

REFERENCES

Adams, R. G. (1985). Emotional closeness and physical distance between friends: Implications for elderly women living in age-segregated and age-integrated settings. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*, 22, 55-76.

Alteergott, K. (1988). Social action and interaction in later life: Aging in the United States. In K. Alteergott (Eds.), *Daily life in later life: Comparative perspective*, pp. 117-146. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Altman, I., & Werner, C. (1985). Home Environments, 1-2. *Human Behavior and Environment: Advances in theory and research* (Eds.), New York: Plenum Press.

American Association of Retired Persons (1990). *Understanding senior housing for the 1990's*. Washington, DC: AARP.

American Association of Retired Persons (1992). *Understanding senior housing for the 1990's: An American Association of Retired Persons survey of consumer preferences, concerns, and needs*. Washington, DC: AARP.

American Association of Retired Persons (1993). *Assisted living in the U. S.: A new paradigm for residential care for frail older persons*. Washington, DC: AARP.

American Association of Retired Persons (1999). *Understanding senior housing: Into the next century*. Washington, DC: AARP.

American Health Care Association (1992). Medicare provider analysis reports.

American Association of Home for the Aging (1993). Assisted living continues to be hot issue, AAHA says. *Older American Reports*, 17, 259.

Atchley, R. C. (1994). *Social Forces and Aging: An introduction to social gerontology* (7th Ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing.

Baker, T. L. (1999). *Doing Social Research*, (3rd Ed). New York: McGraw-Hill Companies.

Ball, M.M., Whittington, F.J., Perkins, M.M., Patterson, V.I., Hollingsworth, C., King, S.V., & Combs, B.L. (2000). Quality of life in assisted living facilities: Viewpoints of residents. *The Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 19, 3, 304-325.

Bapchuk, N., Peters, G. R., Hoyt, D. R., & Kaiser, M. A. (1979). The voluntary associations of the aged. *Journal of Gerontology*, 34, 579-587.

- Barker, J. C., Mittness, L. S., & Wood, S. J. (1988). Gate-keeping: Residential managers and elderly tenants. *The Gerontologist*, 28, 610-619.
- Bearon, L. B. (1989). No great expectation: The underpinnings of life satisfaction for older women. *The Gerontologist*, 29, 6, 772-778.
- Bland, R. (1999). Independence, privacy, and risk: Two contrasting approaches to residential care for older people. *Aging and Society*, 19, 539-560.
- Blank, T. O. (1988). *Older persons and their housing, today and tomorrow*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas Publisher.
- Brent, R. (1999). Gerontopia: A place to grow old and die. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.), *Aging, autonomy, and architecture: Advances in assisted living*, 63-80. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Brummett, W.J. (1997). *The Essence of Home: Design solutions for assisted living housing*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Butler, A., Oldman, C., & Greve, J. (1983). *Sheltered housing for the elderly: Policy, practice and the consumer*. National Institute. Social Services Library No. 44. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- Butterfield, D., & Weidemann, S. (1987). Housing satisfaction of the elderly. In V. Regnier and J. Pynoos (Eds.), *Housing the aged: Design directives and policy considerations*, 133-152. New York: Elsevier.
- Calkins, M. P., & Weisman, G. D. (1999). Models for environmental assessment. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.), *Aging, autonomy, and architecture: Advances in assisted living*, 130-140. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Campbell, A., Converse, P. G., & Rodgers, W. (1976). *The quality of American life*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Carp, F. M. (1978). Effects of the living environment on activity and use of time. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*, 9, 75-91.
- Carstensen, L. L. (1991). Socio-emotional selectivity theory: Social activity in life-span context. *Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics*, 11, 195-217.
- Cleary, P. D., & McNeil, B. J. (1988). Patient satisfaction as an indicator of quality care. *Inquiry*, 25, 1, 25-36.
- Cohen, F., Bearison, D. J., & Muller, C. (1987). Interpersonal understanding in the elderly: The influence of age-integrated and age-segregated housing. *Research on Aging*, 9, 79-100.

Cohen, U., & Weisman, J. (1991). *Holding on to Home: Designing Environments for People with Dementia*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Conrad, K. J., Hultman, C. I., Hughes, S. L., & Hanrahan, P. (1993). Rural/urban differences in adult day care. *Research on Aging, 15*, 3, 346-363.

Coopers & Lybrand (1993). *Overview of the Assisted Living Industry*. Fairfax, VA: Assisted Living Facilities Association of America.

Cutler, L. J. (2000). Assessment of physical environments of older adults. In R. L. Kane & R. A. Kane (Eds.), *Assessing older persons*, 360-379. New York: Oxford University Press.

Cutler, S. J., & Hendricks, J. (1990). Leisure and time use across the life course. In R. H. Binstock & L. K. George (Eds.), *Handbook of aging and the social sciences* (3rd Ed.), 169-185. San Diego: Academic Press.

Dean, A., Kolody, B., Wood, P., & Matt, G. E. (1992). The influence of living alone on depression in elderly persons. *Journal of Aging and Health, 4*, 3-18.

Dovey, K. (1978). Home: An ordering principle in space. *Landscape, 22*, 27-30.

Duncan, J. S. (1985). The house as symbol of social structure: Notes on the language of objects among collectivistic groups. In I. Altman & C. M. Werner (Eds.), *Home environments*. New York: Plenum Publishing Cooperation.

Elwell, F. (1984). The effects of ownership on institutional services. *The Gerontologist, 24*, 77-83.

Evans, M. (1994). Seniors housing finally scores. *Journal of Property Management, 59*, 3, 28-32.

Feingold, E., & Werby, E. (1990). In L.A. Pastalan (Ed.), *Aging in place: The role of housing and social support*. New York: The Haworth Press.

Fonda, S.J., Maddox, G.L., Clipp, E., & Reardon, J. (1996). Design for a longitudinal study of the impact of an enhanced environment on the functioning of frail adults. *Journal of Applied Gerontology, 15*, 4, 397-413.

Francescato, G., Weidemann, S., Anderson, J., & Chenoweth, R. (1979). *Residents' satisfaction in HUD-assisted housing: Design and Management Factors*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Frank, J. (1999). I live here, but it's not my home: residents' experiences in assisted living. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.), *Aging, autonomy, and architecture*:

Advances in assisted living, 166-182. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Fried, S. B., & Mehrotra, C. M. (1998). *Aging and diversity: An active learning experience*. Washington, DC: Taylor & Francis, Inc.

Gelfand, D. E. (1999). *The aging network: Programs and services* (5th Ed.). New York: Springer Publishing.

