

A Study on the Development Practice of Reading Spaces in Public Libraries in Taiwan, China - Postprint

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Date: 2023-04-01T00:00:00+00:00

Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] Public libraries in the Taiwan region of China suffer from issues including aging building facilities, poor spatial design, and outdated software and hardware infrastructure, which adversely affect readers' willingness to visit and their reading experience. Seizing opportunities from old library renovations and new library construction, these libraries have enhanced their reading space environments with certain success. This study investigates reading space construction in Taiwan region public libraries, summarizes its characteristics, and provides references for public libraries in other regions of China undertaking old library renovations and new library construction. [Method/Process] Using web survey and case analysis methods, this study examines six public libraries in Taiwan region, detailing their reading space construction under concepts of green environmental protection, age-appropriate and audience-specific design, and distinctive service philosophies. [Results/Conclusion] Taiwan region public libraries construct reading spaces according to relevant standards and specifications, employing relatively advanced spatial concepts that ensure comfort and practicality. Analysis reveals the following characteristics: innovative concepts creating diverse spaces; emphasis on cultural connotations reflecting local features; attention to universal design providing specialized spaces; and emphasis on color coordination creating atmospheric environments.

Full Text

A Study on the Practice of Reading Space Construction in Public Libraries in Taiwan, China

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] Public libraries in Taiwan, China have long faced challenges including aging facilities, poor spatial design, and outdated hardware and software, which have negatively impacted readers' willingness to visit and their reading experience. In response, these libraries have seized opportunities presented by renovation projects and new construction initiatives to upgrade their reading environments, achieving notable results. This study investigates the construction of reading spaces in Taiwan's public libraries, summarizes their distinctive characteristics, and aims to provide reference and guidance for similar renovation and construction projects in other regions.

[Method/Process] Using network survey and case analysis methods, this study examines six public libraries in Taiwan, illustrating their reading space construction practices under the guiding principles of green environmentalism, age-appropriate segmentation, and specialized services.

[Result/Conclusion] The findings reveal that Taiwan's public libraries construct reading spaces in accordance with relevant standards and regulations, employing advanced spatial design concepts to create comfortable and practical reading environments. The analysis identifies four key characteristics: innovative design concepts that create diverse spaces; emphasis on cultural connotation to reflect local characteristics; focus on universal design to provide specialized spaces; and strategic use of color coordination to create atmospheric environments.

Keywords: Taiwan, China; public library; reading space; color; universal design; special populations

1. Introduction

The year 2021 marks the beginning of China's 14th Five-Year Plan. Looking ahead, the state has placed "prosperous development of cultural undertakings and industries, and enhancement of national cultural soft power" at the core of its agenda, with particular emphasis on improving public cultural service levels [1]. As cultural landmarks of cities and essential components of the public cultural service system, libraries play an irreplaceable role in promoting nationwide reading, enhancing citizens' cultural literacy, and shaping urban cultural heritage. Libraries exist for reading, and reading spaces serve as the fundamental venues where libraries fulfill their core functions of reading promotion. Through reading promotion activities, libraries can effectively enhance readers' interest in reading and improve service quality, thereby achieving the goal of promoting nationwide reading.

In a narrow sense, "reading space" refers to a physical space designated for reading, providing both readers and reading materials with an environment where reading behaviors can occur and develop. In a broader sense, the reading

objects within a space extend beyond physical books to encompass the entire spatial environment itself. This corresponds to what Roger Chartier termed “readable space,” where the environment acts upon readers to help them better understand their reading materials [2]. The value of libraries lies in their ability to provide both reading materials and environments for people [2]. Today, libraries have largely satisfied readers’ demands for documentary resources, and readers’ perceptions of library quality have shifted from resource availability to the quality of the spatial environment and the suitability of facilities [3]. In recent years, driven by renovation and new construction initiatives, public libraries across China have achieved considerable success in spatial development, addressing previous problems of aging infrastructure, poor design, and outdated facilities. Taiwan’s public libraries have been particularly active in reading space construction, effectively improving their spatial environments and attracting more visitors through reading promotion activities within these upgraded spaces.

Based on this context, this paper conducts an in-depth analysis of reading space construction practices in Taiwan’s public libraries to provide valuable experience for renovation and new construction projects in other regions and to enrich theoretical research on library reading space development in China.

