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Research on SMART LEARNING MODEL Based on 5 Steps Using Media-Based Teaching and Learning Method

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Abstract

Purpose: Over the past century, there have been remarkable discoveries in politics, economics, science and medicine, but innovation in education has not been noticeable. However, in January 2020, the outbreak of Corona 19 in China and spread all over the world was an opportunity for the transformation of educational innovation to change significantly. Since the first semester of 2018, this researcher has applied media-based teaching and learning methods to classes mainly using Google tools and software, including Google Classroom. The purpose of this study is to develop a learning model using media-based teaching and learning methods for innovation in future education, apply it to classes, and find out the satisfaction of classes.

Method: In this study, the media-based learning method that was most effectively used in the class was applied to the 2020 beauty class semester 1 subject. In addition, a satisfaction survey was conducted on media learning-based teaching and learning methods. Tools used as media-based teaching and learning methods are Google Classroom, Kahoot, Google Forms, Powtoon, and YouTube. A total of 14 items were used to survey satisfaction with media-based teaching and learning methods, including demographic questions.

Results: Results: The media-based teaching and learning method used in this study was named as a 5 step-based smart learning method and is as follows. Core-based learning, Game-based learning, Practice-based learning, Reflection-based learning, and Task-based learning. The students' satisfaction with lectures was somewhat high.

Conclusion: If a pandemic like Corona 19 is prolonged, we need to work harder to innovate future education. And the ability of these digital-based, media-based teaching and learning methods is essential for both instructors and learners. To this end, it is necessary to resolve the configuration and operation management of infrastructure, lack of various contents, unrealistic teacher support, and misunderstandings about smart device education, and closely examine the effects and applications of media-based education.

[Keywords] Media Based, Teaching and Learning Method, Education, Innovation, Google Classroom

1. Introduction

Over the past 100 years, our society has undergone remarkable developments in politics, economy, society, and science. However, the method of education has been consistent in a standardized form. For the past century, it has been a passive form in which learners accept and learn the instructor's teaching content in a unilateral form of knowledge through the traditional teaching method centered on the instructor.

Since the 21st century, beyond the walls of the Third Industrial Revolution led by computer and Internet-based information society, the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, in which virtual and reality converged, and led by the AI society, has arrived [1]. A lot of knowledge is

mixed in the world of clouding. As new generations intersect, classes can no longer be taught in the form of instructors alone. Students are not having fun in class. The progress toward the class content that must be conducted for each class week is meaningless. Learning cannot be done properly. The instructor also loses energy. In this vicious circle, reform of teaching and learning methods is essential[2].

Until now, changes in future education have not been noticeable. The reality was that only some innovative future educators cried out and the echo was small. However, as Corona 19, which occurred in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, further spread to the world, everything changed, especially the education world, which had not changed much for 100 years. Learning had to take place in situations where teachers and students could not meet. During the last three years, when flipped learning, called "Let's flip the classroom," has become a hot topic, only some educators have used smart teaching and learning methods. Flipped learning is a new teaching model that focuses on the students' initiative. It is the reversed form of the traditional lecture method[3]. However, Corona 19 shook the dormant education world, and educators around the world were unable to insist on analog teaching methods in front of non-face-to-face classes. Just as the Black Death in the Middle Ages caused the outbreak of the Renaissance, the innovation of future education due to Corona 19 came 10 years earlier. Now, all educators must develop the ability to freely use tools for future education.

With a report by technology company, about 85% of jobs are expected to change to new jobs after 2030, today's school leavers are facing a future in an uncertain job market. We have to find out how schools are helping students to develop skills that will make them work-ready[4].

2. Media Based Learning

2.1. A study that applied media based learning to classroom instruction

The history of class using media has been around for a long time. In the past five years, the Fourth Industrial Revolution has become a hot topic, and a variety of media-based teaching and learning methods and examples have been emphasized. Media-based learning refers to a form of instruction in which teachers use media to understand concepts, principles, and content to students. Research using media-based teaching and learning methods is being actively conducted in situations where students cannot meet in the classroom due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Learning is done well when students become the subject of the class so that they can take the initiative in learning. After the Corona 19 virus pandemic, various media-based teaching and learning are even more important. Research using media-based teaching and learning methods is as follows.

Kang Young-don(2019) investigated a method of improving logical thinking ability and self-directed learning by applying image content development in English learning[5].

In a study on the development of a Korean-style classroom instruction model based on media-based learning, Seo Su-Hyun(2016) said that it has a synergistic effect in education when it is appropriately used in class while respecting learners' experiences of media outside of school. It does not mean simply the use of media, but it is to develop the possibility of critical thinking ability education by utilizing the media as a tool for thinking, inquiry, and communication. The development and emergence of new and diverse media influenced the transformation into interactive and horizontal communication between instructors and learners in education. It should be composed of a media-based class curriculum that allows learners to cultivate a leading and critical attitude, and to produce and cultivate creative and active commu-

nication skills[6]. kang yong-don(2019) studied English Teaching Method Using Flipped learning in the Artificial Intelligence Era. In her research, a learning model was developed using flip learning in order to develop the problem-solving skills required in the future and the competence of creative and convergent talents[7].

The optimal platform for flip learning is Google Classroom. Google has announced Classroom in May 2014 as a new tool in Google Apps for Education. More than 30 teachers of Daffodil International University have started using Google classroom from September 2014 [8]. Google Classroom is one of the free services by Google in G-suite for Education plan. It promotes paperless instruction for streamlining assignments, it boosts collaboration and fosters seamless communication to make teaching more productive and meaningful. Google Classroom can be easily deployed in the URL "classroom.google.com", educators can set up classroom in minutes and create content for students. It is also free for schools, best-in-class security is also included without cost for plan holders. The platform also integrated with other Google tools to help educators provide instant feedback and track a student progress to improve performance, it has also a mobile application for easy access anytime and anywhere [9]. A tool that allows teachers and students to interact with each other is 'Google Classroom'. 'Google classroom' is the optimized internet platform for flipped learning. Kim seo-young(2020), who studied the effects of Google Classroom-based digital classes on middle school students' English listening/reading ability and affective factors Said that middle school students improved their English listening and reading skills by using Google Classroom and digital browsing using Google tools [10].

Since its first introduction in Norway in 2013, Kahoot has been steadily gaining popularity and is used in over 100 countries around the world. The word 'Kahooting' is an application that has developed into a proper noun enough to appear in the Urban Dictionary [11]. Kahoot is a game-based educational tool that has recently appeared in many domestic educational and classroom sites. Kahoot was utilized as a learning tool in that it is a free learning app that can be used not only on mobile but also on the web, and students can use it immediately without installing the app. Learning games made with Kahoot can adjust the time limit and set exciting background sound effects, and the tension created by these settings creates a learning atmosphere that is like playing a game. Students find Kahoot very fun and take learning like a game, making them want to stay focused and play the Kahoot game.

With the prolonged spread of the Corona 19 virus, which occurred in Wuhan, China in December 2019, classes for the first semester of 2020 were changed to non-face-to-face classes. This researcher sought to use the tools for online communication classes with students over long distances. Among the various online communication class tools, I used Zoom, Teams, Google meet, Streamyard, and YouTube live. Each communication tool for online classes had its characteristics, strengths and weaknesses. This researcher used tools suitable for the characteristics of the class and used it for online communication classes.

Byun Tae-jin(2017) investigated that in the case of science subjects, there are many studies using smart devices such as smart pads, smartphones, and wearable devices, as well as studies that have been applied to classes using educational software. Looking at the trends of media-based education by era, in the 2000s, web-based instruction was mainly conducted using the Internet(online). In the 2010s, media education(smart education) was mainly conducted using smartphones and smart pads. Recently, media education using wearable devices such as augmented reality(AR) and smart watches has been conducted [12]. As a result of a domestic trend study on the educational effect of media based on virtual reality and augmented reality technology, it can be seen that these media have significant educational effects in terms of learning attitude, satisfaction, and concentration [13]. Most of these studies report that the effects of virtual reality and augmented reality technologies are positive for educational applications.

In summary, in recent research on media-based learning, it is said that using a variety of media activates meta-cognition, has a positive effect on improving memory, and increases learning satisfaction.

2.2. Smart learning model research

As a result of research and analysis on the development of flip-learning instructional models using smart tools, students recognized that their understanding of learning increased while learning video lectures made by teachers. In this teaching method, the students themselves became the masters of the class, participated directly, and became more immersed in class, and the ability to use multimedia and self-directed learning increased[14].

In other paper, the researcher designed child safety education on the flip learning method to complement the traditional teaching method. By providing learning materials in pre-class, the theory can be fully understood, and through the thinking and expansion of pre-trained teachers, children's safety-caring skills can be developed. For the successful implementation of the flip learning method, teachers plan and conduct educational activities based on child-centered learning methods. PBL learning includes data retrieval, creation of educational plans tailored to the developmental characteristics of children, provision of textbooks, and safety education training after providing actual safety situations. Discussion learning focuses on conducting discussions on a logical basis after providing topics such as decision making and value judgment for roles. It also evaluates the discussions of other teams after providing specific evaluation criteria. The post-class phase manages team weaknesses due to portfolio feedback. According to the child safety education applied to the flip-learning method, prospective teachers can expand their safety management skills and cope with dangerous situations related to child safety[15].

In this study, it is defined as a media-based teaching and learning method, including cases applied to classes using flip-learning and interactive instructional content using smart digital devices that are not constrained by any place and time. In addition, it was intended to develop a learning model that applied such media-based teaching and learning methods to actual beauty classes for beauty-related students and to find out the satisfaction of the classes.

3. Research Method

In this study, this researcher taught students using media-based learning methods among the courses related to beauty in the first semester of 2020, by subjects such as "Beauty and Hygiene Education", "Total Coordination", "Beauty Illustration", "Beauty English", and "Personal Color System Practice" And the teaching method was named as a 5 Phase-based smart learning model. In addition, the students' satisfaction in class was examined.

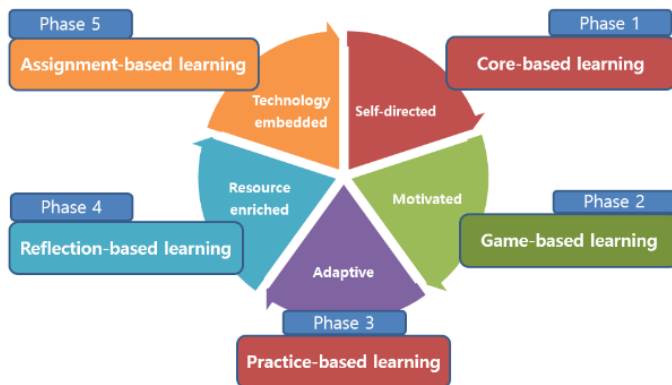
4. Research Results

4.1. 5 Phase-based smart learning model

5 Phase-based smart learning model is composed of a total of 5, as follows. First, core-based learning, second, game-based learning, third, practice-based learning, fourth, reflection-based learning, and fifth, assignment-based learning <Figure 1>.

Figure 1. Google classroom for each subject opened in the classroom.

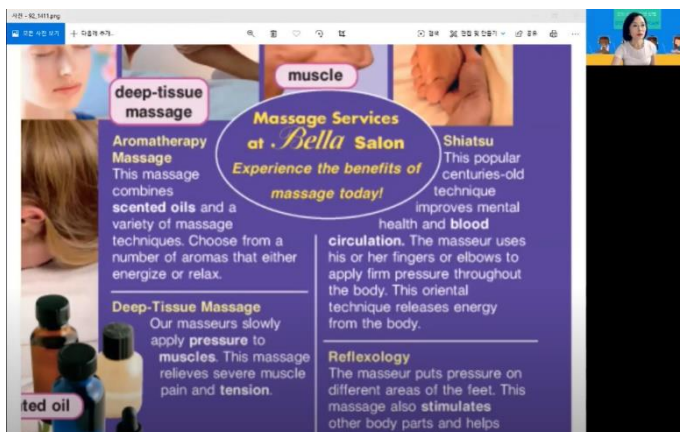
5 Phase-based **SMART** Learning



4.1.1. Core-based learning

Core-based learning refers to learning by watching a core video containing the main contents of a class. Students can improve their understanding of the class by previewing the YouTube video provided in the Google Classroom, and they can watch and learn repeatedly. <Figure 2> below shows the class video that the instructor shared on YouTube and provided it to Google Classroom for students.

Figure 2. Youtube video provided in the google classroom.