George, L. K. (1978). The impact of personality and social status factors upon levels of activity and psychological well-being. *Journal of Gerontology*, 33, 840-847.

George, L. K. (1980). *Role transitions in later life*. Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.

George, L. K. (1990). Social structure, social processes, and social-psychological states. In R. H. Binstock & L. K. George (Eds.), *Handbook of aging and the social sciences*, (3rd Ed.), 186-200. San Diego: Academic Press.

Geron, S. M. (1998). Assessing the satisfaction of older adults with long-term care services: Measurement and design challenges for social work. *Research on Social Work Practice*, 8, 1, 103-119.

Glaser, B. G., & Strauss, A. L. (1967). *The discovery of grounded theory*. Chicago: Aldine.

Golant, S. M. (1985). The influence of the experienced residential environment on old people's life satisfaction. *Journal of Housing for the Elderly*, 3, 3/4, 23-49.

Golant, S.M. (1992). *Housing America's elderly: Many possibilities/few choices*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Gold, M. (1985). *Guide to housing alternatives for older citizens*. New York: Consumers Union of United States, Inc.

Gordon, P. A. (1998). *Seniors' housing and care facilities: Development, business, and operations*. (3rd). Washington, DC: ULI.

Grainger, K. (1995). Communication and the institutionalized elderly. In J. F. Nussbaum & J. Coupland (Eds.), *Handbook of communication and aging research*, 417-436. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

Greene, A., Hawes, C., Wood, M., & Woodsong, C. (1998). How do family members define quality in assisted living facilities? *Generations*, 21, Winter, 34-36.

Greene, V. L., & Monahan, D.J. (1981). Structural and operational factors affecting quality of patient care in nursing homes. *Public Policy*, 29, 399-415.

Gurney, C., & Means, R. (1993). The meaning of home in later life. In S. Arber & M. Evandrou (Eds.), *Aging, independence, and the life course*, 119-131. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers Ltd.

Hansson, R. O., & Carpenter, B. N. (1994). *Relationships in old age: Coping with the challenge of transition*. New York: The Guilford Press.

Havighurst, R., & Tobin, S. (1996). Disengagement, personality, and life satisfaction in the later years. In D. A. Neugarten (Ed.), *The meanings of age*, 281-287. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Hayward, G. (1975). Home as an environmental and psychological concept. *Landscape*, 20, 2-9.

Hoglund, J. D., & Ledewitz, S. D. (1999). Designing to meet the needs of people with Alzheimer's disease. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.), *Aging, autonomy, and architecture: Advances in assisted living*, 229-261. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Howell, S. (1985). Home: A source of meaning in elder's lives. *Generations: Journal of the American Society on Aging* (Spring). 58-61.

Joel, L.A. (1998). Assisted living: another frontier. *American Journal of Nursing*, 98, 1, p.7.

Jones, R. A. (1996). *Research Methods in the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (2nd Ed). Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates Inc.

Johnson, M. K., Lovingood, R. P., & Goss, R. C. (1993). Satisfaction of elderly residents in subsidized housing: The effect of the manager's leadership style. *Housing and Society*, 20, 2, 51-60.

Kahana, E. (1982). A congruence model of person-environment interaction. In M.P. Lawton, R.G. Windley, & T.O. Byerts (Eds.), *Aging and the environment: theoretical approaches*. New York: Springer Publishing.

Kahn, R. L. (1994). Social support: Content, causes, and consequences. In R. P. Abeles, H. C. Gift., & M. G. Ory (Eds.), *Aging and quality of life*, 163-184. New York: Springer Publishing.

Kalymun, M. (1990). Toward a definition of assisted living. *Journal of Housing for the Elderly*, 7, 97-131.

Kane, R. (1990). Everyday life in nursing homes: "The way things are." In R. Kane & A. Caplan (Eds.). *Everyday ethics: Resolving dilemmas in nursing home life*. New York: Springer Publishing.

Kane, R. A. (2000). Long-term case management for older adults. In R. L. Kane & R. A. Kane (Eds.), *Assessing older persons: Measures, meaning, and practical applications*, 438-457. New York: Oxford University Press.

Kane, R. A., & Wilson, K. B. (1993). *Assisted living in the United States: A new paradigm for residential care for frail older persons?* Washington, DC: AARP.

Kane, R. A., Baker, M., Salmon, J., & Veazie, W. (1998). *Consumer perspectives on private versus shared accommodations in assisted living settings*. Washington, DC: AARP.

Kart, C. S., & Kinney, J. M. (2001). *The realities of aging: An introduction to gerontology* (6th Ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon, Inc.

Kershner, C.L., Roques, C., & Steele, C.D. (1999). Dementia care in assisted living: a case study of Copper Ridge. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.). *Aging, autonomy, and architecture: Advances in assisted living*, 143-155. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Kodama, K. (1988a). The analysis of architectural complaints related to architectural conditions of the homes for the aged rated by the residents. *Journal of Architecture, Planning, and Environmental Engineering*, 366, 53-60.

Kodama, K. (1988b). How architectural conditions affect the morale and the environmental distress of the residents of old age home. *Journal of Architecture, Planning, and Environmental Engineering*, 390, 77-85.

Kontos, P. C. (1998). Resisting institutionalization: Constructing old age and negotiating home. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 12, 167-184.

Krause, N., & Markides, K. (1990). Measuring social support among older adults. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*, 30, 37-53.

Kwon, O. (1991). The rural elderly: Personal innovativeness toward housing and acceptance of nontraditional housing types. Doctoral dissertation. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University., Blacksburg.

LaGory, M., & Fitzpatrick, K. (1992). The effects of environmental context on elderly depression. *Journal of Aging and Health*, 4, 459-479.

Larson, R. (1978). Thirty years of research on the subjective well-being of older Americans. *Journal of Gerontology*, 33, 109-125.

Lawrence, R. J. (1987). What makes a house a home? *Environment and Behavior*, 19, 2, 154-168. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Lawton, M. P. (1986). *Environment and aging*. Albany, NY: Center for the Study of Aging.

Lawton, M. P., Moss, M., & Fulcomer, M. (1986). Objective and subjective uses of time by older people. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*, 24, 171-188.

Lawton, M. P., & Nahemow, L. (1973). Ecology and the aging process. In C. Eisdorfer & M.P. Lawton (Eds.), *The Psychology of Adult Development and Aging*. 619-674. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Lee, S., Brandt, J. A., & McFadden, J. R. (1994). Effects of conditions and satisfactions. *Housing and Society*, 21, 3, 34-51.

