Affordances of Home-school Journey to Less Privileged Children in Old-city Zone of Makassar

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Research Background

- Children experience **home-school journey everyday school as apart of their daily routine** (Rezasoltani et al., 2010; Yatiman et al., 2012).

- The street will be ‘**my place**’ where children recognize it as their special place (Korpela et al. 2002; Kernan 2010).

- There is a need to understand **the children’s behavior in home-school journey**.

- The children’s behavior in home-school journey is affected by some factors such as **movement, interaction and visualization** (Timperio et al, 2006; Hiller and Hanson, 1984).

- Affordance of home-school journey are measured by its ability to support **children’s physical, social and cognitive development** (Malone & Tranter 2003).
Problem Statement

- A place is an environment that supports the exploration and actualization for children that have many affordances for different activities and socialize (Chatterjee, 2005)

- Modern cities have been identified as negative place to live especially for children (Taylor et al, 1998)

- In urban area, the children go to school and back by walking is come from poor families (Chatterjee, 2006)

- Many threats in the cities such as traffics prevent children from either playing in the outdoors unsupervised, to be involve in physical activities or to commute independently (Rezasoltani et al. 2010)
Pilot Study at old city zone of Makassar

- A pilot study had been conducted at the old city zone of Makassar which involved two elementary schools, SD Negeri Timor and SD Negeri Melayu.

- Observation was done by following the children during their walk from school to home. Spy camera used to document all of the children’s activities.

- The home school journey of these children usually ranges from 300-850 meters which take about 20 to 50 minutes.

- The less privileged children walk to and from school between shophouses and parking as well as curbside.

- The old city zone of Makassar are facing with either damaged or dangerous pedestrian facilities even absence in certain places.
Research Gap

- There is no studies that explore the affordances on home-school journey for less privileged children.

- There is no study about the properties and characteristic of affordances that appropriate for children along their home-school journey.

- There is no research regarding the less privileged children and how they perceive the street environment.
Aims

This study aims to investigate the affordances of home-school journey on behavior of less privileged children whom walk to school and back to home.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Objective</th>
<th>Research Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To identify the affordances of streetscape on home-school journey from less privileged children’s perspective.</td>
<td>What are the behaviors of less privileged children when they walk along home-school journey in old city zone of Makassar?</td>
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<td>To investigate the prospective route of home-school journey in urban area chosen by less privileged children.</td>
<td>How do the less privileged children choose their route on home-school journey?</td>
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<td>To examine behavior of the less privileged children when they walk along the home-school journey.</td>
<td>How less privileged children view the old city zone of Makassar as child-friendly city or non-friendly city?</td>
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Research Framework

Children's behavior in space
- Movement
- Interaction
- Visualization

Appleyard (1987)

Street Environment
- Building type
- Vegetation
- Barriers
- Services
- Gutter
- Electric poles
- Sandbar

Hiller and Hanson (1984)

Horelli (2002); Kytta (2003); Chattarjee (2006)

Child-Friendly Environment
- Safety
- Physical
- Parental decision
- Friendship
- Social
- Weather condition


Perception of Affordances
- Perceived
- Utilized
- Shaped

Less privileged children’s Friendly city on Homeschool journey

Independent Variable
Dependent Variable
Expected outcomes
Significance of study

- The study fills the gap of knowledge on affordances of home-school journey to less privileged children in old city zone as a part child-friendly city.

- This study will show on the importance of free active play on the outdoor environment in a child friendly city.

- In aspect of designing and planning, the properties and attribute that will support for less privileged children for free active playing and their journey, and then it will put on planning design of old city zone.

- The qualities landscape of street pattern is important from less privileged children's perception. Thus, it could be proposed to the government to develop street pattern as a child-friendly city platform.
**Scope of study**

The study is significant in response to the problem statements and research gap that have started earlier in the research proposal.

- This study focuses on less privileged children in range of age 9-12 years old that is middle childhood in old city zone.

- The children will observe in school days, when they go to school 7.00 am and back from school 01.00 pm.

- The study will involve the children and parents as respondents, to obtain their perceptions about the home-school journey.
This study will conduct in Wajo as old city zone of Makassar.

In this study will conduct in four elementary public schools as representative of all schools in Wajo.
Research Design
Anticipate Findings

- This study will reveal the properties and characteristic of affordances on home school journey in old city zone
- The ability of less privileged children perceived the affordances is associated to experience of activity in their everyday home-school journey
- The home-school journey is a space for less privileged children to play as well as a part of child-friendly city.
Research Schedule

Stage of Study

Year 1 Year 2 Year 3

Sem 1 Sem 2 Sem 3 Sem 4 Sem 5 Sem 6

Proposal
Literature review
Problem statement, Aim, Objective formulation
Methodology
Pilot Study
Data Collection
Data input and analysis
Findings
Writing
Submission
Thank you