



Shan Jiang, PhD.

Director of Research | GBBN sjiang@gbbn.com



Stephen Mrdjenovich, AIA CPHC Associate Principle | GBBN smrdjenovich@gbbn.com



Zahra Daneshvar, EDAC
Interior Designer,
Researcher | GBBN
zdaneshvar@gbbn.com

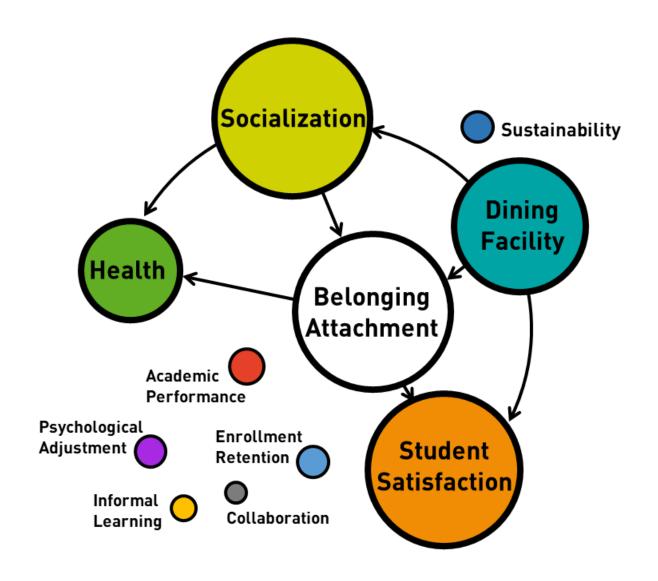
- 1. Research Context
- 2. Research Design and Implementation
- 3. Results and Findings
- 4. Design Implication
- 5. **Q&A**

AGENDA



CONCEPT MODEL

 Dining facilities as social hubs to cultivate sense of belonging and place attachment, leading to higher satisfaction and better outcomes among university students.



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. How are students using the current food court at the case study college campus? What are the usage patterns?
- 2. How do students perceive the spatial design and food services of the current food court?
- 3. How does architectural design impact students' satisfaction with the food court?
- 4. What role might the sense of belonging play in food court spaces on a college campus?



RESEARCH DESIGN



Literature Review & Secondary Data

- 55 peer-reviewed publications
- Secondary data analysis

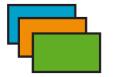


- Theoretical Foundation & Preliminary Implications
- Findings from existing studies
- Theoretical foundation



Knowledge Gap & Research Questions

- New research questions and hypotheses
- Survey design



User-Experience Study & Occupancy Evaluations

 Food Court on the College Camps of a University in PA



Knowledge Dissemination

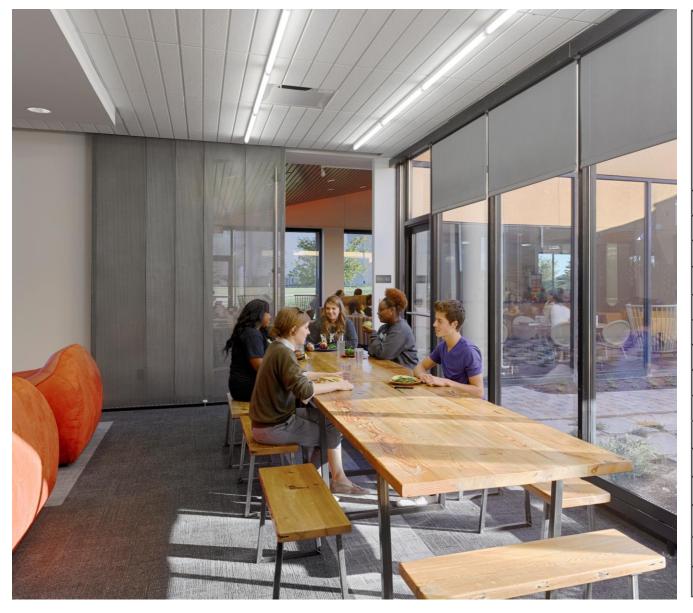
- Report
- Presentation
- Research artifact

LITERATURE REVIEW

 Utilizing databases like Google Scholar and InfoKat Discovery, the review covered 57 peer-reviewed articles and multiple research reports, including the nationwide RealCollege survey assessing university basic needs like housing and food on campus.