4.1.2. Game-based learning

Game-based learning refers to motivating learning about key content using Kahoot games or Google quizzes. Game-based learning also allows students to learn repeatedly, and it motivates them to learn by giving fun such as sound and colorful screens. The following <Figure 3> shows students individually learning the Kahoot game for class made by the instructor.

Figure 3. Kahoot game made for class.



4.1.3. Practice-based learning

Practicum-based learning is called a learning process in which students solve problems with games and then use various activities in class. The following <Figure 4> shows students practicing class content through activities for learning.

Figure 4. Practice-based learning.



4.1.4. Reflection-based learning

Reflection-based learning is named as reflecting on the knowledge that students have acquired through hands-on activities. The following <Figure 5> shows students reflecting on the knowledge they learned through class activities.

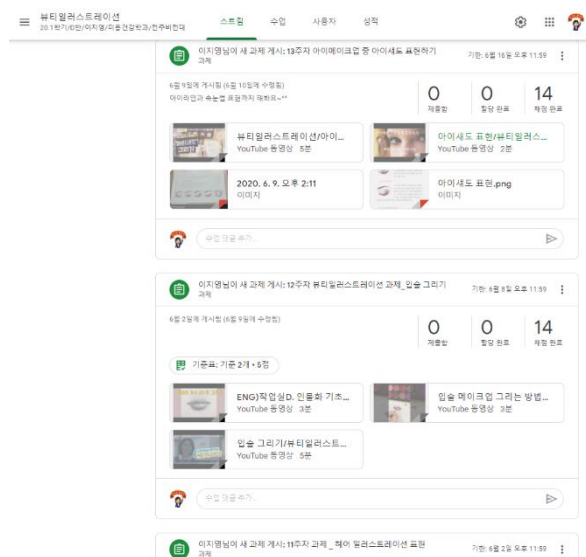
Figure 5. Reflection-based learning.



4.1.5. Assignment-based learning

Task-based learning is named when students do in-depth learning by doing the remaining tasks as an activity after class as a result of reflection-based learning. The following <Figure 5> shows the contents of the assignments posted in Google Classroom.

Figure 5. Posted in google classroom.



4.2. Teaching tool for media-based learning

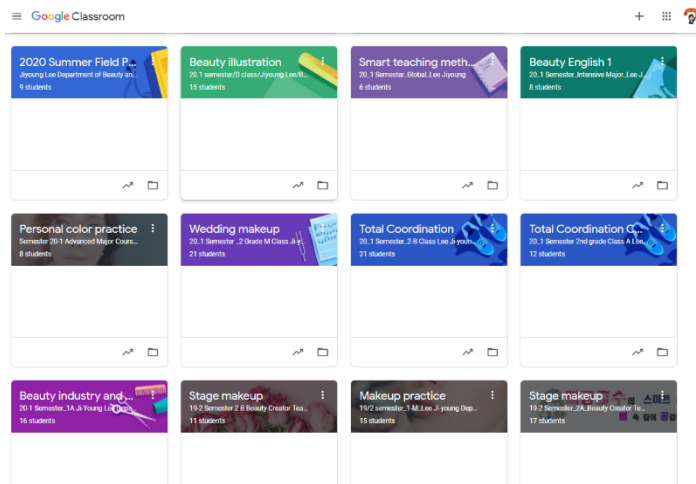
The tools used in the media-based teaching and learning method include the Google Classroom platform for interactive lessons, the sound and visual Kahoot, video editing tools using GOM Mix Pro, and image editing functions. Office lenses, Viva Video, and Moment Cam. There are ways to utilize videos through YouTube and Powtoon, which can utilize animation techniques. In the first semester of 2020, tools for online communication such as Zoom, Google Meet, Stream Yard, YouTube Live, etc. were also used for non-face-to-face classes due to the spread of the Corona 19 virus. A number of effective trials and applications were conducted for each subject. The following is a list of the media-based learning tools most used in class in order.

4.2.1. Google classroom

Google Classroom is a platform for flip learning that enables teachers and students to more effectively interact with classes online. In Google Classroom, a teacher opens a classroom online, and then invites students, uploads class materials, posts assignments, and delivers announcements. Students submit assignments to the online Google Classroom, and the teacher checks them. Scores and comments are possible. The advantage of Classroom is that it is effective in performing tasks for flipped learning, and has a function that can load video materials and various content materials necessary for class.

Contents uploaded by instructors and learners are automatically clouded to Google Drive, and when used by instructors in elementary, middle, and high schools or colleges, they give permission to use for free, subject to school account use, and unlimited drives. It has an attractive advantage of providing storage space. In addition, the Classroom function has the advantage that it is easy to check whether an assignment is submitted or not. The following <Figure 6> is a picture of a case where a teacher is actually using Classroom.

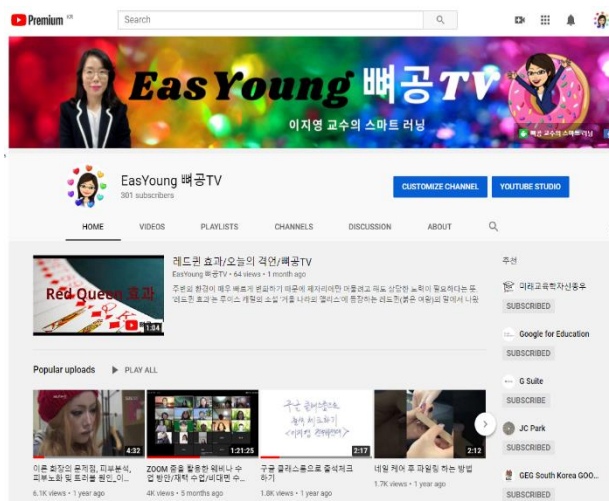
Figure 6. Google classroom for each subject opened in the classroom.



4.2.2. Youtube

The researcher's YouTube was named “EasYoung TV”. This researcher produced 520 videos. The educational video is also uploaded to YouTube and used as educational content. Video required for each subject class was separately produced and created, or the course activity was produced as a video, edited, uploaded to YouTube, classified in a playlist, and shared the URL to Google Classroom for students to review. The following <Figure 7> is a YouTube site where instructors upload class videos and share URLs(EasYoung TV)[16].

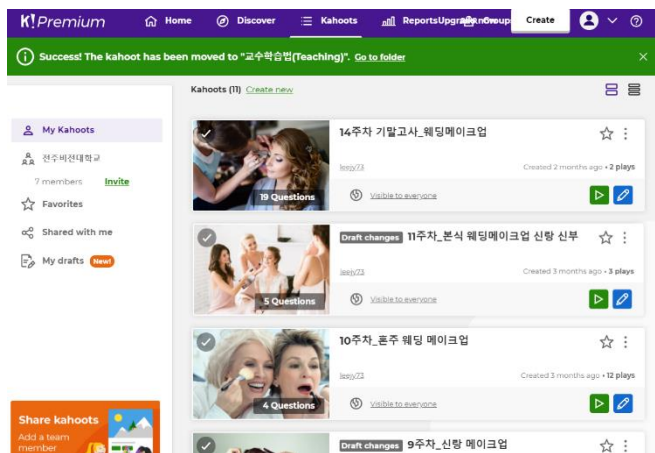
Figure 7. Youtube site for uploading class videos and sharing urls.



4.2.3. Kahoot

The Kahoot tool for learning, which makes lessons exciting with game-based quiz games, is used in almost every lesson. The Kahoot game for learning is played at a speedy pace and gives a lot of points to students who get the correct answer quickly. At the end of the quiz, the top 3 and 5 winners are immediately displayed on the Kahoot screen. The total score of the automatically graded students can be viewed in the report, and if necessary, the score can be saved to Google Drive or downloaded to Excel, allowing instructors to conveniently utilize the score. The following <Table 8> is a Kahoot game created by this researcher for use in class.

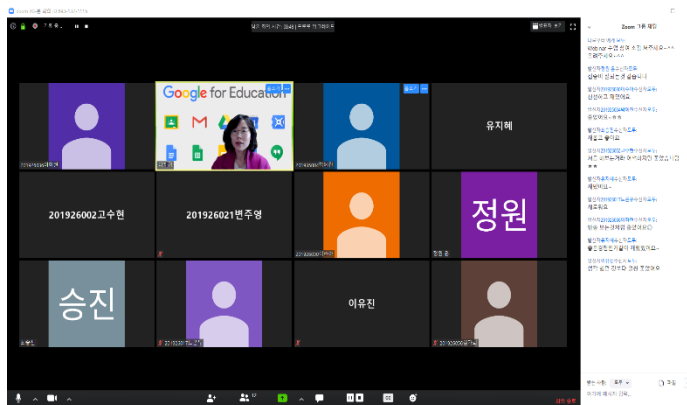
Figure 8. Kahoot game created for class.



4.2.4. Tools for online communication class

Class tools used to communicate with distant students were mainly Zoom, Google Meet, Streamyard, and YouTube live. Among them, the most used communication tool was Zoom, because the screen is clearer than other tools, and it has advantages such as automatic saving, virtual background setting, whiteboard function, and writing function. After classing with Zoom, I asked my impressions, and the students responded that it was fresh, new, it seems to be watching a broadcast, and is well focused and fun. The following <Figure 9> shows the use of the Zoom tool for online communication classes with students over long distances.

Figure 9. Online communication classes with students through zoom.



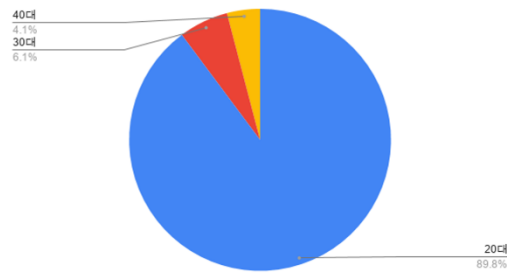
4.3. Class satisfaction survey applied to media-based teaching and learning method

50 students responded to the survey on satisfaction with the class applying the media-based teaching and learning method. A total of 19 questions were used, including demographic questions. The satisfaction survey used a 5-point scale. The contents and results are summarized below.

4.3.1. Demographic analysis

Most of the 49 students who participated in this study were female students, and in terms of age group, the 20s were the most at 89.8%. The following <Figure 10> is a pie analysis table showing the age groups of female students who participated in the study.

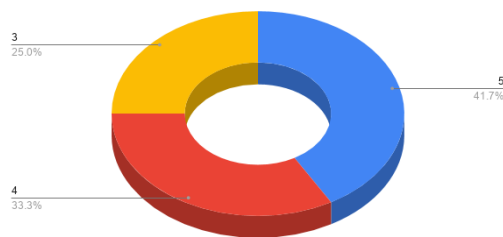
Figure 10. The age groups of female students who participated in the study.



4.3.2. Class participation

In the survey on class participation, 41.7% of students actively participate in class and 33.3% of students who participate well. <Figure 11> is a donut shape analysis table showing class participation.

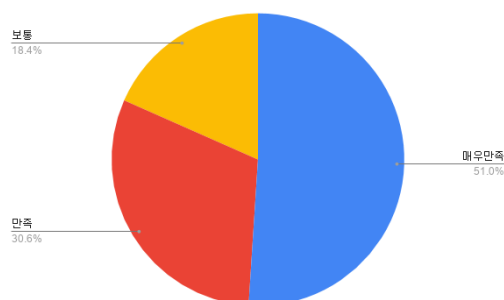
Figure 11. Class participation.



4.3.3. Satisfaction with professor's expertise, teaching ability, passion

Students responded that 81.6% were satisfied with the professor's professionalism, teaching ability, and passion, and the satisfaction was high. The following <Figure 12> is a pie chart analysis table showing satisfaction with professor's expertise, teaching ability, passion

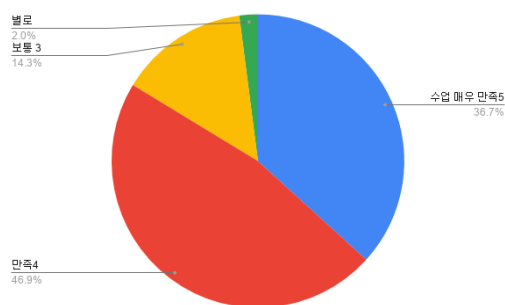
Figure 12. Satisfaction with professor's expertise, teaching ability, passion.



4.3.4. Student satisfaction with class

Students answered that 83.6% were satisfied with the class using the online media-based teaching and learning method for the first semester of 2020. The following <Figure 13> is a pie chart analysis table showing student satisfaction with class.

