

THESES AND DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS 1995

SEOUL RESIDENTS' RECEPTION BEHAVIORS AND PLACES FOR GUESTS

Hyungseon Choi

The objectives of this study were 1) to examine differences of guest reception behaviors by households' demographic characteristics, housing variables, and values about guest reception behavior, and 2) to develop a probabilistic model for guest reception behavior.

Survey questionnaires were collected from 320 respondents. Using SPSS PC+, their responses were analyzed for this study. It was found that the most frequent occasions for guest receptions among Seoul residents were husbands' and wives' birthday parties, children's first-birthday parties, meetings with friends and relatives, wedding receptions, and family members' birthday parties. Decisions to receive guests, whether at home or at restaurants, were found to be influenced by the educational level of husbands and also by employed homemakers. Also, whether guests were to be received in the living room or in the master bedroom (Anbang) was correlated with the type and the size of the house. Receiving guests at home was influenced by traditional values about guest receptions. The probabilistic model showed that the variables most influencing the reception of guests in the living room were the size of the house and the husbands' educational level.

Doctorate
Bokcha Yoon
Yonsei University, South Korea

REGULATION AND COMFORT ZONES OF INDOOR THERMAL ENVIRONMENTS OF THE ELDERLY

Yoonjung Choi

The objectives of this study were to identify the characteristics of regulation on indoor thermal apartment environments of the elderly, to investigate the present conditions of indoor thermal environments and thermal comfort responses of the elderly, and to suggest thermal comfort zones for the elderly in winter. Interviews were conducted to

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collect data on the characteristics of indoor thermal comfort among the elderly. Physical thermal elements and thermal comfort responses in 10 subject houses were also measured.

Factors that most frequently influenced the elderly's regulation of indoor thermal environments were continuous heating from October to April, 1.0 clothing value, and the behaviors of reading or watching TV. Results also indicated that the elderly prefer the use of continuous heating to maintain constant indoor and floor temperatures, and that respondents preferred a "warm" setting. It was also found that female respondents experienced less thermal comfort in cold environments than did male respondents. Finally, the thermal comfort zones of elderly residents were found to require higher temperatures than previously found for younger populations and the ASHRAE and ISO standards.

Doctorate
Chungsook Yoon
Yonsei University, South Korea

ENVIRONMENTAL PREFERENCE SHOWN BY URBAN RESIDENTS' IDEAL PLANS ACCORDING TO SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Keoung Wha Hur

The purpose of this study was to examine residents' needs and preferences for housing design according to residents' sociodemographic characteristics. The sociodemographic variables were householder's age, number of family members, house types, and economic level. Data were collected from 465 floorplans drawn by residents of Seoul's capital area. Frequencies, percentages, and chi-square tests were used for data analysis.

The findings indicate that many residents preferred green interiors, a computer room, additional space, flexible walls to expand space, and diverse room shapes. Similar and different preferences according to sociodemographic characteristics were also identified. The preference for the number of bathrooms and private rooms was affected by the number of family members. Households with extended family members had a higher demand for more bathrooms and larger yard space than did households with only a nuclear family. Apartment residents were more likely to prefer dressing rooms, additional spaces, scattered layout of bedrooms, and windows with a view, while single detached house residents preferred garden space.

Masters
Youn Sook Lee
Yonsei University, South Korea

THE STUDY OF NON-PROFIT NURSING HOMES IN KOREA

Eunjoon Hwang

The purpose of this study was to examine facility and resident satisfaction of non-profit nursing homes and to give suggestions for improvement. The data were collected from eleven facility managers and ninety elderly residents at five non-profit nursing homes. The data were analyzed using mean, frequency, percentage, T-test, and ANOVA through SPSS/PC+.

Results indicated that the physical size of most facilities was relatively small and that facilities were mostly in a centralized form. Providing quality services to residents was found to be related to the number of staff members. Facility satisfaction was related to the number of residents in the facility as well as to the facility's location. Residents were found to regard the quality of services as more important than the quantity of services.

Masters
KyungJoo Shin
Hanyang University, South Korea

USE PATTERNS OF BUILT-IN FURNITURE SYSTEMS IN URBAN RESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS

SoYoung Kim

The objective of this study was to examine urban apartment residents' need for and satisfaction with built-in furniture systems. This study explored how resident characteristics of income, household size, life-cycle stage, apartment size, and plans for future housing correlated with the need for and satisfaction with the use of built-in furniture.

