



**WFOT Congress 2018:  
An investigation of quality and  
strategies of parent-child interaction  
among the night market vendors**

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# Introduction– Night market in Taiwan

300 Night markets  
50,000 Vendors



**TAIWAN**





# Introduction– Night market in Taiwan

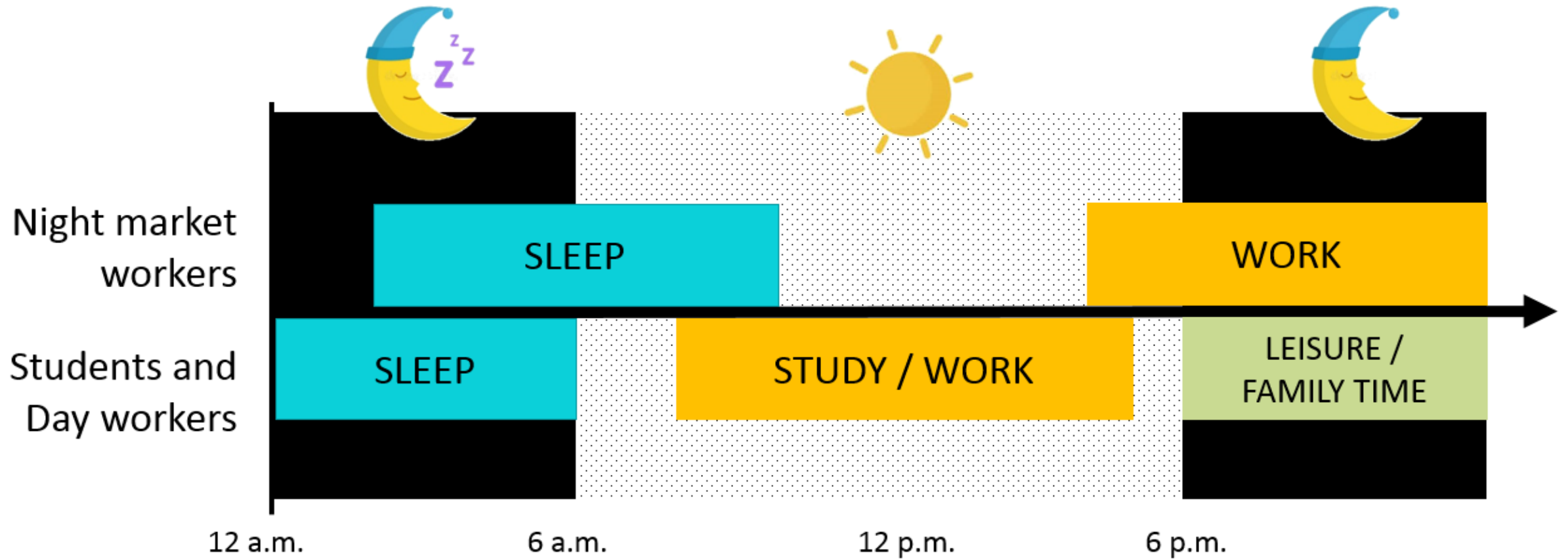




# Introduction– Night market in Taiwan



# Introduction– The Importance

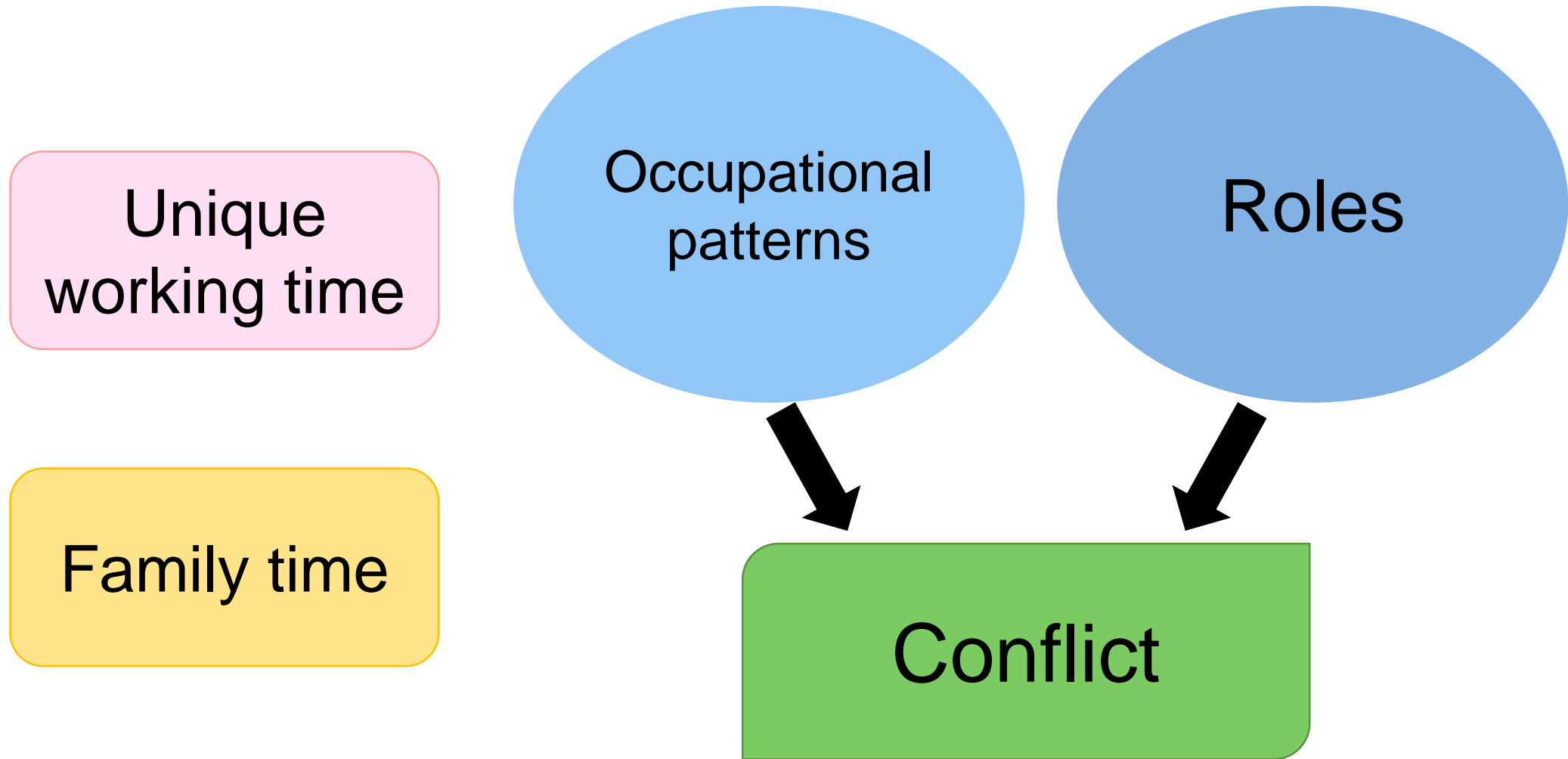


Half-day behind pattern

詹麗娟(2011)。夜市工作者的兒童照顧與親子關係探討。國立嘉義大學幼兒教育研究所學位論文。

Kondo, T. (2004). Cultural tensions in occupational therapy practice: considerations from a Japanese vantage point. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 58(2), 174-184.

# Introduction– The Importance



# Introduction– The Importance

Chan (2011)

Reducing daily parent-child interaction of night market worker may cause communication difficulties, and also affect the dependence and intimacy of each other.

Kendo (2004)

## **Local theories**

*“It would seem that best practice in any localized culture must take the universal as well as culture specific aspects of occupation into account.”*

# Purpose

To investigate the **quality** and **strategies** of parent-child interaction among the night market vendors.