Figure 13. Student satisfaction with class.



4.3.5. Improvement suggestions

Even in the Corona 19 situation, most of the students responded positively to online media-based classes. However, there were some opinions that it was difficult to use media-based learning in a non-face-to-face manner at first, and there were a few opinions that they would like to practice the practical class directly at school.

5. Conclusion

This researcher used media-based learning for each beauty-related subject in the first semester of 2020, using an online media-based teaching and learning method even in a virus spreading environment such as Corona 19. The teaching method was named as a 5-step-based smart learning model, including core-based learning, game-based learning, practice-based learning, reflection-based learning, and assignment-based learning. In addition, we examined the class satisfaction of the target students. In general, students were found to be satisfied with the teaching using the media-based teaching method, whether in face-to-face or non-face-to-face classes. The tools used in the media-based teaching and learning method were the Google Classroom platform for interactive classes, the sound and visual Kahoot, Zoom, Google meet, and YouTube.

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- [16] <https://www.youtube.com/> (2020).

7. Appendix

7.1. Authors contribution

| Initial name | | Contribution |
|--------------|-----|---|
| Author | JYL | -Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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The Implications of Corporate Philosophy and Shared Value for SOCIAL VALUE Creation

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to find out the background and factors that enabled SK and POSCO, which are producing remarkable results by creating social values, to grow by changing the corporate paradigm.

Method: In this study, I reviewed the management philosophy as a mission by replacing the corporate values such as SK and POSCO, 13 major groups among the successful companies in our country, and the social contribution that implemented the vision and core values as embedded shared values. Our economy. Society. Corporate social responsibility(CSR) to the environment is changing to improve corporate trust and value, and today's trend is to expand the total amount of shared value by simultaneously creating 'economic value' and 'social value' with the evolution of CSR. The results of briefly examining the management philosophy as mission, vision and core values as embedded shared values, and implemented social contribution activities, replacing corporate values are as follows. SK is the founder's corporate philosophy(business support: contributing to the development of the nation and human society through corporate management)

Results: It is the social value that SK pursues to promote the happiness of the society and the company together as a business to challenge the business of social worries by inheriting the values and values. And Chairman Choi Tae-won emphasized the importance of social values and took the lead. The influence of strong driving force was absorbed into the corporate culture among members, and the shared value of voluntarily solving social problems existed and was exerted. Pohang Steel(now POSCO) was born in the 1960s with a national desire to create a well-lived Korea. Even after privatization, community behavior and mentality in ethical management and social contribution activities continued through win-win, consideration, and sharing activities with local communities. Based on POSCOIN's unique DNA, the leadership of Chairman Jeong-Woo Choi and "Corporate Citizens Growing Together" were born as a new management philosophy.

Conclusion: The result of this study shows that the symbiosis and shared value that companies have to match their own capabilities are not suddenly created, but accumulated over time and generation. The philosophy of the company and the shared value of the mission are the power to move the mind, and the value created by connecting the capabilities of the company is my. A greater consensus can be gained on outside members, and social support must be united and connected with the members of society. In the end, the basic basis of SK's social value and happiness setting and POSCO's corporate citizen management philosophy is not much different. Today, social value creation is limited to specific companies, so it is linked to participation as a basic data for companies with new values in cooperation with SK and POSCO. It is expected that further studies will be carried out by suggesting expansion.

[Keywords] Csr, Csv, Sharing Value, Social Value Creation, Management Philosophy

1. Introduction

The full-scale discussion of corporate social responsibility(CSR) was the concept that entrepreneurs are obliged to act in line with social goals or values[1]. Social Responsibility of the Businessman was emphasized and developed, and CSR was economic responsibility(maximizing profit), legal responsibility(law). It was defined by classifying it into four categories: compliance with regulations, ethical responsibility(compliance with ethical standards), and charitable responsibility(community contribution). In four pyramids of social responsibility of CSR, moral management of organizational stakeholders was conceptualized as CSR area[2][3].

As the size of the company grows and the corporate environment becomes more complex, the concept of CSR is also changing. In the 2000s, the research was made in earnest by adding strategic elements to CSR, and strategic social contribution activities are needed to achieve long-term social and economic goals[4]. Furthermore, CSR argued that it is a source of opportunity, innovation, and competitive advantage. This concept of strategic CSR has become the basis for the concept of creating shared value(CSV)[5][6]. CSV, a recent trend, is a business model that creates both 'economic value' and 'social value' to expand the total amount of shared value. The key is to solve social problems and create profits for companies in social and environmental issues faced by companies. In fact, CSV companies are operating new businesses that solve social and environmental problems by using creative and innovative technologies, operating methods, and strategies in their main business, and creating value through them[7][8].

CSV activities of domestic companies are evolving day by day. In 2017, CJ Group was selected as the "Change the World" 50 by Fortune, the only global economic management monthly magazine published in the United States. "Fortune" was evaluated its positive impact on society and the environment, business performance, and innovation from 2015. In this study, 'Silver courier service' of CJ Korea Express was highly evaluated for contributing to the creation of high quality elderly jobs and solving the poverty problem of the elderly[9].

Recently, the Institute for Industrial Policy(IPS) and Korea Research International(KRI) developed a research model(CSVI) to measure consumer's perception of CSR activities of companies, and diagnosed consumer-level awareness and analyzed the impact on actual business[10].

The 13 major group analysis on 'the social value of the 2020 consumer experience enterprise'

Among the indicators, it was analyzed that the influence was high in the order of 'profit considering social value', 'community contribution', and 'sustainability of environment'. LG, Samsung, and SK ranked among the 13 major groups. The empirical study showed that CSR and social contribution activities have a positive effect on corporate business, and it suggests that corporate social value pursuit activities should continue in the long term even in the economic contraction caused by corona 19[10]. The purpose of this study is to promote corporate social contribution. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is implementing a community contribution certification system[11].

Today, the needs of society and consumers for corporate mission and role are becoming stronger and diverse. Companies are also seeing a growing number of "good companies" that seek sustainable growth with a clear perception of social responsibility and help stakeholders succeed[12]. These are entrepreneurial innovations that implement social value creation first, and companies that pursue symbiosis through linkage with society and stakeholders. So social value pursuit has now become a global standard. Ottogi is one of the most successful companies that have achieved corporate reputation management and sales growth through CSR. It has gained favorable reviews from consumers through its image of win-win and ethical management companies. It has become a synonym for good companies and has been evaluated as favorable

enough to be nicknamed 'God' by attaching God in the meaning of God[13]. The CEO's two-generation management philosophy is the representative "Noblesse Oblivion"(corporate that fulfills the obligations of social leaders).

This is how corporations are compliance. It is very important to establish ethical management, to enhance social value and to create shared value. The more ethical the CEO's image is, the more positive it is evaluated on corporate social responsibility activities, so the CEO's image should be managed[14].

Corona 19 has been released based on Big data on the interest and contribution of large corporations to our society in the swamp of the global economic recession. As a result of analyzing the social contribution information of the 30 largest group leaders in the first quarter of 2020 in 12 channels(January to March), SK Group Chairman Choi Tae-Won had the largest number of 1097 cases, and Samsung Electronics vice chairman Lee Jae-Young had 786 cases[15].

According to the Global Big Data Research Institute, the keywords of the survey are 'social contribution, donation, service, social value, marginalized class, disadvantaged neighbors, scholarship, sharing, multiculturalism', etc., and it is to trigger 'Noblesse Oblivion' of social leaders[15]. As we have seen above, corporate social responsibility(CSR) on our economy, society and environment. It is changing to improve corporate trust and value. Recent trends are the creation of shared values(CSV) that CSR evolved, creating both 'economic values' and 'social values' at the same time, expanding the total amount of shared values. Furthermore, the pursuit of social value for the survival of a company should be recognized as an investment that ultimately collects future potential customers.

The effort to create social value requires the paradigm shift and recognition of the company, so management philosophy, CEO leadership, and social contribution activity strategies are the shared values inherent in the company, and internally, the awareness and willingness of the shared values of the management including the CEO should be preceded. Previous studies have been conducted to date, with the definition correlation between entrepreneurship and shared value creation[16], leadership and CSR participation of companies[17], and the balance point is the role of existing CEO in maximizing interests of stakeholders and companies[18].

This study is based on the previous studies that dealt with social values in fragments. We will deal with SK and POSCO, which are making remarkable achievements by creating social values. The purpose of this study is to investigate the management philosophy as a mission, the shared value of vision and core values, and the social contribution activities implemented by replacing corporate values with the background and factors that could change the paradigm of the company. SK's 'social value' and POSCO's 'corporate citizen' management strategy were tried with the intention that the basic base would be the same although the management ideology and expression are different. The purpose is to present basic data for creating social value.

2. Types of SK Group's Management Philosophy and Social Value Creation

2.1. SK group's management philosophy

2.1.1. Happiness management

SK Group presents the basic direction of management based on SKMS(SK Management System), and it consists of SK's management philosophy and methodology to implement it in real management. All SK executives should take the lead in SKMS practice, evolution and development, and especially the major shareholder of entrepreneurial should fulfill the responsibility to maintain and develop the management philosophy with SK Group[19].

Through the SKMS revision in February 2020, the goal of SK management was established as sustainable member happiness, and the methodology, VWBE(Voluntarily Willingly Brain Engineering). The ultimate goal of SK management is to create happiness of members and stakeholders through the pursuit of Super Excellent Level(SUPEX)[19].

SK Group Chairman Choi Tae-Won has held a 100th happiness talk for members, clarifying that the goal of happiness management is not the happiness of SK members but the pursuit of happiness of members in a sustainable society. In addition, at the 2019 Expansion Management Conference, CEOs presented their contribution to happiness and happiness index as business evaluation standards, preaching happiness-related management philosophy throughout the company and expressing their willingness to "happiness management". It is the highest value with the excellent leadership of the CEO of Korea to evaluate the happiness contribution of the members who exclude the management achievement evaluation which is generally applied to the executives.

The synergy effect will double when the CEO's vision and values are absorbed into shared values in the organization. As the first Korean company leader, the company is also striving to improve the need and efficiency of measurement and management so that happiness management does not stop at a simple slogan as the Blue Ocean strategy. In addition, the development of member competency is a big factor in promoting happiness. 450 lectures in 8 areas including transformation, happiness, social values, and leadership were established and worked ten percent of the time is recognized as the time for self-development of employees[20].

2.1.2. Deep change

In preparation for the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, SK Group emphasizes corporate culture innovation. Business and organization to cope with changes in the management environment. In terms of culture, it means breaking the existing custom framework and changing it. According to the 2017 SK Innovation Sustainability Report, global management, shared infrastructure, social value, and innovation in the way of working are saving 20 billion won annually. It is the fruit of the research and efforts of the members.

Deep Change, which means fundamental innovation of business structure, aims to raise the level of members' lives and work to a satisfactory level based on flexible and horizontal organizational culture in human resource management. As an action plan, all executive positions were abolished at the group level.

2.2. The direction of social value pursuit

SK Group aims to create happiness for stakeholders by allowing companies to survive only if they pursue social values. In 2017, SK Group changed its articles of incorporation of major affiliates from the phrase, "Companies should increase the value of stakeholders and continuously create sufficient profits for future growth of companies." The phrase, "Companies should strive to harmonize and balance happiness among stakeholders and consider happiness of the present and future at the same time so that they can continue in the long term.

In addition, the phrase 'the company should contribute to the economic development and contribute to society through social and cultural activities and do its best to manage according to social norms and ethical standards' was also changed to the sentence 'the company contributes to the economic development and grows with society through the creation of social values'. SK Group is an example of the willingness to create social value.

The removal of the phrase 'creating profits' and the change to keywords such as 'social value, happiness, harmony' reflects the CEO's management philosophy[21].

2.3. Shared value of SK group

SK Group has been aiming for social contribution activities that create a sustainable social ecosystem that can solve social problems and self-reliance of vulnerable groups by solving social problems, rather than unilateral charity and social contribution activities in the past. SK Group is the three directions of long-term perspective, authenticity, and sustainability. It is creating possible happiness.

There is no greater force in corporate social contribution activities than active and voluntary support and participation of members. SK Group, which operates volunteer groups by most affiliates, is carrying out organized and systematic volunteer activities from the top management to the entire organization.

