

THESES AND DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS 1996

THE IMPACT OF OIL-RELATED POLLUTION ON HOUSING SATISFACTION OF KUWAITI HOUSEHOLDS

Ali Saleh Al-Najadah

The 1991 oil fires set by Iraqis as they retreated from Kuwait during the Gulf War are considered the largest oil fires in history. An initial study (1992) was conducted to investigate the negative effects of the pollution the socio-psychological values of housing and the cultural meanings of home and homeownership of Kuwaiti households with a follow-up study (1994) conducted to examine how time between the two studies and treatments of residential interiors and exteriors might have affected Kuwaiti households' perceptions regarding the negative effects of oil-related pollution [ORP] on the socio-psychological values of housing, cultural meanings of home and homeownership, and housing satisfaction.

A random sample of 347 Kuwaiti household members from 60 different cities and suburbs in Kuwait participated in the follow-up study; while 89 participants in the follow-up study also participated in the initial study. Data, collected via telephone survey, showed that more than two-thirds of participants continued to be very concerned about the unclear hazardous effects of ORP on their health and safety and the health and safety of their family members and a decrease in the negative effects of ORP on most of the psycho-socio values of housing and cultural meanings of home and homeownership. Overall housing satisfaction of Kuwaiti households with their contaminated homes remained high.

Conclusions indicate that only time and treatment of residential interiors had significant influence on Kuwaiti households' perceptions about the negative effects of ORP on the housing values, cultural meanings of home and homeownership, and housing satisfaction. Implications could be beneficial to Kuwaiti households who wish to solve their housing problems caused by ORP; to the Kuwaiti government to seek, through the United Nations, financial compensations from Iraq; and to Kuwait University and Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research to expand their research base and investigate the best methods to remedy the problem of ORP in the Kuwaiti residential environment.

Doctorate
Rosemary Goss
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO SENIOR DAY TREATMENT FACILITIES

Alanna Barnett-Lewallen

The purpose of this study was to examine client's interaction and perceptions within Senior Day Treatment Center's environments. Interactions of clients in relationship to various activities within the environment were investigated. Client's perceptions of the built environment was also explored using an interview format. The built environment was evaluated using the Physical and Architectural Feature Checklist, developed by Moos and Lemke. An overall comparison of the built environment, interviews, and observations was conducted between the two facilities.

Adult Day Care (Senior Day Treatment) will see an increase in utilization because of increasing elderly population and the strain of full time caregiving. Adult Day Care centers provide a therapeutic milieu for their clientele. All activities that occur in the center are to improve the quality of life for the participant. The physical environment of the Adult Day Care center needs to be utilized as a therapeutic tool. Finding from this study suggest that a balance of aesthetics and accessibility should be incorporated in an ideal treatment environment. Designing facilities which accommodates the general changes which are associated with age, as well as, providing a therapeutic atmosphere which fosters a sense of caring, security, and trust is imperative for participants. The information gathered in this study, will provide significant insight and direction for gerontologists, designers and planners about how the built environment of Senior Day Treatment facilities can be used to maximize their clientele's performance level.

Master
Margaret J. Weber
Oklahoma State University

GENERALIZATION DIFFERENCES IN ORIENTATIONS TO CORESIDENCE IN CHONGJHU CITY, SOUTH KOREA

Lois J. Edstrom-Cutler

The purpose of this thesis was to analyze and explain the differences between mothers' and daughters-in-law' assessments of advantages and disadvantages of intergenerational coresidence in Chongju City, South Korea. If each generation determines that the relative benefits and costs of the living arrangement are favorable to coresidence, they are likely to report satisfaction with the living arrangement. If they differ in how advantageous they see coresidence, and they differ in the level of satisfaction, conclusions about the future of coresidence may be made.

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Fifty generational households were selected for the sample. separate interviews were conducted with mothers and daughters-in-law on attitudes towards living in an extended family arrangement. Differences were found between mothers' and daughters-in-laws' responses concerning the advantages and disadvantages of coresidence. relatively few mothers reported any disadvantages and they reported more advantages than did the daughters-in-law. the results of the regression analysis for the mothers' satisfaction were not significant. The results of the regression analysis for the daughters-in-laws' satisfaction were significant. Those who found coresidence satisfaction advantageous were more likely to be satisfied than were those who found coresidence to be disadvantageous. It was concluded that the level of satisfaction was not affected by attitudes of the living arrangement being seen as advantageous or disadvantageous, but rather was found to be affected by traditional values. The difference between generations may suggest further decline in acceptance of intergenerational coresidence.

