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Abstract
The neighborhood park is a basic unit in the city park system; it is to offer neighborhood resident's leisure, recreation and gathering in the public place that it is set up the purpose, so the relation between neighborhood park and city residents is very close and direct. Place attachment refers to a person to the link on the functional reliance and emotional expression of place, the neighborhood park is as a resident's outdoor place easiest to contact, which can offer the satisfaction on the function application and emotion to users in the park, undoubtedly setting up, planning and managing a neighborhood park should be paid attention to one. The main purpose of the research is to understand the differences of different lifestyle of neighborhood park users to the place attachment. The results are expected to offer a reference to the managers and construction units relates to neighborhood park. Convenient sampling method was used in this research, the investigation place is located in He-Ti Park , Sanmin District, Kaohsiung. Total 402 effective surveys are collected. Various statistical methods are conducted, including descriptive analysis, factor analysis, cluster analysis, independent t-test, and One-way ANOVA.
The major results are as followings:
1.The majority of park users reside in Ho-Ti community. The residential time is as more than 7 years. The frequent companions are family members. Coming to the park is about 1-3 times per week. Staying time is about1-2 hours.
2.The lifestyles of park users are divided into five factors through factor analysis: Exercise/ extrovert, Stable /people caring, Popular pursuing, Family orientation, and Positive and Optimistic.
3.The place dependence of park users is divided into two factors through factor analysis: Activity orientation and Environmental function; the place identity of park user is also divided into two factors through factor analysis: Emotion identity and Self-expression.
4.The demographic variables and activity characteristics of park users like "Age", "Education", " Marital Status", "Family Life Cycle", "Occupation", "Residence", "House Renting Status", " Companion", " Number of frequencies coming to the park every week", "Average the time of staying", "Main purpose" show significant differences to place dependence.
5.The demographic variables and activity characteristics of park users like "Age", "Education", " Marital Status", "Family Life Cycle", "Occupation", "Average Family's Monthly Income", " Residence", "Time of Living", "House Renting Status", " Number of frequencies coming to the park every week", "Average the time of staying", "Main purpose" show significant differences to place

identity.
6.Five lifestyle clusters are obtained through cluster analysis. These five clusters are named as “ Fasion orientation”、”Positive ambition”、”Sport loving”、”Family type” and “Stable active”。It is found that these five clusters show significant differences to the four place attachment factors.
Advisory Committee CHIANG YU JEN - advisor

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