days?
A: .........

Q: Is it noisy?
A: No.

Q: Is it noisy?
A: No, not inside the house, but children are very noisy outside.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday in detail?
A: I wake up at 6:30. I helped my mother to clean the house until eight, then I did my homework all morning at home. After lunch I took a nap between one and two o'clock. From two to five I played downstairs. I did some house work between five and six. After that I watched TV until eight. Then I washed the floor and then watched TV until I slept. I went to bed at ten o'clock. Sometimes, after my father finishes his work, the whole family will take a walk in the Park, but we didn't do that yesterday.

The Mother

Q: Where do your close friends live?
A: I don't have close friends living in this neighborhood. We know these neighbors only since we moved in.

Q: Compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: This house is better than that but still too small for my large family.

Q: What does your child do after school hours?
A: He either plays downstairs or goes to the Park of Youth.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: There is a library in the Park, they go there to read.

Q: Do you know where your three best friends live?
A: I am not sure about that. Probably they live around here.

Q: Do you think that this place has good or bad influence on your child?
A: I think these surroundings are not that noisy, and good for his studying. But we have many children living in such a small apartment which may disturb him when he is doing his homework.

Q: Have you ever attended the neighborhood meetings?
A: Yes.

Q: Did you suggest anything to the meeting?
A: I am not good at talking. I didn't suggest anything.

Q: Did anybody suggest something? And how did the government respond to that?
A: Some people suggested that the government should clean the drainage, and the government did some of that.

Q: Did you go to the last meeting?
A: Yes, but because I was not educated I cannot read! I went there just as a listener.

Q: Where were you born?
A: I was born in Chong Hua.

Q: Compared with the place where you were born, is this place better or worse for child-rearing and child development?
A: I prefer the country but here you have more opportunities to find a job and to earn some money. The living environment is about the same. The country is quiet and not so showy and so indulgent in luxurious and expensive habits.
Case Study No: 13

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, M, 2B, 1G
No. of inhabitants: 5
Length of residence: 3 years
Origin: Taipei
Occupation: Father: Shoemaker
Mother: Housewife

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 13
School/Grade: Wan Hua Junior High School/8th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Floor area per person (sq m): 6.3
Tenure of existing dwelling: ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: (illegally built)

Time Budget

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The Child's Drawing

In this case the boy's feeling about the Park of Youth is mixed: like and dislike; and the graphic representation shown here should also be viewed as a mixture of his feeling of both positive and negative.
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place where you lived before?
A: The house where we lived and its surroundings were all low-rise houses. It was quiet.

Q: Where did you play then?
A: We played in a garden where people grew flowers for sale.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live in now?
A: (First hesitates and then starts to draw.) We live in this building. This is building number three. This is the street where children play; another place for children to play is the Park. There is a Citizen Service Center in that building.

Q: Do you play in any other places beside the street and the Park?
A: No.

Q: Who goes with you?
A: Neighbors' children.

Q: What do you play?
A: We play "hide-and-seek", badminton and baseball.

Q: Do you go to the baseball field in the Park to play baseball?
A: Rarely.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
11 A: The Park, because our teacher told us there are hoodlums in the Park. However, the air is clean and fresh in the Park.

Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?
11 A: Our teacher told us to keep away from the billiard shops.

Q: Are there places you don't like to go?
7 A: The places where children gamble. There are many children gambling in this area.

Q: Besides home, which are the three places you like to go to?
3 A: The Confucius Temple, the Ta Lung Primary School, and Pau An Temple. They are all in Ta Lung Tung. (All these three are close to the place he lived before.)

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: This is uncertain.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Just a few.

Q: How many children do you know? are they your age?
A: About fifteen. They are either in grade five or six.

Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: Sometimes.

Q: Where do your three closest friends live?
A: One lives in Pan Chiao; one in Shih Lin; the third one lives close to the wholesale market. They are all my classmates.

Q: Where do you and your classmates go?
A: If we have time we will go to the classmate's house in Fan Chiao.

Q: What do you play?
A: Chinese chess.

Q: Do adults not allow you to go certain places?
11 A: No.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go?
A: I will stay at home and read books and magazines.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Cloudy days.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: It is crowded at noon.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: It is noisy at noon.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at 7:30; then we went to the Park to do some exercises. We came back at eight. I stayed at home all morning, listened to the radio and read books. We ate lunch between twelve and one. I stayed at home all afternoon playing chess with my younger brother and sister. I cleaned the house from 4:00 to 5:30. We had dinner at 5:30. After dinner I watched TV from six to nine, and then went to bed at 9:30.

Q: Can you draw me another map and tell me your impression of Taipei city?
A: This is the North-South Freeway. This is the Grand Hotel, and this is the Zoological Garden. This is the Ta Lung Tung Primary School where I used to study. This is the Confucius Temple and this is the Pan An Temple.

Q: Where is the place you would most like to live?
7 A: Somewhere which is quiet.

Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: My children usually play near the house or in the Park.

Q: How many children do you know? are they your age?
A: If a child does not allow him to go?
A: No, but I don't let him go out very often.

Q: Where do his close friends/playmates live?
A: They are all my classmates. They live far from here, in Fan Chiao.

Q: Where do you and his friends usually go?
A: We stay at home most of the time.

The Dwelling Plan

Q: Does this place have any good or bad influence on your child's development?
A: I don't let him play outside too often because I am afraid that he might form a gang with other kids. I don't think this place has any influence on my child.

Q: What is this place better or worse than the place you lived before?
A: It is crowded at noon.

Q: Where were you brought up?
A: I lived in Tai Lung Tung when I was a kid.

Q: Compared with the place where you were brought up, is this place better or worse in terms of child-rearing and children's development?
A: It is crowded at noon.

Q: Do you go to any other place besides the street and the Park?
A: We had dinner at 5:30. After dinner I watched TV from six to nine, and then went to bed at 9:30.

Q: What would you like to be when you grow up?
A: I want to be alone, where will you go?
A: I will stay at home and read books and magazines.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Cloudy days.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: It is crowded at noon.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: It is noisy at noon.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at 7:30, then we went to the Park to do some exercises. We came back at eight. I stayed at home all morning, listened to the radio and read books. We ate lunch between twelve and one. I stayed at home all afternoon playing chess with my younger brother and sister. I cleaned the house from 4:00 to 5:30. We had dinner at 5:30. After dinner I watched TV from six to nine, and then went to bed at 9:30.

Q: Can you draw me another map and tell me your impression of Taipei city?
A: This is the North-South Freeway. This is the Grand Hotel, and this is the Zoological Garden. This is the Ta Lung Tung Primary School where I used to study. This is the Confucius Temple and this is the Pan An Temple.

Q: Where is the place you would most like to live?
7 A: Somewhere which is quiet.

Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: My children usually play near the house or in the Park.

Q: How much do you have to spend on the house payment, water, electricity and fuel?
A: We spend about one thousand (US$27.80) on the housing payment every month. For water, electricity, and fuel it is between five and six hundred (US$13.80-16.70).

Q: In your opinion where is the best place to live in Taipei in terms of child-rearing and education?
2 A: Ta Lung Tung and here are the only places I have lived. I don't know much about the rest of the city. It is no problem as long as there are places for children to play.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: We let him develop his own interests. Parents can't assign the occupation for their children.

Q: How much do you have to spend on the house payment, water, electricity and fuel?
A: We spend about one thousand (US$27.80) on the housing payment every month. For water, electricity, and fuel it is between five and six hundred (US$13.80-16.70).

Q: What is the total income of your family?
A: It varies, generally speaking between five and six thousand (US$136-167) each month.

Q: Is there anything that the government should do for this neighborhood?
A: We live in our own house and we don't bother people. I have no idea how to answer your question.

The Child's Drawing (about Taipei city)
Case Study No: 14

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, M, 2B, 3G
No. of inhabitants: 7
Length of residence: 1 year 5 months
Origin: Mainland China
Occupation: Father: Shopkeeper
Mother: Housewife

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 15
School/Grade: Han Men Junior High 8th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Floor area per person (sq m): 6.57
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership (Illegally built)

Time Budget
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
public area
semi-public area
semi-private area
private area

The Child's Drawing

Bus stops

Apartments (Public Housing)

Youth Park

Practice track

Riverfront

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Apartments (Public Housing)
Youth Park
Practice track
Riverfront
Interview

The Child

(The mother asked that the child's name not to be written down.)

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area where you live?
A: (Starts to draw. He first drew the Park, then the Korea City, then the practice track, the road, the river.)

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: The Park and the practice track.

Q: By walking?
A: Yes.

Q: Who goes with you?
A: Usually with neighbors.

Q: What do you do in those places?
A: Play with the toys in those places.

Q: Is there any place that you think is dangerous?
A: The riverfront, because there is no railing.

Q: Is there any place you are not allowed to go?
A: No.

Q: Is there any place you don't like to go to?
A: No.

Q: Besides home, what are the three places you like the most?
A: (The mother interrupted and said he likes to go to his aunt's house, his uncle's house and to watch movies.)

Q: Where did you play when you were living in Kuang Chou Street?
A: I played at places near school.

Q: Do you know what those places look like now?
A: They became roads.

Q: Will you still live here in the future?
A: Yes.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Only one.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: I don't know anyone because we haven't been here for very long.

Q: Where do your three best friends/classmates live?
A: One classmate lives in Ho Ping West Road, the other classmates live in Ku Lin Road, the third one lives in Kung Kuan.

Q: Where do you and your friends usually go?
A: We usually go to watch movies.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you be?
A: I will stay at home and watch TV.

Q: What kind of weather do you dislike the most?
A: Rainy days. I will do some homework.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: Yes.

The Mother

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We used to live in Kuang Chou Street, it was an illegally-built house, we lived there for more than 20 years.

Q: How many neighbors do you know in this neighborhood?
A: We don't know many. Because living in an apartment like this, everybody is taking care of himself. We don't bother each other.

Q: Do you have close friends or neighbors in this neighborhood?
A: We don't have close friends here. We know some neighbors only because they come to shop in our store. We knew some neighbors in Kuang Chou Street because we had lived there for more than 20 years.

Q: Compared with the place where you lived, is this place better or worse?
A: The place we used to live is much better than here, it was much larger, and this one is small, we have no choice. The space we have is not only used for the shop, but also has to accommodate seven people. In the last neighborhood meeting we suggested that we should have more homes. There are about one thousand households living in this neighborhood and there is only one bus route (route 95), and the bus runs every fifty minutes to one hour which is not convenient for us. The other thing is that the sanitary conditions within the neighborhood is very poor. The units on the upper floor have been distributed by lottery, but there are still some uncoupled units on the ground floor which are the best places for mosquitoes. Some people, who are lacking public consciousness, throw down the garbage from the upper floors. Another problem is that the running water is insufficient and we have been short of water many times.

Q: What do you think the government should do for this neighborhood?
A: The problems of Metropolitan Taipei Gas Company have been extended along Wan Ta Road. I think it should extend to this area to include this neighborhood, site F11 and many families living nearby.

Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: We let him go to the school for supplementary education.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: The Park of Youth.

Q: Is there any place that you don't allow him to go?
A: No.

Q: Does he have friends/classmates to play with?
A: Yes.

Q: Does this place have any good or bad influence on your child?
A: Except the billiard shops. We don't know how other people teach their children, so we don't let him go out too often.

Q: Did you suggest anything in the neighborhood meeting?
A: Yes, we did. If we want to take the bus we have to go to Kuang Ta Road, there is a bus stop near Kuang Jen Primary School, which is far from here. We suggested to improve the bus service,

The Child's Drawing (about Taipei city)

(The mother complains that we are taking too many pictures.)
Case Study No: 15

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, H, 6C
No. of inhabitants: 9
Length of residence: 3 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Carpenter
Mother: Housewife

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 16
School/Grade: Wan Hua Junior High /12th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 92.42 (two units)
Floor area per person (sq m): 11.55
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwellings: Tenancy
(Illegally built)

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing

1. Location of specific activity

The Child's Drawing

Place where students gathered for smoking
Table tennis shop
Practice track
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place where you lived before?
A: In the area of Tung Yuan Street the houses were all one story high and not so well built. There were many narrow alleys.
Q: Can you draw a map and show me the area where you live now?
A: (Threw the map of Tung Yuan Street to the interviewer."
Q: Were there other places you think are dangerous?
A: There is a billiard shop where juvenile delinquents are hanging out and another place near the apartment where some junior high school students smoke.
Q: Is there any place you are not allowed to go to?
A: I can't go swim because my ankle is hurt. I am not allowed to go to the billiard room.
Q: What makes you think the place is crowded?
A: Yes. When you lived in Tung Yuan Street, where did you play?
A: I played in those narrow alleys or a place near Tung Yuan Primary School.
Q: What happened to those places?
A: Now those places have been used to build high-rise buildings.
Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: I would like to move to a house larger than this one.
Q: Where do you want to live then?
A: A place such as Chung Hsiao East Road is very good, but it is too expensive (because of the high price of the houses).
Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Many. I know most of the neighbors in this neighborhood.
Q: How many children do you know; are they your age?
A: The children I know about are about the same age as me.
Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: We used to play together very often, but after I hurt my foot I can't go out and play with them.
Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: One lives on Wan Ta Road; one lives on Min No Street; the third one lives in a village which I don't know the name of it. They are all my classmates.
Q: Where do you usually go?
A: We sometimes ride our bicycle and wander around, sometimes we play ball.
Q: Are there places where your parents don't allow you to go?
A: I can't go swim because my foot is hurt. I am not allowed to go to the billiard room. My elder brother told me not to go, but I go there sometimes.
Q: If you want to be alone, where do you go?
A: I ride my bicycle around.
Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: The weather that is hot and humid with no wind.
Q: What do you do when it is hot and humid?
A: I take a shower with cold water.
Q: Do you think this place is crowded?
A: Yes.
Q: Do you think this place is noisy?
A: No. It is all so noisy, it is all right with me.
Q: In which place would you like to live in Taipei?
A: I prefer to live in Ku Ting District because it is quiet.
Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at 6:30. I read the newspaper when I ate my breakfast at seven. I went to the Hailng Tien Temple with my mother yesterday morning. When we went to my aunt's house it was about 10:30. We came home for lunch at noon. After lunch I took a nap of about half an hour. I stayed at home all afternoon because I sprained my ankle. We had dinner at 6:30, then I watched TV. I rode my bicycle to Hai Yuan Road to pick up a saw at eight o'clock. After I came back I stayed down watching people riding their bicycles. I watched TV again from 8:30 to 10:30, then I went to bed.

The Mother

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We bought an illegally built house from somebody, it was located in the Tung Yuan Street. That house was smaller and the ceiling was even lower than this one. It was built with wood.
Q: (In the existing house) Did you build the extra floor for yourselves?
A: Yes. My husband built that. We use that as the children's bedroom.
Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Many. I know most of the neighbors on this floor.
Q: Do you know where his close friends live?
A: One lives on Wan Ta Road; one lives on Min No Street; the third one lives in a village which I don't know the name of it. They are all my classmates.
Q: Where do he and his friends go? What do they do?
A: Usually he goes to play basketball in the Park, or ride his bicycle with his classmates.
Q: Is there any place that you don't allow him to go?
A: Because his foot was hurt, we don't let him swim.
Q: Do you know where his close friends live?
A: I don't know. I think all his close friends are his classmates.
Q: Does this place have any good or bad influence on him?
A: I think this place is all right. At least there is a Park for children to play.

The Child's Drawing (about Taipei city)

The Dwelling Plan

The Dwelling Plan

The Dwelling Plan

The Dwelling Plan

The Dwelling Plan

The Dwelling Plan

The Dwelling Plan

The Dwelling Plan
Case Study No: 16

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family

Household size: F, M, 6G
No. of inhabitants: 8
Length of residence: 3 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Paper business
Mother: Shopkeeper, Housewife

The Child

Sex: F
Age: 12
School/Grade: Hsin Ho Primary/5th grade

The Dwelling

Type: 5-story walk-up

Unit floor area (sq m): 54 (Two units)
Floor area per person (sq m/4.75)
Tenure of existing dwelling: Rental
Tenure of previous dwelling: Illegally built

Time Budget

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The Child's Drawing

The girl did not draw the map.
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area where you live?
A: No, I don't know how to draw.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: The Zoological Garden and the Park of Youth.

Q: How do you go there?
A: My father takes me with him.

Q: What do you do in the park of youth?
A: I go to play and to see the buildings.

Q: Is there any place that you feel is dangerous and you are not allowed to go?
A: Places near the river and some construction sites are very dangerous.

Q: Who does not allow you to go?
A: My parents.

Q: Any place you don't like to go?
A: ....

Q: Where are the three places you like the most?
A: My grandmother's home and places where my father and I go together.

Q: Where did you play when you were living in the previous house?
A: We played in the small court in the alley.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Many.

Q: How many classmates do you know?
A: Not many. I have some good friends, they are one or two years older than I.

Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: Sometimes. We cannot play if we have to go to school.

Q: Can you tell me where your three best friends are?
A: A friend lives in the next building. Another classmate lives in the building in the front of the previous house.

Q: Where do you usually play?
A: I play with my classmates at school. With my friends, we play at the place (the street between two buildings) or at home.

Q: What kind of games do you play?
A: We imitate different roles of adults, we also sing songs at home.