Lemke, S., & Moos, R. (1989). Personal and environmental determinants of activity involvement among elderly residents of congregate facilities. *Journal of Gerontology*, 44, 139-148.

Lynch, S. A. (1998). Who supports whom? How age and gender affect the perceived quality of support from family and friends. *The Gerontologist*, 38, 2, 231-238.

Marsden, J. P. (1999). Older persons and family members' perceptions of homeyness in assisted living. *Environment and Behavior*, 31, 84-106.

Marsden, J. P., & Kaplan, R. (1999). Communication homeyness from the outside: elderly peoples perceptions of assisted living. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.), *Aging, autonomy, and architecture: Advances in assisted living*, 207-228. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

McDonald, M., Remus, G., & Laing, G. (1994). Research considerations: The link between housing and health in the elderly. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 5-10.

Merriam, S.B. (1998). *Qualitative research and case study application in education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.

Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1993). *Qualitative data analysis: A sourcebook of new methods* (2nd Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Moos, R., & Lemke, S. (1980). Assessing the physical and architectural features of sheltered care settings. *Gerontologist*, 3, 571-583.

Moos, R. H., & Lemke, S. (1994). *Group residences for older adults: Physical*

features, policies, and social climate. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.

National Center for Assisted Living (1998). *Assisted living facility profile.* Washington, DC: AHCA.

National Center for Assisted Living (1999). *Assisted living: Independence, choice, and dignity.* Washington, DC: AHCA.

National Center for Assisted Living (2000). *Guiding principles of assisted living.* Washington, DC: AHCA.

National Resource and Policy Center (1996). Factors affecting the growth of assisted living. *The supportive housing connection.* Los Angeles: University of Southern California Andrus Gerontology Center.

Nelson, E. A., & Dannefer, D. (1992). Aged heterogeneity: Fact or fiction? The fate of diversity in gerontological research. *The Gerontologist, 32,* 17-23.

Neugarten, D. A. (1996). *The meaning of age* (Ed.). Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Newcomer, R., Preston, S., & Roderick, S. S. (1995). Assisted living and nursing unit use among continuing care retirement community residents. *Research on Aging, 17,* 2, 149-167.

Nordheimer, J. (1996). A mature housing market: Growing business of not-quite-nursing-home care. *New York Times, June 10,* pp. C1, 4.

O'Bryant, S.L. (1982). The value of home to older persons. *Research on Aging, 4,* 349-363.

O'Bryant, S.L., & Wolf, S. M. (1983). Explanations of housing satisfaction of older homeowners and renters. *Research on Aging, 5,* 217-233.

Pascoe, G. C. (1983). Patient satisfaction in primary health care: A literature review and analysis. *Evaluation and Program Planning, 6,* 3-4, 185-210.

Pastalan, L. A., & Barnes, J. E. (1999). Personal rituals: Identity, attachment to place, and community solidarity. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.), *Aging, autonomy, and architecture: Advances in assisted living,* 81-89. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Pastalan, L., Jones, V., Schwarz, B., Sekulski, R., & Struble, L.M. (1993). *Homelike attributes of dementia special care units.* National Center for Housing and Living Arrangements for Older Americans. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan College of Architecture and Urban Planning.

- Patton, M. Q. (1980). *Qualitative evaluation methods*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.
- Punch, K. F. (1998). *Introduction to social research: Quantitative and qualitative approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Rapoport, A. (1995). A critical look at the concept "home." In D. Benjamin (Ed.), *The home words, interpretations, meanings, and environments*. Aldershot, U.K.: Avebury.
- Reigner, V.A. (1994). *Assisted living housing for the elderly: Design innovations from the United States and Europe*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Regnier, V., & Pynoos, J. (Eds.) (1987). *Housing the aged: Design directives and policy considerations*. New York: Elsevier.
- Regnier, V., & Pynoos, J. (1994). The role of environmental design as a therapeutic intervention. In J. Birren, B. Sloan, & G. Choen (2nd Eds.), *Handbook of mental health and aging*, 296-337. New York: Academic Press.
- Research Triangle Institute (1996). *National study of assisted living for the frail elderly: Literature review update*. Research Triangle Park, NC: Lewin-VHI, Inc.
- Reynolds, S. G. (1997). Independent Living Retirement Facilities: The effect of push and pull factors on residential satisfaction. Doctoral dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University., Blacksburg.
- Rodin, J., Timko, C., & Harris, S. (1985). The construct of control: Biological and psychological correlates. In M. P. Lawton & G. L. Maddox (Eds.), *Annual Review of Gerontology and Geriatrics*, Vol. 5, 3-55. New York: Springer.
- Rossmann, G.B., & Rallis, S.F. (1998). *Learning in the field: An introduction to qualitative research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Rowles, G. D. (1987). A place to call home. In L.L. Carstensen & B.A. Edelstein (Eds.), *Handbook of clinical gerontology*. New York: Pergamon.
- Rubinstein, R. L., Kilbride, J. C., & Nagy, S. (1992). *Elders living alone: Frailty and the perception of choice*. New York: Aldine De Gruyter.
- Russel, R. V. (1990). Recreation and quality of life in old age: A causal analysis. *Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 9, 77-90.
- Schwarz, B. (1999). Assisted living: An evolving place type. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.), *Aging, autonomy, and architecture: Advances in assisted living*, 185-206. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Schwartz, B., & Brent, R. (1999). Emerging themes, further reflections. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.), *Aging, autonomy, and architecture: Advances in assisted living*, 291-306. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Seidman, I. (1998). *Interviewing as qualitative research: A guide for researchers in education and the social sciences* (2nd Ed.), New York: Teachers College Press.

Shashaty, A. (1991). *Marketing housing to an aging population*. Washington, DC: Home Builder Press.

Shaw, I. (1999). *Qualitative evaluation*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Sherwood, S., Greer, D. S., Morris, J. N., & Mor, V. (1981). *An alternative to institutionalization: The Highland Heights experiment*. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger.

Sikorska, E. (1999). Organizational determinants of resident satisfaction with assisted living. *Gerontologist*, 39, 4, 450-456.

Sixsmith, J. (1986). The meaning of home: An exploratory study of environmental experience. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 6, 281-298.

Smith, M. (2000). Satisfaction. In R. L. Kane & R. A. Kane (Eds), *Assessing older persons*, 261-299, New York: Oxford University Press.

Sommer, R., & Sommer, B. (2002). *A practical guide to behavioral research: Tools and techniques* (5th Ed.), New York: Oxford University Press.

Stake, R. E. (1994). Cases studies. In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln. (Eds.), *Handbook of qualitative research*, 236-247. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Taliaferro, L. (1998). Archetypal place concept for assisted living private dwellings. Master's thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University., Blacksburg.