In order to overcome the blood supply and demand shortage caused by the spread of Corona 19, the blood donation relay campaign voluntarily started by SK members spread throughout the group, and about 2,000 people applied for blood donation and 1,600 people who passed the preliminary test completed blood donation. The active blood donation of SK members is in line with the CEO's theory that companies should act as a safety net for stakeholders in a crisis situation. Chairman Choi also participated in the blood donation relay, and the blood donation app Red Connect, jointly developed by SK Telecom and the Korean Red Cross, was used for the blood donation relay.

SK Telecom(SKT), an affiliate, is contributing to solving various social problems by using 'social value' as its core value. SKT's social value created in 2019 is 1.87 trillion won, and it is seeking all measures to overcome the national and social crisis with ICT by innovating the digital life paradigm to suit the untapped society that has been transformed into Corona[22].

As such, SK Group emphasizes the importance of Social Value(SV) at the group level and has a shared value that is absorbed into corporate culture among its members and fundamentally solves social problems. One aspect of Chairman Choi Tae-Hyun, who tried to improve the problems of CSR, can be seen in his book 'New Search, Social Enterprise'. The task was to develop a corporate management philosophy that my father taught me, because it was a task to create a plan that could continue to carry out effective social contributions in corporate management meaningfully[23].

If the entrepreneur's corporate philosophy(business homeland: contribution to the development of the nation and human society through corporate management) and values are inherited and formed into shared values, it can be a good social value to solve social problems.

The shared value of the company's philosophy mission has the power to move the mind, so the value created by connecting the capabilities of the company can gain greater consensus among the members of society.

2.4. Methods for realizing value and types of social enterprise activities

2.4.1. Business model innovation through the pursuit of double bottom line

DBL stands for 'Double Bottom Line and 'Measuring and managing social values at the same time as creating economic value in all management activities. It is defined as SK's management principle that grows with society by increasing it. SK's DBL is classified as 'business social performance', 'social contribution social performance, and 'economic indirect contribution performance. The analysis of SK Group's social enterprise activities by type can be classified as 'industry-specific social enterprise' established in connection with the industries of each affiliate and

'public-private cooperative social enterprise that solves social problems by cooperating with local community(government)[24].

Happiness Narae, Happiness ICT, and Happiness Greenet are specialized social enterprises in the industry, and Happy School, Daegu Happy Future Foundation, and Happiness Traditional Village are public-private cooperative social enterprises. In the case of the 'Happy Traditional Village', SK Group, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism(Central Government), Gyeong-sangbuk-do(Broad Local Government), and Andong City(Basic Local Government) cooperated for the purpose of inheriting traditional culture and revitalizing local economy[25].

If we look at social enterprises that have tried to establish directly in SK since 2010, we can see that they share the corporate brand called 'happiness' in their names. 14 companies, including Happy Library, Happy New Life, and Happy F&C. The word 'happiness', which works as a common brand, seems to be linked to SKMS(SKMS) and management goals such as 'happiness management' and 'maximization of happiness'. It is a practical economic effect to be able to enjoy the network externality effect of reputation capital through strong brand sharing among affiliates[25][26]. By sharing corporate brands, it is possible to create social values and achieve economic value at the same time.

2.4.2. Social process credit(spc)

SPC is a project that converts the social value created by social enterprises into money and provides corresponding cash incentives. When a system in which social performance of social enterprises is systematically measured and compensated is established in our society, it is expected that new investments and excellent talents will be introduced to increase the possibility of social enterprise development[27].

It is the sociality and incentive awards that SK compensates by selecting companies that have had a good social influence and have done good things. It is the fifth time this year, and social performance is divided into social service performance, employment performance, social ecosystem performance, and environmental performance[28].

According to SK Social Value Research Institute, about 25% of the amount of social performance is compensated in cash, and in 2020, SPC was measured and compensated, and about 200 companies have achieved social performance of 160 billion won. But the positive effects of the incentive system will not last forever. If people's financial desires expand, they can distort or transform the measurement of social values, so it will be a way to train a system-equipped audit system or a talented person who can carry out social calling.

3. A Corporate Citizen

3.1. The concept of corporate citizen

There are various definitions and practical concepts related to corporate citizens. The context of 'Citizenship of Enterprise', 'Citizenship of Enterprise', 'Citizenship of Enterprise', but frequent keywords is 'Sustainable growth and coexistence with society' emphasizing ethical practice, trust, preserving the environment[28]. The current corporate citizen is a more active concept of behavior and identity transformation that responds to requests from the state and civil society beyond the CSR and CSV concepts. It is a co-evolution model that goes along with the government, trade unions, economic organizations and civic groups, and other economic and social stakeholders, including employees, customers, partners, and competitors who are members of the economic ecosystem. Most companies define their own corporate citizens and are engaged in activities[29].

In 2000 the World Economic Forum, the Global Corporate Civic CEOs' Committee, quoted in a joint declaration, "Companies are engaged in business activities by complying with the law, producing products and services with high safety and cost efficiency, creating jobs and wealth, and providing education and technical cooperation. And it reflects international standards in corporate operation with values in areas such as environment, ethics, labor, and human rights. And we must recognize that we must go beyond charity and integrate into core strategies and operations.

3.2. Change up! together!

The topic of corporate citizenship is the proposal of Chairman Choi Jung-woo at the inauguration ceremony in 2018, "POSCO should develop into a corporate citizen who pursues the value of coexistence and symbiosis[28]. POSCO is a concept that gives a company a personality of citizen, which means a subject that fulfills the role and responsibility of coexistence and coexistence for social development like modern society. In other words, 'Companies are members of community such as community like ordinary citizens, and have rights and obligations(responsibility and responsibility) accordingly. Employees of POSCO are voluntarily participating in creating a better society based on consideration and sharing consciousness in their work and everyday life by using corporate citizen management philosophy as the standard of all decisions [30].

POSCO's performance sharing system is one of the seven joint growth programs operated for symbiosis with SMEs. It is a system that performs improvement tasks jointly with SMEs and shares their achievements. It has the advantage of growing each other's competitiveness while large and small enterprises coexist. 'Change Up! Together!' is POSCO's co-growth brand that aims to preemptively respond to changes and to practice corporate citizens in cooperation with partner companies[31].

In order to create shared value, companies must continue to connect and cooperate internally and externally. Internally, the perception and willingness of the shared value of the management including the CEO is connected to the people in charge of execution. Companies should be able to change the organizational structure and change the organizational paradigm to strengthen their executive power. Externally, you need to partner with experts who can find social values that fit individual companies and help you connect the necessary parts. Networking your expertise can create new shared value.

3.3. Shared value

Pohang Steel(now POSCO) was born in the 1960s with the national desire to make a good living Korea. POSCO, which has been a myth of steel companies without capital, special technology, or experience for the past half century, is a company that is responsible for the miracle of the Han River[29].

Although it was privatized by this influence, employees internalized public enterprise beliefs and moral minds, and ethical management was settled. Since its inception, it has also carried out various contribution activities. The community behavior and mentality that were active in social contribution activities can be prided as POSCO's unique DNA that has continued with mutual benefit, consideration and sharing activities with the local community. This is interpreted as the evolution of the mind into the corporate citizen today[28].

The core of POSCO's shared value is not the sharing value that is created and divided according to the situation, but the strategically pursuing and pursuing the shared value already divided. Coexistence, symbiosis, and shared value that companies must align with their capabilities are not suddenly created, but accumulated over time and generations. The values shared by members of society may differ in priority depending on the situation, but the values that everyone

must recognize coexist. Symbiosis. Shared value. It is not easy to execute, it is not fast. But it is symbiotic. Shared values have the power to move the mind. Therefore, the value created by connecting the capabilities of the company can gain greater consensus among the members of society[32].

3.4. Civil spirit - future platform

POSCO starts from becoming a citizen of the company from its members to become a citizen. The true sense of citizenship is to learn, create, operate, and spread, and strive. POSCO was a national company at the time of its launch, and as a model worker who was a patriotic citizen, it was a sample of industrial warriors in the 1970s. In addition, when the mission and vision of the company change, the wind speed that became the habit of the members changes preemptively. Now, there is only a way to cultivate a mature citizen consciousness that has the individual's mind and the mind of the public[33][34].

The people are required to be responsible as members of the state, and citizens are autonomous citizens who play an active role in their place. The future will be a network in which good citizens move with good hearts.

4. Conclusions

It is noted by various stakeholders about the impact of corporate activities on society and the environment. CSR and CSV need to change their perception that they are part of corporate value, not one of management strategies, and the biggest topic is 'social value'. The purpose of this study was to investigate the background and factors that could change the paradigm of companies through SK and POSCO, which are making remarkable achievements by creating social values. As a result of the study, the corporate management philosophy, the driving force of the CEO, and the shared value inherent in the members were voluntarily demonstrated.

The symbiosis that companies have to align with their capabilities. The shared value has not been created suddenly, but has accumulated over time and generations. Because it is a value that everyone can't help but recognize, shared value has the power to move the mind. It has gained greater consensus among social members and is appearing as a social contribution practice through the capabilities of companies. The basic basis of SK's social value and happiness setting and POSCO's corporate citizen management philosophy is not much different. In the end, the pursuit of social value is a virtuous cycle structure in which economic value is created through management value and economic value is created again when it is put into social value creation.

In the end, management is helpful to the world, and the future will coexist with a network of good companies moving with good citizens and good consumers. Today, social value creation is limited by only a specific company, so it is expected that further research will be continued by suggesting that companies with new values will be expanded to participate as basic data for companies with new values.

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6. Contribution

6.1. Authors contribution

| | Initial name | Contribution |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Lead Author | JNK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Corresponding Author* | YJL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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A Phenomenological Study on the Elderly's Experience of Participating in NATIONAL BASED HEALTH EXERCISE

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Abstract

Purpose: This study was conducted to identify in depth the physical activity experience and the social support of the national-based exercise program participants conducted by the Korea National Health Insurance Corporation.

Method: Participants were six elderly women and two elderly men who participated in the Health-100-year Exercise for more than 6 months, and in-depth interviews were conducted from February to March 2019. Among the phenomenological approaches, this study chose Giorgi's research method to summarize the contents of the research through three steps of transcription, theme coding, and categorization.

Results: To grasp text contents as a holistic perspective through an analysis frame of four stages, the semantic unit segmentation, the transformation into the academic language, and the analysis process of integrating the converted semantic units into the structure were carried out. In the contextual structure statement and general structure statement, we could find a total of 90 semantic units, 17 sub-components, and 5 components. Emotional aspects such as facilities for smooth physical activity, the exercise program for the elderly, the meaning of the leader and relationship, support of family, support of friends and colleagues, support from local governments and government agencies, social aspects, and economic aspects were found in the types of components.

Conclusion: In our society, which is undergoing a super-aged society, the interest of the elderly in health intervention is increasing, and it is asking for alternative solutions to these problems. Therefore, it is suggested that the results of the phenomenological study on the physical activity experience and social support of participants in the Health-100-year Exercise Program, a government policy program, provide a clue for the future of health promotion of the elderly, and a formation of a positive social network.

[Keywords] Elderly's, Experience, National-Based, Health, Exercise

1. Introductions

Population aging brings individual social, economic, physical and psychological changes, and the problems involved in accordance are leading to social problems that must be solved by all members of society, including each elderly person. This is because it appears as a real problem that all members of society face for social problems that have not been experienced before, such as social balance and distribution, welfare problems, and industrial structure changes along with demographic changes.

Countries around the world are experiencing demographic changes in the super-aging era with an increase in the elderly population, and as of August 2017, the number of the elderly aged 65 and over was 7,257,288, an increase of 3.8% from 10 years ago, exceeding 14% of the

total population of 51.75 million[1]. As a result of these demographic changes, old age is the last step in the life cycle and faces various problems[2][3].

They come to have experience of various loss and stress in many aspects, about the problems such as chronic diseases caused by physical aging, loss of economic competence and social role from retirement, weakened or disconnected communication with children due to nuclear family, indifference, and feelings of loneliness due to bereavement with a spouse[4][5][6].

In addition, the extended life can be divided into life expectancy and health life span, currently, Korea's life expectancy is 79.4 years for men and 85.7 years for women, with 1.4 years for men and 2.3 years for women over OECD countries, and life expectancy is expected to increase excluding the illness period[7]. However, the situation is different when looking at Korea's statistical table regarding health life span. It is known that the current health life span is 64.9 years, and the time of suffering from illness or injury is increasing as much as the life extended through the disease period of 17.46 years[8]. The active health promotion behavior of the elderly may include regular eating, proper rest, and physical activity. Reasonable health promotion activities are important activities that are highly related to the treatment or prevention of disease and to a healthy life[9][10]. These health promotion activities in old age may help with problems appearing in physical function, and it has the meaning of preventing disease through improvement in lifestyle[11][12].