Q: Did your parents tell you that there are places that you cannot go?
A: Yes. Places such as the riverfront and buildings under construction are very dangerous.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you go?
A: My father set up a desk for us in another room. When I want to be alone I just lock the door and I will practice the Chinese calculator or read some books.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Different types of weather has its advantages, but summer is too hot and I don't like rainy days.

Q: What do you do in that kind of weather?
A: Read books, sweep the floor, anything.

Q: Do you feel crowded in this place?
A: No.

Q: If you had the choice, where would you want to live in Taiwan?
A: I was born in Tainan.

Q: Compared with the place where you were born, is this place better or worse in terms of child's development?
A: Of course this place is much better. It was impossible for us to live in such a good house when I was a kid.

Q: Which place do you think is the best one for child-rearing in Taiwan?
A: It's very hard to say. Every district has its own advantages, but in my opinion the nearer to the city center the better the place. For example, Taichung District can be considered as the best one, and Chiao Chong District is good too, but we have to consider whether we can afford it or not. This place is not bad, we have a big park next to us, and it is pretty close to the downtown.

Q: What is your expectation for your children?
A: It depends on her ability. I hope that she can be a school teacher or study home management.

Q: How much do you pay for rent, electricity, water and fuel?
A: We get the right from the original owner to pay the installation. Under the regulation of the Public Housing Act, the title cannot be changed before the installation is completely paid, which can be as long as 15 years. But I don't think anyone can live in this house for fifteen years without moving. In my opinion government should give more flexibility in this policy. The person who actually paid the installment may not live long enough to go to court and have the title changed. Our expenditures on water, electricity and fuel (compressed gas) is not much, but I suggest next time when another public housing is built, the pipe for transmitting the natural gas should be built-in to the house, because it is more and more popular for people to use pipe-gas than tank-gas.

Q: How much do you spend every month?
A: I have no fixed income. The business varies according to the season. The amount we earn is just about covering our expenses.

Q: In your opinion what should government do for this neighborhood?
A: Government is doing a pretty good job. It cleans the road, the drainage, etc., and the rest should be taken care of by the people. People cannot always depend on the government. But if government can plant some trees within the neighborhood that would be good.

Q: What place do you think is the best one for child-rearing in Taiwan?
A: It's very hard to say. Every district has its own advantages, but in my opinion the nearer to the city center the better the place. For example, Taichung District can be considered as the best one, and Chiao Chong District is good too, but we have to consider whether we can afford it or not. This place is not bad, we have a big park next to us, and it is pretty close to the downtown.

Q: What is your expectation for your children?
A: It depends on her ability. I hope that she can be a school teacher or study home management.

Q: How much do you pay for rent, electricity, water and fuel?
A: We get the right from the original owner to pay the installation. Under the regulation of the Public Housing Act, the title cannot be changed before the installation is completely paid, which can be as long as 15 years. But I don't think anyone can live in this house for fifteen years without moving. In my opinion government should give more flexibility in this policy. The person who actually paid the installment may not live long enough to go to court and have the title changed. Our expenditures on water, electricity and fuel (compressed gas) is not much, but I suggest next time when another public housing is built, the pipe for transmitting the natural gas should be built-in to the house, because it is more and more popular for people to use pipe-gas than tank-gas.

Q: How much do you spend every month?
A: I have no fixed income. The business varies according to the season. The amount we earn is just about covering our expenses.

Q: In your opinion what should government do for this neighborhood?
A: Government is doing a pretty good job. It cleans the road, the drainage, etc., and the rest should be taken care of by the people. People cannot always depend on the government. But if government can plant some trees within the neighborhood that would be good.

Q: What place do you think is the best one for child-rearing in Taiwan?
A: It's very hard to say. Every district has its own advantages, but in my opinion the nearer to the city center the better the place. For example, Taichung District can be considered as the best one, and Chiao Chong District is good too, but we have to consider whether we can afford it or not. This place is not bad, we have a big park next to us, and it is pretty close to the downtown.

Q: What is your expectation for your children?
A: It depends on her ability. I hope that she can be a school teacher or study home management.

Q: How much do you pay for rent, electricity, water and fuel?
A: We get the right from the original owner to pay the installation. Under the regulation of the Public Housing Act, the title cannot be changed before the installation is completely paid, which can be as long as 15 years. But I don't think anyone can live in this house for fifteen years without moving. In my opinion government should give more flexibility in this policy. The person who actually paid the installment may not live long enough to go to court and have the title changed. Our expenditures on water, electricity and fuel (compressed gas) is not much, but I suggest next time when another public housing is built, the pipe for transmitting the natural gas should be built-in to the house, because it is more and more popular for people to use pipe-gas than tank-gas.

Q: How much do you spend every month?
A: I have no fixed income. The business varies according to the season. The amount we earn is just about covering our expenses.

Q: In your opinion what should government do for this neighborhood?
A: Government is doing a pretty good job. It cleans the road, the drainage, etc., and the rest should be taken care of by the people. People cannot always depend on the government. But if government can plant some trees within the neighborhood that would be good.

Q: What place do you think is the best one for child-rearing in Taiwan?
A: It's very hard to say. Every district has its own advantages, but in my opinion the nearer to the city center the better the place. For example, Taichung District can be considered as the best one, and Chiao Chong District is good too, but we have to consider whether we can afford it or not. This place is not bad, we have a big park next to us, and it is pretty close to the downtown.

Q: What is your expectation for your children?
A: It depends on her ability. I hope that she can be a school teacher or study home management.

Q: How much do you pay for rent, electricity, water and fuel?
A: We get the right from the original owner to pay the installation. Under the regulation of the Public Housing Act, the title cannot be changed before the installation is completely paid, which can be as long as 15 years. But I don't think anyone can live in this house for fifteen years without moving. In my opinion government should give more flexibility in this policy. The person who actually paid the installment may not live long enough to go to court and have the title changed. Our expenditures on water, electricity and fuel (compressed gas) is not much, but I suggest next time when another public housing is built, the pipe for transmitting the natural gas should be built-in to the house, because it is more and more popular for people to use pipe-gas than tank-gas.

Q: How much do you spend every month?
A: I have no fixed income. The business varies according to the season. The amount we earn is just about covering our expenses.

Q: In your opinion what should government do for this neighborhood?
A: Government is doing a pretty good job. It cleans the road, the drainage, etc., and the rest should be taken care of by the people. People cannot always depend on the government. But if government can plant some trees within the neighborhood that would be good.
Case Study No: 17

Locality: Nan Chi Chang

The Family
Household size: F, M, 5C
No. of inhabitants: 7
Length of residence: 2 years
Origin: Mainland China
Occupation: Father - Mother -

The Child
Age: 14
School/Grade: Hsin Ho Primary/6th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Floor area (sq m): 46
Floor area per person (sq m): 6.5
Tenure of existing dwelling: -
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget
AM
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
PM
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

The Child's Drawing

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Floor area (sq m): 46
Floor area per person (sq m): 6.5
Tenure of existing dwelling: -
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

The Child's Drawing

Building #7
Horseback-riding club
The Youth park
Practice track
Interview
(The girl's parents were not available for interview, therefore, only the conversation with the girl is presented). 

The Child
Q: Where did you live before?
A: Mucha. We rented a one-story house on a hill with a street in front of the house and at the back.
Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area where you live?
A: I don't know how to draw. (Later on, being encouraged, she starts to draw.) This is the Park and this is the horse-riding club; the practice-track is here. This is the main street; here is an alley, there are buildings and we live in this building. This road leads to my school.
Q: Can you point out on this map where you usually go?
A: The Park of Youth, but I stay at home most of the time.
Q: Who goes with you to the Park?
A: I walk with my younger brother, sometimes with my classmates.
Q: What do you do in the Park?
A: We just play.
Q: Do you play ball or do some exercises?
A: No. We just play.
Q: Why does the Park attract you?
A: There are trees and toys for children.
Q: Is there any place you think is dangerous?
A: I don't know.
Q: Is there any place you are not allowed to go?
A: No.
Q: Is there any place you don't like to go?
A: No.
Q: Besides home, which are the three places you like the most?
A: All places are the same to me, I don't have any favorites.
Q: Did you say you were living in Mucha when you were young?
A: No. We first lived in Chu Tung, then we moved to Kao Hsiu St., then we moved to Mucha, then we moved here.
Q: Can you describe those places you have lived?
A: We didn't have many places to go in Chu Tung, there was only a small park and a river. We played on the street. In Mucha there was a park, we played in front of our house.
Q: Do you prefer to live in this area or those where you lived before?
A: I still prefer this one. We have more places to play now.
Q: Do you think you will continue to live here for many years?
A: I think we probably will because we bought the house instead of renting.
Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors who live in this building.
Q: How many children do you know?
A: I don't go downstairs very often. I don't know many children.
Q: Of the children you know, are they your age?
A: Some are older, some are younger.
Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: No. I stay at home most of the time.
Q: Where do your three closest friends live?
A: One neighbor who is about the same age as my brother is living on the third floor. I usually play with her. I have no other close friends.
Q: What kind of games do you play?
A: We play what girls play, we imitate adult's roles.
Q: Do you like to sing?
A: It would be embarrassing if we sing.
Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go?
A: I will stay in my room, sleep or do some home work.
Q: Is there any place you think is dangerous?
A: If the sun is too strong you sort of lose something. It is very hard to say.
Q: What do you do when the weather is the kind that you don't like?
A: I will stay at home or take a walk downstairs and come home.
Q: Is it crowded here?
A: No.
Q: Is it noisy here?
A: The family living on the fifth floor next to us get up very early and their shoes make noise.
Q: Can you draw me a map of Taipei and tell me your impressions of the city?
A: I can't draw the map.

The Child's Drawing
(about Taipei city)
(From page 59, case 4)
Case Study No: 18

Locality: Nan Chi Chang
The Family
Household size: M, 3B, 2G
No. of inhabitants: 6
Positive attributes
Length of residence: 3 years 2 months
Origin: Taiwan
Negative attributes
Occupation: Father: (Deceased)
Mother: Sweeping streets
The Child
Sex: F
Age: 15
Origin: Taiwan
Location of specific activity
School/Grade: Hua Chiang Junior High School/9th grade
The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Floor area per person (sq m): 5.8
Tenure of existing dwelling: Rental
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget
1. Home
2. Classmate's house

The Child's Drawing

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan
- Positive attributes
- Negative attributes
- Representation of child's drawing

Diagram:
- Park
- Baseball Field
- Parachute-Jumping Training Tower
- Basketball Court
- Ice Skating Rink
- Vegetable Market
- Pond
- Practice Track
Interview

The Child

Q: How many children do you know?
A: I don’t know many; one boy who is my age, the rest are all younger than I.

Q: Do you play together?
A: No.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: One lives in the public housing which I pointed out before, one lives near the Puce Movie Theater, the other one lives near the Biao No Primary School. The latter two are friends I live with the church.

Q: Where do you and your close friends usually go?
A: Usually we don’t play outside. We go out only when some of the church have organized an activity.

Q: When you want to be alone, where do you go?
A: I will go to the beach and take a walk.

Q: What kind of weather don’t you like the most?
A: I don’t like the rain. When we don’t have to go to school then I like the rain.

Q: What do you do if it is the weather you don’t like?
A: I will stay at home because most of the time I have to go to the school.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: Usually no. But at midnight there are always trucks and going back home after and out of the wholesale market, which is very noisy.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday.
A: I got up at 7:20. I helped my mother to do some housekeeping after breakfast. I read novels all the morning at home. At one o’clock I went to see my classmates and talked about the camp which is sponsored by the church. After I came back from school the church had a half-hour nap. I stayed at home all afternoon and read novels. We had dinner at site. After dinner we watched TV. The next day, we took a walk on the street near the Park. We watched TV again from about 9:30 to 10:30, then I went to bed.

The Mother

Q: Compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: This place is higher, quicker and the air is better. The house were we lived before was poor in quality and was smaller and there were many kinds of people mingled with each other, which is not desirable. Our kids were younger then, the eldest was fourteen years old; now he is twenty-four and the youngest is now fifteen. The eldest has a job, but the other four are still studying.

Q: Does your child do after school?
A: The sometimes go to the church to have supplementery education which is free for poor children like us. For the rest of the time she usually stays at home.

Q: Are there places where you don’t allow her to go?
A: I don’t want with these ‘bad kids’. She always listens to me. She studies hard. We cannot afford to give her supplementary education because I have to support all the education expenses of four children. I have a daughter who is taking the college entrance exam today.

Q: Do you know her close friends?
A: All her friends are classmates.

Q: Does this place have any good or bad influence on your child?
A: The Park provides a place for children to play, 2. A: The Park provides a place for children to play, 3. The Park provides a place for children to play, 4. The Park provides a place for children to play, 5. The Park provides a place for children to play.

Q: Did you attend the neighborhood meeting before?
A: I attended the meeting only when I was not at work.

Q: Did you suggest anything in the meeting?
A: I didn’t. Most of the people who attend the meeting are mainlanders. I am illiterate and I don’t know how to express myself and speak in Mandarin.

Q: Do you know the government’s response to these suggestions?
A: I didn’t go to the meeting and I don’t pay attention to it.

Q: Where were you born?
A: My home town is Pu Tai town in Chia I County. The eldest three children were born there. Our family moved to Taipei when I was studying at the University.

Q: Compared with your hometown, is this place better or worse in terms of children’s development?
A: Today we live much better. The life was tough when we lived in Chia I.

Q: In terms of child-rearing and child-development, is this the best place to live in Taipei?
A: Since I came to Taipei I have lived in and San Street for seventeen years. I don’t know much about the renting Taipai. As long as we are used to the place we live, it is O.K. Besides, the house is not ours, we don’t have many choices as long as we are still renting a house.

Q: What is your expectation for your children?
A: It depends on his/her interest. I wish that my children can have more education so that they don’t have to do the kind of job I am doing now and they can contribute something to the country.

Q: How much rent do you have to pay every month?
A: A little more than one thousand dollars (US$73.00). The landlord sympathizes with us as a poor family with so many children who have to be fed, so he does not ask a high rent.

Q: How much do you spend on the water, electricity and fuel?
A: For water, about one hundred dollars (US$9.50). For gas we burn out five tanks every twenty days, so it costs us about three hundred dollars per month (US$28.00). For electricity, it is a little more than two hundred dollars (US$5.60).

Q: How much do you earn every month?
A: Some salary seven to eight thousand per month. This includes the two thousand dollars from the job of sweeping the road for this neighborhood; this is paid by the street people. I have to support the family with this amount of money. I always have difficulties when it is time for the children to pay their tuition and fees. The educational expense is getting higher now-days. The eldest daughter always receives a scholarship; she pays only two hundred dollars every semester. The younger one is studying at a private school and hence it is much more expensive. I have to spend a total of six to seven thousand dollars on their educational expenses every semester. If we did not have to pay the tuition, that could increase our income at least seven or eight thousand every semester (US$195-221).

The Dwelling Plan

(Indicated her route on the map). I walk to school. It takes me about twenty to thirty minutes.

& Q: Besides home, where are the three places you like the most?
A: I like going to camping, to the countryside and to the beach.

& Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: It depends. If the landlord wants to take back his house, then we have to move.

& Q: Are you thinking of buying a house?
A: Yes, we are. But we don’t have enough money.

& Q: How many neighbors do you know in this neighborhood?
A: I only know a few neighbors who live in the same building.

(The floor plan is also shown on page 33).
Case Study No: 19

Locality: Min Sheng Community

The Family
Household. F. M. 3B. 2G
No. of inhabitants: 7
Length of residence: 9 years 9 months
Origin: Mainland China

Perception & Activity Location

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing

The Family

Household size: F, M. 3B, 2G
No. of inhabitants: 7
Positive attributes
Length of residence: 3 years 9 months
Origin: Mainland China

Occupation:
Father: Neighborhood representative
Mother: -

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Floor area per person (sq m): 6
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget
In public area
semi-public area
semi-private area
private area

The Child's Drawing

Runway
Street
Lane 400

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Location of specific activity

1

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 11
School/Grade: Min Sheng Elementary School/4th grade

The Child's Drawing

Location of specific activity

Runway
Street
Lane 400
The Child

Q: Can you describe the place you lived in the settlement?
A: I don't know how to describe it.

Q: Where did you play when you lived there?
A: I used to play in the Chieh Shou Junior High School.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area where you live now?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the runway of the airport; this is the ricefield; this is the farm.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: The airport and the ricefield, because the guards don't want us there.

Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?
A: My father does not allow us to go to the main street.

Q: How do you go to Min Sheng Primary School?
A: By walking. It takes about fifteen minutes.

Q: Who plays with you when you go to the courtyards, roof, streets and baseball field?
A: I go with friends of mine, they are my neighbors.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: The airport and the ricefield, because the guards don't want us there.

Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?
A: My father does not allow us to go to the main street.

Q: How do you go to your school?
A: By bus. I can take Route 0 East or Route 262.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: Probably we will.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors.

Q: How many children do you know? Are they your age?
A: I know most of the children. Some of them are older than me, they are in the junior high school; some are younger.

Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: Yes.

Q: Could you tell me where your three closest friends live?
A: They are neighbors. Two live on the ground floor, the other one lives on the third floor.

Q: Where do you and your friends usually play?
A: We play in the courtyards.

Q: What do you play?
A: We play baseball as well as other kinds of ball games. We also play "Pass-the-five-gates."

Q: Are there places where adults prohibit you from going?
A: The place close to the airport.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go?
A: I will stay at home and do some housekeeping work.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Rainy days.