Tesch, S. A., Nehrke, M. F., & Whitbourne, S. K. (1989). Social relationships, psychosocial adaptation, and intrainstitutional relocation of elderly men. *The Gerontologist*, 29, 517-523.

Ullmann, S. G. (1987). Ownership, regulation, quality assessment, and performance in the long-term health care industry. *The Gerontologist*, 27, 233-239.

Vincent, J., & Mudrovic, Z. (1993). Lifestyles and perceptions of elderly people and old age in Bosnia and Hercegovina. In S. Arber & M. Evandrou (Eds.), *Aging, independence and the life course*, 91-103. Washington, DC: Taylor & Francis, Inc.

Virginia Health Information (1998). *Long-term care: A consumer's guide*.
Richmond, VA: Virginia Department for the Aging.

Wacker, R. R., Roberto, K. A., & Piper, L. E. (1998). *Community resources for older adults: Programs and services in an era of change*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.

Wilson, K. (1990). Assisted Living: The Merger of Housing and Long Term Services. *Long Term Care Advances* 1, 4, 1-8.

Wood, M. (1995). Seniors housing, the unconventional real estate investment. *Real Estate Forum*, Sept, 73.

Zeisel, J. (1999). Life-quality Alzheimer care in assisted living. In B. Schwarz & R. Brent (Eds.), *Aging, autonomy, and architecture: Advances in assisted living*, 110-129, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Zimmer, Z., & Chappell, N. (1997). Rural-urban differences in seniors' neighborhood preferences. *Journal of Housing for the Elderly*, 12, 1/2, 105-124.

APPENDIX A

IRB Protocol

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY

**ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY AS A HOME:
CASES IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA**

Investigator: Youngjoo Kim

I. Justification of Project

Among many housing options for the elderly, assisted living facility (ALF) is considered the best housing alternative because it provides a homelike environment with supervision. Despite the increasing popularity of ALF in recent years, few empirical research studies have been done to evaluate the physical and social environment of ALF in view of residents in ALF. I would like to examine the features of ALF in Southwest Virginia that make residents feel homelike and to suggest further policy and design guidelines for better quality of ALFs as a “home.” Because the study primarily focuses on the residents’ thoughts, it will be necessary to interview and observe human subjects.

II. Procedures

This research project will be conducted through semi-structured interviews with 25 residents and five staff members in five ALFs in Southwest Virginia based on several selection criteria including capacity, location, sponsorship, and building type. The residents will be selected among residents of ALFs who want to participate in this study. The staff interviewed will be administrators of ALFs. Before selecting participants, I will notify the residents and staffs about the purpose of the study.

Interviews will be conducted with the ALF residents and staffs. Each interview will require approximately sixty to seventy minutes. No preparation for the interviews by the participants will be needed. A copy of proposed interview questions is attached.

In addition to the semi-structured interviews, I will observe residents’ private space use pattern of ALF. Field notes for observation will be prepared for analysis. In addition to interview and observation, I will review the facility’s management policy and the residents’ profile under the representative staff member’s permission.

III. Risks and Benefits

While the risks from this research are minimal, there could be some unforeseen results. Due to the old age and weak physical condition of participants, interviewees may feel some tiredness when being asked questions, and they may feel uncomfortable being recorded. In some cases, interviewees cannot hear or understand the questions due to their hearing loss. To avoid these potential risks, I will interview each resident in his/her private room without disruption of any other person and at the most comfortable time for each of the residents. If needed, I will have a short break during the interview and continue the interview after the break.

Although the participants will not benefit from this research directly, the results of this research will be reflected in future facility design as a home. For ALF management, the results will be used in better policy-making procedure.

IV. Extent of Anonymity and Confidentiality

Neither the ALFs nor the participants in this study will be identified specifically. Residents of the facilities will be identified only through pseudonyms by me as investigator. The ALFs will be described only by general characteristics that will aid in establishing context.

The interviews will be tape recorded for transcription and data analysis. The investigator will be the only person who has access to the tapes. Tapes will be stored until after the completion of this research at which time they will be destroyed.

V. Compensation

It is understood that no compensation (money or otherwise) is offered for participation in this study.

VI. Freedom to Withdraw

Participants are free to withdraw from this study at any time without penalty.

VII. Informed Consent

A copy of the informed consent form for individuals is attached to this request.

VIII. Biographical Sketches

The doctoral student conducting the research is

Youngjoo Kim
Housing and Interior Design
Department of Near Environment
College of Human Resources and Education

Youngjoo Kim is a currently a doctoral student in housing. Youngjoo graduated from the Yonsei University in Korea with a Ph.D. and M.S. from the Department of Housing and Interior Design. Her current research interest is elderly housing and she has conducted some quantitative research in cultural comparison of housing and social-psychological aspects of housing in Korea.

APPENDIX B

Informed Consent Form for Staff

Staff's Informed Consent

**ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES AS A HOME:
CASES IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA**

Investigator: Youngjoo Kim

The information provided here is to help you decide if you would like to voluntarily participate in the study listed above. You should be aware that you may withdraw from the study at any time without affecting your relationship with the investigator.

The purpose of this qualitative study is to examine the features of assisted living facilities (ALFs) in Southwest Virginia that make residents feel “at home” and to suggest further policy and design guidelines for better quality of ALFs as a “home.” You are being asked to participate in a semi-structured interview and to permit observation of exterior and public spaces of the facility. Interviews will be scheduled at your convenience. The data collected from these sources will be analyzed, will appear in a doctoral dissertation, and may be used in articles written for publication.

Do not hesitate to ask any questions you have before, during, or after the data collection. Any findings from the research will be shared with you if you wish.

Every effort to preserve your anonymity will be made. Only the researcher will know your identity and that of your facility. I will assign a pseudonym to you for use in all data analysis and reporting. The facility will be described only in general terms that will help establish the context for the study. The tapes of interviews with you will be destroyed or given to you after the completion and acceptance of my dissertation.

There are no known risks involved in this study. The expected benefits of this study are that the results will be reflected in better design and management policy of the assisted living facility to provide more homelike environments in the future with respect of residents’ needs.

Please sign your name below if you consent to be a part of this study with full knowledge of the purpose and nature of the research. You will receive a copy of this consent form for your records.