Variables	Aspects / Keywords
Environmental Factors	Furniture layout, Ambient environment, Energy efficiency, Acoustics
Spaces	Higher education, University, College, Campus public spaces, Dining (hall), On-campus dining, Learning commons, Cafeteria, Canteen, Cafe, Food service
Outcomes	Student satisfaction, Psychological attachment, Place attachment, Belonging, Student identity, Placemaking, Social engagement, Social interaction, Student behavior, Collaboration, Informal learning, Student adjustment, Engagement

LITERATURE REVIEW

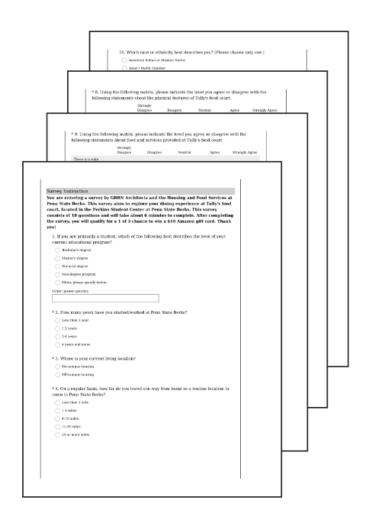


Author (Year) Elements impacting student's satisfaction	Smith et al., (2020)	El-Said & Fathy (2015)	Andaleeb & Caskey (2007)	Liang & Zhang (2009)	Elbaum (2010)	Nadzirah et al., (2013)	Ryu & (Shawn) Jang (2008)
Ambiance, Atmosphere							
Space							
Food and beverage quality							
Service quality, Staff behavior							
Price, value for money							
Menu options							
Speed of service							
Cleanliness							
Convenience							
Responsiveness							
Meal plans							
Hours of operation							
Waste management, Energy efficiency							
Lighting							
Social factors							

SURVEY DEVELOPMENT

The survey questionnaire was developed based on the findings of the literature review:

- Questions about the usage situation of campus dining facilities, focusing on frequency and purposes.
- 2. Questions related to perception and satisfaction regarding food services.
- 3. Questions assessing perception and satisfaction concerning the design parameters of the food court.
- 4. Questions addressing the students' sense of belonging.
- 5. Demographic questions and schooling status, covering factors such as on/off-campus residence, school years, and learning mode.



28: Participate in related volunteer work not connected to research. (e.g., cleaning up benches or volunteering in a state park). [Knekta et al., 2020] Sense of Relonging Survey Questions Likert Scale Valued Competence 1- I feet like a real part of Iname of schools, ISopdenow, 1993) 2 - People [here] notice when I'm good at something, (Coodeney, 1993) 3- Faculty and staff at the (school name) value my opinions. (Knekta et al., 2020) 4- Most teachers at Iname of school) are interested in me. [Goodenow, 1993] 5- People (here) know I can do good work. (Goodenow, 1993) 6- The instructors in the Ischool name) give me compliments when I do something goo Knekta et al., 2020) 7- Students at the [name of school] help each other to succeed. [Knekta et al., 2025] 9- Thave a good relationship with other students in the (school name). [Knokta et al., 2020] 10-1 can really be myself at Iname of school. IGoodenow, 1993) 11-I feet proud of belonging to Iname of school). (Goodenow, 1993) 12-Other students here like me the way I am. (Goodenow, 1993) 13- I feet very different from most other students here, (reversed) (Goodenew, 1993) 14-It is hard for people like me to be accepted here, freversed! (Goodenow, 1993). 15-Other students in this school take my opinions seriously. (Goodenow, 1993) 16-Sometimes | feet as if | don't belong here. (reversed) | Boodenow, 1993| 18-Teachers here are not interested in people like me. [reversed] (Goodenou; 1995) 19-1 wish I were in a different school. [reversed] [Goodenow, 1993] 20-Participate in undergraduate research loaid or unpaid in the fname of school. Brook 21-Interact closely with (school's name) faculty or staff outside of class. (Knekta et al., 2020) 22-Ask for advice from a (school's name) faculty or staff who is not my instructor. [Knekta e al., 2020 23-Attend the office hours of a [school's name] faculty member. [Knekta et al., 2020] 24-Read research papers from a ischool's namel faculty member. Binekta et al., 2020) 25-Attend a seminar hosted by the (school's name) department. (Knekta et al., 2020) 26-Visit the affice/lab at a lachool's name! faculty member. |Knekts et al., 2020] 27-Join a related student group or club at [name of the university]. [Knekta et al., 2020]