Q: What will you do if it rains?
A: I will stay at home and do nothing, or I will play in the corridor.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No. But the airplanes make noise.

Q: Could you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at about eight. After breakfast I went to the courtyards, played ball with my three best friends until noon. After I finished my lunch around one, I went home and did nothing until I had dinner at about six. I watched TV cartoons from six to seven, then other programs until 10:30. I went to bed at sometime past eleven.

Q: Could you draw me another map and show me the Taipei City you know?
A: ( Starts to draw) This is the Tung Hsin swimming pool, this is the presidential house...

The Father

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors. We were neighbors in the old settlement.

Q: Do you have close friends in this place?
A: They are just ordinary friends.

Q: Is this place better or worse than the old settlement?
A: In terms of material and overall location, this building is stronger and is not flooded in typhoon season. But in terms of the class of resident, this place is worse. There are many poor families living in this building and there is no management system to organize the community. The administrator does not live in this building and he does not want to get involved with our problems. The four alley officers (each floor has one) do not have much power to manage this place. We thought of forming a management committee but it failed because not many people were concerned.

Q: Is this place better or worse than the old settlement?
A: It is worse.

Q: How do you go to your school?
A: You were brought up in mainland China, compared with your hometown, is this place better or worse?
A: The living standard in Taiwan is much higher than it was in mainland China.

Q: In your opinion, where is the best place in Taipei for child-rearing and child-development?
A: I don't know much about the best part of Taipei.

Q: Although Min Sheng Community is considered a model residential area in Taipei; I think this is the worst place in the whole community.
A: The airport and the ricefield, because the guards don't want us there.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: We parents cannot totally control his future; it depends on his own effort and his own interests.

Q: How much do you have to spend on water, electricity and fuel?
A: The total living expense is about ten thousand dollars every month.

Q: How much do you earn?
A: The money we earn just about covers the expenses. The government does not make enough to depend on the four neighborhood representatives because we don't have the power to force people to do what they don't want to do.

The Dwelling Plan

Corridor

East Gate swimming pool

President's house

Min Sheng Case Study

89
Case Study No: 20

Locality: Min Sheng Community

The Family
Household size:-
No. of inhabitants:-
Length of residence: 3 years 6 months
Origin:-
Occupation: Father:-
Mother:-

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 13
School/Grade: Min Sheng Junior High School / 7th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 41.6
Floor area per person (sq m):-
Tenure of existing dwelling:-
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership (Military Dormitory)

Time Budget
AM
In 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
PM 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1

public area
semi-public area
semi-private area
private area

The Child's Drawing

Min Sheng Junior High School

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

The Child's Drawing

Car

Sidewalk

Drainage ditch

Min Sheng Junior High School
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?
A: It was a settlement for military personnel. The building was a two-story row house.

Q: Where did you play?
A: We lived on the second floor and there was more space than on the first floor, so we usually played on the upper floor. These families who lived on the ground floor played outside.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you are living now?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the flood gate and these are the apartments, this is where we live; this is the flood wall and the main street goes through the gate; this is the drainage ditch which leads to the river and across the drainage ditch you can see the school (Min Sheng Junior High School). Around the drainage ditch there is a park.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: The courtyards in this building; the sidewalk around the apartment and the basketball courts in Min Sheng Junior High School.

Q: Who goes with you?
A: My classmates.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous in this area?
A: .... Sometimes it is dangerous when children play ball and break the windows.

Q: Are there places you are not allowed to go?
11 A: The airport, because there are fences.

Q: Besides home, where are the three places you like the most?
6° A: The library in Hsin Tien Temple (about 4 km to the west of his house), and the athletic field of my school.
3° A: I can remember the flood gate and the road leading to the north.

Q: Do you know what the place you used to live looked like when you were young?
A: I can remember the flood gate and the road leading to the north.

Q: Do you think this place will be better or worse in the future?
5° A: It will be worse. It is getting crowded since it is near the commercial center of this city.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
10° A: It depends on our financial ability. My father mentioned before that when we grow up we might have the money to buy an apartment and move to the suburbs.

Q: If you will not live here, where will you live?
10 A: I don't think we will live here permanently, but where we will move in totally depend on our financial status. We have no choice but to live here if we don't have money.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the children.

Q: Are they your age?
A: Most of them are younger than I.

Q: Do you play with them quite often?
A: No. I am a junior high school student and have more homework to do.

Q: Can you tell me where your three closest friends live?
A: One lives in the building opposite this one, the other two live a couple of blocks away from here. They all are my classmates.

Q: Where do you and your close friends go?
A: We play ball at school.

Q: Are there places where adults prohibit you to go?
A: No. I spend most of the time studying.

Q: Can you draw me another map and tell me your impression of Taipei City?
A: (Starts to draw) There are always traffic jams in Taipei; the streets are not laid out in an orderly fashion and the air is seriously polluted by the factories and automobiles. Tun Rwa North Road (a major business district with many office buildings and high-rise apartments) is the best area where you can see the wide and well planned streets as well as the buildings.

Q: If you had the choice, where would you like to live in Taipei?
A: I don't like to live in Taipei; the countryside is much better.

Q: Do you play with them quite often?
A: No. I am a junior high school student and have more homework to do.

Q: Can you tell me where your three closest friends live?
A: One lives in the building opposite this one, the other two live a couple of blocks away from here. They all are my classmates.

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A: I don't like to live in Taipei; the countryside is much better.

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?
A: It was a settlement for military personnel. The building was a two-story row house.

Q: Where did you play?
A: We lived on the second floor and there was more space than on the first floor, so we usually played on the upper floor. These families who lived on the ground floor played outside.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you are living now?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the flood gate and these are the apartments, this is where we live; this is the flood wall and the main street goes through the gate; this is the drainage ditch which leads to the river and across the drainage ditch you can see the school (Min Sheng Junior High School). Around the drainage ditch there is a park.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: The courtyards in this building; the sidewalk around the apartment and the basketball courts in Min Sheng Junior High School.

Q: Who goes with you?
A: My classmates.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous in this area?
A: .... Sometimes it is dangerous when children play ball and break the windows.

Q: Are there places you are not allowed to go?
11 A: The airport, because there are fences.

Q: Besides home, where are the three places you like the most?
6° A: The library in Hsin Tien Temple (about 4 km to the west of his house), and the athletic field of my school.
3° A: I can remember the flood gate and the road leading to the north.

Q: Do you know what the place you used to live looked like when you were young?
A: I can remember the flood gate and the road leading to the north.

Q: Do you think this place will be better or worse in the future?
5° A: It will be worse. It is getting crowded since it is near the commercial center of this city.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
10° A: It depends on our financial ability. My father mentioned before that when we grow up we might have the money to buy an apartment and move to the suburbs.

Q: If you will not live here, where will you live?
10 A: I don't think we will live here permanently, but where we will move in totally depend on our financial status. We have no choice but to live here if we don't have money.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the children.

Q: Are they your age?
A: Most of them are younger than I.

Q: Do you play with them quite often?
A: No. I am a junior high school student and have more homework to do.

Q: Can you tell me where your three closest friends live?
A: One lives in the building opposite this one, the other two live a couple of blocks away from here. They all are my classmates.

Q: Where do you and your close friends go?
A: We play ball at school.

Q: Are there places where adults prohibit you to go?
A: No. I spend most of the time studying.

Q: Can you draw me another map and tell me your impression of Taipei City?
A: (Starts to draw) There are always traffic jams in Taipei; the streets are not laid out in an orderly fashion and the air is seriously polluted by the factories and automobiles. Tun Rwa North Road (a major business district with many office buildings and high-rise apartments) is the best area where you can see the wide and well planned streets as well as the buildings.

Q: If you had the choice, where would you like to live in Taipei?
A: I don't like to live in Taipei; the countryside is much better.
Case Study No: 21

Locality: Min Sheng Community

Case Study No: 21

Locality: Min Sheng Community

The Family

Household size: F, M, 3B, 3G
No. of inhabitants: 6
Length of residence: 4 years
Origin: Mainland China
Occupation: Father: Noodle standkeeper
Mother: Noodle standkeeper

The Child

Sex: M
Age: 13
School/Grade: Min Sheng Primary School/5th grade

The Dwelling

Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 41.6
Floor area per person (sq m): 5.2
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

In public area
semi-public area
semi-private area
private area

1 Home
2. Helping mother taking care of the food stand

The Child's Drawing

The Child's Drawing

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

In
public area
semi-public area
semi-private area
private area

1 Home
2. Helping mother taking care of the food stand

Min Sheng Case Study
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?
A: We used to live in the military settlement close to the Min Sheng Primary School. We always played on the streets.

Q: Can you draw a map and show me the area you live?
A: (First was hesitant then started to draw) This is the building we live; these are the water tanks on the roof; and this is the Lane 400. We usually play at the two courtyards.

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We lived in a row house in Shung Shan New Village, which was a military settlement.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: About fifty. Most of the people I know are the old neighbors in the military settlement.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you usually play at?
A: (First was hesitant then started to draw) This is the building we live; these are the water tanks on the roof; and this is the Lane 400. They are my old neighbors and are living in this building.

Q: If compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: This place is better. The sanitary condition is better and easier to maintain.

Q: What do you play?
A: We play various ball games and high-jump at the courtyards or at the Lane 400.

Q: What did he do all day yesterday?
A: He either helps taking care of the noodle stand, or reading novels at home, or playing ball in the courtyards.

Q: Do you have a good neighbor who lives on the ground floor of this building?
A: No.

Q: Do you know where to his three close friends live?
A: In this building.

Q: Where do they go usually? and what do they play?
A: They usually play in the courtyards or on streets. I guess they play ball for most of the time.

Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: He either helps taking care of the noodle stand, or reading novels at home, or playing ball in the courtyards.

Q: What did he do all day yesterday?
A: Usually he does not have much leisure time and he stays at home most of the time. He took care of the stand all day yesterday.

Q: Are there places that you don't allow him to go?
A: No.

Q: Do you know where do his three close friends live?
A: In this building.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: Two classmates of mine, one lives on the second floor, the other lives on the third floor. I also have a good neighbor who lives on the ground floor of this building.

Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: Two classmates of mine, one lives on the second floor, the other lives on the third floor. I also have a good neighbor who lives on the ground floor of this building.

Q: Do you think this place will become better or worse after ten years?
A: I think it will become better.

Q: What did he do all day yesterday?
A: He either helps taking care of the noodle stand, or reading novels at home, or playing ball in the courtyards.

Q: Could you tell me what you did all day yesterday in detail?
A: I woke up at seven yesterday. After breakfast I went to the place two blocks away from here to help my mother taking care of our push cart. I came back for lunch. After lunch, I played with some other children in the courtyards from one to two. Then I went back to the push cart again. I stayed there and helped my mother from two to four. I came back at four o'clock and stayed at home. I did some reading. I watched TV from 5:30 to 7:30. We also had our dinner at seven. I was kind of wandering around at home after I watched TV. I watched TV again at eight and I went to bed at nine.

The Father

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We lived in a row house in Shung Shan New Village, which was a military settlement.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: About fifty. Most of the people I know are the old neighbors in the military settlement.

Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: They are my old neighbors and are living in this building.

Q: If compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: This place is better. The sanitary condition is better and easier to maintain.

Q: What did he do all day yesterday?
A: Usually he does not have much leisure time and he stays at home most of the time. He took care of the stand all day yesterday.

Q: Do you have a good neighbor who lives on the ground floor of this building?
A: No.

Q: Do you know where do his three close friends live?
A: In this building.

Q: Where do they go usually? and what do they play?
A: They usually play in the courtyards or on streets. I guess they play ball for most of the time.

Q: Does this place have good or bad influence on your child?
A: I guess it has some good influence.

Q: Did you attend the neighborhood meeting? and did you suggest anything?
A: In this building.

Q: Where did you grow up?
A: I was born in mainland China. I joined the Air Force when I was nineteen. At that time I could not imagine that I can have good food, good cloth, such as the one we now have; the transportation was poor and I didn't have much time to play when I was a kid.

Q: Where do you think is the best place for rearing in Taipei?
A: I think this community is good for child.

Q: What are the occupations of your children? and what is your expectation for the younger one?
A: The eldest girl who is nineteen years old is studying in an accounting school. The second one is a boy and is learning the automobile body repair. As the future of my children is concerned, it depends on themselves, I will not impose my will on them.

Q: What is your family income per month?
A: Between seven and eight thousands. (US$195-222)

Q: Do you think that government should do for this neighborhood?
Case Study No: 22

Locality: Min Sheng Community

The Family
- Household size: F, M, 2B, 1G
- No. of inhabitants: 5
- Length of residence: 1 year 10 months
- Origin: Taiwan
- Occupation: Father: Grocery shopkeeper, Mother:

The Child
- Sex: M
- Age: 13
- School/Grade: Min Ch'uan Primary School/6th grade

The Dwelling
- Type: 4-story walk-up
- Unit floor area (sq m): 41.6
- Floor area per person (sq m): 8.3
- Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
- Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget
- AM 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
- PM 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

In public area
- semi-public area
- semi-private area
- private area

1. Home
2. Nei Hu

The Child's Drawing

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live?
A: (Starts to draw) This is the Lunce 400; these are the two courtyards; and these are the iron bars of the windows built by the residents. I usually play at the courtyards, on the streets, or at those vacant land beyond the flood wall. I also go to Nine-Dragon Mansion and Song Do Movie Theater quite often.

Q: Who play with you?
A: I go with many other friends. They are my neighbors.

Q: What kind of games do you play?
A: We play "fight", "hide-and-catch"; we hit each other with mud. We play baseball, basketball or volley ball. We also catch fishes in the ditch and play "catch the ghost".

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: Construction sites, because you might get hit by the falling materials.

Q: Where were you born?
A: I was born at the street of street.

Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: We lived in Fu Hsin Street. We rented the house from a relative. Most of the time they play in the courtyards, one on the third floor; the other one lives in the building on the next block.

Q: What is your expectation on your child?
A: The future is depend on his own effort; it is no use to force him to study.

Q: If compared with the place you were brought up, is this place better or worse in terms of child-rearing and child development?
A: In Taipei.

Q: Which are the three places you like the most?
A: The East Gate swimming pool; the Jen Ai swimming pool and the "Kiddieland" (an amusement park) which is located next to the zoo.

Q: Do you still remember what did this place look like when you first moved in?
A: It was nothing but vacant land. There was no building.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: I am not sure, probably we will move.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: One lives on the ground floor of this building; one on the third floor; the other one lives in the building on the next block.

Q: Where do his three best friends live?
A: They are just neighbors. (He didn’t directly to the question).

Q: What will you do if it is the weather you don’t like?
A: I will feel boring. I will read some novels.

Q: Where do you and your friends usually go?
A: We play in the courtyards for most of the time. Sometimes we go to the vacant land beyond the flood wall.

Q: What kind of weather don’t you like the most?
A: I don’t like the hot days or rainy days.

The Father

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We lived in Fu Hsin Street.

Q: How many neighbors in this building do you know?
A: I have no idea.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: About thirty. I know most of the children.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Many.

Q: Where do your friends usually go?
A: About thirty. I know most of the children.

Q: Are they your age?
A: Some are older, some are younger.

Q: Do you play together very often?
A: Yes.

Q: What place in Taipei is the best place for child-rearing?
A: It is much better now. The life was tough when I was a kid, and there were not many places for children to play. The average income is also higher now than before.

Q: What is your family income?
A: I am not sure, probably we will move.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Many.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: About thirty. I know most of the children.

Q: Are they your age?
A: Some are older, some are younger.

Q: Do you play together very often?
A: Yes.

Q: Where does he usually go?
A: The courtyards of this building.

Q: What did he do all day yesterday?
A: He was reading novels and taking care of the shop.

Q: What is your expectation on your child?
A: The future is depend on his own effort; it is no use to force him to study.

Q: What are your children most likely to be?
A: Not sure, only meets the end. The "Youth" chain store and other shops in this area are competing with us.

Q: What will you do if it is the weather you don’t like?
A: I will feel boring. I will read some novels.

Q: Where do you and your friends usually go?
A: We play in the courtyards for most of the time. Sometimes we go to the vacant land beyond the flood wall.

Q: What kind of weather don’t you like the most?
A: I don’t like the hot days or rainy days.

The Dwelling Plan

[Diagram of the dwelling plan]

Q: Does this place have good or bad influence on your child?
A: It does not have good influence. Children are very noisy especially when adults are taking a nap in the afternoon, and some of them are forming gangs and spending too much time on play rather than on study.

Q: What are some good things about this building?
A: The life was tough when I was a kid, and there were not many places for children to play. The average income is also higher now than before.

Q: What kind of small place do you think are dangerous?
A: Construction sites, because you might get hit by the falling materials.

Q: What place in Taipei is the best place for child-rearing?
A: It is better to live close to the city center because of the better educational facilities and convenient transportation.

The Child’s Drawing (About Taipei city)
Case Study No: 23

Locality: Min Sheng Community Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household size: F, M, 2B, 1G
No. of inhabitants: 5
Length of residence: 4 years 6 months
Origin: Mainland China
Occupation: Father: Air force officer
Mother:

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 13
School/Grade: Min Sheng Junior High School/7th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 41.6
Floor area per person (sq m): 8.3
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling:

Time Budget

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The Child's Drawing

Courtyards

Street

Apartment
The Child

Q: Can you describe the place where you lived before?
A: We lived in a one-story row house in Shun Shen New Village, it was a military settlement.