Signature of participant

Date

If you have any questions about this research or its conduct, you may contact:

Youngjoo Kim, Investigator

(540) 961-2240

Julia O. Beamish/Rosemary C. Goss, Faculty Advisors

Phone
(540) 231-8881, 231-4784

David Moore, Chair, IRB Research Division

Phone
(540) 231- 4991

APPENDIX C

Informed Consent Form for Residents

Resident's Informed Consent

**ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY AS A HOME:
CASES IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA**

Investigator: Youngjoo Kim

The purpose of this study is to see how the assisted living facility meets residents' needs and how residents feel about the facility as their home.

I agree to let Ms. Kim talk to me about my life and the way I feel and think about this facility. I agree to let Ms. Kim observe and take pictures of my room.

I agree to let Ms. Kim make an audiotape of our talk together. I understand that she will make notes when she observes my room. She will not use my name in anything that she writes.

I may stop at any time if I choose. Ms. Kim will send me a copy of what she has learned, if I request it.

Signature of participant

Date

Should I have any questions about this research or its conduct, I may contact:

(540) 961-2240

Youngjoo Kim, Investigator

Phone

(540) 231-8881, 231-4784

Julia O. Beamish/Rosemary C. Goss
Faculty Advisors

Phone

(540) 231- 4991

David Moore, Chair, IRB
Research Division

Phone

APPENDIX D

Interview Guide

Interview Guide

Thank you for taking the time to help me with this study. I am a student at Virginia Tech, and am interested in residents' perception of assisted living as a home.

(Hand the resident the IRB informed consent form. After a few minutes ask the participant if she/he has any questions)

The reason I am asking you these questions is because I'd like to know about your feeling and thoughts about living here at _____ facility. I will be asking you some general questions about yourself and family. Then I'll follow those with some questions about where you have lived before and about where you live now, how you think of your room and the building, social interactions with residents and staffs in here, services and activities in here, overall satisfaction of the facility as a home, and your personal needs to improve the quality of living in the facility.

The interview should take no more than one hour and thirty minutes. If we do not complete the interview within this time frame, with your permission, we can complete the interview later at your convenience.

I will not give your name to anyone and I will not share the names of any of the people you choose to talk to me about.

With your permission, I would like to tape the interview. No one besides me will have access to the tapes and the tapes will be destroyed after my study is completed.

Remember that you are free to withdraw from this interview at any time. You are also free to skip questions that make you uncomfortable.

Do you have any questions for me?

APPENDIX E

Semi-Structured Interview Questions for Residents in Assisted Living Facility

Semi-Structured Interview Questions for Residents in Assisted Living Facility

- Q1. Tell me about yourself.
- Q2. How do you define a “home?”
- Q3. Where is your “home?”
- Q4. How far did you move from your former home?
Tell me about your former home.
- Q5. Why did you move to _____?
- Q6. Tell me about how your life has changed since you moved here.
Has the move met your expectations?
- Q7. What aspects of living here make you feel “at home?”
- Q8. How does _____ meet your needs?
- Q9. What personal things did you bring when you moved here?
- Q10. Tell me about your typical day.
- Q11. What kind of interactions do you have with other residents?
- Q12. What kind of interactions do you have with staff?
- Q13. What kind of interactions do you have with family members and friends outside
of _____?
- Q14. What is important to you when you think of your privacy needs?
- Q15. Tell me about privacy here.
- Q16. What kind of choices do you make? For instance, can you decide when you eat
meals, when to go shopping, what activities to participate in?
- Q17. Tell me how you enjoy your mealtime (preparation, service, choices, and taste).
- Q18. What do you think about your apartment?
- Q19. What do you think about the outside appearance of _____?
- Q20. What do you think about the public spaces here? For example, the dining room,

the lounge, the library, and the chapel....

- Q21. What activities do you participate in at _____?
- Q22. Are there other activities that you participate in outside of _____?
- Q23. How often do you do that? (regularly, occasionally)
- Q24. Tell me what you think about housekeeping services here.
- Q25. Tell me what you think about laundry services here.
- Q26. Tell me what you think about transportation services here.
- Q27. Tell me what you think about nursing services here.
- Q28. Is there anything else you are offered at _____?
- Q29. What are some of the rules that you have to follow?
Are they fair, too many, or not enough?
- Q30. Are there any rules about how you furnish your apartment?
- Q31. Considering everything, how would you rate your overall satisfaction
with _____?
- Q32. Tell me about the positive aspects of living here. What do you really like here?
- Q33. Tell me about what you don't like here.
- Q34. Is there anything you would like to add that I did not ask you about your
residence?
- Q35. Do you have any questions for me about my study?
- Q36. What would you suggest I change for future interviews?

APPENDIX F

Semi-Structured Interview Questions for Administrator of Assisted Living Facility

Semi-Structured Interview Questions for Administrator of Assisted Living Facility

- Q1. How long have you worked here?
- Q2. What kind of lifestyles are you trying to market to?
- Q3. What is the philosophy of _____ in making a homelike environment?
- Q4. Do you have a mission statement?
Would it be possible for me to obtain a copy?
- Q5. What do you think about the relationships among the residents?
- Q6. Tell me about the relationships between the residents and their families.
- Q7. Tell me about the services here.
- Q8. Tell me about the activity programs here.
- Q9. Which of these are the most favored by the residents?
- Q10. Are you thinking about adding services or activities? If so, what?
- Q11. Tell me about the resident policies.
- Q12. How do the residents feel about the policies?
- Q13. Are you thinking about changing policies? If so, what?
- Q14. Do you have resident councils or family councils?
- Q15. How does that work?
- Q16. How do you communicate with residents and their families?
- Q17. What do you think is the most important thing for staff here to keep in mind?
- Q18. Tell me what you consider to be the biggest challenge to resident satisfaction at _____.
- Q19. Tell me what _____ does make to the residents feel at home.

APPENDIX G

Homelike Evaluation Instrument

EXTERIOR

1. Type/Style of building

- a. Residential appearance—e.g. resembles individual home **(1)**
- b. Dormitory appearance—e.g. resembles apartment complex, college dorm, or hotel **(0)**
- c. Institutional appearance—e.g. resembles hospital or government building **(-1)**

NOTES:

2. Campus/Grounds

- a. Residential in appearance—resembles individual home and yard (1)
- b. Public in appearance—resembles apartment complex, college dorm, hotel (0)

NOTES:

HALLWAY/CORRIDORS

3. Entry/doorway to unit Elevator? Yes No

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. free entry (1)
- b. Dormitory appearance—e.g. entry noted (0)
- c. Institutional appearance—e.g. entry limited (-1)

NOTES:

4. Visitors reception area

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. full accommodations (coat closet; seating; guest toilet) (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. limited accommodations (receptionist; seating; signage) (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. no accommodations (no coat storage; wayfinding problems; no seating) (-1)