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

• Online survey timeframe: 10/20-12/8/2023



- Questionnaires about the food and services, design and architecture attributes, sense of belonging, and overall satisfaction about the food court.
- Random sampling (Flyers + QR code) and convenience sampling via a student advisory committee to the campus food and housing services.
- Survey sample size N = 132 (The total meal plan subscriber is approximately 500 students).





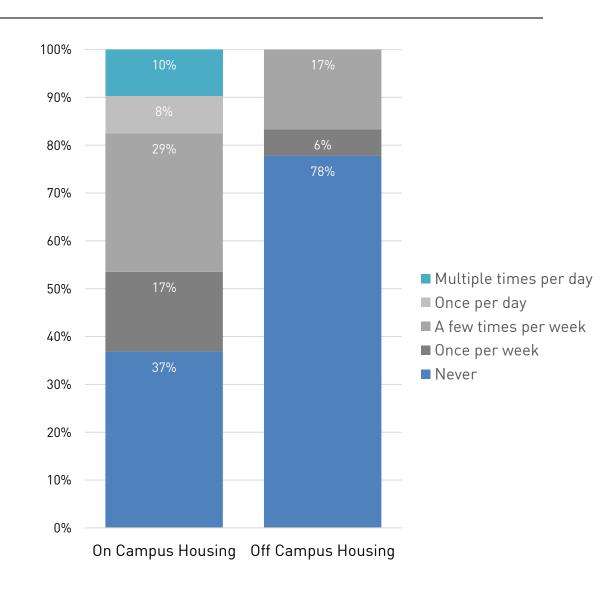
Differences Between On-Off-Campus Students: In-person visits remain the predominant mode of using the food court. Approximately 10% of on-campus students use mobile orders very frequently (multiple times per day).

Statistically significant difference regarding the median of visitation frequency to the food court (z = -5.11; p < .001)

- On-campus: Multiple times per day
- Off-campus: A few times per week

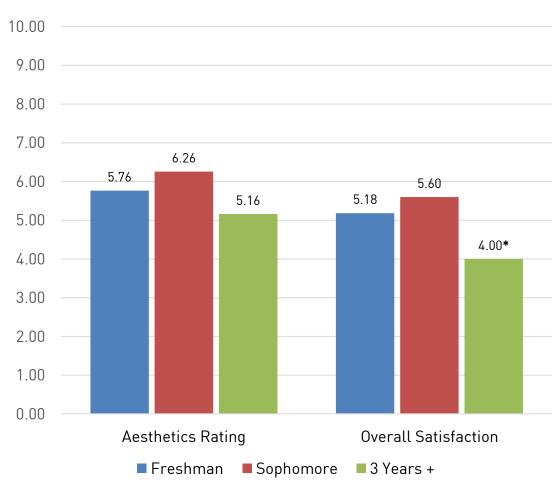
Statistically significant difference regarding the median of placing mobile orders (z = -2.97; p = .003, at .05 significance level)

- On-campus: Once per week
- Off-campus: Never place mobile orders



Housing Status and School Years May Impact Students' Perception on Design: Students who have resided on campus for three years or longer tend to rate the aesthetics of the current food court lower.