Q: Where did you play usually at that time?
A: At places near our house.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you lived in now?
A: (Started to draw) There is a piece of vacant land beyond the flood wall (not shown on the drawing); this is the main street. There are also flood control structures on this side. Behind the wall there are some houses (squatters, not shown on the drawing). This side the apartment we live in, it has two courtyards. This is the apartment next to us.

Q: Where do you play usually?
A: On the sidewalk or in the courtyards.

Q: Who play with you?
A: The children who live downstairs.

Q: What do you do at those places?
A: We play various kinds of ball games.

Q: Are there places where you think are dangerous?
A: The roof of this building because we might fall down; and the open ditch in the street which is deep and one might get drowned if he falls into it.

Q: Are there places where you don't allow to go?
A: Places which are beyond the flood wall because some soldiers don't want us to go too close to the airport.

Q: Are there places that you don't like to go?
A: No.

Q: What are the three places you like most?
A: The Park and the basketball courts in my school.

Q: Do you remember what this place looked like when you first moved in?
A: It was new field.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: Probably will move.

Q: If you will not live here where do you think you will be?
A: At places near my school.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know some people who live downstairs.

Q: How many children do you know? Are they your age?
A: I know some, they are my age.

Q: Do you play with each other?
A: Yes, sometimes we play ball in the courtyards.

Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: At places near our house.

Q: Are there places where your parents or other adults don't allow you to go?
A: The roof and the rice fields.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you be?
A: Never think about being alone.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like the most?
A: Rainy days.

Q: Why do you think that government should do for the neighborhood?
A: I think first of all is to improve the sanitation conditions in this area. This is the apartment next to us.

Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: Yes, both the apartment and the children in this neighborhood make noise.

Q: Could you tell me what you did all day yesterday in detail?
A: I woke up at 6:30 and then went to the school for the supplementary education from seven till noon. I had my lunch after I came back from school at 12:30. After lunch I played ball in the courtyards with many other children for one hour. I studied my homework from two o'clock to 4:30 and then I took a shower. We had dinner at 5:30. I watched TV from six to eight and then went to bed.

Q: Can you draw me another map about the Taipei City and show me the places you know?
A: I don't like to go to the downtown area. Sometimes I go to the amusement room in the basement of a department store and the music store next to it.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: He is the second boy plays outside for most of the time. I don't want him to climb mountains or to walk in the river. I also don't want him to go to places too far away from home because he might get lost. I don't have to worry about the eldest son because he stays at home.

Q: Where do his three close friends live?
A: Most of his playmates are either his classmates or neighbors.

Q: Where do he and his friends go?
A: The eldest boy stays at home for most of the time. Most of the children go to the playground in Min Ch'uan Primary School.

Q: What is your family income?
A: About seven thousand dollars (US$194.4).

Q: What do you think that government should do for this neighborhood?
A: I think first of all is to improve the sanitary condition in this area. The basement is flooded with dirty water from the broken pipes and has become a place for germs, mosquitoes and flies.

The Father

Q: Where did you live before?
A: I lived in Shun Shen New Village. It was a military settlement.

Q: How many neighbors do you know in this area?
A: I know most of the people in this room (the third floor). Some of the residents have to work all day long and don't have the chance to know each other. I have a cousin who also lives in this building.

Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: They are neighbors who live on this floor.

Q: If compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: It is about the same, but this place has more kinds of people and is noisy.

Q: What do you think is the best one for child-rearing?
A: There is a piece of vacant land beyond the flood wall (not shown on the drawing); this is the main street. There are also flood control structures on this side. Behind the wall there are some houses (squatters, not shown on the drawing). This side the apartment we live in, it has two courtyards. This is the apartment next to us.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: He is the eldest son. We will have a promise for future if he is able to study well in the school. The second son is more outdoor-oriented and is not so good at studying. That is why I am thinking of sending him to the military school.

Q: How much do you have to spend on water, electricity and fuel?
A: We have to spend about two thousand (US$557.6) for water and electricity every month, and because of the special rate for government employees we only pay half of the price for every tank of compressed gas we use, which is about one hundred and seventy dollars (US$294.7).

The Dwelling Plan

The Child's Drawing (about Taipei city)
Case Study No: 24

Locality: Min Sheng Community

The Family
Household size: F, M, 1B, 3G
No. of inhabitants: 5
Location: Min Sheng
Length of residence: 3 years 8 months
Origin: Taiwan (Hakka)

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 14
School/Grade: Min Sheng Junior High School, 7th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 41.6
Floor area per person (sq m): 8.3
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget
AM
PM

I. Public area
II. Semi-public area
III. Semi-private area
IV. Private area

The Child's Drawing

Deep hole
Drainage ditch

Place he can be alone (along the flood wall)

Min Sheng Junior High School

Negative attributes
Positive attributes
Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

The Family
Household size: F, M, 1B, 3G
No. of inhabitants: 5
Location: Min Sheng
Length of residence: 3 years 8 months
Origin: Taiwan (Hakka)

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 14
School/Grade: Min Sheng Junior High School, 7th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 41.6
Floor area per person (sq m): 8.3
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget
AM
PM

I. Public area
II. Semi-public area
III. Semi-private area
IV. Private area

The Child's Drawing

Deep hole
Drainage ditch

Place he can be alone (along the flood wall)

Min Sheng Junior High School
Interview

The Child

Q: Could you describe the place which you lived before?
A: We were living in Chung Lin when I was born, later we moved to Chu Pei. The house we lived in Chu Pei was surrounded by rice fields. When the water in the ricefields drained out after the crop was picked up, we played in the field and make waterscrows with baby. Now most of the agricultural land has been converted to residential use.
Q: Could you draw me a map and show me the area you lived in?
A: (First was hesitant and then started to draw.)
Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: I have two good friends who live in this building; one on the second floor, the other on the third floor. They are my neighbors.
Q: Where do you usually go?
A: We usually go to the flood wall.
Q: What do you play?
A: We play “hide-and-catch”.
Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go by adults?
A: The rice fields. The farmers don’t want us to play there because they think that we might damage the crops.
Q: If you want to be alone where will you go?
A: I will go to the top of the flood wall.
Q: What kind of weather don’t you like the most?
A: Rainy days. We can’t play outside when it is raining.
Q: What do you do when it rains?
A: I either go to bed or read some books.
Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No.
Q: Is this place noisy?
A: Sometimes it is very noisy, some children get up early in the morning (six or seven o’clock) and make noise. The airplane is noisy too.
Q: Could you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I got up at five yesterday. I read books until 6:30. I went to school at seven, the school ends at twelve because it is only for supplementary education in summer. I came back and had my lunch at 12:30. I and a friend of mine went to Nei Hu to gather some insect samples from 1:30 to 3:30. After we came back from Nei Hu, I played “hide-and-catch” with a group of kids about twenty people at the flood wall until 5:30. I watched TV cartoon from six to 6:30. At seven, I continue to watch TV when we were having dinner. I took a bath after the dinner and then watched TV news again at 7:30. I did some homework work from 8:30 to 10:30 and then went to bed.

The Dwelling Plan

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We lived in Chu Pei. (A place where Hakka concentrate.)
Q: How many people live in this house?
A: Five. Me, my husband and three children, the fourth child is living with my mother in Chu Pei.
Q: How many neighbors do you have?
A: I know some neighbors who are Hakka.
Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: I don’t go out very often. Many housewives work in the morning and don’t have much time to visit each other. Only those neighbors who live on the same floor and nearby have more chance to chat with each other.
Q: If compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: The place we lived in Chu Pei was quiet and was better for children’s studying. Also children in this area spend more time on play than on studying. But it is really difficult to make a judgement. I think each place has its own characteristics.
Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: He has registered in the school for the supplementary education in summer because he will go to junior high school in fall. For the rest of the time he usually goes to the park and the courtyard.
Q: Where are places where you don’t allow your children to go?
A: The airport. I don’t want them to disturb those soldiers; and the rice field, where the old lady, the owner of that field, doesn’t like children to play on her land, because kids might damage the crops.
Q: Do you know where do his three close friends live?
A: All his playmates are his classmates who live on this street.
Q: Where do he and his friends usually go?
A: They don’t go places very far away from home. Usually they play basketball at his school.
Q: Does this place have good or bad influence on your child?
A: It is hard to say, but this place is noisy. It is quiet only when it is raining.
Q: Did you attend the neighborhood meeting before?
A: Never. I am always tied up by the housework. Besides, I really don’t know much about public affairs.
Q: Where were you brought up?
A: I grew up in Chung Lin.
Q: If compared with the places where you were born, in this place better or worse in terms of child-rearing?
A: It had more fun, more places to play in the courtyard, where you can climb the mountain and catch fishes in the stream. Nowadays children play balls, insect samples instead of catching fishes. Another thing which is different is that when I was a kid, my parents did not really encourage me to study, but now I am asking my children to study hard, because I know it is good for them.
Q: Where do you think is the best place to live in Taipei?
A: I don’t know much about the rest of the city. I think every place is the same. It is probably more important to have a good home education and parents are a good model for the children rather than to depend on the environment and formal education.
Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: I will do my best to support him on studying. It is also depend on him. If he is unable to compete with others in the school, I will prefer him to learn some technical skills.
Q: What is your family income per month?
A: My husband is working for a private company. I do some miscellaneous works to earn some money. We manage to meet the end. We rented this apartment at the beginning, later we bought it from the owner. Now we are paying the monthly payment. (NT$1,000.00 or 505.00).
Q: What do you think government should do for this neighborhood?
A: First the government should do is to clean the basement and fix the broken drainage pipes.
Q: The place where you lived before was surrounded by rice fields. In the courtyard, on the streets, and go to my school. (Min Sheng Junior High School). I don’t go to park very often.
Q: Where do you usually go?
A: In the courtyards, on the streets, and go to my school. (Min Sheng Junior High School). I don’t go to park very often.
Q: Who do you go with?
A: My classmates.
Q: What do you do with your classmates?
A: We play various games in the courtyards, such as “pass the five gates”, “hide-and-catch”, “catch the jewelry”. We go to school for swimming. I don’t go in the park too often, but sometimes we skate there.
Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: There is a deep hole in the open drainage ditch. If you fall into it you might get drowned.
Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?
A: The airport. Those soldiers don’t want us to be too close to it.
Q: Are there places that you don’t like to go?
A: No.
Q: What are the three places you like to go the most?
A: The swimming pool in my school; Nei Hu and wandering around by riding a bicycle.
Q: Is this place better or worse than it was before?
A: It is better now. It was less developed and didn’t have facilities before.
Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: Yes.
Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors.
Q: How many children do you know? Are they younger than me?
A: I know most of the children. Most of them are older than me.
Q: Do you play with other children very often?
A: Yes.
Case Study No: 25

Locality: Min Sheng Community
Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household size: F, M, 3B, 1G
No. of inhabitants: 6
Length of residence: 4 years
Origin: Mainland China
Occupation: Father: Air Force officer
Mother: Housewife

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 15
School/Grade: Chieh Shou Junior High School/8th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Floor area: 41.6 sq m
Floor area per person: 7 sq m
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget

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In
1. Home
2. Corridor (on the 3rd floor)
3. Wei Hu
4. Roof

The Child's Drawing

Kw-hr meters

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

TAIPEI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Rice Field

Semen Plant

Bus Terminal

Concrete Flood Wall

Hai Long River

Planned Road

Gas Station
**The Child**

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area where you live?
A: (Starts to draw) These are the electricity meters. (Continues to draw the detail of the elevation of the building and sidewalk.)

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: I usually play at the two courtyards and on the corridor of the third floor.

Q: What do you play? And with whom?
A: I play badminton, volleyball, basketball, and chess with my neighbors.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: The water tank on the roof. It is dangerous because you may get an electric shock.

Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?
A: The drainage in the ricefield. My mother told me not to go.

Q: Are there places where you don't like to go?
A: The Park.

Q: How do you go to school?
A: By bus. There are three routes I can take: U-East, 122, 262.

Q: How did this place look when you were young?
A: The surrounding area was either vacant land or ricefields.

Q: What does the place you lived before look like now?
A: It is a street now.

Q: Will this place become better or worse in the future?
A: It will become worse. People keep throwing the garbage all over the place and most of them seem to have never taken a bath.

Q: Will you still live here in the future?
A: I don't know.

Q: If you don't live here, where will you live?
A: I will live in a place close to the mountains or countryside.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Between twenty and thirty families.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: Many.

Q: Are they your age?
A: Some are in the 2nd grade of Junior High School like I am. Others are in the primary school.

Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: Sometimes.

Q: Can you tell me where your three closest friends live?
A: One lives next door; the other two are on the third floor. All of them are my neighbors.

Q: Where do you and your friends usually go?
A: Sometimes we chat in the corridor of the third floor. We also play chess there. Sometimes we play basketball in Yangtzer Junior High School.

Q: Are there places where adults prohibit you to go?
A: Yes, we are told not to go to dangerous places.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go? and what will you do?
A: I will stay at home and draw pictures.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Winter.

Q: What will you do in the winter?
A: I will stay at home.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: Yes.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: Very noisy. It is because of these jet planes.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I got up late at about 8:30 because it was summer vacation. After breakfast I went up to the third floor and chatted with my friends in the corridor. We talked for about half an hour, and I came back home. I stayed at home and read for the rest of the morning. I had lunch at twelve. After lunch my other two friends and I rode bicycles to Nei Hou to catch some birds. We came back at 3:30. Then a group of seven children chatted on the third floor for about an hour-and-a-half. At five I went up to the roof and cleaned the pagoda. These pigeons were raised by my father. We ate dinner at 5:30. After dinner I went up to the third floor and talked with these friends of mine again. I came home and helped my mother in the yard of the building and sidewalk. I was raised in Si Ze.

Q: Where were you raised?
A: Si Ze.

Q: What is the government's response to the suggestion?
A: There has been some response to the suggestions. For instance, the two courtyards were covered when the residents complained that children get dirty, it was paved by the government. But the units are too small, the water pipes still leak, and new water pumps were broken by children when they played on the roof.

Q: Why do your close friends live?
A: Some are living in this building, some live outside. Sometimes they call on me, but I don't want to go too far.

Q: Where do they usually go and what do they do?
A: They either play in the courtyard or in the corridor of this floor (third floor). They play chess and badminton.

Q: Does this place have a good or bad influence on your child?
A: Generally speaking it is good.

Q: Is this place better now than before?
A: We are gradually getting use to it, although it was a wooden house.

Q: Where do you and your friends usually play?
A: In your opinion, what place would your close friends like to play?
A: Because it is harder to keep control over who plays with and influences your children. Play is the natural need of children. You just can't keep watching them all the time.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: It all depends on his character. If you don't live here, where will you live?
A: It is very difficult to say, it was harder to earn a living when I was a kid.

Q: In your opinion, what is the best place for child-rearing and child-development in Taiwan?
A: I think our former house was a better place than this one, although it was a wooden house.

Q: What made you choose it?
A: We paid about ten thousand dollars ($US72.75) for the house. The rent can be used as a foundation for the welfare of your neighborhood.

**The Mother**

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We used to live in Tun Hua, the building was ours but the land belongs to the government, so I have to work as a babysitter to cover the expenses.

Q: How much do you and your husband earn every month?
A: My husband's salary is around eight thousand and I have to work as a babysitter to cover the expenses.

Q: What should the government do for this neighborhood?
A: First of all, the basement should be cleaned so that it can be used as a place where we can put our bicycles and motorcycles or can be rented out by some manufacturing or handicraft companies and the rent can be used as a foundation for the welfare of this neighborhood.

Q: What does the place you lived before look like now.
A: The Park.

Q: It will be worse. People keep throwing the garbage all over the place and most of them seem to have never taken a bath.

Q: The building and sidewalk. (Continues to draw the detail of the elevation of the building and sidewalk.)

Q: Where will you live?
A: I will stay at home.

Q: About ten thousand dollars ($US72.75),
A: It is very difficult to say, it was harder to earn a living when I was a kid.

Q: In your opinion, what is the best place for child-rearing and child-development in Taiwan?
A: We used to live in Tun Hua, the building was ours but the land belongs to the government. Because the house was on the planned road it has been torn down.

Q: Is this place better or worse than the place you lived before?
A: There were not so many people and their background was more homogeneous than it is here. There are almost two hundred families living in this building and there are too many children.
Case Study No: 26

Locality: Min Sheng Community

The Family
Household size: F, M, 3B, 1G
No. of inhabitants: 6
Length of residence: 4 years 3 months
Origin: Mainland China
Occupation: Father: Air Force officer
Mother: Housewife

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 16
School/Grade: Min Sheng Junior High School/9th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 41.6
Floor area per person (sq m): 7
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget

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In
public area
semi-public area
semi-private area
private area

The Child’s Drawing (See page 21 for more analysis)
**Interview**

**The Child**

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?
A: We used to live in a place near Chien Shou Junior High School. It was a one story building. It was a nice place.

Q: Can you draw a map and show the area where you lived once?
A: This is our neighborhood; this is the flood wall and the flood gate is here; these are the apartments; this is the brick kiln; this is a peasant’s house. This is the rice field outside the flood wall; these are machinegun towers and this road leads to the North-South Freeway.

Q: Where do you usually play?
A: In the courts. We also play baseball with a lot of children in the athletic field of Min Chuan Primary School.

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: The Keelung River. The water is deep.

Q: Are there places you are not allowed to go?
A: The airport; the machinson towers. The guards don’t allow people close to the facilities.