2. Spatial Construction Practices of Public Libraries in Taiwan

As early as 1995, Taiwan’s *Public Library Building Equipment* standards required spatial planning to meet eight principles: accessibility, convenience, organization, comfort, flexibility, adaptability, safety, and economy. Under the guidance of the “library as Eslite” concept, Taiwan launched its initial small library renovation movement, the “Golden Ideas Project.” The “library as Eslite” approach advocated learning from Eslite Bookstore’s spatial arrangement and decoration to make libraries more refined and lifestyle-oriented [6]. Based on this philosophy, Taiwan’s public libraries renovated aging facilities both inside and outside their buildings, creating more comfortable spaces for reading and learning while effectively improving reading accessibility.

Subsequently, to further improve reading atmospheres, upgrade reading equipment, diversify collections, and cultivate a culture of reading among the public, Taiwan implemented the “Reading Roots and Space Renovation: 2009-2012 Library Innovative Service Development Plan” (Phase I) starting in 2009. This plan improved infrastructure and resource development to some extent, but many township libraries later faced insufficient funding to enhance services and renovate spaces. To further advance library development and reduce information gaps between institutions, Taiwan launched the “Reading Roots and Space Renovation: 2013-2016 Library Innovative Service Development Plan” (Phase II), which continued to apply for public construction funding to support reading environment upgrades, reading promotion, and collection expansion. Phase II, with the vision of “happiness for all through reading” and the goal of “enriching reading resources and constructing a diverse learning environment,” assisted 73 libraries with spatial renovation and 91 libraries with equipment optimization

over four years. Combined with Phase I results, the two phases assisted a total of 214 libraries with reading environment upgrades and 421 libraries with equipment optimization, giving Taiwan's public library reading spaces a new look that enhanced service quality and attracted more visitors [7].

According to 2019 statistics, Taiwan's public libraries saw significant improvements across all indicators measuring nationwide reading capacity, including per capita book holdings, per capita borrowing, per capita visits, and citizen cardholder ratios. The top six cities in Taiwan's 2019 reading capacity rankings were Taipei, New Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung [9]. These achievements are inseparable from their emphasis on library spatial environment construction, particularly reading spaces. Analysis of collected data reveals that these six cities' public libraries primarily base their reading space construction on three thematic design concepts: green environmentalism, age-appropriate segmentation, and specialized services, addressing the five aspects of overall architectural space, layout and decoration, area designation, reading facilities, and various reading services.

This paper employs network surveys and case analysis, using these six municipal libraries as samples to extract typical and distinctive cases of reading space construction, identify key influencing factors, and derive practical experience.

3. Reading Space Construction in Taiwan's Public Libraries

3.1 Emphasis on Green Environmentalism To reduce environmental load, maintain ecological balance, and promote harmony between humans and nature, Taiwan's public libraries prioritize healthy and comfortable living under the guidance of green concepts. They emphasize the development of "green buildings" that provide citizens with green reading spaces for leisure, entertainment, socialization, and learning. "Green building" is defined as architectural design that "pursues symbiosis with the global environment and sustainable development of human living environments based on human health and comfort." According to relevant evaluation standards, green building levels are classified from qualified to optimal as: qualified, bronze, silver, gold, and diamond [10]. Research indicates that incorporating garden spaces in public library buildings and placing greenery indoors can effectively stimulate readers' interest through visual and olfactory sensory experiences, making reading more enjoyable [11].

Additionally, Taiwan's *Plan for Improving Public Library Reading Environments* notes that "public libraries must respond to contemporary trends and the transformation of users' information-seeking behavior by rearranging indoor spaces. Beyond enhancing library service functions, they should create a warm and comfortable reading atmosphere to increase public willingness to visit" [8]. This demonstrates Taiwan's ongoing commitment to public library spatial environment improvement, seizing opportunities presented by renovation and new construction to enhance environmental quality and attract readers.