Masters
Earl Morris
University of Minnesota

A STUDY OF ELDERLY CONGREGATE HOUSING RESIDENTS' USAGE, UNMET NEEDS AND SOURCES OF SERVICES

Gretchen Grey

For aging individuals desiring to age-in-place, increasing functional impairment can make it necessary to rely upon services. This study examined the usage of services, unmet needs for services, and sources of services of elderly low-income congregate housing residents age 75 and older.

Results of the study indicate that functional impairment was the predictor for service usage. Of the respondents, 86% had some help, and the majority relied upon both informal and formal sources for help. Those with greater social resources relied more upon friends and family. Results for tests involving the variable of unmet needs for services were inconclusive. Implications suggest that housing management can play the important role of coordinating and providing information and referral services in addition to facilitating the accessibility of assistance to those who desire to age in place.

Masters
Evelyn Franklin
University of Minnesota

CONSUMER SHOPPING BEHAVIOR FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Mona K. Ismail

The focus of the study was to investigate consumers' prepurchase search and criteria used for selection of furniture. In addition, the study investigated whether consumers' behavior and criteria varied by the consumers' characteristics. Data were gathered from four furniture stores and were analyzed using cross tabulations, correlations, and chi-square procedures. Results indicated that consumers used one to three information sources and visited one to six stores. Information sources used most often were store visits, sales persons, and friends/relatives. The most important evaluative criteria were comfort, style, color, durability, price, and size. There was a positive relationship between number of information sources used and education. Females used more sources than males.

Masters
Susan Zavotka
The Ohio State University

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF FEDERALLY ASSISTED MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING IN VIRGINIA: A COMPARISON OF NONPROFIT-OWNED WITH GOVERNMENT- AND FOR-PROFIT-OWNED HOUSING

Leslie Yvette Johnson

Congress continues to prefer nonprofit organizations over government and for-profit investors for participation in federally assisted multifamily housing programs. Nonprofit organizations are believed to be more efficient in delivering services that government and more altruistic than for-profit investors; however, empirical information to support these beliefs is limited.

The purpose of this study was to: a) determine if property management practices of federally assisted, nonprofit-owned multifamily housing properties are different from those of comparable government- and for-profit-owned properties with regard to administration practices, financial management practices, maintenance procedures, and services provided to residents and b) determine how much variance in these management practices is explained by type of owner, owner's goal for property, property manager's qualifications, and neighborhood environment. Independent t-tests and a multiple regression analysis, respectively were used.

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The population consisted of public housing and Section 8 nonprofit- and for-profit-owned, project-based properties in Virginia (197 properties total). Results were based on 96 property managers' responses to an 81-item mailed questionnaire, which included open- and close-ended responses.

Management practices at nonprofit-owned properties generally were not significantly different (at .10 alpha level) from those at either the government- or for-profit-owned properties. Some patterns were apparent. These included the nonprofit-owned properties having lower vacancy and unit turnover rates, quicker turnaround times for routine maintenance, and more initiatives to empower residents than the for-profit-owned properties. Also, management at the nonprofit-owned properties tended to conduct their maintenance more frequently and quickly than management at the government-owned properties.

Approximately 42% of the variability in the management practices of the sample was explained by type of owner, owner's goals for property, property manager's qualifications, and neighborhood environment. Moreover, the nonprofit-owned properties, on average, scored higher than the government- and for-profit-owned properties with regard to their overall property management practices. While these findings appear to support Congress' preference of nonprofit organizations over government and for-profit investors for participation in federally assisted multifamily housing programs, concern exists about the financial solvency of the nonprofit-owned properties, particularly since on-third of these properties failed to meet budget goals.

Doctorate
Rosemary Goss
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR THE HEATING SYSTEM IN ONE-ROOM HOUSING AND LIFE-STYLES

Suk-Kyung Kim

The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between single-families' life-styles in one-room houses and the type of heating system required. Young, unmarried residents of one-room houses were interviewed for this study.

It was found that the subjects stayed at home for an average of 5 hours and 11 minutes. This result indicated that the heating supply and use for one-room houses could be planned differently than that of conventional residential housing. Chi-square tests indicated statistical significant differences between men and women in the use of laun-

dry and cooking equipment, and options for the utility space indicating that space planning might made according to the gender of the resident.