Q: Are there places you don’t like to go?
A: The street near the flood gate where there is so much traffic.

Q: Besides home, which three places do you like to go to the best?
A: The baseball field in the Min Chuan Primary School; Mei Hu where we go by bicycle; and the Min Sheng High School.

Q: When you moved to this place four years ago, how did it look?
A: There were rice fields around this building.

Q: Do you think you will still live here in the future?
A: Yes, we will.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: I know all of them.

Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: Yes.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: All of my three best friends live in the same building. Two of them are my neighbors and the other one is my classmate.

Q: Where do you play?
A: In the courts.

Q: What do you play?
A: We play ball. Rubber bands.

Q: Are there places where adults prohibit you to go?
A: We cannot go to the airport, the river, the rice field.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go?
A: I will go to the roof.

Q: What kind of weather don’t you like?
A: Rainy days.

Q: What will you do when it rains?
A: Stay at home and read the newspaper.

**The Father**

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors.

Q: Do you have close friends or relatives living in this area?
A: My mother-in-law lives on the third floor of this building.

Q: Is this place better or worse than the place where you lived before?
A: Of course this multi-story building is better than the one story building which we lived before. Besides, this reinforced concrete building is stronger and we don’t have to worry about flooding when the typhoon comes.

Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: The eldest son goes to the auto-repair training school; the second one (the one you have interviewed) stays at home and helps running the shop; the third one goes to supplementary school at night; the youngest daughter has piano lessons.

Q: Is this place better than before?
A: Yes.

Q: What is the government response to the suggestions?
A: The government responded to the most of our suggestions such as pumping out the water from the basement, repairing the streets, lights, etc.

Q: What is your expectation for your child.
A: I think this community is the best. The streets are wide, the schools are close to home, and the area is clean.

Q: What is your expectation for your child.
A: It depends on him.

Q: Do you own this apartment?
A: Yes. Originally we had an apartment by lottery on the third floor but it was occupied by my mother-in-law. We didn’t have enough space so we bought this one.

Q: How much do you have to spend on water, electricity and fuel?

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**Min Sheng Case Study**

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**Min Sheng Case Study**

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**The Child's Drawing (about Taipei city)**

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**Taipei Port Office**

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**Min Sheng Case Study**

103

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**The Child's Drawing (about Taipei city)**

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Case Study No: 27

Locality: Min Sheng Community
Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household size: GF, M, 1B, 2G
No. of inhabitants: 4
Length of residence: 3 years 7 months
Origin: Mainland China
Occupation: Father: Shopkeeper (retired)
Mother: " from Air Force"

The Child
Sex: F
Age: 11
School/Grade: Min Ch'uan Elementary School/3rd grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 41.6
Floor area per person (sq m): 7
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget
AM
In
[Tabular data: AM activities]

PM
In
[Tabular data: PM activities]

Positive attributes
Negative attributes

Representation of child's drawing
Location of specific activity

The Child's Drawing

[Diagram: Space Perception & Activity Location Plan]

[Diagram: Min Sheng Community map]
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place where you lived before?
A: It was a one-story house and usually we stayed at home for most of the time. There was a drainage ditch nearby, so my mother didn’t allow me to play outside.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you lived in before you moved to this place?
A: (First hesitates. She draws and erases several times.) This is the flood wall.

Q: Where did you live before you moved to this place?
A: We used to live in Sung Shan Village, it was a settlement for military personnel. Most of the residents of this building are from that settlement.

Q: Could you describe the type of house you lived in at the settlement?
A: The settlement is located near the Taipei International Airport. The Department of Defense wanted to have a building to use for guards, so the Department sent us here.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors because we were all military personnel and their families.

Q: Where is the best place for child-rearing and the children’s education in Taipei?
A: I think a city is better than the suburbs.

Q: What do you do all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at about 6:30. After dinner the whole family sat on the sidewalk to enjoy the cool air until I went to bed at 11:30. I also delivered some groceries to customers at night.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: I have four close friends who all live in this building.

Q: Compared with the settlement, is this place better or worse?
A: This place is worse than the settlement and the unit is smaller. First, the building layout is doritory-like, with all units connected to a public corridor over which we have no control. Second, there are many poor families living here, and because the parents have to work all day long to earn a living, they don’t have time to take care of their children.

Q: Does the place have any good or bad influence on your child?
A: Having lived in public housing, the environment can have negative effects on children.

Q: What kind of weather can you not stand?
A: Strong sunshine.

Q: Can you tell me where your three best friends live?
A: My younger brother and children of the neighbors.

Q: Where do you live now?
A: I live now?

Q: What do you do there?
A: We play "hide-and-seek," highjump.

Q: Is there anyone who prohibits you to go there?
A: No.

Q: Are there places you don’t like to go?
A: I don’t like to play under the strong sunshine.

Q: Besides home, what are the three places you like the best?
A: My classmate’s house, the one who lives in a mansion in this area.

Q: Do you remember what this place looked like before?
A: It was cleaner.

Q: Where did you play when you were living in Sung Shan Village?
A: I played in front of the house.

Q: Will you still live here in the future?
A: Probably I will.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: The family who lives next door and a classmate of mine who lives on the second floor.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: I only know three girls who are my age.

Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: No.

Q: Can you tell me where your three best friends live?
A: One lives next door, the other two live on the second floor. They are all my classmates.

Q: Where do you and your classmates play?
A: We don’t play much, we only chat for a while after we come back from school.

Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?
A: No.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go?
A: I will stay at home and do homework and help my mother.

Q: What kind of weather don’t you like?
A: Strong sunshine.

Q: What do you do when it is that kind of weather?
A: Stay at home.

The Father

Q: Where did you live before you moved to this place?
A: We used to live in Sung Shan Village, it was a settlement for military personnel. Most of the residents of this building are from that settlement.

Q: Could you describe the type of house you lived in at the settlement?
A: The settlement is located near the Taipei International Airport. The Department of Defense wanted to have a building to use for guards, so the Department sent us here.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know most of the neighbors because we were all military personnel and their families.

Q: Where is the best place for child-rearing and children’s education in Taipei?
A: I think a city is better than the suburbs.

Q: What do you do all day yesterday?
A: I took care of the shop and delivered rice and other groceries to the customers nearby. We ate lunch at one. I stayed at home while my parents were taking a nap and then delivered groceries to customers. We had dinner at seven. After dinner the whole family sat on the sidewalk to enjoy the cool air until I went to bed at 11:30. I also delivered some groceries to customers at night.

Q: Where do you live now?
A: I have four close friends who all live in this building.

Q: Compared with the settlement, is this place better or worse?
A: This place is worse than the settlement and the unit is smaller. First, the building layout is doritory-like, with all units connected to a public corridor over which we have no control. Second, there are many poor families living here, and because the parents have to work all day long to earn a living, they don’t have time to take care of their children.

Q: Does the place have any good or bad influence on your child?
A: Having lived in public housing, the environment can have negative effects on children.

Q: What kind of weather can you not stand?
A: Strong sunshine.

Q: Can you tell me where your three best friends live?
A: My younger brother and children of the neighbors.

Q: Where do you live now?
A: I live now?

Q: What do you do there?
A: We play "hide-and-seek," highjump.

Q: Is there anyone who prohibits you to go there?
A: No.

Q: Are there places you don’t like to go?
A: I don’t like to play under the strong sunshine.

Q: Besides home, what are the three places you like the best?
A: My classmate’s house, the one who lives in a mansion in this area.

Q: Do you remember what this place looked like before?
A: It was cleaner.

Q: Where did you play when you were living in Sung Shan Village?
A: I played in front of the house.

Q: Will you still live here in the future?
A: Probably I will.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: The family who lives next door and a classmate of mine who lives on the second floor.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: I only know three girls who are my age.

Q: Do you play together quite often?
A: No.

Q: Can you tell me where your three best friends live?
A: One lives next door, the other two live on the second floor. They are all my classmates.

Q: Where do you and your classmates play?
A: We don’t play much, we only chat for a while after we come back from school.

Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?
A: No.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you go?
A: I will stay at home and do homework and help my mother.

Q: What kind of weather don’t you like?
A: Strong sunshine.

Q: What do you do when it is that kind of weather?
A: Stay at home.
Case Study No: 28

Locality: Min Sheng Community Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household Size: 1B, 3G
No. of inhabitants: 6
Length of residence: 3 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Taxi driver
Mother: Farmer

The Child
Sex: F
Age: 14
School/Grade: Min Ch'uan Primary School/6th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 41.6
Floor area per person (sq m): 6.93
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget
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In
- public area
- semi-public area
- semi-private area
- private area

The Child's Drawing

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

TAIPEI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Window
Door
Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?
A: We lived on the ground floor of a two-story row house. There was no park and the traffic was little. We played on the street for most of the time.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live now?
A: (First was hesitant and said she did not know how to draw, after being encouraged she started to draw) This is the window of our apartment and this is the entrance door.

Q: Where do you usually play?
A: I usually play on the corridor of the third floor, or downstairs, or in the courtyards. I also go to the park and its surroundings quite often.

Q: With whom do you go to those places?
A: With classmates or neighbors.

Q: What do you and your friends do in those places?
A: We play cards or badminton, or we skate if we go to the park.

Q: Are there places where you feel dangerous or unsafe to go?
A: Only near the open drainage ditch beyond the flood wall, it is deep.

Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?
A: No, unless the place is too far.

Q: Are there places where you don't like to go?
A: (Her mother said she did not like to work in the ricefield).

Q: What are the three places you like to go the most?
A: 1. The grandma's house in Shin Chu, the zoo, and 2. the ricefield, 3. the lake near the ricefield.

Q: Do you think the place will become better or worse ten years from now?
A: I think it will become better.

Q: Do you think you will still live here ten years from now?
A: I don't know.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Many.

Q: How many children do you know?
A: Many. We play quite often.

Q: Where do you go to school?
A: One of my classmates lives on the third floor of the opposite building; the other two friends are my neighbors who live next door to us.

Q: Where do you go to school now?
A: We either go to the park or we play badminton nearby. But we don't skate too much in the park.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: It is noisy during the vacation.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at seven. I went downstairs to eat my breakfast at 7:30. I stayed at home all the morning, then I had my lunch at twelve. I did some homework in the afternoon and ate dinner at six. I watched TV after dinner and went to bed at nine.

The Dwelling Plan

Q: What is your expectation for your children?
A: If they are able to study I will try my best to support them. But if they are unable to compete with others in the formal education then I will prefer that they can learn some technical skill. However, it is totally up to them. I will not impose my own will on them.

Q: How much do you have to spend on water, electricity and fuel?
A: For water it is about two hundred dollars (US$5.6). For electricity it is about two hundred dollars (US$13). For fuel it is about two hundred dollars (US$5.6).

Q: What is your family income?
A: Just meet the end. My husband is a taxi driver and it is difficult to compete with other taxis because the car we have is an old fashion one and has no air condition. Two of my children are working during the daytime to earn some money for the family.

Q: Are there places where you don't like to go?
A: No, unless the place is too far.

Q: Do you think the place will become better or worse ten years from now?
A: I don't know.

Q: Did you attend the neighborhood meeting before?
A: Yes.

Q: Did you suggest anything in the meeting?
A: Many residents are lacking of consciousness about the public affairs. We used to hire people to clean the staircases, but it was dirty again soon after cleaning. Everybody is busy in earning a living, nobody pays too much attention to these matters.

Q: Did government respond to residents' complaints?
A: No.

Q: Where were you grown up?
A: I was brought up in Shin Chu.

Q: Compared with the place you were born, is this place better or worse in terms of children's play and developments?
A: My parents' attitude toward child-rearing was very strict and was very different from parents nowadays. It was the Japanese-occupation period when I was young, and generally speaking, girls were not encouraged to go to school. I feel that children today are smarter but lazier; they don't want to do labor work.

Q: Which place in Taipei is the best one for child-rearing and child's development?
A: I don't know much about the city, but this community probably is a good one. There are many wealthy people, the street is wide and the air is clean.
Case Study No: 29

Locality: Min Sheng Community

The Family

No. of inhabitants: 7

Positive attributes

Length of residence: 4 years 10 months

Negative attributes

Origin: Taiwan (apoplectic)

Representation of child's drawing

Occupation:

Father: Retired officer

Mother: Has hearing problem

No. of inhabitants: 7

Time Budget

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Location of specific activity

The Child's Drawing

Public housing

Bus stop

Min Sheng Junior High School

Sung Shan

The Dwelling

Type: 4-story walk-up

Floor area per person (sq m): 4.1

Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership

Tenure of previous dwelling: -

Min Sheng Case Study

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

TAIPEI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

BRICK KILN

CONCRETE POND NAIL

CHI LUNG RIVER

FLANNED ROAD

MIN SHEH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

SEWAGE PLANT

BUS TERMINAL

GAS STATION
**Interview**

**The Child**

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?  
A: We used to live in a one-story house on Nan Ching East Road. It was a row house with a narrow facade and didn't have sufficient light inside. We used to play on the vacant land.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live now?  
A: (Starts to draw) This is my home; this is the courtyard. There are three staircases near our apartment. If you go along the street, you will find there are many food stands. This is the bus stop of 0-East route, it goes beyond my school to Shun Shan.

Q: Where do you usually play?  
A: We either play badminton in the courtyards or go to Chia Chun Chen swim pool to swim.

Q: Are there places where you think are dangerous?  
A: The ricefield, the wind is so strong there that I fell down sometimes when I was riding a bicycle.

Q: Are there places where you are not allowed to go?  
A: My mother told me not to go to the beach and cemetery.

Q: Are there places where you don't like to go?  
A: It is not fun to go to the park, even though it is well-wrapped. There are many people in the park and it is not fun if you go there too often.

Q: What are the three places do you like the most?  
A: The swimming pool of my school; Chih Shan (a suburb); and wandering around by riding a bicycle.

Q: Do you remember what this place looked like when you moved in?  
A: There were only few people living in this area.

Q: Do you think this place will become better or worse ten years from now?  
A: I think it will be better.

Q: Will you still live here then?  
A: I don't know. I have to ask my parents.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?  
A: I know almost all of the neighbors.

Q: How many children do you know? Are they your age?  
A: I know many children, but they are all younger than me.

Q: Do you play together quite often?  
A: It is not so often now.

Q: Where do your three close friends live?  
A: One lives in Shun Shan; the other one lives in Ta Ching Street; the third one has moved to the United States. They are my classmates.

Q: What do you usually do after school?  
A: I have been to the New Park, Shih Lin beach, the Park of Youth, Shih Lin, and claiming mountains. In the downtown area, I only know that if you walk from the New Park you will see the East Publishing Company.

Q: Do you play together quite often?  
A: It is not so often now.

Q: Where do you and your friends usually go?  
A: I usually go to my friends' house.

Q: Do you play?  
A: We go out to have some cold drinks, or we go to skating in the park.

Q: When you are alone, where will you be?  
A: I will go to the roof.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like the most?  
A: Hot days.

Q: What will you do when it is hot?  
A: Stay at home.

**The Mother**

Q: Where did you live before?  
A: We used to live in a military settlement; the apartment we live now was assigned by the government.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?  
A: I know most of the neighbors because they also lived in the same military settlement before.

Q: Where do your three close friends live?  
A: The family lives next door to us is our friend.

Q: If compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?  
A: This place is convenient in terms of public facilities, but the apartment is too small.

Q: What do you think government should do for this community?  
A: I don't know.

Q: What are the occupations of your elder children?  
A: The eldest daughter is working for a private company; the second daughter is working for an electronic company; the third is still studying at school.

Q: What is your expectation on her?  
A: It depends on her interest.
Case Study No: 30

Locality: Liu Shiang Community

The Family
Household size: F, M, 3B, 2G
No. of inhabitants: 7
Length of residence: 1 year
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Scavenger (garbage collector)
Mother: -

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 12
School/Grade: Lung Shan Primary School/5th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 1-story row house
Unit floor area (sq m): -
Floor area per person (sq m): -
Tenure of existing dwelling: Rental
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Public area
Semi-public area
Semi-private area
Private area

The Child's Drawing

Window
Door
Concrete covers of drainage ditch
Light pole
Flower bed

Water tanks
A good friend of the boy
Pergola

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

TAN SUI RIVER

HUA CHIANG BRIDGE

PUBLIC HOUSING

LONG ERAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

KUAI LIN ROAD

RUANG CHOU STREET

LEVER

GAS STATION

FEET

PUBLIC HOUSING

HO PING WEST ROAD

SUGAR CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before in Nan Chi Chang? 
A: I can't remember.

Q: If compared with the place you lived in Nan Chi Chang, is this place better or worse? 
A: This place is better, because I can find more children to play with and had more places to go, such as the “water tank” area (the pocket park). Also, we can play various kinds of games in the assessment pool.

Q: You mean you didn't have any friends to play with when you were living in Nan Chi Chang? 
A: Very few. Most of the residents were adults.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live? 
(The father was impatient about the interview and was not very happy about this request. After being teased that the drawing is essential, in this research he finally agreed to allow the child to draw.)

A: Can I draw the “water tank” area? 
Q: You can draw whatever you want as long as you can show me your area.
A: (Started to draw). The first drew the flower bed, then the benches, the drainage ditch which has cover on it, the window, the door, the water tanks, the street light pole, and finally added the boy-his good friend.

Q: Are there places where you think are dangerous? 
A: Street and the river the wealthy people always assigned to their children never go to these areas.