NOTES:

5. Wall finish in hallways (more than half of total wall areas)

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. patterned wall coverings; wallpaper borders; wood moldings; wood paneling (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. solid color/textured vinyl wall coverings; accent paint borders (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. paint with no detailing; concrete block; ceramic tile (-1)

NOTES:

6. Flooring materials in hallways

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. wood floor (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. commercial carpet (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. hard surface flooring (-1)

NOTES:

7. Lighting in hallways

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. incandescent lighting (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. fluorescent cove/soffit/indirect lighting (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. recessed or ceiling mounted fluorescent fixtures with acoustical ceiling grid (-1)

NOTES:

PUBLIC SPACES (excluding residents' individual rooms)

8. Arrangement of spaces

- a. Residential—e.g. short or no corridors; multiple social spaces; social spaces visible from sleeping rooms; no nursing desk (1)
- b. Dormitory—e.g. short corridors; multiple social spaces; social spaces visible from sleeping rooms; nursing desk (0)
- c. Institutional—e.g. long double loaded corridor; single social space not directly visible from sleeping rooms; nursing desk (-1)

NOTES:

9. Adjacency of spaces/rooms

- a. Residential—e.g. functional relationship of rooms (kitchen, dining, social areas adjacent; resident's room with adjacent bathroom) (1)
- b. Dormitory—e.g. multipurpose rooms (activity/dining room); 2 bedrooms share an adjacent bathroom (0)
- c. Institutional—e.g. separate room for each activity (library, craft room, bathing room) (-1)

NOTES:

10. Use of furnishings to define use of spaces

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. full use of furniture to define function of area (distinctly different dining and social seating) (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. limited use of furniture to define function (dining & social space use same seating in different color/upholstery) (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. unable to identify function of area by furnishings (same seating in dining and social space) (-1)

NOTES:

11. Distinctness of fixed feature areas; variation/contrast one area to another

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. much distinctiveness/variation (both public and residents' rooms are different colors, with different floor and wall coverings in each area) (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. some distinctiveness/variation (public areas show some variation in colors, floor/wall coverings; resident's rooms are similar to each other) (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. little distinctiveness/variation (public and resident's rooms are quite similar; little or no variation in color with similar floor/wall treatment) (-1)

NOTES:

12. Accommodation of deviance

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. disruptive, annoying, or symptomatic behaviors are positively harnessed by benign environmental elements (engaging elements such as gardens or pianos) (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. disruptive, annoying, or symptomatic behaviors are partially controlled by benign environmental elements (dutch doors; camouflaged exit doors; accommodations for wandering) (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. the environment does not respond to disruptive, annoying, or symptomatic behaviors (-1)

NOTES:

13. Odors in the public spaces (hallways and social areas)

- a. Residential—e.g. body products, food, laundry door; fresh air (1)
- b. Dormitory—e.g. no noticeable odor; closed air circulation system (0)
- c. Institutional—e.g. urine, disinfectant, medical odor; stale, musty air (-1)

NOTES:

14. Noise in public spaces (hallways and social spaces)

- a. Residential sounds—e.g. neighborhood sounds or nature sounds; domestic sounds; resident to resident conversations; TV or radio (1)
- b. Institutional sounds—e.g. cart or equipment noise; staff conversations; pagers/intercom/muzak (-1)

NOTES:

SOCIAL SPACES (Lounge/Dayroom)

15. Wall finish in social spaces

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. patterned wall coverings; wallpaper borders; wood paneling (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. solid color/textured vinyl wall coverings; accent paint borders (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. paint with no detailing; concrete block; ceramic tile (-1)

NOTES:

16. Flooring materials in social spaces

- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. area rugs; wood floor (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. commercial carpet (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. hard surface flooring (-1)

NOTES:

17. Interior detailing/accessorization of social spaces
- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. wood moldings; natural materials; fireplaces; rugs/carpeting; scenic pictures (1)
 - b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. hard surface flooring, several identical furniture pieces; simulated natural materials; abstract art or posters (0)
 - c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. high gloss flooring; little or no art; identical furniture pieces; plastic and metal materials dominate (-1)

NOTES:

18. Window areas in social spaces
- a. Small scale residential styled windows to integrate outside w/ interior (1)
 - b. Large scale/multiple windows—e.g. “window walls” of fixed glazing (0)
 - c. No windows or positioned above eye level (clerestory or skylight)—e.g. interior seems isolated from outside (-1)

NOTES:

19. Lighting in social spaces
- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. incandescent lighting (1)
 - b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. fluorescent cove/soffit/indirect lighting (0)
 - c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. recessed or ceiling mounted fluorescent fixtures with acoustical ceiling grid (-1)

NOTES:

20. Illumination (natural and/or electrical) in social spaces
- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. rooms are adequately illuminated; without glare; with variation in light levels; easy adjustability of light levels; light, medium & dark shadows (1)
 - b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. rooms are illuminated based upon function and cost effectiveness; little glare; limited flexibility for change in light levels (0)
 - c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. rooms are brightly and evenly illuminated; no potential to change light levels; glare problems; little shadowing (-1)

NOTES:

21. Area for small group interactions
- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. multiple areas on the unit with seating for 2-3 (1)
 - b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. multiple areas on the unit with seating for 4-6 (0)
 - c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. one lounge/day room with seating for more than 6 (-1)

NOTES:

22. Area where solitary activities can occur in a group seating (e.g. reading, puzzles, snacking, solitary games)
- a. Residential—Available with full access (1)
 - b. Dormitory—Only at scheduled times or with staff supervision (0)
 - c. Institutional in appearance—Not available (-1)

NOTES:

23. Area for group activities
- a. Residential—e.g. multiple activities in one area (eat-in kitchen) (1)
 - b. Dormitory—e.g. room defined by activity taking place (craft or activity or dining room, depending on activity taking place) (0)
 - c. Institutional—e.g. separate room for each activity (dining room, activity room, craft room) (-1)

NOTES:

24. Ambiance of group social space
- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. residents feel comfortable to “be themselves”; style, fabrics, and finishes are informal; seating is comfortable (family rooms or den atmosphere) (1)
 - b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. seating is comfortable but room is more formal; style, fabrics, and finishes are residential in appearance but selected to support formal interaction (formal living room or front parlor atmosphere) (0)
 - c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. style, furnishings, fabrics, and finishes are selected for durability and function (vinyl tile flooring, vinyl upholstery, geriatric seating, metal horizontal blinds) (-1)

NOTES:

DINING AREA

25. Meal time ambiance
- a. Residential—e.g. little or no waiting, conversational sounds; unobtrusive assistance (1)
 - b. Dormitory—e.g. short wait, muzak; obvious assistance with feeding (0)
 - c. Institutional—e.g. long waits, non-conversational noise (trays, carts, equipment); “assembly line” assistance (-1)

NOTES:

26. Wall finish in dining area
- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. patterned wall coverings; wallpaper borders; wood moldings; wood paneling (1)
 - b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. solid color/textured vinyl wall coverings; accent paint borders (0)
 - c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. paint with no detailing; concrete block; ceramic tile (-1)

NOTES:

27. Flooring materials in dining area
- a. Residential in appearance—e.g. area rug; wood floor (1)
 - b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. commercial carpet (0)
 - c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. hard surface flooring (-1)

NOTES:

28. Window areas in dining areas
- Small scale residential styled windows to integrate exterior w/ interior (1)
 - Large scale/multiple windows—e.g. “window walls” of fixed glazing (0)
 - No windows or positioned above eye level (clerestory or skylight)—e.g. interior seems isolated from outside (-1)

NOTES:

29. Lighting in dining spaces
- Residential in appearance—e.g. incandescent lighting (1)
 - Dormitory in appearance—e.g. fluorescent cove/soffit/indirect lighting (0)
 - Institutional in appearance—e.g. recessed or ceiling mounted fluorescent fixtures with acoustical ceiling grid (-1)

NOTES:

RESIDENTS’ ROOMS

30. Personalization of entry way to the resident’s room
- Residential in appearance—e.g. distinct personalization (personal items displayed such as pictures, mementos) (1)
 - Dormitory in appearance—e.g. limited personalization (name or photo of resident) (0)
 - Institutional in appearance—e.g. no personalization (room number only) (-1)

NOTES:

31. Personalization of resident’s room (more than half the rooms)
- Residential in appearance—e.g. resident has personalized room (rugs, furniture, curtains, accessories, mementoes or awards; room is identified with occupant) (1)
 - Dormitory in appearance—e.g. some personalization (resident may have personal objects or furnishings but rooms still rather similar) (0)
 - Institutional in appearance—e.g. little personalization (resident may have family pictures, but otherwise room doesn’t seem to belong to any one individual) (-1)

NOTES:

32. Plants and flowers found in residents’ rooms
- Residential in appearance—e.g. real flowers/plants (1)
 - Dormitory in appearance—e.g. silk flowers/plants (0)
 - Institutional in appearance—e.g. plastic flowers/plants or none visible (-1)

NOTES:

33. Wall finish in residents’ rooms
- Residential in appearance—e.g. patterned wall coverings; wallpaper borders; wood moldings; wood paneling (1)
 - Dormitory in appearance—e.g. solid color/textured vinyl wall coverings; accent paint borders (0)
 - Institutional in appearance—e.g. paint with no detailing, concrete block; ceramic tile (-1)

NOTES:

34. Flooring materials in residents' rooms
- Residential in appearance—e.g. area rugs; wood floor (1)
 - Dormitory in appearance—e.g. commercial carpet (0)
 - Institutional in appearance—e.g. hard surface flooring (-1)
- NOTES:
35. Window operation in residents' rooms
- Operable by resident (1)
 - Operable only by staff (0)
 - Not operable (-1)
- NOTES:
36. Window areas in residents' rooms
- Small scale residential styled windows to integrate exterior w/ interior (1)
 - Large scale/multiple windows—e.g. “window walls” of fixed glazing (0)
 - Few or no windows or positioned above eye level (clerestory or skylight)—e.g. interior seems isolated from outside (-1)
- NOTES:
37. Lighting in residents' rooms
- Residential in appearance—e.g. incandescent lighting (1)
 - Dormitory in appearance—e.g. fluorescent cove/soffit/indirect lighting or wall sconces (0)
 - Institutional in appearance—e.g. recessed or ceiling mounted fluorescent fixtures with acoustical ceiling grid (-1)
- NOTES:
38. Illumination (natural and/or electrical) in residents' rooms
- Residential in appearance—e.g. rooms are adequately illuminated; without glare; with variation in light levels; easy adjustability of light levels; light, medium & dark shadows (1)
 - Dormitory in appearance—e.g. rooms are illuminated based upon function and cost effectiveness; little glare; limited flexibility for change in light levels (0)
 - Institutional in appearance—e.g. rooms brightly and evenly illuminated; no potential to change light levels; glare problems; little shadowing (-1)
- NOTES:
39. Noise in residents' rooms during the day
- Residential sounds—e.g. neighborhood sounds or nature sounds; domestic sounds; resident to resident conversations; TV or radio (1)
 - Institutional in appearance—e.g. cart or equipment noise; staff conversations; pagers/intercom/muzak (-1)
- NOTES:

40. Odors in the residents' rooms

- a. Residential—e.g. body products, food, laundry odor; fresh air (1)
- b. Dormitory in appearance—e.g. no noticeable odor; closed air circulation system (0)
- c. Institutional in appearance—e.g. urine, disinfectant, medicinal odor; stale, musty air (-1)

NOTES:

CAREGIVER

41. Staff/caregiver's greeting to resident indicates warmth, familiarity, and respect (e.g. genuine friendliness; knowledge of personal history respect for resident as a person)

- a. Always or almost always (1)
- b. Sometimes, more than half of the time (0)
- c. Rarely ever, less than half of the time (or no greeting) (-1)

NOTES:

42. Recognition of residents' accomplishments/talents/awards

- a. Recurring recognition—e.g. X has great recipe for brownies; Y has a green thumb (1)
- b. Recognition only at time of event—e.g. doing a really good job with that (0)
- c. No recognition or comment (-1)

NOTES:

VITA
YOUNGJOO KIM

PERSONAL DATA

Born in Seoul, Korea on December 22, 1960.