Results for the analysis of the characteristics of the indoor space usage showed that the 'sleeping zone' was used the most frequently, indicating that this zone could be planned differently than other areas of the home.

Masters
Chungsook Yoon
Yonsei University

A STUDY ON THE MOTIVES OF MOBILITY AND THE PROFILE OF HOUSING ENVIRONMENT QUALITY ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Eun-joo Lee

Residential mobility is a normative way to satisfy family needs for better living conditions. In making relocation, the household chooses a particular environmental quality profile. The purpose of this study was to examine the phenomenon of residential mobility. A field survey of 264 households in Pusan investigated the reasons for moving and the components of home environmental quality. SPSS PC+ was used to analyze the data collected from the surveys.

Results indicated that residents' motives for mobility were composed of 4 factors ('material prosperity', 'convenience safety', 'environmental improvement', and 'forced relocation'). Material prosperity was found to be the most commonly expressed factor and the components of housing environment quality were found to be composed of three factors related to the scale of home environment. These factors were 'neighborhood character', 'dwelling character', and 'location character'. Motives of mobility and the components of home environmental quality were significantly affected by the household characteristics (income, family life cycle, and tenure type).

Masters
Sung-heui Cho
Pusan National University

CASE STUDY ON THE SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF APARTMENT ALTERATION

Iiyun-Jung Lee

The purpose of this study was to explore the spatial characteristics of apartment remodeling and to suggest a design for Korean apartment interiors. Forty case studies were conducted for this study. The analysis was based on four points: spatial connection, characteristics of each space, differences in alteration or remodeling relevant to apartment size, and interior image.

Various methods were found for interior alterations. In spatial connection, a door or a type of partition was often built between the living room and entrance area for visual separation. Changes were also made in finishing materials and lighting fixtures in the whole area. Differences in alteration characteristics were found among apartments of varying sizes. In large size apartments (132-165m²), natural flooring and white wall covering were used and structural alteration occurred more frequently than in smaller apartments. Medium-sized apartments often used flooring and colored wallcovering. The major characteristics found for interior images of the apartments were that of 'simple image' and 'comfortable image'.

Masters
Young Soon Park
Yonsei University

SHARED SPACE PLANNING FOR COLLECTIVE HOUSING BASED ON RESIDENTS' NEEDS

So Young Lee

The purpose of this study was to develop planning concepts for share spaces in collective housing as a future housing alternative in Korea. Data was collected from 168 residents. chi-square tests were used in the data analysis. In the process of developing a visualized plan for the case apartment, the methodology included site-visits, interviews with several representative residents, and computer simulations.

The existing facilities were found to be merely physical structures rather than behavioral settings and lacked many major planning concepts. residents desired to have various types of shared spaces such as a store, library, daycare, children's playroom, or a

swimming pool. The needs for shared spaces significantly associated with socio-demographic characteristics of residents. Two types of shared spaces, a children's playroom and library, were found to be related to residents' needs, neighboring environmental characteristics, and common space availability. The residents who participated in the study showed great satisfaction with the suggested plan.

Masters
Yeun Sook Lee
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A COMPARISON OF SPATIAL INTERPRETATIONS OF NASA'S PAYLOAD OPERATIONS CONTROL CENTER, MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, USING REAL WORLD AND VIRTUAL REALITY OBSERVATIONS

Patricia F. Lindsey

Virtual reality (VR) is the latest technique to be used in the on-going search for experimental simulation methods for evaluation of environmental designs. The purpose of the study was to investigate the potential for using VR to evaluate interior environments. The objective was to investigate whether observation of a VR simulation provides the same information as observation of the existing environment. A sample of 24 NASA engineers and university faculty members observed the Payload Operations Control Center (POCC) at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama. Comparisons were made of observations of the actual POCC, a VR simulation, and a second VR simulation that was altered to test for ability to recognize changes. Participants evaluated the POCC for differences in general characteristics, object visibility, distance perception, ability to reach an object, and ability to share objects and conversation. Comparisons were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test, and T tests. findings revealed few differences among the real and the VR worlds. Changes to the virtual world were generally recognized.