Therefore, to increase the health life span among the health promotion activities of the elderly, it was confirmed that according to recent studies[13][14][15] suggesting that participation and revitalization of physical activity is the most effective alternative to active health intervention, participation in physical activities for the health problems of the elderly not only helps in mediating physical functions, but also plays a positive role in emotional issues and social aspects, and it can be seen that the importance is more emphasized for physical activity in old age.

Thus, about the physical activity experiences and social support of the elderly who are participating in the health exercise program conducted by the National Health Insurance Corporation of Korea, this study proceeds through phenomenological research methods on what the elderly are experiencing and perceived. Health exercise, a social support program implemented by state agencies and local governments is considered to involve national efforts of improving the health-related quality of life in old age in addition to the practical and economic aspects of reducing medical expenses. Therefore, the work of confirming the physical activity experiences and social support experiences of participants in the health exercise program will identify the components, processes, and meanings that the elderly are experiencing.

2. Methods

2.1. Participants

As for research participants, this study selected two Senior Citizen Halls through the expert consultation after receiving three recommendations that are running with smooth operation among the Senior Welfare Centers in Gyeonggi-do, Korea, which are implementing the National Health Insurance Corporation Health Exercise Program. In the phenomenological approach, the selection of participants should sample individuals who fit the research themes and can express their experiences well[16]. Accordingly, this study selected six women and two men as final study participants from among the elderly who are representatives of each physical activity program or who participate most actively in the health exercise program, after receiving recommendations from social workers and discussing with qualitative research-related professors,

among the elderly who can maintain a positive attitude and provide a sufficient information on the theme of the study.

2.2. Research design

This study used Giorgi's phenomenological approach as a research paradigm among qualitative research methods for the elderly participating in the health exercise program. Giorgi's research method is characterized by integrating the participant experience into general and structural statements, and it is empirical in the form of interviews on themes that become phenomena pursuing essential structures in relation to the subject of research, focusing on extracting objective data and in-depth analysis to find out the meaning of experience [17].

2.3. Data collection and analysis process

The data collection method of the study consisted of a literature review for theoretical extraction, narrative observation and interview, and to confirm the in-depth and holistic understanding of data analysis, attempts were made to conceptualize and scope data by theme through transcription. For the in-depth interview, an open semi-structured interview format, which is often used in phenomenological approaches, was used, and it was conducted more than two times, and the interview time was prepared by spending 30 to 40 minutes depending on the participants. A written consent form was prepared before the interview and conducted in person by the researcher. The method of data analysis in this study used the phenomenological approach presented by Giorgi in four stages [18], as shown in <Table 1> below.

Table 1. Four stages of data analysis.

| Section | Analysis content | Content |
|---------|---|---|
| Stage1 | Repeated grasp of raw data | Identification of raw data transferred to gain general awareness of the entire statement |
| Stage 2 | Text analysis process | Be careful not to distort or change your own language by focusing on the phenomenon |
| Stage 3 | Review and insight of semantic units | Review and combine all semantic units to make the theme in academic terms |
| Stage 4 | Structural integration of theme meaning | The process of structurally integrating and stating the meaning of the themes transformed into academic terms |

2.4. Research validity and reliability

The validity and credibility of qualitative research are secured when the theoretical orientation is increased by eliminating the subjective viewpoint and prejudice of the researcher. Therefore, in this study, truth value, applicability, consistency, and neutrality, which are the reliability criteria of the qualitative research method proposed by Lincoln and Guba [19], were applied. In this study, to secure validity and reliability, detailed data were presented so that in-depth technology could be the situation and meaning of the phenomenon, and in reviewing the interpretation of the data, triangulation was used to conduct expert consultation. The data collected to derive the research results were supplemented through expert advice and pointing out.

3. Results

3.1. Components of participants' health exercise experience

This study was conducted to confirm the essence and meaning of the experience process of the elderly participating in the health exercise program, and from the analysis using Giorgi's

four stage phenomenological approach, 70 semantic units, 17 subcomponents, and 5 components were derived. As shown in the following <Table 2>.

Table 2. Components of participants' physical activity experience.

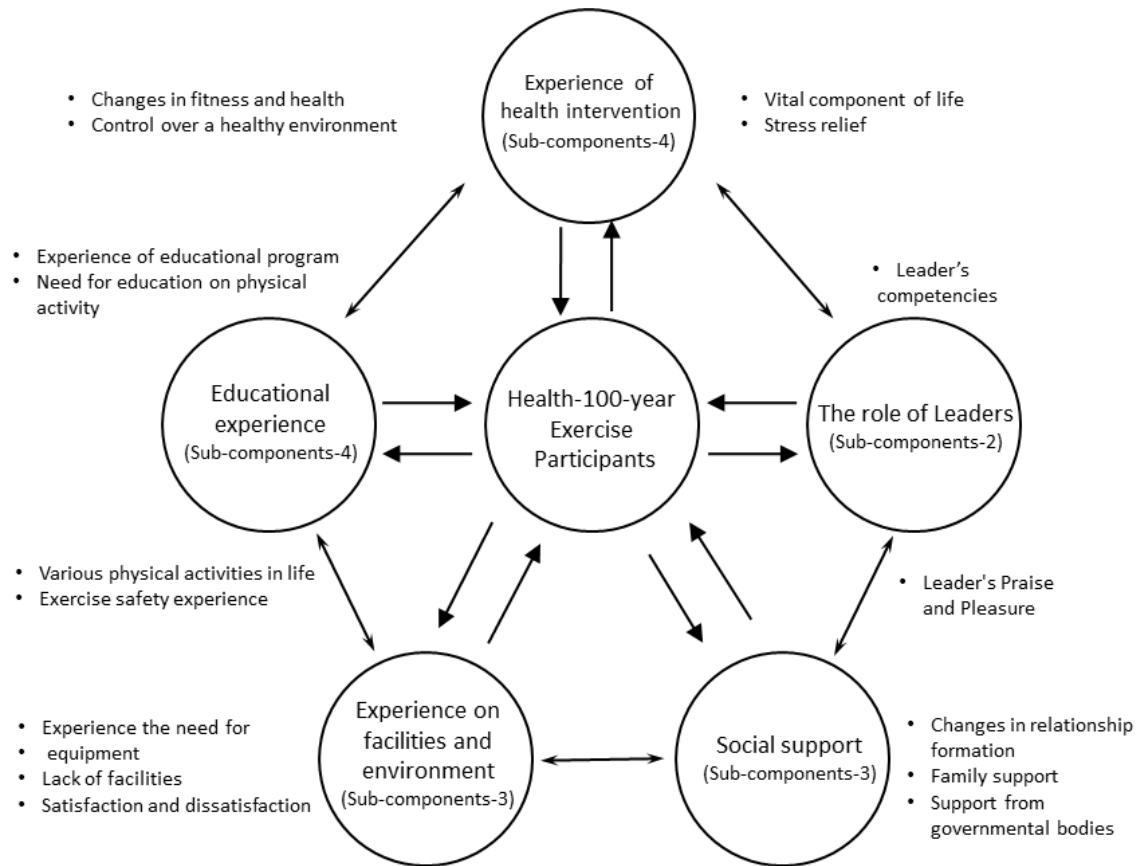
| Representative semantic units | Sub-components | Components |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not difficult to go around the neighborhood. • It is less difficult to bathe alone. • After participating in the program, my body seems to be strong. | Changes in fitness and health | Experience of health intervention |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of medications has been reduced. • Try to practice exercise and diet. • Learned about the risks of disease and the criteria for indicating it. | Control over a healthy environment | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After participating, I feel refreshed. • After a workout, eat snacks and have fun together. • Looking at myself with a mirror, I feel I look pretty. | Vital component of life | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I like music so much and I exercise a lot. • It is fun to sing and move. • Dance music is good and leg exercises are a lot. | Stress relief | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was told how the body changes. • I heard about physical activity and diet. • I learned why exercise makes me healthy. | Experience of educational program | Educational experience for physical activity learning |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to educate physical activity to fit the eye level of the elderly. • I found that stretching is effective for pain. • How to exercise requires learning. | Need for education on physical activity | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise can always be done in everyday life. • Exercises learned at the exercise center can be done at home. • I can experience various physical activities such as swimming, yoga, and Qigong exercises. | Various physical activities in life | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I heard explanations about safe exercise. • I should keep stretching to prevent falls. • I heard about precaution of fall prevention. | Exercise safety experience | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because the instructor's movement is great, I want to follow it. • I learned to exercise and now I work as an instructor. • The instructor gives a good idea of the exercise or correct posture. | Leader's competencies | The role of physical activity program leaders |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The instructor praises me and I participate in the program with fun. • If I hear that I am doing well, I want to be better. • Watching the instructor's exercises makes me think I want to do well. | Leader's praise and pleasure | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band exercise was found to improve muscle strength. • Wearing sportswear is easy to do. • I learned that shoes are important. | Experience the need for exercise equipment | Experience on equipment, facilities and environment |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I wish there was a large auditorium where I could exercise. • I would like to have a picture of the exercise movement. • The speaker is not very good and I would like to replace it. | Feeling regret at the lack of facilities and equipment | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I feel comfortable as the home and exercise center are close to each other. • It is not good for members to change frequently. • Because the exercise center is near the mountain, it is difficult to move. | Satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the surrounding environment | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The atmosphere is good when exercising with members. • I am not bored of living due to meeting new people. • It is good to talk to members. | Changes in relationship formation | Social support for health exercise programs |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family members in my family are happy to see me healthy. • The family cheered at my exercise presentation. • Couples rely on each other and encourage each other. | Family support | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't care if there is no other program but I need to continue to get support exercise programs. • I hope that classes will be opened as they are now. • I wish I could continue exercising by providing support from the Health Insurance Corporation or the City Hall. | Support from governmental bodies | |

3.2. General structure and statements

In phenomenological research, the process of general structural statement and application is the process of integrating participants' experience structures. General structured statements are a comprehensive process that takes into account all the meanings of the participants' experiences and incorporates them into generalized sentences [20]. <Figure 1> below is a diagram of the contents of the physical activity experience of the elderly participating in the health exercise program according to the general structural statement.

Figure 1. The process of general structure and statements.



4. Conclusion

This study is aimed at derived semantic units, sub-components, and components for participants' physical activity experiences for senior citizens participating in the health exercise program conducted by the Korean government to promote health for the elderly, through in-depth interviews using Giorgi's phenomenological approach, a qualitative research method. This was performed to prepare a future-oriented realistic improvement strategy to prepare for the coming super-aging era.

The results of comprehensive analysis showed that 17 sub-components were found through 70 semantic units, and they were finally integrated into five components. The first component is the experience of health intervention, which includes four sub-components such as physical strength and health changes, control over the health environment, vitality of life, and stress relief. The second component is the educational experience of physical activity learning, and it has three types such as the need for education on physical activity, various physical activities in life, and the experience of exercise safety. The third component is the physical activity program leader's role, which includes two sub-components such as leader's competence, leader's compliment and enjoyment. The fourth component is the experience of equipment, facilities, and environment, and it was presented as three such as experience of the need for exercise equipment, regret of lack of facilities and equipment, and satisfaction and dissatisfaction of the surrounding environment. The fifth component is a sub-component of social support related to the health exercise program, including three things finally confirmed such as change in relationship formation, family support, and support from government bodies.

First, the experience of health intervention, which is the first component, is that the participants themselves physical activity itself is changing the health intervention, and that they were experiencing the fact that it became vitality in the life and stress relief. About this theory[5][10][21], which emphasized that subjective well-being is the most important determinant of the health level of the elderly, many previous studies have encouraged active participation in physical activity as a countermeasure in relation to health intervention in the elderly[22]. This is because one of the most fundamental ways to solve the elderly health problem is a health intervention through physical activity, and creates an environment in which one can participate and continue.

The second component, the educational experience of learning in physical activity, shows that participants became aware that a change in awareness of physical activity was necessary and that education was necessary for proper physical activity. The health promotion behavior of the elderly is greatly influenced by environmental factors surrounding the individual[9]. In addition, active aging, which maintains physical health, plays a social role, and maintains a healthy mental state, is closely related to successful aging[10][23].