# Method

## Research design

1. Qualitative
2. Phenomenological approach

## Semi-structured Interview

1. One by one
2. 1~2 interviews each participant
3. 30 mins~ 1 hour per interview

# Interview key concepts

## Quality of interaction

- Daily schedule
- Satisfaction
- Common activities
- Expectations
- Feeling

## Strategies for interaction



# Method

## Data collection

Snowball sampling

Adults

1. Work in night market
2. With at least one child (between 7-18 years old)

Children

1. With at least one parents work in night market
2. 7-18 years old



## Data analysis:

Voice record → verbatim → coding → themes



# Participants' profile

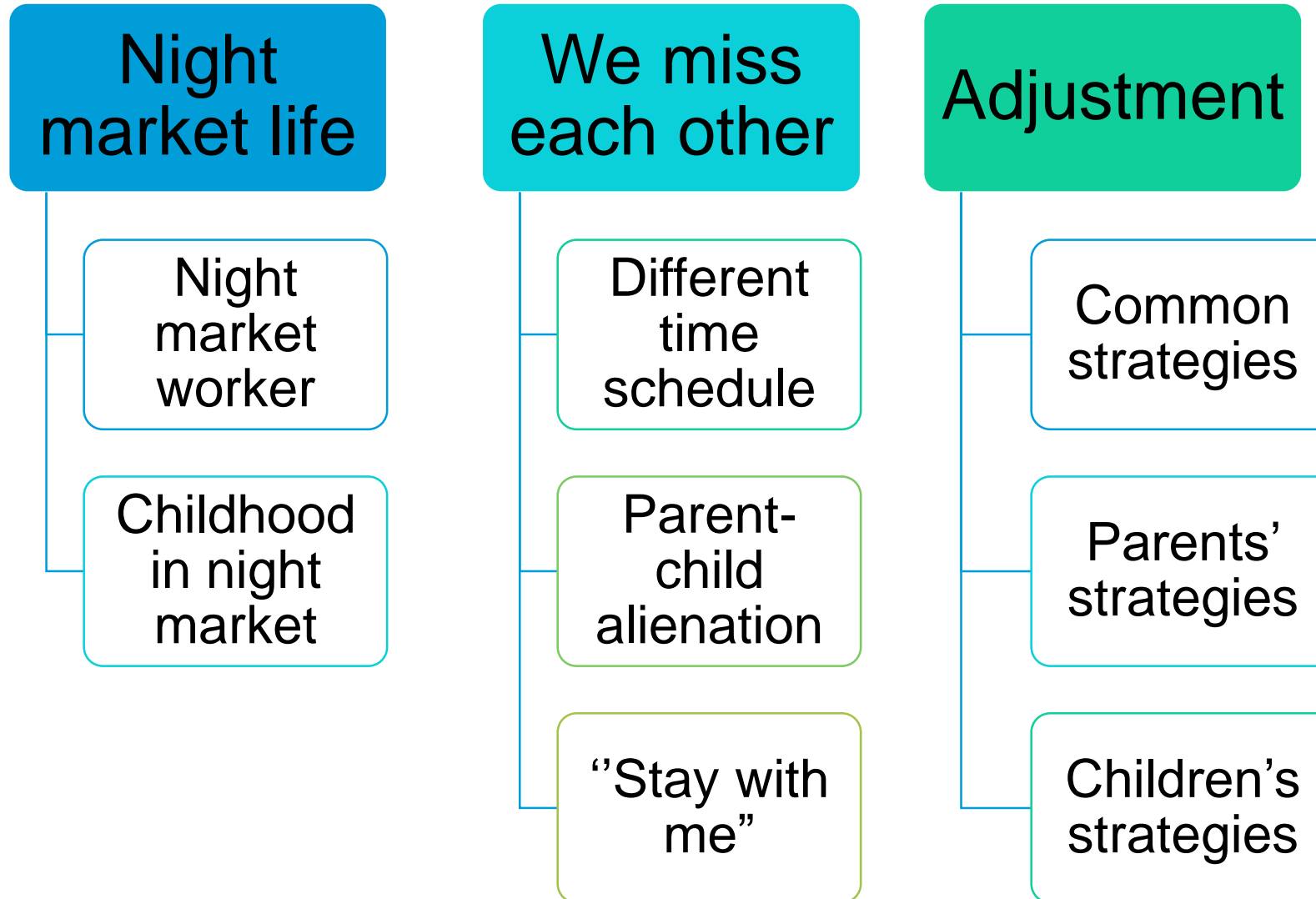
## Adults

Code	Selling Products (Snacks, Clothes, Souvenir )	Age (Mean =40)	Gender	Years of work (Mean= 12)	nights/ week