Q: Which place in this area do you like the best? 
A: The “water tank” area. There is another place just a short distance from here where you can slide. (The place he referred is the other pocket park, see photo on pages 49-50).

Q: How many children do you know? 
A: Many. (The father was getting even unpatient about the interview at this moment).

Q: What do you do? 
A: We play various games: height jump, balls, playing with the water tanks, etc.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you be? 
A: I will stay at home. (The father said: My children never go to any “bad” place).

Q: What kind of weather don't you like the most? 
A: Rainy days.

Q: Can you tell me where your three best friends live? 
A: All of my good friends are living nearby.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday in detail? 
(After nine o'clock and the father asked the boy to go to bed because he felt it was too late to continue the interview. This question was not answered therefore).

The Father

Q: Where did you live before? 
A: We were living in Nan Chi Chang before we moved to this place. We were living in those illegally-built squatters for about one year than moved to another place which was close to the Chiao Pei Primary School and lived there for another year.

Q: Did you rent the house at that time? 
A: Yes, renting was the only way for people like us to have a place to live.

Q: How many years have you lived in Taipei? 
A: Four to five years. We came from Chiayi. (A major city in southern Taiwan, see the map on page 6).

Q: May I ask what is your occupation? 
A: I am a garbage collector.

Q: I noticed that there are some trucks parking under the Nan Chiao Bridge, do you belong to that team? 
A: No. I belong to a district team. The one you mentioned is the team directly governed by the Environmental Sanitation Department. They have better equipments than we do.

Q: Which district team do you belong to? 
A: This district, the one I am living.

Q: Are people always assigned to the team in their resident district? 
A: Not necessarily. For example, I was assigned to the Shih Lin District team when I was living in Nan Chi Chang, and you know it is quite a distance from Nan Chi Chang to Shih Lin (about seven to eight kilometers).

Q: Why did you come to Taipei? 
A: For earning a living. We could not earn enough money because of the poor production of the crops. Besides, there are much more opportunities to find a job. I know many people who have migrated to Taipei from the rural south.

Q: Do you know your neighbors? 
A: Yes. I know all of my neighbors. Most of the residents in this area are not businessmen and are quite willing to help each other.

Q: How did you find this place which happened to be your place to live? 
A: We will not throw the food left away like the wealthy people do. We will spend about seventy dollars less every day on food and fruits to afford the rent.

Q: As I know, if you want to buy a unit of public housing you have to have about fifty thousand dollars (US$1,389) for the down payment. Do you have the money? 
A: Yes. I can manage that. We can organize a private loan association. Actually, if compared with the monthly payment for the public housing at this month is about eleven hundred, or US$30.63) we are paying more for the rent now. So it is worth to buy a unit of public housing if we have the opportunity. We can spend few dollars less every day on food and fruits to accumulate enough money for down payment. The point is that this has to be done gradually. There is no way to get tens of thousands dollars over night.

Q: Have you ever applied the public housing? 
A: No.

Q: If you had a chance to own one unit in the public housing in Nan Chi Chang, do you think it is good for your family to live there? 
A: Of course it is good. The situation we have now is that we don't have the choice. We have to live in a place which we can afford.

Q: In your opinion what the government should do for this neighborhood? 
A: It is very difficult to say, I am not a politician.
Case Study No: 31

Locality: Liu Shiang Community Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household size: F, H, JY
No. of inhabitants: -
Length of residence: 3 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: -
Mother: -

The Child
Name: M
Age: 12
School/Grade: Lung Shan Primary School/5th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Floor area per person (sq m): -
Tenure of existing dwelling: -
Tenure of previous dwelling: -

Time Budget
In public area
1. Home
2. Taiwan Sugar Company (700 m south east from home, to play basketball)
3. Park

The Child's Drawing

Expressway
Shan Chi Technical High School
Lung Shan Primary School
Lung Shan Temple
Clock Shop
Clock
Park
Shuang Yuan
JEE LUN ROAD
LEVEE
HUA CHIANG BRIDGE
NO PING WEST ROAD
SHANG CHI GYM
BASKETBALL COURT
TAN SUI RIVER

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

- Positive attributes
- Negative attributes
- Representation of child's drawing
- Location of specific activity
Interview

Both of the boy’s parents have to work during the daytime, sometimes even at night, and were not available for interview. The interview of the boy was conducted in the park (children call it “water tank area”).

The Child

Q: How long have you lived here?
A: Three years.

Q: Where did you live before you moved in the apartment?
A: We lived in a public housing on the opposite side of the street for two years. We moved from Taichung City to here five years ago. (Taichung is a major city in the central area of Taiwan, see map on page 6).

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live now?
A: (He started to draw). This is the public housing I live. (Then he started to draw the park and said) There is not enough room for me to draw the park and......it is wrong, the park should not be next to the main street. (He is right, the pocket park is located in the alley and is not directly connected to the street. Although the relationship between park and the two main streets is correct, the Huan Ho South Road was cut into half and the two halves were twisted and were perpendicular to each other. It is clear that the incorrect orientation is at least partly caused by the rotary). There are the pedestrian bridges. This is the building in the opposite side of the alley. This is Lung Shan Temple. All these are streets. This is Lung Shan Primary School. Some of those spectating children argued that the school should not be larger than the public housing as it is shown on the drawing). There is a temple on the street. The Lung Shan Temple is on the other street. There is a street which I don’t know where it leads to. (The street he referred is Hua Hai Street). This is the “Beautiful Island” clock shop. This street (Kuang Chou Street) is very long, it leads to Shuang Yung Junior High School. The Shan Chi Technical High School is located here. This is the bridge (the elevated expressway, see photo on page 47). (Another child said the place next to the expressway is the “red-light” district and other children agreed).

Q: Where do you play usually?
A: In the park.

Q: Are there places where you think are dangerous?
A: The river; and a house next to the slaughter-house. (other children laughed and explained that it is a girl’s house whom he is afraid of). The “red-light” area is dangerous too, if you are drapped by those girls. You also might be beaten by the pimps. The amusement room close to the Kuang Fu Bridge is dangerous because a friend of mine was drowned to death there.

Q: Are there interesting places in this area?
A: Here, this park.

Q: How many good friends do you have?
A: Many, they all are my good friends.

Q: What kind of weather don’t you like the most?
A: Rainy days. I can not play when it rains.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you be?
A: I will stay at home.

Q: Could you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at nine. I went to play basketball in the Taiwan Sugar Company. I played the ball with other three neighbors (who live on the same floor with him). We played basketball from nine thirty to eleven thirty. I came back for lunch. I did some homework at one o’clock. I played chess with my brothers in the afternoon. I also read some novels. I played with other children in the park for about half-an-hour around five. I came down to buy some food for dinner at 6:30. (This part of time spent was not counted on the time budget since it was only few minutes). We ate our dinner at about seven thirty. I watched TV cartoon before I ate dinner. I read novels and played chess with my brother (who was seventeen) and my neighbour after dinner. I went to bed at twelve.
Case Study No: 32

Locality: Liu Shiang Community Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household Size: F, M, 2B, 1G
No. of Inhabitants: 5
Length of residence: 3 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Aluminum product Manufacturer
Mother: Manufacturer

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 12
School/Grade: Lung Shan Primary School/4th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 5-story walk-up
Unit floor area (sq m): 50
Floor area per person (sq m): -
Tenure of existing dwelling: Rental
Tenure of previous dwelling: -

Time Budget

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Private area
1. Home
2. Park
3. Gin-Yi temple (to see the movie)

The Child's Drawing

[Diagram of the child's drawing showing Water tanks and Hua Chiang Bridge]
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?
A: We lived on the ground floor of a 4-story building (apartment). It was close to the Wan Hua Railroad Station.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the place you live now?
A: This is Hua Chiang Bridge. Here is the public housing where I live. (He wrote two Chinese characters: my house). This is the main street. This is the highrise. There are the six-story high buildings, the post office is over there. There was an accident, few months ago, an explosion caused by some chemicals killed three people.

Q: Where do you play usually?
A: In the "water tank area". It means "pocket park", because a water tank manufactory was using the area as a storage for its production.

Q: Are there places where you think are interesting?
A: The "water tank area".

Q: Are there places that you think are dangerous?
A: My parents and my teachers told me not to go to the river, but I still go there sometimes.

Q: Do you think this place is better or worse now compared to what it was before?
A: It is better now, because I have more friends to play with.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: Many. I know most of the children in this area.

Q: If you want to be alone, where will you be?
A: I will go to the place close to the Hua Chiang bridge, I can find frogs there.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Rainy days. There is no place we can play at when it rains.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No.

Q: Is there noisy place?
A: No.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at around seven thirty. I watched TV sports (baseball) after I finished my breakfast. It was about eight thirty. We went to the amusement park (a shop equipped with electronic games) before I watched TV. I watched the baseball from 8:30 to eleven. (Live broadcasted via satellite from U.S.). I played in the tank area for about half an hour. I watched TV drama from 12:30 to one. I played in the water tank area again in the afternoon until I took a bath at six. I played with other children in the water tank area again until I had my dinner at seven. After dinner I went to the temple to watch movie with my sister.

Q: Can you draw me another map and show me the Taipei city you know?
A: I know Lao Sung Park (he started to draw). This is Lao Sung Park where I used to play. The place I lived before is close to the park. This is the Today Department Store. It is fun to take the elevator in that department store. The Long Shan Temple is located near here. It is too difficult for me to draw the temple in detail. Another place I know is the slaughter-house which is not far away from here.

Q: Where were you born?
A: I was born in the country side near the city of Taichung.

Q: Where do you play usually?
A: I know some of his playmates, they live nearby. I always keep my eyes on him and I won't allow him to play with "bad kids".

Q: Are there places in this area where you don't allow him to go?
A: I don't want him to go places too close to the river, or to play on the main street. Or at the Riverfront Park.

Q: Do you know where his three close friends live?
A: I know some of his playmates, they live nearby. I always keep my eyes on him and I won't allow him to play with "bad kids".

Q: Where were you born?
A: I was born in the country side near the city of Taichung.

Q: If compared with the place where you were born, is this place better or worse in terms of child development?
A: Taipei city is much more developed and advanced than the rural area and has more and better educational facilities for the children. While there are some advantages to live in rural area such as to have more open space for children to play. It is much safer too because the traffic is less.

Q: In your opinion, which place in Taipei is the best one for child-rearing?
A: I think, first of all, the choice we have is much depend on our financial situation. But generally speaking, to live in the suburb is probably better than to live in the city, because of the better air the suburb has and the homogeneous background. The people has.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: It depends on his interest. I think I will know what his interest when he is in junior high school.

Q: What do you think that the government should do for this community?
A: I think children should be told by the teachers not to play on the streets, bridges or places near river.

The Father

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We lived in Ho Ping East Road, a place which is close to Wan Hua Railroad Station.

Q: Do you think this place is better or worse if compared with the place you lived before?
A: It was far from the place where I lived before to our children's school, but it is within walking distance now. We also have a safer place for children to play - the small open space at the back of our house (the "pocket park"). It was dangerous for children to play on the streets when we were living in Ho Ping East Road.

Q: Are there places in this area where you don't allow him to go?
A: I don't want him to go places too close to the river, or to play on the main street. Or at the Riverfront Park.

Q: Do you know where his three close friends live?
A: I know some of his playmates, they live nearby. I always keep my eyes on him and I won't allow him to play with "bad kids".

Q: Where were you born?
A: I was born in the country side near the city of Taichung.

Q: If compared with the place where you were born, is this place better or worse in terms of child development?
A: Taipei city is much more developed and advanced than the rural area and has more and better educational facilities for the children. While there are some advantages to live in rural area such as to have more open space for children to play.

Q: What is your expectation for your child?
A: It depends on his interest. I think I will know what is his interest when he is in junior high school.

Q: What do you think that the government should do for this community?
A: I think children should be told by the teachers not to play on the streets, bridges or places near river.

The Child's Drawing (about Taipei city)
Case Study No: 33

Locality: Liu Shiang Community

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family

Household size: F, M, 4B, IG
No. of inhabitants: 5-6 (varied)
Length of residence: 15-16 years
Origin: Taiwan

Occupation:
Father: Mason
Mother: Housewife (doing paper bags at home)

The Child

Sex: M
Age: 12
School/Grade: Lung Shan Primary School/5th grade

The Dwelling

Type: 2-story row house
Unit floor area (sq m): 11.25 (room)
Floor area per person (sq m): 2.25-1.87
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget

AM
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PM

The Child's Drawing

Grass
Concrete pipes
Piled logs
Drainage ditch

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing

Location of specific activity

TAN SUI RIVER
FENG LIN ROAD
KUANG CHOU STREET
HUA CHIANG BRIDGE
PUBLIC HOUSING
HO PING WEST ROAD
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live in?
A: (Starts to draw.) This is the river; there are some concrete pipes at the corner where there is our alleyway. People have filled up some of the pipes with stones and planted some flowers. There is an open ditch runs parallel to the levee, where we live. People piled constructional materials such as wood and bricks. I have never been to East Gate, North Gate, West Gate. This is Chin Kain High, but this is Shang Chi High Technical School. I think Taipei is huge.

Q: Where do you go usually?
A: I used to play in the small park which was right next to the open ditch, but it is used as a storage place for cast iron now. Sometimes I go to the park on the river bank, the park of Youth and Botanical Garden.

Q: Are there places where you think are interesting?
A: The river and the park along the river bank. My school teacher told us that somebody has been drowned in the river before.

Q: Are there places where you don’t like to go?
A: The Park of Youth and Botanical Garden are too far away. It takes too much time to go there, but there is no place to go in this area.

Q: Do you remember what this place looked like before?
A: These houses have been built for many years. The places near the river was beautiful, but there are always people urinating at the foot of the highrise buildings. It is dangerous.

Q: Do you think this place has become better or worse in recent years?
A: It has become better. We don’t have enough water now, and the water is very dirty. If this place is renewed and replaced, the buildings in this area are probably can have an apartment of our own. If we don’t get that I will prefer to move to other place. My two brothers have to sleep on the site which are under construction and built by workers. There are many flies in this place too.

Q: Will this place become better or worse in the future?
A: It will be better. We don’t have enough water now, and the water is very dirty. If this place is renewed and replaced, the buildings in this area are probably can have an apartment of our own. If we don’t get that I will prefer to move to other place. My two brothers have to sleep on the site which are under construction and built by workers. There are many flies in this place too.

Q: Do you think you will live here in the future?
A: We will if we have our own apartment.

Q: How many children in this area do you know?
A: I don’t know all of them. But I am the only boy in this alley. I can only play with my younger sister or with the children live upstairs.

Q: Where are your three close friends live?
A: I used to play with a girl who lived in "5", but she isn’t my close friend anymore. I am playing there is no place to play. I don’t play very often with other boys or girls. I like to go to the river bank and play there.

Q: Do you go to some places by yourself?
A: Sometimes I go to swim in Ching Tan, Yung So or Tzyo Chuen swimming pool.

Q: Are there places where adults don’t allow you to go?
A: Yes, the men living in the next door told me not to draw on the wall. Also, I don’t like to go to the second floor, because we couldn’t get along with the landlord; we had a fight about who should use the facilities first. Whenever the water pressure is low, the landlord can’t get water because they are living on the second floor, and they will come and ask me for help. My mother didn’t allow me to ask the people who are already lined up and living in the alley we live, people piled constructional materials such as wood and bricks.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you be?
A: I like to go to my uncle’s house in Nei Hu. He has many trees in his house.

Q: Where is the worst place to live in Taipei?
A: This place is dirty and there are always some people who dump garbage on the river bank, or on the vacant land.

Q: Who clean this place usually?
A: The residents in this alley. Government does not send people to clean this place. I don’t know. But it would be better if we don’t have any place to go in this area.

Q: Are there places where you think are dangerous?
A: The places I go most often are Chung-Shan market or the Lung San temple. Another point is about 6’-6", the lowest, 15m. This place is dirty and there are always some people who dump garbage on the river bank, or on the vacant land.

Q: What does your child do after school?
A: My child goes to the park on the river bank, the Riverfront Park, and showed me the garbage dumped along the bank. I didn’t go far away and I didn’t go to the places from where people can see the firework and the same kind of celebration on the National’s Birthday (October the 10th). The boy’s city map is also shown on page 20, bottom right.

The Dwelling Plan

All the five rooms are five stories high, and the five rooms

The Mother

Q: Where did you live before you moved in this area?
A: We lived in the 2nd floor of a small town in Taipei county about 17 kilometers to the North-West of Taipei. We owned the house but we sold it for some money when we moved here. We moved to Taipei because my mother told me to move to the future city. I took a bath at nine and washed again from 9:30 to 10. My uncle came to visit us at ten. The farthest place I go is either the Chung-Shan market or the Lung San temple. Another place I go in Nei Hu where my uncle lives. The places I go are often are Chung-Shan market. (This boy’s city map is shown on page 20, bottom right). We fold paper bags for earning some money. I took a nap after the breakfast at seven. I made paper bags at home all the afternoon until two for the neighborhood. I made paper bags at home all the afternoon until two for the neighborhood. I made paper bags at home all the afternoon until two for the neighborhood. I made paper bags at home all the afternoon until two for the neighborhood.

Q: Could you draw me a map and tell me the Taipei city you know?
A: Do you want to draw the future Taipei city or the present one?