The need for built-in furniture was found to be related to income and future housing plans. People with higher incomes showed stronger needs for shelving units in a multi-use area connected to the kitchen and the front entry. Satisfaction with existing built-in furniture systems was related to income and household size. It was also found that household income and size most influenced the desire to remodel, and that the larger the household and the higher the income, the more likely residents were to plan to remodel their homes.

Masters
Young Soon Park
Yonsei University

RESIDENTIAL ALTERATIONS IN DAEJEON, KOREA: A TEST OF HOUSING ADJUSTMENT THEORY IN A CROSS-CULTURAL CONTEXT

Kyung-Eun Lee

The purpose of this study was to apply the theory of housing adjustment to the housing orientations and behaviors of households in Daejeon, Korea, and to outline how the adjustment model, developed in the United States, fits in another culture. Specifically, this study explored some of the determinants of the residential remodeling behavior of Korean households and applied a theoretical, quantitative, micro-sociological model to the data from households in Daejeon. Face-to-face interviews on general housing attitudes, housing norms, preferences and values, current housing condition, households' current and future housing situations, satisfaction, previous and prospective remodeling, and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household were conducted with 500 households from Daejeon, Korea, using probability sampling methods. The results show that, in general, the hypothesized relationships in the model of housing adjustment are well-supported within the traditional housing adjustment variables. But the role of expected future change in the household's housing situation was not as hypothesized. The Korean households in the present sample show patterns of housing adjustment similar to those in the United States and Mexico. The results of this research show that the theory is not narrowly American, but one that can be used to study housing in different cultures.

Doctorate
Earl Morris
University of Minnesota

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF HOUSEWIVES' IDEAL APARTMENT FLOORPLANS, COLLECTED THROUGH A NATIONWIDE COMPETITION

Sun Mi Lee

The purpose of this study was to examine the characteristics of present housing preferences, to predict preferences for future housing, and to suggest useful concepts in housing development. In 1993, the S Housing Construction Company held a nationwide competition for housewives to draw floorplans of an ideal apartment. These drawings, which are considered "mental maps" in Environmental Psychology, provided data for

content analysis. Among 3,012 floorplans, 1,232 were selected by proportional stratified sampling.

The results identify current and tentative future trends. Some major findings are that respondents want more rooms, south-facing houses, and bedrooms located at both sides of the central public space. They also wanted to overcome a closed-in feeling stemming from the limited space, to increase the number of bathrooms, and to have traditional aspects of housing designs and innovative housing shapes.

Doctorate
Youn Sook Lee
Yonsei University, South Korea

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF KOREAN RESIDENTIAL INTERIOR DESIGN IMAGES

Yoon-Jeong Lee

The objective of this study was to classify the interior design images in Korea and to analyze the characteristics of the interior elements. Research methods included a review of the literature and a survey questionnaire. Additionally, content analysis was used to analyze 364 interior photos collected from 7 monthly magazines between 1990-1994.

One of the major findings of the study is the identification of 48 descriptors of Korean residential interior images. Five major factors were identified to classify the interior image in Korean residential interiors; these are traditional images, comfortable image, fresh image, simple image, and noble image. Additionally, furniture, textile, and color elements were found to affect the interior design image more than do architectural, decorative, or lighting elements.

Masters
Young Soon Park
Yonsei University

CHANGES IN HOUSING QUALITY AND RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION AMONG THE NEW TOWN MOVERS

Namhee Park

The objective of this study was to investigate changes in housing quality and residential satisfaction among people who moved to New Towns. The methodology included bivariate and multivariate analyses for both derivation of descriptive statistics and hypothesis testing. SPSS PC for Windows* was used to analyze the data collected by the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS) for 1993.*

Results found that regardless of the household income level and other characteristics, housing quality improved and that the level of residential satisfaction increased as a result of moving to a new town. Upward changes in housing quality strongly influenced the change in residential satisfaction, and both variables were found to be highly correlated. Additionally, the most satisfied residents were those who moved to the larger dwellings and who had the highest income.

Doctorate
Bokcha Yoon
Yonsei University, South Korea

SATISFACTION AND DESIRE FOR BUILT-IN STORAGE FURNITURE AMONG APARTMENT RESIDENTS

Hyeon Sook Shim

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships among apartment residents' perceptions and behaviors relevant to storage furniture. Specifically, residents' attitudes towards, satisfaction with, and preferences for storage furniture were analyzed. Of a total sample of 1,240, 954 respondents were used. The sample consisted of middle- and upper-class housewives who resided in apartments in Seoul. The data was analyzed using factor analysis, Pearson's r , canonical correlation analysis, and path analysis through SAS.