The third component is the competence and role of the leader of the physical activity program. One of the points that are pointed out as a problem in the elderly health management program is the lack of expertise of the leaders participating in the physical education for the elderly, inefficient program operation, and lack of experience[24]. The competence of the instructor participating in the Senior Exercise Program is as a teacher who delivers educational contents about the effects on physical activity mentioned above, and at the same time, as a practical instructor who is in a position to demonstrate and explain physical activities.

Among the experiences of equipment, facilities, and environment represented by the fourth component, what is uniquely found with other previous studies is the point that participants themselves feel the need for exercise equipment when performing physical activities. In general, previous studies related to the elderly exercise referred to the lack of facilities and equipment, the environmental awkwardness and the need for a larger exercise space mentioned by the elderly women, which coincides with the content of this study[25][26].

The fifth component is social support related to the health exercise program. Participants were forming new relationships through participation in the Healthy Age of 100 Exercise Program, and in addition to physical activities, they felt also happy to talk and share food. Examining previous studies related to social support, it is reported that social support for the elderly has a positive effect on the lives of the elderly in various directions[3][21][27], and that the content of this social support, mainly based on the level of support of adult offspring or the frequency of contact with social networks has a significant effect on the sense of well-being.

As described above, the results of this study related to the physical activity experience of the elderly who participate in the health exercise program through the phenomenological approach, confirmed in the vivid language of the participants through qualitative research methods that the experience of active physical activity of the elderly can reduce various problems occurring in old age and affect the quality of life. Our society, which is progressing as a super-aging society, is becoming more interested in the health intervention of the elderly, and we are calling for an alternative to solving this problem. It was a time for us to seek active solutions both personally and socially for the various problems facing old age. Therefore, it will be said that the results of phenomenological studies on the physical activity experiences and social support of participants in the Healthy Age of 100 Exercise Program, the government policy program investigated in this study, may have great implications for providing a foundation for health promotion for the elderly and for forming a positive social network in the future.

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6. Appendix

6.1. Authors contribution

| | Initial name | Contribution |
|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| Lead Author | SHP | -Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Corresponding Author* | JBL | -Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Co-Author | YSB | -Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | -Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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An Investigation on the Differences of Management in LANDSCAPE Construction Projects

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to find a way to maintain stable business conditions and obtain optimal operating profits for each landscaping project by surveying the construction amount, input personnel, expenditure amount, income amount, and profit for each year for the construction of the landscaping industry from 2006 to 2017.

Method: The collection of data for research related to the construction of landscaping industry, government data and legal documents related to the construction of landscaping industry, and the process of the change of landscaping industry by national unit was reviewed from 2006 to 2017. The analysis items were utilized for yearly construction amount, input personnel, expenditure amount, income amount, and profit. In the analysis, the frequency analysis by year, region, and yield, analysis of variance, and rare analysis, etc. were checked. Using these statistics, the Act provided more efficient means of operating profit for each landscaping business.

Results: The results of this study are summarized as follows.

1. The amount of construction in each industry was 75% of facilities, 58% of food products, and 158% of the total, with statistically significant differences ($F=36.946$, $P=0.000$).

2. The total number of employees in each industry for construction is about 21 facilities, 19 food and food, and about 53 general staff. Except for about 5 facilities, 6 food and ingredients, 8 people, non-regular workers were found to maintain the highest profit margin and stable management status when the number of non-regular workers was about 16 facilities, 13 food and 45 people overall.

3. Although the input personnel will increase when the construction amount of the company increases, the amount of the construction will remain unchanged even if the project amount is added to the site due to the schedule, and the amount of the construction will also increase, which can be interpreted as correlation between the amount of expenditure, income and profits.

Conclusion: The company's profits were found to be related to the number of inputs. There is no need to hire a large number of employees, and by hiring about 6 people for food, about 5 people for facilities, about 8 people in total for each industry, and hiring daily workers according to the construction of each industry, you can maintain a more stable and efficient management status.

[Keywords] Differences, Management, Landscape, Construction, Project

1. Introduction

The urbanization caused by industrialization has led to the development of the landscaping field into a single specialized area due to the need for efficient management and operation of densely populated urban spaces [1]. The development of landscaping in Korea began around

1945 with the establishment of the landscaping study and in 1972 the establishment committee of the Graduate School of Environmental Studies was formed by the Ministry of Education[2]. Despite its rapid growth and contribution to national land construction[3], the foregoing research shows that the institutional basis of the landscaping construction industry has been shaken by the distorted perception that the landscaping construction industry is small[4][5] and less specialized, thus hindering the stable development of the landscaping construction industry and failing to meet the demand for eco-friendly national land construction[6][7][8][9][10][11]. Despite these circumstances, research on the development of landscaping construction business has been very insufficient so far. Although the Korean Institute of Landscape Architecture(2007)[12] has conducted limited research on the development of landscaping business, there is no in-depth study on the efficient management status of landscaping construction. Construction refers to industrial activities for building, expanding, refurbishing, repairing, and dismantling different types of building with various types of construction materials[13], and landscaping projects are divided into general construction landscaping, specialized landscaping plants, and landscaping facilities installation projects that are part of general construction[14]. Landscaping projects are largely divided into ones that construct comprehensive construction works and those that construct specialized construction works. In terms of the contents of the work, landscaping works refer to the construction of the landscape and environment, such as the creation of arboretums, parks, green areas, and forests, in accordance with comprehensive planning, management, and coordination[15].

The details of the landscaping facility installation project include the installation of landscaping stones, artificial trees, and artificial rocks for landscaping, or the installation of landscaping facilities such as outdoor chairs and pergola, including the installation of rides, sports equipment, fountains, and mural streams, as well as artificial turf[15].

The purpose of this study is to find the criteria for the number of employees so that the operating profit can be managed more efficiently according to the number of employees in the landscaping area, to create efficient operating profit by establishing stable management status for the construction of each landscaping area, and to establish efficient management status improvement plans and institutional basis for each landscaping area.

2. Research Method

2.1. Data collection

This study selected 300 landscaping companies by work area on a nationwide basis from 2006 to 2017 and collected data provided by the KOSPI National Statistical Portal(The annual increase or decrease in the number of landscaping companies by year and work area, the comparison by work area according to the public and private construction amount, and the opening vs. closing of landscaping companies), the status of registration of the general construction industry, and the performance evaluation data provided by igunsul.net(annual construction amount, input personnel, expenditure status, income amount, number of employees, etc.).

2.2. Data analysis

The collected data was first compiled by entering them by year, region, and item in Excel and the entered data was analyzed by frequency, variance, regression, and correlation by year, region, and item by work area using the SPSS 25.0 statistical program. The significance level is set to $p < .05$.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Analysis of differences in the number of employees

The results of the variance analysis to identify the differences in the number of employees (facilities, planting, and comprehensive) by work area are shown in <Table 1>. The average number of employees was 6.5, and compared by the work area, there was a statistical difference with 5 in facilities, 6 in planting, and 8 in the comprehensive area ($F=15.539$, $P=0.000$).

Table 1. Analysis of differences in the number of employees by the work area.

| The number of employees | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Work area | Number of work area | Average (person(s)) | Standard deviation (person(s)) | F | P |
| Facilities | 95 | 5.33 | 3.033 | 15.539 | 0.000 |
| Planting | 95 | 6.03 | 3.237 | | |
| Comprehensive | 110 | 7.92 | 3.966 | | |
| Average | 300 | 6.50 | 3.629 | | |

3.2. Analysis of differences in annual construction amount

The results of the variance analysis to identify the differences in the amount of construction per annum by work area (facilities, planting, and comprehensive) are as shown in <Table 2>. The average annual construction amount was about 270 million won, and compared by work area, 75% (about 200 million won) was for facilities, 58% (about 150 million won) was for planting, and 158% (about 430 million won) was for the comprehensive area ($F=36.946$, $P=0.000$).

Table 2. Analysis of differences in annual construction amount by work area. (Unit: won)

| Annual construction amount | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Work area | Average | Standard deviation | F | P |
| Facilities | 203,909,067 | 211,986,230 | 36.946 | 0.000 |
| Planting | 158,160,804 | 143,419,069 | | |
| Comprehensive | 432,408,644 | 330,910,158 | | |
| Average | 273,205,295 | 274,896,787 | | |

3.3. Analysis of differences in input personnel

An analysis of the differences in the number of input personnel by work area (facilities, planting, and comprehensive) showed a statistically significant difference of approximately 21 for facilities, 19 for planting, and 53 for the comprehensive ($F=51.459$, $P=0.000$). Looking at the number of employees by work area, except for about 5 in facilities, 6 in planting, and 8 in the comprehensive, the number of employees will be 16 in facilities, 13 in planting, and 45 in the comprehensive, which is equivalent to daily workers as non-regular workers.

Table 3. Analysis of differences in input personnel by work area.

(Unit: person(s))

| Input personnel | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Work area | Average | Standard deviation | F | P |
| Facilities | 21 | 25.080 | 51.459 | 0.000 |
| Planting | 19 | 13.293 | | |
| Comprehensive | 53 | 36.375 | | |
| Average | 32 | 31.473 | | |

3.4. Analysis of differences in expenditure

The results of the variance analysis to identify the differences in the company's expenditure by work area(facilities, planting, and comprehensive) are shown in <Table 4>. On average, it was about 210 million won, and compared by the work area, the statistical difference was found with 79%(about 120 million won) in planting, 60%(about 160 million won) in facilities, and 153%(about 320 million won) in the comprehensive(F=51.459, P=0.000).

Table 4. Analysis of differences in expenditure by work area.

(Unit: won)

| Expenditure | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Work area | Average | Standard deviation | F | P |
| Facilities | 165,496,323 | 172,994,782 | 51.459 | 0.000 |
| Planting | 125,482,085 | 113,303,147 | | |
| Comprehensive | 322,040,916 | 244,574,340 | | |
| Average | 210,224,832 | 206,803,193 | | |

3.5. Analysis of differences in income amount

The results of variance analysis to identify the differences in the company's income amount by work area(facilities, planting, and comprehensive) are shown in <Table 5>. The average amount of income was 63 million won, and compare by work area, there were statistically significant differences with 61%(approximately 38 million won) from facilities, 50%(approximately 31 million won) from planting, and 177%(approximately 110 million won) from the comprehensive(F=58.398, P=0.000).

Table 5. Analysis of differences in income amount by work area.

(Unit: won)

| Income amount | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Work area | Average | Standard deviation | F | P |
| Facilities | 38,531,059 | 41,763,032 | 58.398 | 0.000 |
| Planting | 31,291,100 | 28,020,043 | | |
| Comprehensive | 111,574,288 | 86,191,739 | | |
| Average | 63,020,922 | 69,864,956 | | |

3.6. Analysis of differences in profit margin

The results of variance analysis to identify the differences in the company's profit margin by work area(facilities, planting, and comprehensive) are shown in <Table 6>. The average profit margin was about 62 million won, and compared by work area, there were statistically significant differences with 61%(approximately 38 million won) in facilities, 52%(approximately 32 million won) in planting, and 175%(approximately 110 million won) in the comprehensive(F=53.531, P=0.000).

Table 6. Analysis of differences in profit margin by work area.

(Unit: won)

| Profit margin | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Work area | Average | Standard deviation | F | P |
| Facilities | 38,412,743 | 41,825,528 | 53.531 | 0.000 |
| Planting | 32,678,719 | 32,368,468 | | |
| Comprehensive | 110,367,727 | 86,911,895 | | |
| Average | 62,980,463 | 70,304,078 | | |

4. Conclusion and Suggestions

Korea's landscaping sector has played important roles in improving the balanced, sustainable development and environmental quality of the entire country, despite the short history of about 40 years, and the importance of the landscaping sector has been further highlighted amid growing international interest in environmental issues.

This study was conducted to investigate the annual amount of construction, input personnel, expenditure amount, income amount[16][17][18], and profit margin related to landscaping construction from 2006 to 2017 to find ways to maintain stable management status and generate optimal operating profit for each landscaping work area.

The data collection of this study was based on the domestic and foreign literature related to the construction of each landscaping work area, data and legal books of the administrative agencies, and the current status of registration of the comprehensive construction business from 2006 to 2017, and the national-level enterprises registered on igunsul.net were selected to analyze the data by year, region, and item as follows.