Doctorate
Joan McLain-Kark
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

EVALUATION ON INDOOR AIR QUALITY OF APARTMENTS IN WINTER

Eunseon Park

This study examined apartment indoor air quality during winter and the resident's subjective responses to the physical indoor environment. A questionnaire survey was administered to 411 housewives living in an apartment complex in Ilsan. Residents of 48 houses were also given the questionnaire. Indoor temperature and relative humidity and thermal levels (environmental factors) along with CO, CO₂, and TSP were measured for indoor air contaminants.

Results showed that residents ventilated their apartments once or twice a day by opening windows for about ten minutes. It was also found that a sense of comfort was the most negatively affected by the strength of offensive smells. The average density of CO and dust satisfied the indoor air quality standards in all apartments. Housing factors such as size of the apartments, ventilation, smoking, and gas usage had significant effects on indoor air quality and the subjective responses during the season.

Doctorate
Chungsook Yoon
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A STUDY ON THE DWELLERS' USING BEHAVIOR OF INTERIOR FINISHING MATERIALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INTERIOR FINISHING METHODS IN APARTMENTS

Ji-hye Park

This study examined the apartment dwellers' use of finishing materials for the purpose of making interior improvements. A field survey was taken from 306 apartment households living in Pusan. Using SPSS PC+ for data analysis, relations between dwellers' characteristics and their behavior in the use of interior finishing materials were analyzed.

Significant differences were found for the use behaviors and preference for interior finishing materials according to dwelling unit size, age of housewife, income, and family life cycle. Use of high quality materials to create texture, design, and color were found to be related to residents' needs. Living room and bedroom wall and floor coverings were found to be the most common renovations and were not related to family life cycle.

Masters
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A MODEL FOR EVALUATING RESIDENTIAL COMFORT ACCORDING TO RESIDENTS' RESPONSES

Jisook Rhee

This study analyzed the effect that factors of cognition, importance, and the satisfaction had on indoor environmental factors. The objective of this study aimed to propose a model for evaluating the comfort of the indoor environment based on residents' responses.

Survey questionnaires were given to housewives, and data was analyzed using SPSS PC+. Results of the study found that the cognition on dust, loudness, and injury level on noise were negatively perceived. residents considered air freshness, lack of odors, adequate indoor light, and quiet to be important environmental factors. Results showed

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that there was a relationship between the importance, satisfaction, and perception of environmental factors. Satisfaction with temperature, indoor air, and sound quality, and the perception of the indoor air quality had a direct effect on comfort. Furthermore, comfort levels were most influenced by satisfaction with indoor air quality. An evaluation formula of comfort was derived using the factors of direct effects, of which levels of indoor comfort, as indicated by the survey, agreed.

Doctorate
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Yonsei University

THE RESIDENTS' FEAR OF CRIME AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AN APARTMENT COMPLEX

Hyunsun Ro

This study examined environmental characteristics associated with fear of crime and suggested design guidelines to enhance perceptions of security among apartment residents. A questionnaire survey was conducted among residents of an apartment complex recently built in Pundang.

The most frequent types of crimes were those associated with cars in the outdoor parking lots. Results indicated that residents' fear of crime during the night and that the further the parking lot was from their apartment units, the greater the fear of crime. The most feared place was found to be the underground parking lot. However, no relationship was found between fear of crime and the actual crime rates in this study. The most important environmental characteristics affecting the fear of crime in the underground parking lots were lack of surveillance and visibility. Fear of crime in the stairwells was found to be greater among the residents of single-loaded corridor apartment towers than those of walk-up apartments.

Doctorate
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PERSONALITY TYPE AND JOB SATISFACTION IN THE HOME OFFICE ENVIRONMENT

Randall Russ

The purpose of this study was to examine relationships between personality type, job satisfaction and home office environments for home-based business owners. Participants in the study were 131 home-based business owners nationwide. Each participant completed the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, and an instrument to measure job satisfaction and elements of their physical environment. Chi-square and analysis of variance were used to test job satisfaction scores with personality type and three elements of the environment: physical structure, physical stimuli, and symbolic artifacts.

Personality type was found to be significantly associated with gender. There were significantly more ISFJ and ESFJ of the sixteen types in the sample. Also, personality type was significantly associated with two of the three elements of the physical environment: physical stimuli and symbolic artifacts. Physical structure was not significantly associated with personality type. The Sensing/Judging type had medium to high job satisfaction scores for their occupations which were predominantly in the areas of skilled services such as child/adult care, apparel manufacturing, and catering. A framework was developed to guide further research in the area of personality type, vocational choice, job satisfaction and the particular home office environment for that individual.

Doctorate
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