It was found that the higher the degree of interest in use of storage furnishings, the more likely respondents were to purchase and use storage furniture. Demographic and housing characteristics found to affect satisfaction with and desire for movable furniture were the spouse's job, the housewives' education level, floor space of the apartments, the number of bedrooms, and the interest in storage behavior. Additionally, preference for built-in furniture was determined by the interest in storage behavior, the use of stored items, and the factors of the function, beauty, and durability of the furniture.

Doctorate
KyungJoo Shin
Hanyang University, South Korea

LEISURE BEHAVIOR AND CORRESPONDING SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY-SHIFT WORKERS AND THEIR WIVES

Hwa-Kyoung Shin

The purpose of this study was to examine professional men's and their wives' leisure behavior and the relationship between leisure behavior and accessibility to recreational facilities. Subjects selected for this study were professional men who worked an early shift (i.e., 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.) and their wives; these couples lived in cities, and had a modern-day lifestyle. This study used questionnaires collected from 548 respondents. Data analysis included frequency distributions, percentages, chi-square tests, and the MDS (multi-dimensional scale).

Results suggest that since diverse, fitness-related leisure activities are expected to increase in the near future, leisure policy and programs should be developed to accommodate this upcoming trend. To promote leisure behavior, it will be necessary to develop more recreational space and facilities. If time for leisure activities is limited, it will be necessary for recreational space and facilities to be more easily accessible from the residential environment.

Doctorate
Yeun Sook Lee
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SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC HOUSING: THE CASE OF ABUJA, NIGERIA

Onyekwere M. Ukoha

The purpose of the study was to determine the relationships between housing satisfaction and structure types, building features, housing conditions, neighborhood facilities, management, and demographic/socioeconomic characteristics. The main objective was to develop a model for determining factors that affect housing satisfaction in public housing in Nigeria.

The sample of 1,089 households was randomly selected from the residents living in 19,863 public housing units in Abuja City. All data for the study were collected through self-administered questionnaires, which had been developed, pretested, and revised. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, analysis of variance, multiple regression, and correlation analysis. The sample consisted primarily of households with more than four persons, headed by males age 31 to 40 years, who were well educated, renters, and employees of the federal ministries.

The residents expressed dissatisfaction with their overall housing situation; however, a significant positive relationship was found between housing satisfaction and satisfaction with structure types, building features, housing conditions, neighborhood facilities, and housing management. Other findings were that privacy had an effect on satisfaction with building features, interior construction quality affected satisfaction with housing conditions, and neighborhood cleanliness had a strong effect on neighborhood satisfaction. Additionally, housing management was found to contribute the most to the explanation of variation in overall housing satisfaction. However, all five of the single-item measures contributed significantly to the prediction of housing satisfaction. Implications of the study suggest that government housing policy should encourage a decent living environment, effective housing management, and construction of high-quality structures that incorporate users' needs and preferences.

Doctorate
Julia O. Beamish
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

A COMPARISON OF THE CHARACTERISTICS, COST, AND PRICE OF MANUFACTURED AND CONVENTIONAL HOMES

Virginia Faye Vickery

This study provided a comparative analysis of the economic and demographic characteristics of owners of manufactured and conventional homes purchased in 1990 and 1991 in the United States. Lancaster's characteristics theory served as the theoretical base. Data were derived from the 1991 American Housing Survey National Sample. The sample consisted of 69 conventional homes and 39 manufactured homes that were owner-occupied. Data were analyzed by using one-way analyses of variance, chi-square tests, and multiple regression using the hedonic price model. The findings suggest that there are similarities between age, gender, number of persons in the household, race, and marital status. Differences were significant for household income, education, region of location, and metropolitan status. The proportion of income spent on housing, yearly housing costs, and the price of the house and lot were significantly different. Results of the multiple regression indicate that the presence of a garage, structure type, number of bathrooms, number of rooms, square-footage, and the location have an effect on price. House prices were higher in the Northeast and the West, and lower in the Midwest and the South. Structure type was the most significant determinant of housing price. This study provides further evidence that manufactured housing is still the more affordable housing alternative.

Masters
Anne L. Sweaney
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