3.1.1 Creating Green Reading Spaces with Natural Environments

German-American psychologist Kurt Lewin's formula $b=f(p,e)$ demonstrates the interactive relationship between behavior and environment. Human needs are met through behavior, which represents responses made during the need-satisfaction process. Environments can either facilitate or hinder behavior [12]. Therefore, favorable natural environments can promote reading behavior to some extent. The Beitou Branch of the Taipei Public Library, Taiwan's first diamond-level green building library, is located within Beitou Park and surrounded by lush vegetation. Its architectural features include: (1) rational utilization of Beitou Park's natural ecology and integration with local historical and cultural environments to create a comfortable reading environment where indoor book fragrance complements outdoor floral and bird songs, enhancing readers' sense of well-being; (2) flexible application of natural resources and green building landscape design to achieve energy efficiency and environmental benefits; and (3) standardized use of recyclable building materials and eco-friendly coatings in reading spaces to reduce ecological pollution and toxic substance release, safeguarding human health and providing a healthy reading environment [13] while meeting green reading space design requirements. Since the early 1990s, scholars have proposed that libraries should actively participate in environmental literacy education as an important component of their educational function [14]. The Beitou Branch not only helps citizens expand their knowledge through various reading services but also utilizes its surrounding natural environment to provide intangible tourism resources and ecological education for community residents, effectively fulfilling its educational function and enhancing environmental literacy.

3.1.2 Creating Green Reading Spaces with Humanistic Environments

The humanistic environment in public libraries refers to an ecological environment created through the collective value pursuit and professional spirit of library builders and staff, reflecting library service characteristics, cultural symbolism, and humanistic care while meeting users' growing material and cultural needs [15]. The Longgang Branch of the Taoyuan Public Library, a gold-level green building, emphasizes spatial environment construction both inside and outside the library. First, in site selection, it is located adjacent to a park, preserving the park's original greenery and integrating the building with the natural landscape without destroying local scenery, providing a green and comfortable reading environment. Second, the roof features solar panels for environmentally friendly energy generation. Large, multi-directional windows with appropriate shading devices and anti-glare lighting fixtures provide good natural lighting and artificial illumination while ensuring healthy natural ventilation. Given Longgang's large population of foreign spouses, the library optimizes its reading space design to reflect the multicultural characteristics of seven Southeast Asian countries, including Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam. Staircases are labeled with text in various Southeast Asian languages, and the collection includes corresponding foreign-language books. These measures demonstrate

humanistic care for readers while effectively creating a multicultural reading atmosphere [16], allowing readers to feel a warm and familiar sense of belonging that stimulates reading behavior.

3.1.3 Creating Green Reading Spaces with Eco-friendly Facilities

Green development requires support and practice from all sectors of society. As institutions that preserve and disseminate human knowledge and civilization, libraries should fulfill their responsibilities by strengthening energy and resource conservation and ecological environmental protection. They should construct new types of libraries that are resource-saving, comfortable, healthy, equitable, and sustainable to promote ecological civilization and cultural development, contributing to global energy conservation and greenhouse gas emission reduction [17]. The New Taipei City Library Main Library, also a diamond-level green building, embodies green, environmental, and energy-saving principles in its overall architectural and spatial design. To avoid western sun exposure and heat radiation, the west-facing walls minimize windows and use greenery to block heat. To address lighting energy consumption, the south side employs Low-E glass curtain walls with aluminum sunshades to introduce external light and enhance spatial transparency. LED lighting is installed throughout, with desk lamps in reading areas to assist reading and learning. An automated light detection control system automatically turns off desk lamps in areas with sufficient light. Ceilings and bookshelves are angled at 45 degrees to evenly illuminate each shelf without creating shadows. For energy conservation and carbon reduction, the north side extensively uses floor-to-ceiling windows and intake vents for adequate air convection. Breaking from traditional library circulation design, the building utilizes stepped floor setbacks to create outdoor terraces and sky gardens, preserving existing greenery and integrating with nearby parkland to achieve environmental sustainability and create comfortable, healthy green reading spaces [18].

These three libraries have scientifically planned and designed their natural environments, humanistic environments, eco-friendly facilities, and reading spaces to meet readers' perceptual, physiological, and recreational needs, providing comfortable reading experiences.

3.2 Adherence to Age-Appropriate Segmentation Taiwan's public libraries place particular emphasis on zoning reading spaces to provide personalized and specialized reading services that meet the diverse needs of various reader groups. Spaces are categorized by user groups for convenient access. The most distinctive features include parent-child reading spaces, senior reading spaces, and spaces for special populations.