Q: The Taipei city at present time.
A: The places I go most often are Chung-Shan market. (This boy’s city map is shown on page 20, bottom right). If you had the choice which place in Taipei you would like to live?
A: Any place which has many activities and where I can play with my brothers.

Q: What would you be like when you grow up?
A: I like to be a singer, but my brother told me it is too hard. I like to draw.

Q: Could you tell me what you are impression of your neighborhood?
A: (Starts to draw.) This is the Presidential House; this is the South Gate. I have never been to the North Gate, West Gate. I also go to my aunt’s house in Yung Ho with my neighbor. The Taipei Railroad Station is located behind the zoo. This is the Taipei airport; this is the Botanical Garden, this is the Park of Youth. This is Nei Hu; this is the Circle of Restaurant; this is the Lung San Road and the pedestrian bridges. The Chung Heong Market is over here. We buy daily grocery at the market. This is Ching Tan where I go for swimming. This is the Park of Youth. This is the Shan Chi High Technical School. I think Taipei is huge.

Q: What are the occupation of your elder children?
A: The oldest son is serving his military service; the second and the third boys are students; the fourth is working for a printing company; the fifth son is studying in the junior high school, he picks up waste paper after school and sells to the recycling factory for recycling. The boy you want to interview is my youngest son.

Q: What is your family income?
A: My husband is a race and his income varies depend on the amount of work he can get.

Q: Do you think the government should do anything?
A: I think the government should do anything.

Q: The renovation project because we may have the right to buy a new apartment unit under the project.

Q: Where were you born?
A: In the 2nd floor of a small town in Taipei.

Q: If compared with the place you were born, is this place better or worse for child development?
A: I was living in dormitory when I was a kid. We had our own unit and the place was larger. This place was less crowded. But children sometimes fought with each other.

Q: Which place do you think is the best one for child rearing in Taipei?
A: I don’t know. But it would be better if we could have an apartment on the 1st floor in a public housing, because that means there won’t be so many different kinds of people living together, and we will have a better control over our own house.

Q: What are the occupation of your elder children?
A: The oldest son is serving his military service; the second and the third boys are students; the fourth is working for a printing company; the fifth son is studying in the junior high school, he picks up waste paper after school and sells to the recycling factory for recycling. The boy you want to interview is my youngest son.

Q: What is your family income?
A: My husband is a race and his income varies depend on the amount of work he can get.

Q: Do you think the government should do anything?
A: I think the government should do anything.
Case Study No: 34

Locality: Liu Shiang Community Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household size: F, M, 1O, JC
No. of inhabitants: 6
Length of residence: 4-5 years
Origin: Taipei
Occupation: Father: Printer
Mother: Housewife

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 13
School/Grade: Lung Shan Primary School/6th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 2-story row house
Unit floor area (sq m): -
Floor area per person (sq m): -
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: -

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The Child's Drawing (See page 21 for more analysis)

Sand excavation
Flagpole
Levee

Open drainage ditch

Cast iron

2-story row houses

My home
**Interview**

**The Child**

Q: Can you describe the place where you lived before?
A: We lived in Po-Tou-Li (Hua Hsi Street). (All the children surrounded are laughing)

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you lived in?
A: This is the shed(stand) on the levee. There is a large open ditch next to the levee. This is the river. My house is here. This is the flag pole bank. It was not far away from the levee. There is a pile of cast iron. There is also a concrete post on the river bank which is supporting the high-tension wire (not shown in this drawing, see related photo on page 47, upper right). (Later when being asked at where he usually played and who are his close friends, he divided the row houses into several units, each represents one house of his good friends and wrote down their names. During the drawing was being drawn he and another children also described everything they knew about each family in the alley, especially about their friends, their nicknames and personalities; where they live and their families, etc. These children also rejected the idea of only writing the nicknames on the drawing, because they felt every friend of theirs should be respected in such an occasion when their names are being exposed to and recorded by strangers, even they called and were kicked each other’s nickname throughout the interview).

Q: Where do you go usually?
A: Usually we play in this alley but we also play ball in the basketball courts on the river bank. I also go to the Park of Youth because my grandmother lives close to the park.

Q: Who play with you when you play in the alley or in the basketball courts?
A: My neighbors.

Q: What do you do in this alley?
A: We play various games, but we don’t play with kids in the other half because we can not get along with them.

Q: Which place do you think are interesting?
A: This alley.

Q: Are there places where you don’t like to go?
A: The open drainage ditch, it is dirty and has a very bad smell. Another place which I don’t like to go is the alley next to this one and the other half of our alley. We never go to the other alley but kids in that alley always play in our part.

Q: Do you remember what it looked like when you were young?
A: I don’t remember how it was now.

Q: Has this place become better or worse if compared with what it was before?
A: It was better before, because I am studying to go to college now, and I have so much homework to do that I don’t have too much time to play.

Q: Do you think this place will become better or worse in the future?
A: I was told that they want to renew this area. I think the new houses will have a flat roof and will be fun to play on the roof.

Q: Do you favor the renewal project?
A: It is not so good if we have to move to some other place, but it will be excellent if I can still live close to my playmates after this area is rebuilt. I hope when the house is rebuilt we can have both the ground floor and one of the upper floors.

Q: If you want to be alone where will you be?
A: There is no place to be alone.

Q: What kind of weather don’t you like?
A: I hate the monsoon season. (May, June). Summer is better. I like hurricanes, it is fun to see the wind blows off the roof. If we had snow I would know the snow.

Q: Could you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at 8:30. I didn’t eat my breakfast. I played rubber band (gambled) with my friends in this alley all the morning. Meanwhile I also watched TV sport program. Our National Little League was playing in the U.S., it was broadcasted in live. After I ate lunch, I watched TV drama from 12:30 to one. We played in this alley again (played rubber band), then we went to the Riverfront Park and played on the slide-way. I also brought the cat with me. I watched TV cartoon from six to 6:30 when I was eating dinner. We played again from 6:30 to seven in this alley. We kicked cans just for fun. We had a fight when we played, but that was not serious. I watched TV from seven to 3:30, and then sat outside in front of my house to get some cool air. I took a bath in my house and went to Hua Hsi Street (the nice food market) with my parents and my sister, and ate some gruel. We came back at 12:30.

Q: Can you draw me another map and tell me the Taipai city you know?
A: I have been to Taipai Gate. Actually I have been to almost every place in Taipai. (But he didn’t draw this map).

**The Father**

Q: How long have you lived in this area?
A: We moved to this house four or five years ago, but we have lived in this area since 1958.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know all of my neighbors. I also join the volunteer police and that gives me another chance to know my neighbors. If a person who does not familiar with this area and does not know my full name, comes here to look for "Trinity Cheng", I will let you know that I amTrinity Cheng. I hope when he is going to pay back the loan. This project will help more people to have moreadeffects on us-small local business men, than other residents because we are very depend on the already established social relationship and are much more difficult to adjust our business to fit into a new place.

Q: If it were a street-wise project we would not have any complaint because it is for the public, but since it is only for tearing down the old houses and building new ones, I don’t see any reason why government can’t leave that to us as long as we have the money to do it. I don’t think government should force people to build a new house for themselves.

Q: Where were you brought up?
A: My father was born in Wu Han. (The old city center).

Q: If compared with the place you were born, is this place better or worse in terms of child development?
A: This place is better. The house we lived before was torn down because of the construction of the express way.

Q: What do you think that government should do for this neighborhood?
A: Nothing. The school is close by and there is a park for recreational use.

Q: What is your opinion about the renewal project?
A: It will give us trouble if we are forced to move, because not only people has to be moved somewhere but the printing equipment as well. And you know that whenever you are moving all the equipments but you also have to ask the electricity companies for reconnections, and that will cost us money and take time too; and it also means that I will lose connection with my existing customers. During the past several months, government has sent people to survey the opinions of residents and initiated a campaign to persuade people are against the project, but it does not issue any clear statement why the government has decided to do so, there are rumors all over the place, and the result is everybody is frustrated and is worried and can’t pay any attention to his work. Besides, government has absolutely no way to know the various needs of every individual family, so matter how many surveys it has conducted. For instance, before the government’s announcement of the renewal project, one of my neighbors had just pledged his house so that he can use the money to pay the (printing) machine he bought; now government wants to tear down his house and I don’t know how he is going to pay back the loan. This project will still have moreadeffects on us-small local business men, than other residents because we are very depend on the already established social relationship and are much more difficult to adjust our business to fit into a new place.

Q: Who play with you when you play in the alley or in the basketball courts?
A: My neighbors.

Q: What do you do in this alley?
A: We play various games, but we don’t play with kids in the other half because we can not get along with them.

Q: Which place do you think are interesting?
A: This alley.

Q: Is there any juvenile delinquency in this area?
A: There were some rascals who used to fight in the Lane 24, they used knives to kill each other; but it does not happen so frequently now. They don’t use knife anymore. But it never happened in this area, there is no juvenile delinquency in this area, kids in this alley are not bad.
Case Study No: 35

Locality: Liu Shiang Community Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
- Household size: F, M, 2B, 1B
- No. of inhabitants: 5
- Length of residence: Original resident
  - Origin: Taipei
- Occupation: Father: Wholesale manager
  - Mother: -

The Child
- Sex: M
- Age: 13
- School/Grade: Lung Shan Primary School/6th grade

The Dwelling
- Type: 2-story row house
- Unit floor area (sq m): -
- Floor area per person (sq m): -
- Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
- Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget

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Public area
- Semi-public area
- Semi-private area
- Private area

The Child’s Drawing

- My house
- Neighbor
- Barbershop
- Home
- Supplementary School
- Book store
- Park

Map of Liu Shiang Community Space Perception & Activity Location Plan
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area where we live now?
A: (First he was hesitant then started to
draw). This is my home, these are the
alleys in front and at the back of our
house. Here is the barbershop at the corner.
It is facing the main street (Lane 24).
There is a small park not too far away from
my house, and we sometimes play there.
Q: Where do you play usually?
A: We either play on the alley or we go to
the park.
Q: Are there places where you think are inter-
esting?
A: No interesting place in this area, except
the school.
Q: Are there places where you think are dan-
gerous?
A: The river. Somebody got drowned there. We
used to go to the River Park sometimes, but
we don’t go now.
Q: Can you remember what it looked like when
you were young?
A: I don’t remember.
Q: Is this area better or worse now than it
was before?
A: It is better now, at least we can play in
the park.
Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: All of my friends live nearby. Some are my
classmates, some are my neighbors.
Q: Can you tell me what you do all day
yesterday?
A: I woke up few minutes past eight. I went
to a place for supplementary education
between 8:30 and 11:30. It took me fifteen
minutes by walk to go there. I came home
for lunch and watched TV until one o’clock.
After lunch, I went to read novels in a
book-rental store. The book store is in
Kuei Lin Road, I came back around 4:30,
then I played in the park until six. I
watched TV cartoon from six to seven then
we had our dinner. We watched TV again from
seven to nine. I went to bed at about nine
thirty.
Q: Can you draw me another map about the
Taipei city and tell me the places you know?
A: I don’t know how to draw a map like that,
but I can tell you the places I have been.
I have been in the downtown area, the Fu-
Shing movie theater which is close to
Shuan Yuan Junior High School. I know the
city center because I went to see movies
with my parents sometimes.

Q: How many years have you lived here?
A: I was born in this place, and we own this
house. The house we lived before was
located close to the rotary which was built
on our land. We were farmers at that time.
Q: How many people are living in this house
now?
A: My own family is living on the second floor,
my parents live downstairs.
Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know all of the neighbors.
Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: Because most of the residents have lived
here for many years, we can get along with
each other very well.
Q: If compared with the place you lived before,
is this place better or worse?
A: It is very difficult to say, but at least
I can say that children don’t have place to
play in this area.
Q: What does your child usually do after school?
A: There is simply no place for him to go.
Government should build some recreational
facilities such as basketball courts for
these children.
Q: Are there places which you don’t allow him
to go?
A: Riverfront and streets.
Q: Is this place better now than what it was
before? Say five years ago?
A: It had more places for children to play
before.
Q: Did you attend the neighborhood meeting
before?
A: Yes, but I didn’t suggest anything during
the meeting.
Q: What is the government’s response to resi-
dents’ complaints?
A: Little. We are just ordinary citizens and
I don’t think our voice is loud enough to
be heard, and probably government does
don’t even pay any attention to us.
Q: In your opinion which place in Taipei is
the best one for child-rearing?
A: I don’t know, I have never lived in places
other than this one. But I will say that
the renewal project will benefit children
because it will not be so "complicate".
(There is no proper translation in English
for this term. Generally it means: crowded
situation; many kinds of people of diffe-
rent income, educational level and atti-
tudes mixed with each other, and little
privacy).
Q: What is your opinion about the renewal
project?
A: May be this area is not good for child-
rearing, because there are some bad kids,
but I don’t believe government will provide
free housing for the people. You really
can not count on the government. People
who have, their own houses generally don’t
support the project because the project to
can not count on the government. People
who have, their own houses generally don’t
support the project because the project to
them means tear down their houses. But it
is useless to against the project, and it
is also useless to know which one is the
winning design, because if the government
really wants to carry out the project than
there is no way for people to stop it.

The Father

Q: I was born in this place, and we own this
house. The house we lived before was
located close to the rotary which was built
on our land. We were farmers at that time.
Q: How many people are living in this house
now?
A: My own family is living on the second floor,
my parents live downstairs.
Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I know all of the neighbors.
Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: Because most of the residents have lived
here for many years, we can get along with
each other very well.
Q: If compared with the place you lived before,
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can not count on the government. People
who have, their own houses generally don’t
support the project because the project to
Case Study No: 36

Locality: Liu Shiang Community Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household size: -
No. of inhabitants: -
Length of residence: 5-6 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: Toy shop keeper
Mother: -

The Child
Sex: M
Age: 15
School/Grade: Nan Men Junior High

The Dwelling
Type: 4-story walk-up
Floor area per person (sq m): -
Tenure of existing dwelling: Ownership
Tenure of previous dwelling: Ownership

Time Budget

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The Child's Drawing

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The Child's Drawing

1. Home
2. Horseback riding field (in Han Chi Chang)
3. Swimming pool (in the Youth Park)
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you describe the place you lived before?
A: It was a nice place, much cleaner than here. People in this area are less educated, and their manners toward people are less polite.

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you lived in?
A: I tried to draw this. This is my house, the Lung Shan Temple in the Si Yuan Bridge, and the Lung Shan Primary School.

Q: Where do you do usually?
A: I plant at places close to my house. I play with my neighbors. I don't have classmates in this area.

Q: Are there places where you find interesting in this area?
A: No.

Q: Are there places where you feel are dangerous?
A: Yes, places which are close to the basketball courts and along the river bank are dangerous. On the river and on the river bed there are holes which were created by the sand excavation activity, and the water is muddy and has been polluted.

Q: Which are the three places you like the most?
A: I like to play ball with my neighbors in Lung Shan Primary School; and I also like to go to swimming in the Park of Youth.

Q: Do you remember what did it look like when you were young?
A: Before it was wider the main street was very narrow. Nothing has been changed beside this.

Q: Do you think this area will become better or worse in the future?
A: It will be better. There are too many people around here and some construction workers are living in those illegally-built squatters.

Q: Do you think you will still live here ten years from now?
A: I don't know.

Q: Where do your three best friends live?
A: One lives in Lung Shan street; one lives in the Chien Kuo Senior High School; the third one lives in place close to the Lung Shan Temple. All of these three are my classmates.

Q: Where do you and your friends go usually?
A: We usually go to swim in the Park of Youth.

Q: When you want to be alone where will you be?
A: I will go to the district library or go to my school.

Q: What kind of weather don't you like?
A: Any kind of weather is fine for me.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: Not so crowded.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: Yes, very noisy. There are so many cars running along the street.

Q: Can you draw me a map and tell me the Taipei City you know?

The Father

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We used to live in Nung Yuan road, in the downtown area.

Q: How many neighbors in this area do you know?
A: I know many of the residents. But if the urban renewal project, which is now under preparing, is carried out, I will expect myself to know less neighbors and to have less communication with other residents unless the original resident still live close to each other.

Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: He did not answer this question directly. I believe the residents in this area are very friendly in taking care of each other.

Q: If compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: This place is dirty; people in this area are less educated, the manners of both the adults and the children, toward people are rude. The houses in this area are generally small, and there is no open space for the children to play. Many of these children are gambling by using cards and rubber bands, and it is difficult for parents to keep their children away from those "bad kids". Besides all these, we also have the problem of inconvenient bus stop.

Q: Are there places where you don't allow him to go?
A: Places which are close to the river. I don't want my children to gamble, but sometimes it is difficult to control the children since we adults have to work all day and don't have much time to keep eyes on the.

Q: Do you know what do he and his friends play?
A: They usually play games which are similar to gambling. There is no place for them to go or to play the exercise.

Q: Did you attend the neighborhood meeting before?
A: Yes.

Q: What is the government's response to resident's suggestions?
A: There is no reply from the government.

Q: Where were your brought up?
A: I was born in Tih Lan (a small city in Eastern Taiwan), and I came to Taipei when I was twenty years old.

Q: If compared with the place you were brought up, is this place better or worse in terms of child-rearing and child-development?
A: You can not compare this area with the countryside, it is much better for children to live in countryside since there are much more open space in rural area.

Q: Which place in Taipei is the best one for child-rearing?
A: The place we lived before is nice one. The park is nearby, and children played healthy games such as singing, and imitating adults "hide-and-catch", etc.