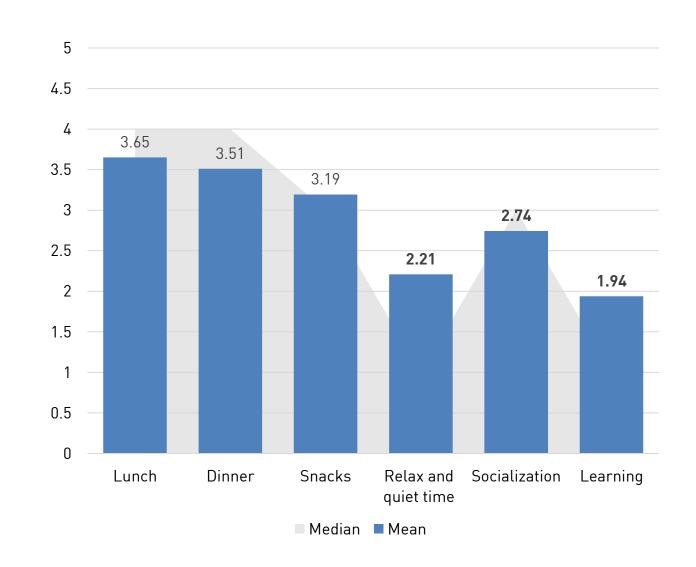
- No statistically significant difference regarding the ratings about aesthetics/design features of the food court between on-campus (M = 5.79) and off-campus (M = 5.72) students; t(130) = .012, p = .91.
- A potential trend that students who have stayed for 3 years or longer have lower satisfaction and aesthetics rating, with Sophomore students gave the highest ratings.



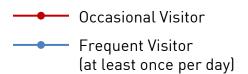
*All based on a 1-10 rating scale; missing data excluded

Frequency of Visiting the Food Court based on Different Purposes

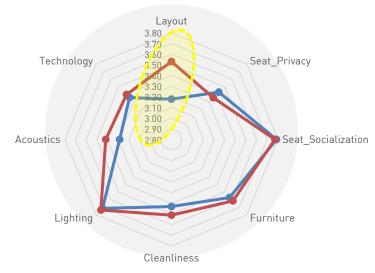
- In current design status, the following features gained comparably lower ratings:
 - Relax and quiet time
 - Socialization
 - Class projects, meetings, and learning activities
- The ANOVA revealed significant differences of rating scores on various design considerations, F(6, 735) = 26.31, p < .001.



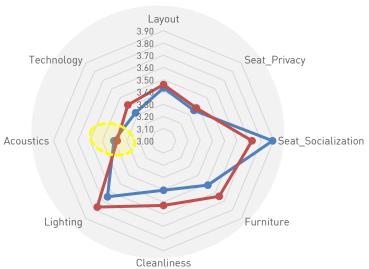
Differences of Ratings on Design Features between Occasional and Frequent Visitors



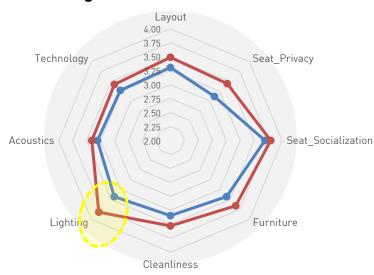




Socialization



Learning



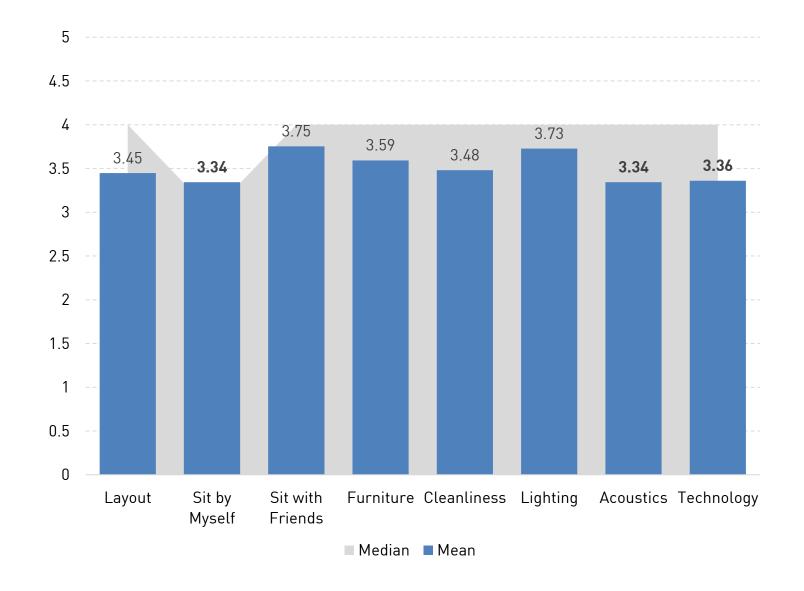
Relax/Quiet Time: Frequent visitors for relax/quiet time rated lower scores on spatial layout than occasional visitors.

