

看不見的因素：科技社群定住區位之鄰近性考量-以新竹地區為例

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摘要

Based on the viewpoint of social, identified and cognitive proximity, this study will discuss whether science and technology social workers are able to evaluate their living environment directly in the process of motivating housing purchase, searching for information, and making residential location decisions when they learn about housing purchase based on informal interactions, social networking, and common learning culture. This study uses regression analysis to explore the correlation between individual proximity factors and spatial proximity based on the hypothesis that individual proximity impacts residential location choices of science and technology social workers. Through this analysis, the authors hope to find explanation behind the spatial development transformation of Hsinchu District. The result of this study indicates that housing choice behaviors of science and technology social workers follow two different proximity paths. First, internal proximity factors (social and identified proximity) show that the groups identify with knowledge networks within HSIP and the local environment, and thus conform to residential environmental behaviors. Second, external proximity (cognitive proximity) refers to the acquisition of housing information. Under the influence of individual proximity, social and identified proximity require agglomeration in the same geographic area. Although external cognitive proximity does not lead directly to spatial proximity, it benefits science and technology professionals through social proximity interactions. As a result, the pulling force created by individual proximity slowed down the spatial expansion of Hsinchu District.

關鍵字：Hsin-Chu Science Industrial Park, Residential Location Choice, Proximity