3.2.1 Parent-Child Reading Space Construction The IFLA Guidelines for Library Services to Children aged 0-18 emphasize that "a friendly atmosphere and good design encourage children to use all library resources, read, and spend time in the library" [19]. Establishing parent-child reading rooms not

only helps children read under parental guidance but also makes young readers feel less nervous and more comfortable, leading to longer reading sessions that are crucial for developing reading habits [20]. The International Picture Book Center of the Kaohsiung Public Library exemplifies this approach, with spatial design themed around Kaohsiung's marine and natural ecology to showcase local culture while promoting nature conservation to children and parents. The center divides reading areas into diverse forms, including soft cushion reading zones, oasis-themed spaces, and book ocean reading areas. Collections are organized by region into Taiwan, Asian, and European/American picture book sections, with spatial environments designed according to representative content and illustrations from each region to enhance atmosphere. The center also emphasizes collection development, innovating shelving methods by displaying picture books according to awards, themes, or authors, and regularly organizing picture book performance activities [21].

New Taipei City Library's six renovated characteristic parent-child branches feature colorful, uniquely shaped, and playful furniture themed around forests and castles to attract children's attention and stimulate reading interest. Each branch is planned and designed according to local geographic characteristics and reader profiles, with different types of reading spaces reasonably divided. The overall design emphasizes the combination of dynamic and static elements, equipped with safe hardware and software facilities that meet children's reading needs, allowing young readers to experience the joy of reading in an informal environment. These spaces are multi-faceted, multifunctional, and dynamic, transforming libraries into venues for reading, rest, and family emotional exchange. Specific details are shown in [22].

3.2.2 Senior Reading Space Construction In Taiwan, adults aged 65 and above are defined as seniors, referred to as "leisure-age" or "silver-haired" individuals [23]. Taiwan's public libraries emphasize providing good reading environments and public cultural services for seniors in both physical and virtual spaces, fulfilling their role as lifelong learning institutions and improving the public cultural service system. The New Taipei City Library has created 24 model senior libraries, with the Sanxia and Pingxi branches being particularly distinctive. Sanxia Branch uses goose yellow as its primary color, with "blue dye" curtains representing "Sanxia culture" in senior areas to highlight local cultural characteristics. In Pingxi, where youth outmigration has made seniors the largest demographic, the library adjusts bookshelf spacing to over 1.2 meters for easy browsing and provides cane holders on seats for convenient, humanized service. The general book area's lowest shelves remain empty, and senior learning resource areas concentrate books of interest to seniors. Pingxi Branch also hosts weekly "Senior Days" to enrich elders' lives [24].

In the digital reading era, seniors' digital reading participation remains relatively low compared to other age groups due to perceived barriers, requiring greater support in interface usability and digital skills training [25]. Therefore, reno-

vation and new construction projects should strengthen virtual reading space development to provide better digital reading services for seniors. The Tainan Public Library offers not only standard and children's versions of its website but also a senior version, providing digital information and public services tailored to seniors' physiological, psychological needs, and interests. The senior website is divided into four modules: healthcare, tourism, hobbies, and active living, each comprising activity information, themed booklists, and external resources, including volunteer recruitment and lecture announcements [26]. The site features clear navigation, strong visual-text matching, and vivid colors to accommodate visually impaired senior readers.

3.2.3 Special Populations Reading Space Construction The IFLA Library Services to People with Special Needs Section defines special populations as “people who cannot use conventional library resources” [27]. The Public Library Manifesto also states that libraries must provide special services for these groups [27]. Due to their unique physiological and psychological conditions, library reading space design for special populations must not only meet reading needs but also comply with universal design principles to demonstrate inclusive service philosophy. The New Taipei City Library Main Library, as a universal design library, maintains aisle widths exceeding 1.1-1.2 meters for wheelchair accessibility and provides six height-adjustable desks for special needs users [28]. The library has also formulated the *Guidelines for Special Reader Services and Friendly Reading Space Usage Management* to clearly define friendly reading spaces and facilities for holders of disability handbooks or other certified special needs readers, protecting their reading rights and providing good environments [29].

As of Q3 2020, Taiwan had 1,198,358 people with disabilities, showing an annual increasing trend [38]. Taiwan emphasizes providing humanized and convenient services for this group, particularly in personal support services, strengthening barrier-free environmental construction, and promoting universal design in activities [39] to ensure full participation and equal enjoyment of rights. Reading space construction no longer rigidly uses function and user groups as zoning standards but adopts universal design to meet all groups' needs. This approach reduces barriers, accommodates special populations, and remains acceptable to general users, satisfying everyone's psychological needs and promoting harmonious social development [40].