In 2006, the number of landscaping companies in the country totaled 14,499, accounting for 27% of construction, 26% of civil engineering, 38% of architecture, 2% of industrial environment, and 7% of landscaping. Ten years later, in 2017, the number of construction business registrations nationwide fell about 3% to 14,117. With 26% of construction, 22% of civil engineering, 39% of architecture, 3% of industrial environment, and 10% of landscaping, the number of landscaping companies continued to increase from 2007 to 2012, but decreased the most from 2014 to 2017. The number of construction companies seemed to be on the rise for 10 years, but it has been on a steady decline so far due to the economic recession and poor management of the company.

The average amount of landscaping work over a year was 58% for planting, 75% for facilities, and 158% for the comprehensive. Excluding the construction amount from the actual amount, profits were generated where 61% for facilities, 52% for planting, and 175% for the comprehensive. In other words, the comprehensive area was found to have made the most profits with about 26% compared to 20% in planting and 18% in facilities. In this regard, Kim Gildong's prior study(2000)[16] on the development of a competitiveness evaluation model for landscape construction Companies partly supports the results of this study, saying that landscaping projects were still poorly managed and there were many loopholes to be called a modern way of management.

The amount of construction by work area showed statistically significant differences with 75% for facilities, 58% for planting, and 158% for the comprehensive($F=36.946$, $P=0.000$). The expenditure had also statistically significant differences with 79% for planting, 60% for facilities, and 153% for the comprehensive($F=51.459$, $P=0.000$). The income amount was 61% for facilities, 50% for planting, and 177% for the comprehensive, resulting in statistically significant differences($F=58.398$, $P=0.000$). The profit margin also showed statistically significant

differences with 61% for facilities, 52% for planting, and 175% for the comprehensive (F=53.531, P=0.000). In other words, the comprehensive area could make about twice as much profit as planting and facilities.

The total number of employees in each work area for the construction was about 21 for facilities, 19 for planting, and 53 for the comprehensive, and the total number of regular workers was about 5 for facilities, 6 for planting, and 8 for the comprehensive, excepting these numbers, non-regular workers were about 16 for facilities, 13 for planting, and 45 for the comprehensive, which makes the most profitable and stable management status.

As the amount of construction increases, the number of employees will increase, but if more than a certain number of people are put into the site, there will be no significant change even if the amount of construction increases. In addition, as the amount of construction increases, the amount of expenditure, income, and profits also increase, which can be interpreted as being correlated with each other.

The company's profits were found to be related to the number of input personnel. It is found that there is no need to hire a lot of employees and that the minimum number of workers in each work area is 6 for planting, 5 for facilities, and 8 for the comprehensive, and day laborers can be hired by each work area to maintain a more stable and efficient management status.

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6. Appendix

6.1. Authors contribution

| | Initial name | Contribution |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Lead Author | JDH | -Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Corresponding Author* | WHL | -Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Co-Author | HJL | -Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Co-Author | WKC | -Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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The Impacts of OLYMPIC LEGACY on Urban Regeneration: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Purpose: The Olympic legacy is an important legacy left to the host city by the Olympic Games. It presents the value of Olympic Games and push Olympic movement spread till now. The IOC has stressed the importance and necessity of Olympic legacy in official. The impacts of Olympic legacy promote the regeneration and renewal of the host city and it explores how does the sporting legacy and urban legacy of Olympic legacy impact in the urban renewal and regeneration. It not only improves the sustainable development of city, but also promotes the cultural values of the Olympics.

Method: This paper employs the systematic literature reviews to explore the relationship between legacy of Olympic Games and urban regeneration. After the initial search, 427 articles in English language from 2000 to 2020 were returned and it narrowed down to 19 articles finally. The information extracted from the remaining article were used to present how did sporting legacy and urban legacy impact urban regeneration and on which aspects did they impact.

Results: The urban legacy and sporting legacy in urban renewal and regeneration process has played a very important role. The sporting legacy can improve the urban space planning via sport architecture and infrastructure built or renovated for the Olympics to adjust urban renewal and regeneration. It also can produce certain impact on an urban infrastructure, such as promoting the improvement of the community, improve the transportation environment and city pollution and other problems to promote the urban organic operation. The impacts of urban legacy are better reflected in the planning stage of the Olympic Games, integrating the problems left during urban development into the planning, and providing a direction for the renewal and regeneration of the city.

Conclusion: First of all, the Olympic Games should be held in accordance with the evaluation of overall situation of the city itself. Rational thinking of the existing problems in city operation process should be conducted and the urban next stage of development prospects should be made at the same time. These two points should be considered as the focus of the Olympic Bid and planning. Then, improving the image of the city can be main task in the short term impact of Olympic Games as urban updating and regeneration. Finally, how to transform short-term temporary impact into long-term permanent impact will be a central issue in Olympic planning.

[Keywords] Olympic Legacy, Sporting Legacy, Urban Legacy, Urban Regeneration, Mega-Sport Event

1. Introduction

The Olympic Games are held every fourth year, containing about 400 events [1], which is also a sport festival shared by the whole world [2]. It not only spread sports spirit and sports culture, but only left Olympic legacies. Olympic legacies encompasses all the tangible and intangible long-term benefits initiated or accelerated by the hosting of the Olympic Games/sport events for people, cities/territories and the Olympic movement [3], generating a long impact on host

cities and residents in the development[4]. While, the Olympic legacies were received comprehensive attention until 1999, which was considered as a potential impact in daily life rather than a material[5].

Under such a recognition shift, the importance of the Olympic legacy has also begun to receive more attention. According to the 2002 IOC Olympic Legacy Conference held in Lausanne, Switzerland, the Olympic legacy was classified into 14 categories, including economy, culture, environment, society, sporting and urban. Urban legacy refers to impacts related to transportation improvement, rehabilitation and maintenance of sports facilities, recreational Spaces, urban services, etc. Economic legacy refers to job opportunities, tourism, financial support, marketing and other related aspects [6]. Sporting legacy is one of the most important Olympic legacies. As a large sporting event, sporting legacy can influence many aspects. According to the classification of the Olympic legacy, the effects can also be seen in different areas such as urban development, economy, culture, ecology, tourism, health and society. Minnaert(2012) discusses how the sporting Legacy of the Olympic Games has brought non-basic infrastructure for the group socially excluded, achieving social goals and sustainable development[7]. Boukas, Ziakas, and Boustras(2013) discussed the relationship between the legacy of the 2000 Athens Olympic Games and cultural tourism[8]. Gordziejko(2014) pointed out that the infrastructure left by the 2012 London Olympic Games brought new vitality to London's tourism industry and promoted the development of the city based on this Olympic legacy[9]. The House of Lords(2012) also published a report on the Legacy of the Olympic Games and the health of the nation[10]. Du, Yang, and Huang(2009) pointed out that the sporting legacy left by Beijing Olympic Games could improve the passion and participation of the public to take exercises and make Beijing more famous by the game and National sport stadium, also called bird nest [11]. Xu, Sun, and Dong(2020) believed that the strategic framework of sustainable development provides strategies for the urban legacy creation of Beijing Winter Olympic Games in terms of facilities construction, urban ecology, organizational governance and cultural construction, and improves the level of urban governance[12]. Through the above researches, it is found that the impacts of urban legacy and sporting legacy are more related to urban development and regeneration. The mega sport events like Olympics presented the capacity of host cities, drawing attention from the public through direct and indirect positive economic impacts, such as the brand image of the hosting countries, creating job opportunities, improving travelling [13]. Urban regeneration was important means to improve the residential environment and aesthetic outlook, and allow for sustainable economic growth [14].

Therefore, to explore the impacts of Olympic legacies on urban regeneration, this study takes the relationship between Olympic legacies and urban regeneration and renewal as the research object, and puts forward the following research questions.

Research Question 1:

How and what aspects does the sporting legacy impact on urban regeneration?

Research Question 2:

How and what aspects does the urban legacy impact on urban regeneration?

It aims to spread the value of Olympic movement and further development and realize the sustainable development of benign operation of the city to provide a wonderful life for residents of the host cities.

2. Method

2.1. Search strategy and study inclusion criteria

Compared with the traditional literature review methods, systematic reviews is more scientific and objective method to ensure accurate results [15]. Therefore, this study adopts systematic literature review methods to carry out descriptive statistics on the existing textual conclusions. The initial search of articles were conducted from three databases; WOS, Taylor & Francis, and EBSCO. The IOC pointed in 1999 that Olympic Games should be beneficial to human and society and the attention of Olympic Games were paid more by world. The researches were getting more and more. Therefore, year 2000 were chosen as the starting point to search. This paper was limited in English language and data parameters from the start of January 1st, 2000 to July 24th, 2020.

The search terms were chosen with “Olympics” OR “Olympic Games” OR “OG” AND “legacy” OR “Olympic legacy” And “Urban regeneration”. The initial search were conducted by one researcher. The inclusion criteria consisted of articles that: (1)were English language; (2)were published from January 1st 2000 to July 24th, 2020; (3)were journal articles; (4)discussed the relationship between Olympic legacy and urban regeneration, or how did Olympic legacy affect urban development.

Articles containing search terms such as 「Olympic legacy or legacy」 and 「Olympics or OG or Olympic Games」 and 「urban regeneration」 were scanned. The initial search returned 427 articles, and these were narrowed down to 59 articles based on the information contained in their titles and abstracts by one researchers. The remaining 59 articles were cross reviewed by the other two researchers. It was reduced to 19 articles by full paper screening.

2.2. Data extraction and synthesis

The following information were collected from the fully scanned papers: (1)the types which can impact urban regeneration, (2)how did these types of Olympic legacies impact, (3)the cases referred to Olympic games, (4)the year published and authors. The information above were collected and scanned by two researchers and reexamined by another one. All the information were collected by a single researcher. The information extracted was identified by another researcher. As shown in the following <Table 1>.

Table 1. The information of the impacts of olympic legacy on urban regeneration.

| No. | Types | Cities in cases | Author | Year | Belong to legacy type | Impacts |
|-----|------------------|---|-------------------|------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | Transport legacy | 1992 Barcelona, 1996 Atlanta, 2000 Sydney, 2004 Athens, 2012 London | Kassens-Noor | 2013 | Urban legacy | - Airport improvement - New or improved airport-city center connection - Advance intelligent transport systems - Additional road capacity - New high capacity transport modes - New and revitalized parks |
| 2 | | 2016 Rio | Pereira | 2018 | Urban legacy | - Public transport |
| 3 | | 1992 Barcelona, 1996 Atlanta, 2000 Sydney, 2004 Athens, 2012 London, 2016 Rio | Simón | 2014 | Urban legacy | - Short term transport and long term urban development plan - Evaluating the level of Olympic legacy according on the urban need |
| 4 | Urban legacy | 2000 Sydney | Yamawaki & Duarte | 2014 | Urban legacy | - Use of land - Reconstruction of abandoned land |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|--|------|--------------------|---|
| 5 | | 1992 Barcelona, 2008 Beijing, 2012 London | Strohmayer | 2013 | Urban legacy | - Urban space transformed by the construction of olympic infrastructures, buildings and sites |
| 6 | Mega sport event legacy | 1992 Barcelona | Preuss | 2007 | Sporting legacy | - Source distribution - Long term or short term buildings - Evaluation of city |
| 7 | | 1972 Munich, 2000 Sydney, 2012 London, 2016 Rio | Sanchez & Essex | 2017 | Sporting legacy | - Maximize utilization of Urban architecture |
| 8 | | 1988 Calgary | Hiller | 2016 | Sporting legacy | - Globalization of capital, culture and information flows - The economic restructuring of cities - Leisure consumption - The polycentric mega-city - Security need |
| 9 | | 1976 Montreal | Roult & Lefebvre | 2010 | Sporting legacy | - Urban regeneration on traveling, image, real estate brought by stadiums |
| 10 | | 2020 Tokyo | Kassens- Noor & Fukushige | 2016 | Sporting legacy | - Manage the flow of people(transportation, road systems) and information(television and Internet) - Monitoring of environmental systems for quality and threats - Technology based surveillance and security systems - Health management of visitors and athletes, and scrutiny of drug use by participants in the olympics |
| 11 | | 2014 Sochi | Bredikhina | 2019 | Sporting legacy | - Venues - Transport - Tourism |
| 12 | | 2006 Turin | Ferrari & Guala | 2015 | Sporting legacy | - Public works - Main recoveries |
| 13 | | 2012 London | Vijay | 2015 | Sporting legacy | - Temporary increases in employment or additions in affordable housing - Reproduction of city space |
| 14 | | 1924~2002 Winter Olympics | Essex & Chalkey | 2004 | Sporting legacy | - Facilities - Accommodation - Transportation |
| 15 | | 2022 Beijing | Deng, Mancini, Zhang & Bonino | 2020 | Sporting legacy | - Brownfields regeneration |
| 16 | | 2012 London | Davies | 2012 | Sporting legacy | - Building environment - Reclassification of public spaces - Transportation - Pollution - Tourism |
| 17 | | 2012 London | Ferreri | 2020 | Sporting legacy | - Community oriented interim use project |
| 18 | | 2012 London | Davis | 2018 | Sporting legacy | - Public facilities - Housing - Areas of employment - Cultural space |
| 19 | | 2012 London | Jones & Ponzini | 2018 | Sporting legacy | - Construction of facilities and some buildings |

2.3. Quality assessment

To extract more accurate and detailed information about how did Olympic legacy impact urban regeneration, the articles were removed if they have less connection between Olympic legacy and urban regeneration, update, even development.