Q: How is your business?
A: The living standard is lower in this area, because we have the wholesale markets nearby, and the open market and restaurants are in Lung Shan street not far away from here. But the business is not so good if compared with the one we had in downtown area.

The Child’s Drawing (about Taipei city)
Case Study No: 37
Locality: Liu Shiang Community Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household size: M, 1B, 2G
No. of inhabitants: 5 (for the whole unit)
Length of residence: 7-8 years
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: -
Mother: -

The Child
Sex: F
Age: 14
School/Grade: Ta Li Junior High School/7th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 2-story row house
Unit floor area (sq m): 41.5 (6.4 for the room)
Floor area per person (sq m): 3.8 (1.3 for the room)
Tenure of existing dwelling: Rental
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget

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Home
1. School (1 km from her house)

The Child's Drawing

The Map

Location of specific activity

Positive attributes
Negative attributes
Representation of child's drawing

Tenure of existing dwelling: Rental
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Unit floor area (sq m): 41.5 (6.4 for the room)
Floor area per person (sq m): 3.8 (1.3 for the room)
Interview

The Child

Q: Can you draw me a map and show me the area you live now?
A: (starts to draw). There are houses. This is Kuang Chou Street. This is my house (she wrote Sun's house). This is the main street, and if you go this way you will see the rotary. There is a "back alley" at the back of my house.

Q: Where do you play usually?
A: I stay at home for most of the time, and I only play in the alley in front of my house if I do go out. If I do go out.

Q: Are there places where you think are dangerous?
A: No, I have been to the riverfront with my younger sister before.

Q: Can you see a map of this place and show me the area you live now?
A: Yes, I have been to the riverfront with my younger sister before.

Q: If compared with the place you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: This place has more fun.

Q: How many children do you know? Are they your age?
A: I know most of the neighbors who live nearby.

Q: Where do you go with your neighbors?
A: We play in these alleys.

Q: What do you play?
A: We play various games with rubber band. We don't play too much badminton.

Q: If you are alone, where will you be?
A: There is no place to go.

Q: What kind of weather do you like? Is it too hot?
A: Summer, it is too hot.

Q: What will you do if it is hot?
A: I will stay at home.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: I don't know.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at 6:30. After I ate my breakfast I went to the school at seven. I have to go to the school for supplementary education from seven to twelve o'clock, Monday through Saturday. I came back from school and had my lunch at noon. After lunch I took my younger brother with me and we rode the bicycle to the gas station at one o'clock. We came back at two and I took a bath. I didn't take a nap yesterday. I stayed at home all the afternoon and doing nothing. I watched TV from five to five thirty and then prepared dinner. The only thing I have to do is to just warm up the food which are already cooked by my mother in the previous night. We had dinner at six. After dinner I watched TV again from eight to nine. Then, I stayed at home all the afternoon and doing nothing. I watched TV from five to five thirty and then prepared dinner. The only thing I have to do is to just warm up the food which are already cooked by my mother in the previous night. We had dinner at six. After dinner I watched TV again from eight to nine and then went to bed.

Q: What is your favorite thing to do?
A: I enjoy watching TV.

Q: How many children do you know? Are they your age?
A: I know most of the neighbors who live nearby.

Q: Where do you go with your neighbors?
A: We play in these alleys.

Q: What do you play?
A: We play various games with rubber band. We don't play too much badminton.

Q: If you are alone, where will you be?
A: There is no place to go.

Q: What kind of weather do you like? Is it too hot?
A: Summer, it is too hot.

Q: What will you do if it is hot?
A: I will stay at home.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: I don't know.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at 6:30. After I ate my breakfast I went to the school at seven. I have to go to the school for supplementary education from seven to twelve o'clock, Monday through Saturday. I came back from school and had my lunch at noon. After lunch I took my younger brother with me and we rode the bicycle to the gas station at one o'clock. We came back at two and I took a bath. I didn't take a nap yesterday. I stayed at home all the afternoon and doing nothing. I watched TV from five to five thirty and then prepared dinner. The only thing I have to do is to just warm up the food which are already cooked by my mother in the previous night. We had dinner at six. After dinner I watched TV again from eight to nine and then went to bed.

Q: What is your favorite thing to do?
A: I enjoy watching TV.

Q: How many children do you know? Are they your age?
A: I know most of the neighbors who live nearby.

Q: Where do you go with your neighbors?
A: We play in these alleys.

Q: What do you play?
A: We play various games with rubber band. We don't play too much badminton.

Q: If you are alone, where will you be?
A: There is no place to go.

Q: What kind of weather do you like? Is it too hot?
A: Summer, it is too hot.

Q: What will you do if it is hot?
A: I will stay at home.

Q: Is this place crowded?
A: No.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: I don't know.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at 6:30. After I ate my breakfast I went to the school at seven. I have to go to the school for supplementary education from seven to twelve o'clock, Monday through Saturday. I came back from school and had my lunch at noon. After lunch I took my younger brother with me and we rode the bicycle to the gas station at one o'clock. We came back at two and I took a bath. I didn't take a nap yesterday. I stayed at home all the afternoon and doing nothing. I watched TV from five to five thirty and then prepared dinner. The only thing I have to do is to just warm up the food which are already cooked by my mother in the previous night. We had dinner at six. After dinner I watched TV again from eight to nine and then went to bed.
Case Study No: 38

Locality: Liu Shiang Community

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan

The Family
Household size: GM, M, 1B, IG
No. of inhabitants: 4 (abandoned by)
Length of residence: Less than 1 year
Origin: Taiwan
Occupation: Father: -
Mother: Fruits seller

The Child
Sex: F
Age: 14
School/Grade: Ta Li Junior High
School/7th grade

The Dwelling
Type: 2-story row house
Unit floor area (sq m): -
Floor area per person (sq m): -
Tenure of existing dwelling: Rental
Tenure of previous dwelling: Rental

Time Budget
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In
- public area
- semi-public area
- semi-private area
- private area

The Child’s Drawing

1. Home
2. Daily market (selling fruits)
3. A dramatic troupe

The Child’s Drawing

- Park
- Candy shop
- Church
- Previous house
- Hsu’s house
- Pedestrian bridge

Space Perception & Activity Location Plan
Interview

This interview was conducted in front of the girl's house which is located on the same street used by her sister (see page 34). The mother was working during the daytime and was not available for the interview. The grandmother was the only one who stayed home. The family was abandoned by the girl's father who did not live with them; and both the girl and her younger brother had to work to earn a living. The work they usually did was selling fruits, candies, snacks at the daily market or at some "activity spots". The family rented a room on the ground floor from the landlord who was living on the second floor. At the time of the interview the landlord's family had a furnel in progress and regular entertainment such as watching TV was prohibited.

The Child

Q: Where did you live before?
A: We lived in Lane 64 which is next to the blacksmith and is not far away from here (about 50 meters away). We lived there for about one year. Before that we were living in Si Yuan Road for about one year (The Si Yuan Road is about 500 meters away from her present house).

Q: How long have you lived in this house?
A: Less than a year.

Q: Were you born in Taipei?
A: No, I was born in San Hsia (a small town about 15 kilometers to the south east of Taipei). We had lived there for more than ten years before we moved to Si Yuan Road when I was in sixth grade. We lived in Si Yuan Road for about one year and then we moved to this place.

Q: Can you draw me a map and tell me the area you live now?
A: (First she was hesitent then started to draw). This is my house. This way goes to the Riverfront Park. This is the lane 64; there is a candy shop in that alley. You can go to Hua Ho South road through the alley. I can also go to Keu's house through another alley (Keu is a girl friend of hers who is also interviewed, see page 124-125). Near the rotary there are pedestrian bridges over Hua Ho South road. If you go all the way down the Hua Ho South road you will see my school. Cross the Hua Ho South road you will see Hua Chu Street and there is an alley which will lead you to a church which I go occasionally. An alley next to the church will bring you to the house where we lived before. From the church another winding alley leads to the Ta Kuan Movie Theater. (She is requested to draw the map on the other side of the sheet). There is a market which has many used stuff such as electric appliances. If you follow this alley you will see another candy shop. Few steps down further, there is the shop where I used to park my bicycle there. The street where Ta Kuan Movie Theater is located has many jewelry shops and book stores. Cross the street, there is the Sam Shui Street and the San Shui Daily Market. Many shops are grouping around the market.

Q: Where do you usually go?
A: The church, I usually go there on Sunday for selling fruits.

Q: Are there places where you think are dangerous?
A: The Riverfront Park, it is right next to the river and I am afraid that my younger brother will go there and get drowned.

Q: If compared with the place where you lived before, is this place better or worse?
A: San Hsia is better than here. I knew all the neighbors when I lived in San Hsia. Also, sometimes you can find scamps and rascals wandering around in this area. (Her grandmother said: It is about the same when we were living in San Hsia we used to earn a living by picking teas leaves.)

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I only know some of them.

Q: Where do your three close friends live?
A: The best friend of mine lives in San Hsia. Her name is Hsu Shih 7. She is the only close friend I have here. She is my classmate at Ta Li Junior High School. (Her grandmother said: We haven't lived here long enough and we are not familiar with people in this area. We try neither to be too involved in other families' affairs nor to be too isolated. We try to get along with people here.)

Q: If you want to be alone where will you be?
A: I will visit my classmates.

Q: Is this place noisy?
A: Not very noisy.

Q: Can you tell me what you did all day yesterday?
A: I woke up at 6:30. After breakfast I packed the fruits and went to the daily market with my mother at eight o'clock. We sold the fruits there from eight to one. We came home and ate our lunch at 1:30. I didn’t take a nap yesterday. I went to the place where the dramatic troupe was giving performance to sell fruits again at two o'clock. This time I went with my brother. We came back at about four and we prepared some hot water and took a bath about five thirty. I cleaned up our house and mopped the floor and then had dinner at seven. Although we have a TV set we didn’t watch TV during the past few days because of the death of the landlord’s mother and there were holding ceremony. After dinner I washed some rice which will be cooked tomorrow. I went to see the dramatic troupe’s performance with my grandmother at about eight. After we came back from the show I went to bed at about nine.

Q: How much does your father earn every month?
A: I only know some of them.

Q: How long have you lived here?
A: Eighteen years. I was born in Kaog Ting Road (in the old developed area) and we moved to this place when I was one year old.

Q: When this house was built?
A: It was built ten years ago.

Q: How many neighbors do you know?
A: I don't know many. We are not really acquaintant with neighbors even we have lived in this area for eighteen years.

Q: Is this place now better than what it was before?
A: When we first moved in this house those row houses were not built yet and there were plenty of vacant land in this area. I don’t think this place is attractive to me because there is not much fun. Generally speaking, it is almost the same as it was before, although there are more people now.

Q: How do the residents feel about the renewal project?
A: From what I have learned it seems that most of the residents are against the project.

Q: Are there rascals hanging around in this area?
A: There are some in Huai Hsi Street (the "red-light" district) but not in this area.

Q: Where do you think is the best place to live in Taipei?
A: Yung Ho (a suburb which is located to the south of Taipei) and the Garden New Town (a private-developed new community which is located in south-eastern Taipei, mainly occupied by high and upper-middle income people).

Q: How much does your father earn every month?
A: Around twenty thousand dollars (US$555.6).

The Child's Drawing (continue)
### Questionnaire - Children

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<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 1-1 Where did you live before?</td>
<td><em>It is suggested that follow this question the child be asked to give a comparison between the place which he previously lived and the place he is living now. The word &quot;place&quot; in Chinese does not necessarily mean &quot;home&quot;, it can also be an expression of a large area like the word &quot;neighborhood&quot; used in English, hence it is more flexible to use.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 2-1 (Use a black pen) Draw a map and show me the area you live in. (Never ask the child to redraw and record the sequence of drawing).</td>
<td>see the analysis of drawing on page 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 3-1 Where do you usually go?</td>
<td>- To identify the places visited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 4-1 Where do you go at that time?</td>
<td>- The mode of transportation is limited to busing, bicycling and walking and is not the main concern of this thesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 3-2 How do you go there?</td>
<td>- To identify the playmates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 4-2 What happened to those places?</td>
<td>- To identify the activities being performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 3-3 Do you think that this place is better or worse now than before?</td>
<td>- This is less important because it is difficult for children to differentiate between the places he doesn't like and the places he feels dangerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 4-3 Are there places which you are not allowed to go?</td>
<td>- &quot;Real attitude&quot; can better be detected through forcing people to make a choice, therefore, the question could be better had it had this function built in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 3-4 Are there places where you don't like?</td>
<td>- It has been found from this study that little can be learned by asking such a question. Not much description and judgement has been given by the children about their routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V</strong> 3-5 What will you do then?</td>
<td>- The key point in these four questions is a &quot;good memory about the past&quot;. Unfortunately this is not true in many cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 5-1 How many neighbors do you know?</td>
<td>- Generally speaking, children are not very concerned or have a clear idea about the far future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 5-2 How many children do you know?</td>
<td>- The number of the people he knew is difficult to be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 5-3 Do you play together quite often?</td>
<td>- It may be better to find out the frequency of &quot;playing together&quot; through daily activity report. The answer to this question can only be used as a general reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 6-1 Can you tell me where your three closest friends live?</td>
<td>- Identify the influence of proximity on choosing his playmates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 6-2 Are they your classmates, neighbors, relatives?</td>
<td>- This may be a repetitive of question 3-6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 6-3 Where do you usually go?</td>
<td>- Both of the concepts of &quot;being alone&quot; and &quot;being free to do anything&quot; is vague and may not be exist to these children since children are constantly under supervision of adults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 6-4 What do you do there?</td>
<td>- Unless further evidence can be found to indicate that parents are aware of the importance of an indoor recreational space (see page 14, priority ranking) due to the climatic condition in Taipei, this question will be optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 7-1 When you want to be alone, where will you go?</td>
<td>- It can alert the researchers that the degree of crowdedness and noise level are relatively scaled by different groups of people, therefore, &quot;minimum&quot; standard, if any, should be carefully determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 7-2 Are there places where you can do whatever you want?</td>
<td>- This is a very useful question. The answers to which can be used to identify the time spent pattern and verify the consistency between what the child said and what he actually did. Also, the answer is expressed in a fairly precise manner and can be compared in a quantitative way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 7-3 Is it crowded in this place?</td>
<td>- This author fully realizes that the purpose of this study is more than that. For example, &quot;to explore the possible causal relationship between behavior, attitude and environment&quot; is another one. The discussion in this section is strictly limited to improving the quality of data rather than to suggest something which might give a better interpretation about the phenomena observed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 7-4 Is it noisy in this place?</td>
<td>- Generally speaking, children are not very concerned or have a clear idea about the far future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 8-1 What kind of weather don't you like?</td>
<td>- The number of the people he knew is difficult to be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F-V</strong> 8-2 What will you do then?</td>
<td>- It may be better to find out the frequency of &quot;playing together&quot; through daily activity report. The answer to this question can only be used as a general reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong> 9-1 Please tell me what you did all day yesterday in detail (divide the day into half-hour divisions and record the weather).</td>
<td>- Identify the influence of proximity on choosing his playmates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix

2. Questionnaire

The tables on page 128 and 129 are a review of the original questionnaires. Chinese version is the actual one used in the interview and is accompanied for reference. Abbreviations used in the tables are as follows:

F: Indicates that the answer to that question is likely to be a factual statement and is easier to be quantified.
V: Indicates the answer is most likely to be a value judgement and the quality is the main concern.
B: Indicates that the question is asked for gathering background information.

Important question, recommended.
Less important question, optional.
Unclear or inappropriate, not recommended.

Notes are also given to evaluate the effectiveness of these questions.

Questionnaire - Parents

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<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-1. How long have you lived here?</td>
<td>- Most of the family were reluctant to give figures about their income or saving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2. Where did you live before?</td>
<td>- It has been evident that most of the households in urban areas consists of nuclear families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-3. Can you describe that place?</td>
<td>- The precise number is difficult to be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-4. How many people live in this house now?</td>
<td>- It is not so important to set up an objective standard about what a &quot;close&quot; friend is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-5. Are there relatives or friends living with you?</td>
<td>- It is more important to see whether there is any reliable people the family can trust so that to indicate the coherence between this family and its neighbors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-6. How many neighbors do you know?</td>
<td>- The real criteria underlying the choice probably could better be revealed by asking the question in a comparative manner: &quot;Would you like to move to place X instead of living here? why?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-7. Where do your three closest friends (or relatives/neighbors) live?</td>
<td>- Most of the family were reluctant to give figures about their income or saving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-8. Does the place you lived before influence on your child’s development?</td>
<td>- It is a good question to explore the urgent issues of the relationship between people and their government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-9. Did you ever attend the neighborhood meeting?</td>
<td>- The first thing most of the residents concerned is whether they can afford it and they were answering the question under various consideration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-10. Did you suggest anything in the neighborhood meeting?</td>
<td>- More sophisticated &quot;games&quot; may have to be introduced if researchers want to explore the trade-off process the subject made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-11. Which place in Taipei is the best for child-rearing?</td>
<td>- Obviously the system of the neighborhood meeting does not function very efficiently and effectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The precise number is difficult to be determined.

1. Detail household data is generally available through the household registration record filed in the local government.
Bibliography

Major reference

A study on children's perception about their environment in four countries. Survey procedure, survey techniques and detailed questionnaires.

References in Chinese

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Background information about national and urban context.


Definition of attitude.


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