3.3 Development of Specialized Services

3.3.1 Specialized Space: “Reading Worry-Relief Study” With rapid social development, mental health issues among Chinese citizens have become increasingly prominent. According to the *White Paper on Mental Health of Chinese Urban Residents*, 73.6% of urban residents experience suboptimal mental health, 10.3% have varying degrees of psychological problems, and only 16.1%

maintain good mental health status. The White Paper emphasizes that “mental health status is closely related to physical health” [30]. Optimistic, cheerful, and pleasant emotions enhance disease resistance and activate the immune system, while prolonged negative emotions increase susceptibility to hypertension, coronary heart disease, and other diseases [31]. Taiwan’s reading habit surveys also show that “settling body and mind” has become a prominent concern, with five related books entering the annual bestseller list in 2019, reflecting growing public attention to spiritual nourishment and growth.

In response, the Taichung Public Library created the “Reading Worry-Relief Study” on its second floor, collecting various emotionally therapeutic reading materials to help alleviate readers’ stress. The space features warm furniture arrangements with healing plants to leverage horticultural therapy’s emotional benefits, creating a comfortable and relaxing reading environment. As a library “mental healing sanctuary,” the study actively organizes diverse emotional healing reading promotion activities, including themed book exhibitions recommending therapeutic picture books and themed book bags for bibliotherapy-based self-healing. It also plans emotional healing extension activities and sharing lectures to disseminate healing experiences and psychological health knowledge, improving readers’ health information literacy. The “Reading Zen Doodle Exhibition” combines zen doodle appreciation with picture books, drawing, and emotional healing readings to create new healing experiences that integrate therapeutic reading into daily life for physical and mental recovery [32].

3.3.2 Specialized Space: “Window on the World Reading Corner”

Libraries are not merely buildings for storing books and providing study spaces but rich, culturally significant spatial systems that interact with readers behaviorally and spiritually [33]. The New Taipei City Library Main Library’s “Window on the World Reading Corner” offers seven themed reading spaces in Nordic minimalist, retro American, British classical, South French country, Balinese, Mediterranean, and Japanese zen styles. These corners not only integrate multinational cultural elements and diverse design styles to deepen readers’ understanding of world cultures and promote multicultural exchange but also use color to render spatial atmospheres, providing diverse reading environments. Through spatial interaction, readers develop psychological resonance and belonging, encouraging them to linger and read, achieving perfect harmony between people and environment.

Research indicates that good visual experiences help people better appreciate spatial design and determine their willingness to remain in a space [34]. The “Window on the World Reading Corner” flexibly employs national cultural elements with representative colors and decorations to provide strong visual experiences that stimulate visual nerves, prevent fatigue, and enhance reading effectiveness. Details are shown in [35].

4. Characteristics of Reading Space Construction in Taiwan's Public Libraries

4.1 Innovative Design Concepts Creating Diverse Spaces The ultimate purpose of library reading space construction is to serve readers' reading and learning needs. Therefore, both renovation and new construction should adopt people-oriented concepts to provide healthy, safe, functional, pleasant, comfortable, aesthetically pleasing, and culturally rich environments [36]. Taiwan's public libraries break from traditional reading space design frameworks, analyzing readers' needs and characteristics under various thematic concepts to provide quality spatial environments that facilitate better reading and learning. Under green concepts, reading space construction provides healthy, comfortable environments while helping libraries achieve green and sustainable development goals. From an audience theory perspective in communication studies, six factors including cultural traditions, socioeconomic status, and group affiliation influence audiences' access to information resources [23]. Consequently, most of Taiwan's public libraries adopt age-appropriate segmentation methods, analyzing various factors affecting reading to understand readers' needs and create specialized reading spaces offering personalized information services and reading activities. Specialized service concepts provide libraries with unique resources and advantages, becoming promotional "brand names" that enhance readers' experience and participation while increasing library affinity and attracting more visitors.