A	Japanese souvenir	37	Female	3	2
B	Fried chicken dice	46	Male	10	5
C	Caramelized Sweet Potato	34	Female	12	6
D	Crêpe (French dessert)	36	Female	11	5
E	Fried squid	38	Female	6	6
F	Socks	41	Female	10	6
G	Hair accessory	46	Female	25	4
H	Takoyaki (Japanese snacks)	47	Female	22	4

## Children

Code	Age	Gender
a	16	Female
b	11	Male
c	11	Male
d	12	Female
e	17	Female

# Result



# Result

## Night market life

- Half-day behind
- Uncertainty

Night market worker

Childhood in night market

## We miss each other

Different time schedule

Parent-child alienation

“Stay with me”

## Adjustment

- Seize the time
- Alternative communication channel

- Caring alternatives
- Temporal adaptation
- Parenting in context
- Change work site

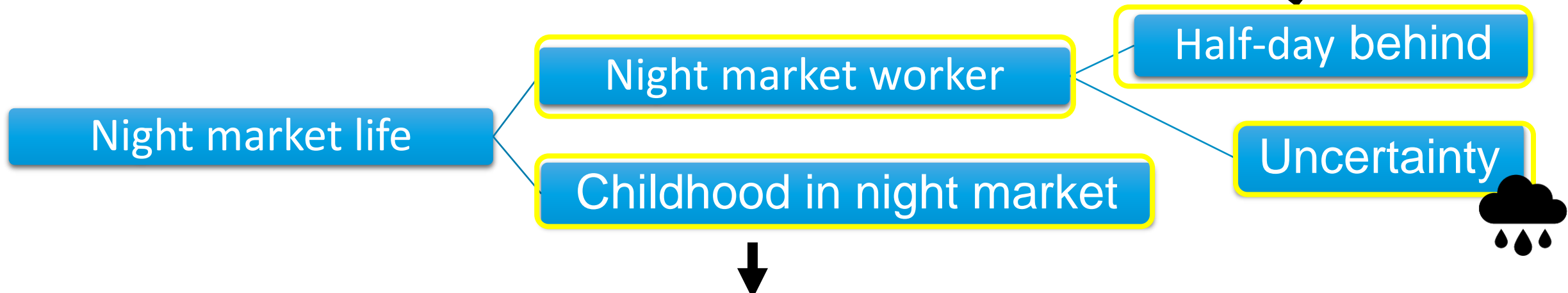
- A night market assistant
- Learn to wait
- Change schedule



