

The Effects of Industrial Structure Change on Urban Growth in Taiwan

Mei-Jung Lai

The main purpose of this study is to learn insights about the effects of industrial structure change on urban growth in Taiwan. Two international cities and four local cities were investigated in this study. The data showed that primary sector was diminishing, without exception, in each studied city. The secondary sector and tertiary sector were growing and shared more than 90% of employed population in every city by 1991. Among secondary and tertiary sectors, mining & quarrying and electricity, gas & water consistently share a very small fraction, while manufacturing and commerce industries share the most part in no. of establishment units, employed persons, and value of production within six studied cities from 1976 to 1991. Manufacturing was declining, but still share a substantial part in employment and value of production among secondary and tertiary sectors by 1991. The share in commerce was increasing in six studied cities from 1976 to 1991. The findings also indicated that both international and local cities showing a shift from "light" labor-intensive industrial activities toward "heavy", more capital intensive ones in manufacturing. It was obtained from coefficient of specialization and location quotient that local cities were more specialized and concentrated than international cities in manufacturing production. Among four local cities, Hsinchu has becoming the most specialized and concentrated city in manufacturing production pattern.

An Investigation towards Establishment of a Planning Method for Achieving Well-balanced Development in Local Cities with an Approximate Population of 100,000

Keiko TAKANASHI & Shiro NAKASONE

This investigation focuses upon the core cities in the local regions with an approximate population of 100,000. These regional core cities develop independent economic zone, and therefore, cities which belong to the metropolitan regions are excluded from this investigation. This paper is divided into five sections. Firstly, the nature of the cities, deliberately selected by the authors are made clear by statistics data as well as results from interviews towards local authorities, which is followed by identification of common issues for these cities and these issues are analytically discussed from a comparative view point. Finally, it is intended to go as far as to suggest some constructive solutions which appear in the conclusion.

An Empirical Study on the Structure of Production and Factor Demand: Kwangju-Chonnam Manufacturing Industry in Korea

Li-Tae Kim & Sang-Ho Kim

This paper analyzes the structure of production and factor demand for manufacturing industry in Kwangju-Chonnam, Korea using a three input (capital, labor, and material) translog cost function. We used time-series data of 1979-1990, combined with cross-sectional data corresponding to firm sizes. The empirical results show that three inputs of production: labor, capital, and material are Allen substitutes each other and that material and capital are complements for small firms, but substitutes for large firms. Further, we find that the substitutability between labor and capital increases as the firm size increases. This analysis confirms that large firms are more flexible in its production.

A Basic Study on Change of Structure of Population and Urban Problems in the Specific Area Where Structurally-depressed Industries Concentrate

Hiroshi SHINOBE & Tetsuo SEGUCHI

This study tries to clarify the characteristic and its transitional change or structure of population in 216 municipalities designated as the specific area (1) in 1986. The analysis is based on the data of the population census of Japan from 1960 to 1990. With regard to depression industry whose decrease of population is remarkable, factor of the decrease of population and urban problems with declined depression industry are also analyzed by questionnaire. Particularly, the decrease rate or the total population from 1980 to 1990 is higher than that of other periods, and the total population in 156 municipalities has decreased. Also, the decrease rate of population is high in municipalities whose main industry is mining. In respect to the employed persons by major groups of industry, the decrease rate of the employees of secondary industry is higher particularly in municipalities whose main industry is either mining or shipbuilding. In addition, the decrease of employees of secondary industry has caused the decrease of employees of tertiary industry. As a whole, the population has remarkably decreased in municipalities whose main industry is mining. Therefore these municipalities have many facility reuse problems or social problems in parallel with the declined industry.

The Development of a Local City after the High Speed Development Period - The Birth of Kitakyushu and the Following Thirty Years of the Urban Improvement Process -

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& Nobuyuki HASHIMOTO

The purpose of this study is to determine the best future vision for this city of one million as it enters the 21st century. We shall do a historical analysis of the development process of urban improvements during the last 30 years, and we shall do our best to define directions and goals that are vital to the successful evolution and dynamic growth of the City. The City of Kitakyushu was the seventh ordinance-designated city created in Japan, and was established in 1963 by the merger of five medium-sized cities on equal basis. In 1901 government-controlled Yahata Steel Works was established, and the City of Kitakyushu became the origin of modern industry of Japan. Until a quarter century ago, Kitakyushu, as one of the country's four major industrial areas, had sustained the modernization of Japan. Yet it failed to keep up with the powerful growth of the Japanese economy in 1960's, and now, as a city of primarily heavy industries, it faces the challenge of undertaking a massive restructuring process. As a result of the enactment of the basic plan in 1988 and various enabling measures, especially those promoting citizens groups to cooperate with both the public and private sectors, Kitakyushu has already begun to reap the fruits of our efforts.

Technology Park and Local Economic Development

Chien-Yuen Lin & Sheng-Ping Yang

More and more elected mayors of local governments in Taiwan recognize the importance of local economic development. Among various local economic development strategies, the development of technology park is often placed on the priority of government tasks. Due to the pollution-free and nice landscape image, Hsinchu Science-based Industrial Park (HSIP), the first technology park developed in Taiwan, is often taken as the model to be duplicated. The aim of this paper is to investigate the experiences of HSIP in terms of local economic development, so that critical

success and failure factors can be learned by the local governments and urban planners for the future technology park development.

Economic and Regional Environment Indicator Analysis for a New Development Strategy of Local Cities

Yeong Kim

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Recovery fo Townscape: A Story of Tamsui

Chih-Wu Chen, Jui-Mao Huang, Hsu-Cheng Tseng
& Community Action Team

This paper is trying to present a serial of participatory actions conducted by the "Community Action Team" (C.A.T.) at Tamsui, since February 1993. These actions, being undertaken in a project of Waterfront Bike Tail and Recreation Development along Tamsui River, were attempt to restore the historical townscape for the small town, to transform it into a new local identity, as well as to make it a valid city. As to a society like Taiwan, which had long been ruled under martial law, such a space reconstructing action (and community as well) might represent a new experiment of rebuilding city on the Island.