4.2 Emphasis on Cultural Connotation Reflecting Local Characteristics IFLA's *Multicultural Communities: Guidelines for Library Services* (3rd edition) emphasizes that "as cultural centers, libraries protect, promote, and value different cultures, including their traditions, customs, languages, arts, and music. This practice provides people from different cultural backgrounds with opportunities for experience and enables understanding of different cultural expressions" [37]. Culture as a "conceptual object" can be transmitted through spatial design by creating cultural experience zones that stimulate users' interest and reflect libraries' humanistic charm [34]. Taiwan's public libraries particularly emphasize their role as urban and regional cultural centers, using local cultural elements to shape reading spaces and highlight regional characteristics. For example, Sanxia Branch of New Taipei City Library displays "blue dye" curtains representing "Sanxia culture" in senior areas, presenting local characteristics while promoting indigenous culture and enhancing local readers' sense of belonging. The "Window on the World Reading Corner" creates immersive cultural experiences, showcasing national cultural characteristics, promoting multicultural exchange, and effectively stimulating reading interest to become venues for cross-cultural interaction.

4.3 Focus on Universal Design Providing Specialized Spaces As of Q3 2020, Taiwan had 1,198,358 people with disabilities, showing an annual increasing trend [38]. Taiwan emphasizes providing humanized and convenient services

for this group, particularly strengthening barrier-free environmental construction and promoting universal design [39] to ensure full participation and equal rights enjoyment. Reading space construction has shifted from rigid functional zoning to universal design that meets all groups' needs. This approach reduces barriers, accommodates special populations, and remains acceptable to general users, satisfying everyone's psychological needs and promoting harmonious social development [40]. Taiwan's public libraries also emphasize creating dedicated official website versions for seniors, using easily recognizable text and icons with vivid color combinations to build virtual reading spaces that provide convenient digital reading services and enhance digital literacy.

4.4 Strategic Color Coordination Creating Atmospheric Environments

Research indicates that designers who neglect users' spiritual needs in library design struggle to gain users' internal affirmation because people cannot easily interact with the space [41]. Taiwan's public libraries consider different reader groups' color sensitivity and preferences, employing targeted color schemes to create comfortable reading atmospheres. First, acknowledging that people from different national and geographic backgrounds have varying religious beliefs and color psychology [42], libraries use these differences to highlight ethnic characteristics. For example, the retro American-style reading corner uses red and brown to represent American passion, boldness, and freedom, combined with national artistic and cultural elements to provide direct visual impact and evoke deep-seated belonging. Second, parent-child spaces use bright colors like green, red, and yellow to create lively, relaxed atmospheres. As people age, their psychological response to color changes, with middle-aged and elderly individuals gradually preferring compound colors and warm, gentle tones [42]. Given seniors' declining vision, color sensitivity, and visual field, reading spaces should use colors like red, yellow, or orange that remain perceptible to this group. Sanxia Branch uses goose yellow as its primary color, meeting seniors' reading needs while creating a warm feeling.

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Huang Jiaqi: Paper writing, revision, and finalization;
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The Practice Research of Reading Space Construction of Public Libraries in Taiwan Province of China

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Abstract: [Purpose/significance] Due to the existing problems of public libraries in Taiwan Province of China, such as old building equipment, poor space design and backward hardware and software facilities, readers' willingness to visit the library and reading experience are affected. For this reason, public libraries in Taiwan Province have seized the opportunity of old library space renovation and new library construction to improve the environment of reading space in libraries, and have achieved certain results. The purpose of this

study is to investigate the construction of reading space in public libraries in Taiwan Province of China, summarize its construction characteristics, and provide reference for the renovation of old library space and the construction of new libraries in other regions of China. [Method/process] Using the network survey method and case analysis method, this paper takes six public libraries in Taiwan Province of China as examples to illustrate the construction of reading space under the concept of green environmental protection, age segmentation and characteristic service. [Result/conclusion] Public libraries in Taiwan Province of China can construct reading space according to relevant standards and specifications, the space construction concept adopted is relatively advanced, and the reading space environment has certain comfort and practicability. Through analysis, it is concluded that the construction of reading space in public libraries in Taiwan Province has the following characteristics: innovative construction concept, creating diverse spaces; paying attention to cultural connotation, reflecting local characteristics; attaching importance to universal design, providing special space; emphasizing color matching, creating space atmosphere.

Keywords: Taiwan Province of China; public library; reading space; color; universal design; special population

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

Source: ChinaXiv — Machine translation. Verify with original.