# Theme 1 : Night market life



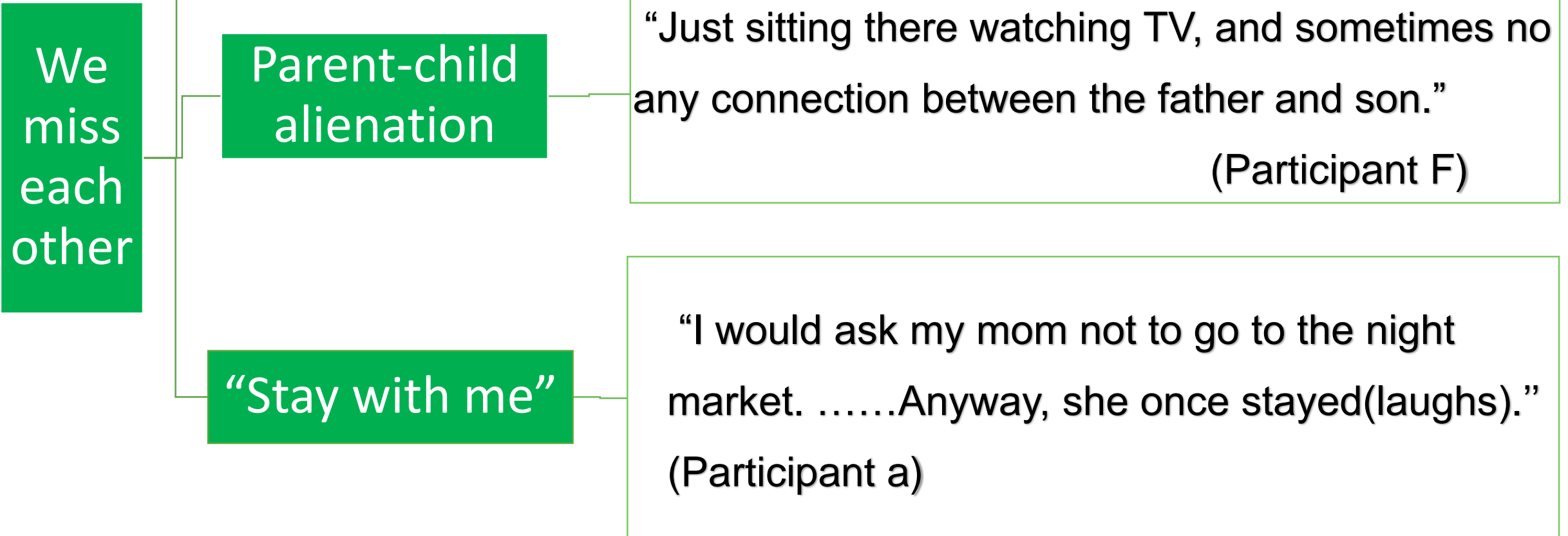
“ We are just like owls. Owls(We) only open their eyes at night , and sleep in the morning.”(Participant F)



“If I go to the night market, I just use my cellphone and sometimes assist my mom.”(Participant e)

“I went to the market with my parents and brother to WORK on almost every Friday and weekends.”(Participant c)

# Theme 2 : We miss each other



# Theme 3: Adjustment

**Common strategies**

**Parents' strategies**

**Children' strategies**

**Seize the time**

“During summer, sometimes we'll wait until the children finish they're class at four and half, so we can meet each other about ten to thirty minute before we go to work.”(Participant F)

**Alternative communication channels**

√ Notes

√ Mobile communication devices

√ Phone calls



# Theme 3: Adjustment

Common strategies

Parents' strategies

Children' strategies

“We have to wake up at six to prepare breakfast for children, and go back to bed after taking them to school.”(Participant F)

Caring alternatives

Temporal adaptation

Parenting in context

Change work site nearby

- √ Bridging role
- √ Proxy caregivers

# Theme 3: Adjustment

**Common strategies**

**Parents' strategies**

**Children' strategies**

**A night market assistant**

“Can I go to work with you today?”(Participant c)

**Learn to wait**

“The youngest one sometimes stays up late until we go home.”(Participant H)

**Change schedule**

√ Finish homework at school      √ Take a school day off

# Discussion

1. Workers face difficulties when raising children.
2. Workers and their children create unique living principles.
3. Workers have lack interaction with their children.
4. Children are more independent.

Chan(2011)

## **Our study**

- Looking more into children's aspect.
- Discovering more parent-child interaction adjustment strategies.



# Discussion

## Time-based conflict

Greenhaus & Beutell(1985)

Time spent on activities within one role generally cannot be devoted to activities within another role.

## Occupational patterns

Zemke(2004)

*“We experience time in occupation, not in identical clock or calendar units.”*

# Research limitation and Implication

## Limitation

1. Gender: most of our participants are women
2. Region: only recruit vendors from southern Taiwan
3. Child's age: ranges from 7-18

## Implication

1. "Solutions of role/time conflicts" may be generated to help the parent-child who **MISS** each other.
2. Alternation of children's occupational patterns should be taken into account and regarded as an issue that can't be ignored.

# Conclusion

1. Half-day behind working pattern impacts the interaction between night market workers and their children.
2. Night market workers create a variety of adjustment strategies to improve parent-child interaction quality.
3. Offer Parent-child interaction strategies for workers with similar working patterns, and experts who are interesting in this field.







THANK YOU FOR LISTENING