Socialization: Both occasional and frequent visitors rate the acoustic environment poor for socialization.

Learning: Frequent visitors for learning rated lower score about the lighting condition than occasional visitors.

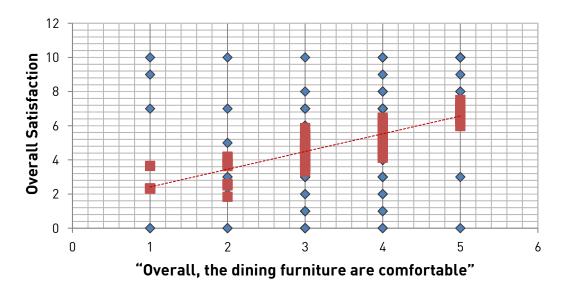
Ratings to Various Design Considerations: Students rated lower scores on the opportunity to sit by oneself, acoustics, and technology support at current food court.

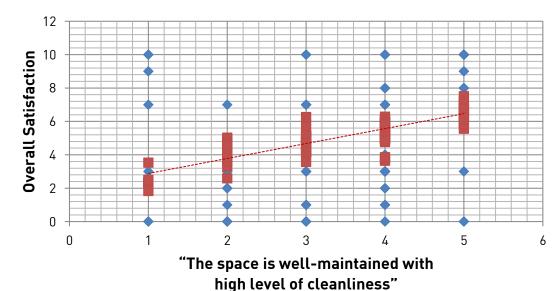
- In current design status, the following features gained comparably lower ratings:
 - o Sit by oneself
 - Acoustics
 - Technology support



Impact of Different Design Considerations on Students' Satisfaction

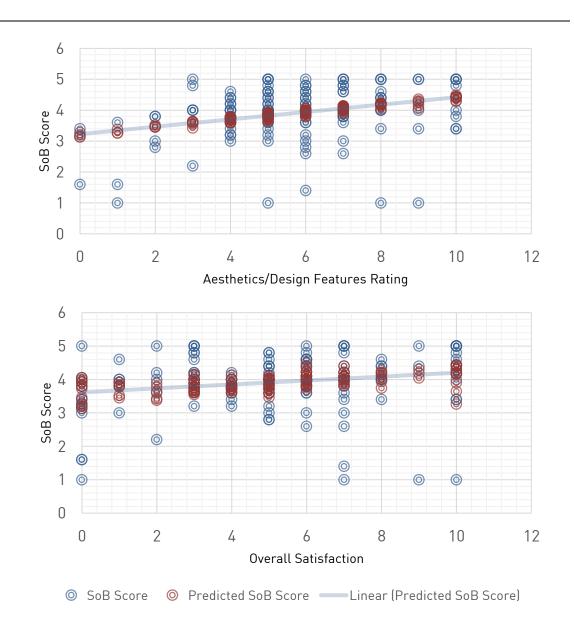
- The multiple linear regression analyses indicated furniture and cleanliness significantly impact students' overall satisfaction about the food court.
 - The overall model was statistically significant, F(8, 116) = 2.61, p = 0.012, r-square = .15.
 - Furniture (p = .088) and cleanliness are marginally significant at .1 level.
 - Based on a 5-point rating scale.