EDUCATION

Ph.D. 1993 Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea
Area of Concentration: Socio-psychological Aspects of Housing

M.S. 1985 Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea
Area of Concentration: Consumer's Perception for Interior Design

B.S. 1983 Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea
Area of Concentration: Housing and Interior Design
Minor: Secondary Education

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1999 – Present **Graduate Assistant**, Department of Near Environments,
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

- Reviewed and critiqued manuscripts submitted for publication for the housing research journal, *Housing and Society*
- Assisted with research projects:
 - analyzed statistical data (SPSS)
 - assisted with focus group interview for qualitative data collection
- Assisted with undergraduate 'Barrier Free Design', 'House Planning', and 'Residential Property Management' courses

1995-1998 **Visiting Research Fellow**, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Department of Housing, Interior Design, and Resource Management

- Participated in Research project: 'Analysis of Factory-Built Housing as an Affordable Alternative in Virginia's Rural Communities'

- Participated in Research project: ‘A Cross Cultural Study of Housing Behavior Through Housing Expectations and Preferences of Future Consumers: Comparison between Korean and American College Students’

1998	Co-editor , International Housing Conference Referred Abstracts
1993-1995	Full-Time Researcher , Human Ecology Research Institute, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea
1993-1994	Instructor , Department of Family Well-Being, Dongduk Women’s University (Housing and Family, House Planning and Interior Design)
1993-1993	Instructor , Department of Home Economics Education, Chun Nam National University, Kwang Ju, Korea (Family Housing)
1989-1995	Instructor , Department of Housing and Interior Design, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea (Family Housing, Interior Design, Color Theory)
1989-1995	Instructor , Department of Home Economics, Myoungji University, Yong-in, Korea (Housing and Interior Design)
1991-1991	Instructor , Department of Home Economics, Kwang-Ju University, Kwang-Ju, Korea (Family Housing, Interior Design)
1990-1991	Instructor , Department of Home Economics Education, Seowon University, Chung-Ju, Korea (Household Equipment)
1985-1988	Graduate Research Assistant , Human Ecology Research Institute, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

PUBLICATIONS

Referred Journals

Beamish, J.O., Goss, C.R., Atilas, J.H., & Kim, Y. (2001). Not a Trailer Anymore: Perceptions of Manufactured Housing. Housing Policy Debate, 12, 2.

- Yoon, B., Yoon, J.S., Park, Y., Kim, Y., Kim, H.J., and Shin, I. (1995). The Demand for Kitchen Furniture According to Socioeconomic Classes in Seoul. Journal of Korean Home Economics Association, 33 (2), 187-195.
- Yoon, B., Yoon, J.S., Park, Y., Kim, Y., Kim, H., Shin, I., and Lee, Y. (1994). The Development a Standardized Instrument and an Analysis of Lifestyle Patterns of Residents in Seoul. Journal of Korean Home Economics Association, 32 (2), 255-263.
- Kim, Y. and Yoon, B. (1994). A Study of Housing Images of Apartment Dwellers in Seoul. Journal of the Architectural Institute of Korea, 10 (5), 23-33.
- Kim, Y. and Yoon, B. (1994). Housing-Identity Expression of Apartment Dwellers in Seoul. Yonsei Journal of Human Ecology, 8, 48-63.
- Yoon, B., Kim, E., and Kim, Y. (1987). A Study on Present Use of Carpet and Heat Retaining for Selected Carpet Samples. Journal of Korean Home Management Association, 5 (1), 201-215.
- Lee, Y.S., Oh, C.O., You, S.H., and Kim, Y. (1986). Visions for Children's Furniture as an Industrial Design Product: A descriptive research based on the survey results of children's room and furniture conditions, and perceptual attitude toward the furniture. Journal of Korean Home Economics Association, 24 (4), 147-162.

Referred Conference Papers

- Kim, Y. and Beamish, J. O. (2000). Housing for the Elderly Women in Comparative Perspective: The United States and Korea. American Association of Housing Educators Referred Papers. Stone Mountain, Georgia. November, 2000, 3-28.
- Yoon, B., Goss, R.C., and Kim, Y. (1998). Housing Aspirations and Expectations of College Students in the United States and Korea. International Housing Conference Referred Abstracts. Seoul, Korea. August, 1998, 14-16.
- Beamish, J.O., Goss, R., and Kim, Y. (1997). Satisfaction Among Manufactured Housing Resident: Single- and Double-Section Perspectives. American Association of Housing Educators Referred Abstracts. New Orleans, Louisiana. October, 1997. 12-14.
- Kim, Y., Beamish, J. O., and Goss, R.C. (1996). Single- and Double-Section Manufactured Housing: Differences in Resident and Housing Characteristics. American Association of Housing Educators Referred Abstracts. October, 1996. 20-21.

Yoon, B., Kim, Y., and Lee, J. (1994). Identity Symbolism of Contemporary Apartment Dwellers in Korea. American Association of Housing Educators Referred Papers. Atlanta, Georgia. October, 1994. 46-59.

Books

Co-author with Rosemary C. Goss and Julia O. Beamish (2000). *Chapter III: Single- & Double-Section Manufactured Housing: Differences in Resident and Housing Characteristics (pp.19-39) and Chapter V: Comparison of Resident and Non-Resident Perceptions of Manufactured Housing(pp.59-69)*, in Perceptions of Manufactured Housing in Virginia (2000). Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 00-1.

Co-author with Bokcha Yoon et. al. (2000). *Chapter 12: American Housing (pp.399-440)* in Housing and Culture. Shin-kwang Publishing Company. Seoul, Korea, 585 pp. (in Korean)

Co-author with Bokcha Yoon et al. (1997). *Chapter 1: Housing and Family (pp.9-48)* in Residential Housing (I). Shin-kwang Publishing Company. Seoul, Korea, 252 pp. (in Korean)

Co-translator with Bokcha Yoon et. al. (1994). *Chapter 11: House, Home, and Identity in Contemporary American Culture (pp.215-237) and Chapter 18: Cultural Implications of Housing Design Policy in India (pp.381-398)*, in Housing, Culture, and Design (edited by Low, S.M. and Chamber, E., 1989). Shin-kwang Publishing Company. Seoul, Korea, 424 pp. (Translation into Korean)

RESEARCH PROJECTS INVOLVED

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2000 - present | Kitchen Space Planning & Storage Research Projects
(graduate research assistant/statistical data analyst)
funded by National Kitchen and Bath Association (NKBA) |
| 1997 - 1998 | A Cross Cultural Study of Housing Behavior Through Housing Expectations and Preferences of Future Consumers: Comparison between Korean and American College Students
(co-researcher with Rosemary C. Goss and Bokcha Yoon)
funded by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University |
| 1995-1998 | Analysis of Factory-Built Housing as an Affordable Alternative in Virginia's Rural Communities
(co-researcher with Rosemary C. Goss and Julia O. Beamish)
Hatch Project |

- 1994-1995 Types of Kitchen in Korea
(research associate)
Sponsored by Hansaem Co.
- 1992-1994 Lifestyle Patterns of Socioeconomic Status and Prediction for
Consumer Behavior to the Kitchen
(research associate)
Sponsored by Hansaem Co.

AWARDS

- April, 2001 James D. Moran Memorial Thesis/Dissertation Award

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- 1993 – Present American Association of Housing Educators
- 1991 – Present The Korean Housing Association