The Application of Mixed Methods Approach
Spatial Perception and Identity of Young Adults in Kampungs, Surabaya—Indonesia

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EXPLORATION OF THE METHODOLOGY
The research used a multifaceted methodological approach, combined with an interdisciplinary theoretical frame. Since the research relates to meaning making behind a specific group, a semi-ethnographical approach is needed.

Methods used in this research are: questionnaires, semi-structured interviews (one-on-one and groups), map drawings, and photo/video documentation. A range of questions have been asked in the questionnaire: time allocation, daily activities, location where most time is spent, most important places, likes and dislikes with regard to physical conditions, and changes during periods of time.

Mental Maps
- Detailed per plot, focus on his/ her family
- Stronger structural detailed in plot’s name
- Spend most time
- Nice and green place

Modelling and Questionnaire

Theory
Quality of places and quality of activities are two important factors in determining the identity (Jacobs 1962). Quality of a place should be encouraged by people’s feelings and perceptions through its elements’ legibility, vitality, diversity and comfort (Proshansky 1978, Lynch 1960).

A mental map is a mental representation of quality of places, which is known such as through mental map drawing (Lynch 1960). In producing perception, the process is affected by experiences of the observers through an interaction process between people in the city, its urban elements, structural patterns of the city, and the observers’ imagination.

Abstract
What does it mean to be young and live in kampungs, and experience economy disadvantages when the neighbourhood is surrounded by modern and beautiful buildings? Is there any specific social identity and spatial identity in understanding this contradiction?

This poster explores young adults’ understanding of this contradiction: living in a kampung, which is in juxtaposition to a central business district, it leads to defining spatial identity through understanding of their social practices and spatial perceptions.

Spatial Perception
Spatial Identity
Social Space
Kampung

TIME ALLOCATION
4AM-6AM wake up at home
6AM-8AM work at home
8AM-12AM work at home
12AM-2AM hang out
2AM-5AM sleep
5AM-6AM at work
6AM-8AM wake up at home
8AM-12AM work at home
12AM-2AM hang out
2AM-5AM sleep
5AM-6AM at work
8AM-12AM work at home
12AM-2AM hang out
2AM-5AM sleep
5AM-6AM at work

Interviews and Informal Discussion
"No choice, except enjoying my life here" - U 24 yo

"I don’t want to think about the future, I have never had an opportunity to have a good career... recently, I’m just doing what I can, earning money, spending money, and playing with my friends... this is my life" - T 26 yo

"The best thing in this kampung is enjoying our friendship, the space here is not that comfortable... but we like it here, as long as we can hang out with friends" - C 24 yo

Claustrophobic and a lot of snobs - T 22 yo

Place for young people, gamblers and drunkards; and jobless people - Ag 20 yo

Place for gossips - F 21 yo

Discussion
Spatial identity of kampungs according to the young adults has been identified through exploration of their social life/practices and spatial perception. This spatial identity identification could be seen through the positive-negative dimensions of social life/practices and spatial perception (table on the left). Hence there are four dimensions of place identity that are developed by positive-negative poles of place attachment and alienation.

From this table, we can see that social activity in the kampung is important for young adults. The activity has specific location which usually occupies public spaces such as open spaces or alleys. This activity relates to young adults’ hobbies as a way to earn money, since they prefer to work related to hobbies. Therefore, location of PSP rental or Cyber Cafes is important.

They value their activity with kampung’s friends, and put friendship attachment higher than kampung’s attachment. Instead of the fact that their kampung is underdeveloped compared to other formal settlements in the city, young adults feel happy and comfortable living in this place. Sense of community self-help is strong within them because they ignore any formal rules especially from the government.

This research is possible thanks to the financial support of the Directorate General of Higher Education and Petra Christian University Surabaya Indonesia.