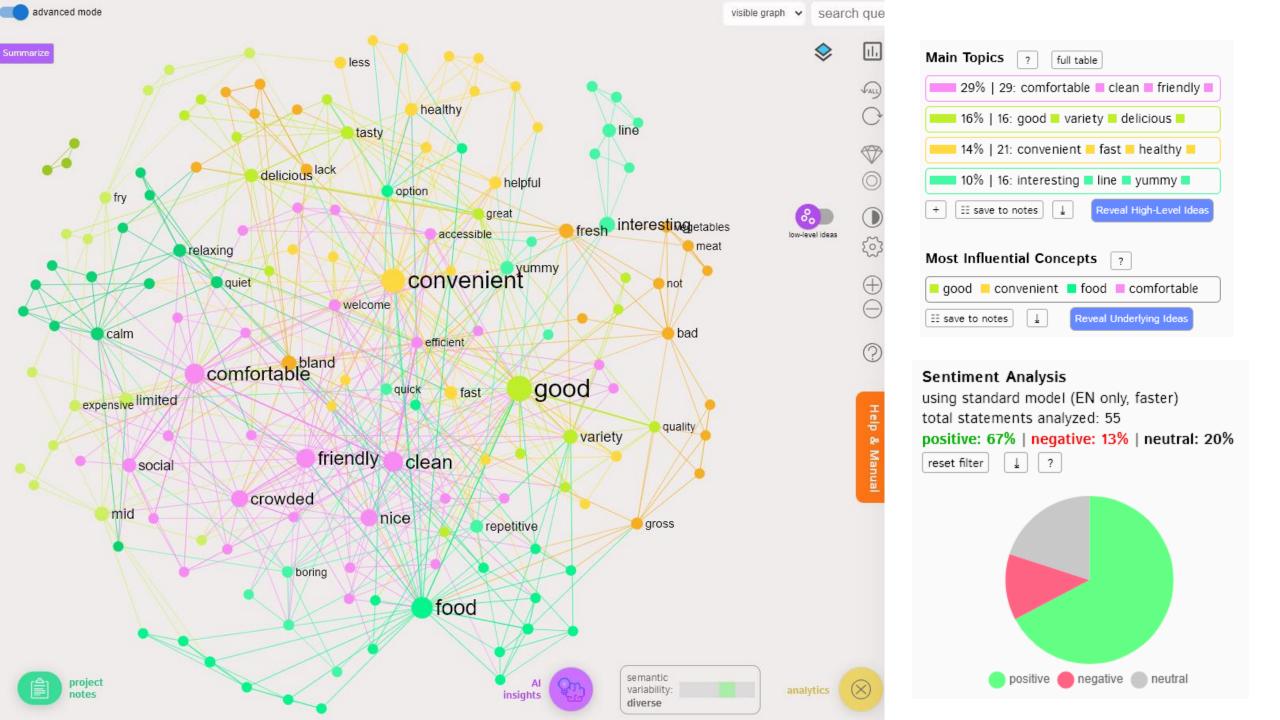
The rating of the aesthetics and design features of the dining facility is a significant factor that predicts university students' sense of belonging.

- The multiple linear regression model indicated a significant relationship between students' frequency of visit, aesthetic ratings, and the overall satisfaction with the food court (independent variables) and students perceived sense of belonging (dependent variables). *F*(3, 127) = 4.59, *p* = .004 (at .05 significance level).
- The rating of the aesthetics and design features is a significant factor that predicts students' sense of belonging ($\rho = .006$).



The responses characterized various aspects of the food court environments as efficient, friendly, and welcoming, highlighting the significance of cleanliness, good service, and convenience. Students describe the food court as a communal and social establishment offering comfortable and clean accommodations, though it tends to be crowded, busy and noisy. Food options range from basic and bland to healthy, delicious, and filling, but tends to lack diversity and varieties. Food service is generally helpful but may have limitations or long wait times.

N = 658 words













NEW IDENTITY

A re-imaged dining hall to further strengthen student's sense of pride and belonging to the college.

INTUITIVE WAYFINDING

Using materiality to create clear sight lines, paths of travel and designated seating zones.

NOURISH SOUL & BODY

Empowering students to craft their own communities using food as a connector, amplified by biophilic design & the environmental cues of natural light, materiality, color, and a variety of seating postures.





CREATING A SENSE OF BELONGING & COMMUNITY



NEW IDENTITY

INTUITIVE WAYFINDING

NOURISH SOUL & BODY



DESIGN **PRINCIPLES**

UNIFIED DINING EXPERIENCE

CREATE HIERARCHY & SENSE OF PLACE

BIOPHILIA, **COMMUNITY BUILDING** & EMPOWER CHOICE



DESIGN STRATEGIES

CONSISTENT DESIGN **LANGUAGE & MATERIALS**

CLEAR SIGHT LINES, **PATHWAYS & DINING ZONES**

CONNECTION TO NATURE, NATURAL LIGHT/MATERIALS & VARIETY OF SEATING

