**Background**

- Many housing delivery approaches have been implemented in Indonesia to accommodate people need of shelter and to lessen the gap between demand and supply, as well as to meet people affordability in accessing appropriate housing.
- Since 2004/2005, massive walk-up flats have been built in many city locations as alternative solution for housing low-income people. In urban situation, spaces are formed vertically, in which formerly they were shaped horizontally. There is interesting fact that people also face shifting experience in using this vertical building and forming places as interactive space compared to their past habit.
- However, there is no evaluation until today towards its achievement. The responses from the dwellers and surrounding communities have also never been conducted.
- This research studies low-income community responses towards walk-up flat approach as their new home.

**Problems → research questions**

- Low-income people are removed from low-rise building (landed house) to multi-storey housing (walk-up flat)
- Massive walk-up flat approach is carried out since 2004/2005 without any evaluation
- What are the responses of the dwellers towards physical, social and economics aspects? What are the responses of surrounding communities?
- Are the dwellers happy? Can/how they adapt?

**Aims → goals → objectives**

To evaluate vertical living approach for low-income people

To evaluate walk-up flat implementation

To assess community responses towards living in vertical situation

To assess dweller responses towards living in walk-up flat

To assess surrounding community responses towards walk-up flat existence

**Methods of research**

- Quantitative method expands / support qualitative study
- Case study research in 6 walk-up flat locations

**Analysis methods**

- Qualitative: 31 semi-structured interview + 19 unstructured interview + 24 unstructured discussion

**Physical responses**

- Dwellers
  - Quality enough room size and other spaces
  - Good general infrastructures
  - Imperfect water provision
  - Added cost for maintenance

- Physical assessment
  - No response
  - 5% Bad
  - 18% Fair
  - 77% Good

- Physical impact
  - No response 36%
  - Yes-good 20%
  - No-bad 44%
  - Fair 8%
  - Bad 4%

**Social responses**

- Dwellers
  - Dynamics of social activity
  - Social harmony and tolerance
  - New social norms

- Socialization
  - No response
  - 17% Good
  - 48% Fair
  - 35% Bad

- Surrounding community
  - Change of social relationship
  - Dynamics of social activity
  - Tolerance

- Social impact
  - No response
  - 6% Good
  - 13% Yes-bad
  - 9% Bad
  - 72% No response

**Economic responses**

- Dwellers
  - No significant economic impact
  - Less business opportunity
  - Shifting of job

- Economic impact
  - No response
  - 62% Yes-good
  - 21% Yes-bad
  - 4% No response

**Conclusion and recommendation**

The communities are relatively happy with walk-up flat approach.
- The dwellers are happy to live in walk-up flat.
- The dwellers may adapt with vertical living situation.
- The surrounding communities do not object towards walk-up flat existence regarding its impact.
- The delivery of walk-up flat, despite its acceptance by community, should be enhanced towards its implementation.
- The physical impact should be minimized.
- The social interaction should be facilitated.
- The economic opportunity should be endorsed.

**References**

### Background

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### Problems ➔ research questions

- Low-income people are removed from low-rise building (landed house) to multi-storey housing (walk-up flat)
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### Aims ➔ goals ➔ objectives

- To evaluate vertical living approach for low-income people
- To evaluate walk-up flat implementation
- To assess community responses towards living in vertical situation
- To assess dwellers responses towards living in walk-up flat
- To assess surrounding community responses towards walk-up flat existence

### Methods of research

- Quantitative method expands / support qualitative study
- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Case study research in 6 walk-up flat locations

### Analysis methods

- Qualitative: 31 semi-structured interview + 19 unstructured interview + 24 unstructured discussion
- Quantitative: 75 questionnaire (52 dwellers + 23 surrounding people)

### Economic Responses

- Dwellers
  - No significant economic impact
  - Less business opportunity
  - Shifting of job
- Surrounding community
  - No significant economic impact
  - Creation of business opportunity
  - Shifting of job
- Economic impact
  - No response
  - 4% - better
  - 22% - same / usual

### Adaptation and overall assessment

- Physical adaptation
  - Temporary subdivision
  - Utilizing left-over spaces
  - Expansion to corridor
- Social adaptation
  - New norms
  - Change of habit

### Conclusion and recommendation

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### References