3. Results

3.1. The impact of sporting legacy on urban regeneration

The Olympic Games, as an urban sports feast, needed the cooperation of the whole city. Therefore, the Olympic Games had become the catalyst and opportunity for urban renewal and regeneration. The sporting legacy integrated the construction needs of the site into the overall plan during the Olympics planning and through the whole events[16].

In the early bidding stage, the host city made a good plan for the Olympic legacy and urban transformation, and use the leverage of the Olympics to recycle the brownfield, so as to realize the stability of the industrial legacy, and thus realize the sporting legacy as a catalyst for urban transformation and acceleration[17]. The sporting legacy was particularly concerned with urban design and development by means of public facilities, housing, employment areas, cultural Spaces and other aspects to realize the deficiencies of urban development in reality[18].

The most direct tangible legacy brought to the city by the Olympic Games was the sports facilities. The sports buildings that could bear the Olympic Games were generally large in size and had strong functions, and would generally become the landmark buildings of the host city. However, after the Olympics, their importance began to decline, and their relevance with the city would also decline. In particular, large-scale sports architecture such as Olympic park were not only a challenge to the operation of the Olympics, but also a challenge to the urban space planning. The stadiums were the most direct material legacy left by Olympic legacy. Through its location, it could coordinate the surrounding industries, drive the formation of the urban image, improve tourism, real estate and transportation facilities, and promote the regeneration of the city[19]. The host city by Olympic Games would shift the attention to the Olympic architecture to the attention to surroundings of the Olympic architecture, from a single individual to the overall environment. A reclassification of public Spaces would be taken by upgrading urban infrastructure and architecture surroundings to improve the traffic environment and urban pollution, sets up the city image, promote the development of tourism industry to realize the regeneration of the city[20].

With the end of the Olympics, the infrastructure for the Olympics began to specifically serve the development of the city. Sorting out the infrastructure construction of the Winter Olympic Games, its development had four stages, minimal infrastructural transformations, emerging infrastructural demands, tools of regional development and large scale transformations. Sport facilities, accommodation, and transportation improve the links across indicates the city[21]. The impact of the sporting legacy depended on the overall planning of urban development. The layout of the sports facilities should be planned rationally. The regeneration of urban and maximum utilization of urban construction could be realized by shifting the memorial, spectacular and functional space into a more general, humanized one[22]. For some cities with a long history, urban renewal and regeneration meant to improve the urban image and promote its culture, such as new built subways and sports infrastructure and opening museums[23]. Provision of new sports and recreational facilities brought by Games could be beneficial to residents of the community.

In addition, technology was also an important means to promote urban transformation brought by the sporting legacy. For example, for the Tokyo Olympic Games scheduled to be held in 2020, technology was supposed to manage the flow of people, transportation and road system and test the urban environment, technology based surveillance and security systems and health management and scrutiny of drug use[24]. It was also reflected in the transformation of urban order after the Olympic, which was manifested in the globalization of capital, culture and information flows, the economic restructuring of cities, Leisure consumption, the

polycentric mega-city and security need[25]. In addition, although the sporting legacy could take advantages of the opportunity of the Olympics to carry out an overall evaluation of the city and explore the overall situation of the urban current development and the future development direction, it would still lead to some negative impacts.

Despite the sporting legacy could improve infrastructure, increase investment in infrastructure, and focus on the area which was ignored before, it still caused some negative impacts for the incomplete follow-up work after the Olympics. At the same time, some host cities invested large funds to sport infrastructure and the construction of the hotels to drive the tourism development after Olympics through short term benefits to drive subsequent long term impact. While the huge burden slowed down urban development and impeded its regeneration[26]. First of all, the infrastructure construction brought by the Olympics will lead to the redistribution of scarce resources, thus slowing down the pace of urban development. Then there was the question of whether to build a permanent sports building or a temporary building just for the Olympics[27].

Some studies also believed that the short term impact of the sporting legacy could also bring some advantages to urban development. In the situation of city tightening, the temporary usage could be short social welfare tool. Taking 2012 London Olympics as example, a temporary usage project on community commissioned by a public development institution, as part of the London 2012 Olympics urban regeneration plan, provides some information for future urban development[28]. While it realized temporary increases in employment or additions in affordable housing and reproduction of city space, however it was hindered for the politics involved[29].

3.2. The impact of urban legacy on urban regeneration

Under the background of a complex network composed of local, national and international requirements, needs and desires, as a political tool for planning and the relationship between it and built environment, urban legacy realized urban renewal and regeneration and implement urban organic interaction through the construction of Olympic infrastructure and sport architecture[30]. To a certain extent, the urban legacy was related to the sporting legacy, through the urban planning during the bidding period of the Olympic Games, policy support in the construction of facilities and some buildings. The tourism industry of the city can be increased and the reputation of the city and economic growth can be also improved[31].

As a form of urban legacy, transportation legacy improved the internal operation of the city, connecting the functions of various buildings among cities, and maximizing the functions of the city. The transportation legacy could realize urban renewal and regeneration through the planning of the traffic before the competition and the adjustment of the existing transportation system. The impacts of transportation legacy could be achieved based on establishing a plan before the Olympics. The impacts also was achieved by turning short term impact which was oriented on competition into long term impact which was taken coordinated relationship between transportation and urban as core. The transport legacy promoted greater density in the existing areas of the metropolitan area, following the revision of land use and occupancy laws in cities near the Olympic Park, and the resumption of the urban expansion process, the candidate urban plans should include plans to rebuild abandoned areas to improve the quality of life of the local population[32]. Based on previous studies, the Olympic legacy was the influence of large-scale events in a specific region. Some studies also believed that the transportation legacy was not a unique legacy of a city, but had certain universal characteristics, such as airport improvement, Revitalized Parks, new or improved airport-city center Connection, advance intelligent transport Systems, additional road capacity, new high-capacity transport modes and new and Revitalized Parks[33]. As the Olympics required new infrastructure and stadiums, it needed to be supported by improved transportation, such as reorganizing bus

lines and simplifying existing transportation systems to ensure citizens could travel and participate in Olympic Games[34]. At the same time, transportation construction and renovation should be decided according to the urban development, so as not to bring excessive financial burden, such as the Olympic Games in Brazil[35].

4. Conclusions and Discussion

Among the Olympic legacies, the urban legacy and sporting legacy play a very important role in the process of urban renewal and regeneration, which promote the development of the city from different aspects[13][36]. Among the Olympic legacy, sporting legacy and urban legacy are the important items that are directly related to urban development and regeneration, and have an impact on different levels in the process of urban development. Olympic legacy can be divided into short term temporary impact and long term permanent impact.

The sports facilities in the city are the main aspects of sporting legacy which can impact urban renewal and regeneration, especially the large sports architectural complex such as the Olympic Park. A large scale sports architecture or Olympic Park is a great test and challenge for urban space planning[37]. The rationality of the existence of these architecture is reflected by the degree of integration with the surrounding environment. At the same time, such huge and distinctive architecture themselves are the highlight of the city, which is a means to expand the reputation of the host city and shape a new image of it. In addition, the Olympic Games can also meet all kinds of supervision requirements of large-scale sports events through scientific and technological means, such as health supervision, transport supervision, game supervision and others, so as to enhance the degree of modernization of host city and promote its transformation and development. Moreover, the sporting legacy of the Olympic Games will have a certain impact on the infrastructure of host city, such as promoting the improvement of communities and bringing benefits to urban residents, improving the traffic environment and urban pollution, the planning and reuse of industrial land. The above aspects can be done by short-term benefits of sporting legacy, however short-term legacy benefits also can bring some disadvantages, such as pursuing fast impact and improvement during the Olympic Games. It will cause uneven distribution of scarce resources, hinder the normal development rhythm of host city. Hence, how to make the sporting legacy play a long-term effect in these aspects and achieve sustainable development is the key to urban renewal and regeneration.

To a certain extent, the urban legacy has a certain relationship with sporting legacy. Through the architecture and infrastructure related to the Olympic Games, the spatial layout of host city is newly planned and adjusted[38]. Due to the popularity, world influence and scale of the Olympic Games, it is inevitable that the host city will build new sports facilities and supporting public facilities. In order to ensure the successful of the Olympic Games, the host city will make new planning and adjustment to the existing transportation and other services within the city to meet the needs of the Olympics. The transportation legacy is one aspect of the urban legacy. As the infrastructure of host city, the transportation system is an important guarantee to connect the various systems within host city. During the Olympic Games, the transportation system will connect the scattered sports venues and landmark buildings in the city. The well-planned transportation system can play a role in dispersing the flow of people and reduce the burden on the city, guaranteeing the smooth participation of spectators in sports events, showing the image of the city through the opportunity of the events. In order to realize the long-term impact of the transportation impact, at the beginning of the Olympic Games planning, the adjustment and improvement of the transportation system is an important means to solve the planning disadvantages left over in the process of urban development and promote the renewal and regeneration of host city.

Urban legacy was more embodied in the beginning of the Olympic Games organizing. Based on the events, the urban current situation was evaluated and then the existing problems were exposed. The planning about Olympic Games will contain all these problems and they can be solved through the Olympic infrastructure, construction and services[39]. With the support of relevant policies, it can realize the harmonious development between Olympic Games and all parts in host city. The reasonable and comprehensive planning before the Olympics can make the Olympic legacy turn short term impact into long term impact in urban renewal and regeneration.

On the basis of understanding the urban legacy and the sporting legacy, in order to give full play to the importance and impacts of Olympic legacy in Olympic Agenda 2020 and Legacy Strategic Approach, so as to truly realize the short term impact to long term impact, the following Suggestions are put forward.

First of all, the Olympic Games should be held in accordance with the overall situation evaluation of host city. Rational thinking should be taken to the existing problems in city operation process and next stage of development prospects of city also should be taken into account. These two are the key points of Olympic Bid and planning. Although *the Olympic Games is a large-scale international sports events, the intangible values and ideas of the Olympic Games is the fundamental reason for its spread. Therefore, the Olympic Games should be taken as an opportunity, not the Olympic Games as the sole focus of attention, but the positive legacy of the Olympic Games as the key point, that is, to use the Olympic Games to give the city an opportunity to regenerate and upgrade.

Secondly, the short-term impact of the Olympic Legacy is to serve the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games is an event with international influence. During the Olympic Games, a large number of international tourists come to watch the Olympics. Therefore, the setting of traffic lines and the appearance and layout of venues are all ways to improve the city image. Good planning can promote the upgrading of the city image.

Finally, how to transform a short-term temporary impact into a long-term permanent impact will be a core issue in Olympic planning. The role of the Olympic legacy is not to play only after the Olympics, but throughout the Olympics, with a certain duration of impact. So long term impact of the Legacy should be focused on. Adjustment of transportation system, urban environmental governance, and city abandoned land replacement, temporary housing in community, sports stadiums after the use are the left issues in the process of urban development and they will influence urban resident's life experience, happiness and the development of the next step in the future. Therefore, the governance of the above issues are taken as a long-term task in the Olympic planning stage, not only during Games. At the same time, all these issues should be paid attention and go on continuous governance. The regeneration and renewal of city is a long process rather than a short one. Therefore, the impact of the Olympic legacy on urban regeneration should also be sustainable, to achieve the concept of sustainable development.

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6. Appendix

6.1. Authors contribution

| | Initial name | Contribution |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Lead Author | XZ | -Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Corresponding Author* | HBS | -Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

| | | |
|-----------|----|--|
| Co-Author | XB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|-----------|----|--|

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Relationship between the Duration of the Marriage and the Intent to Maintain Marriage on the Causes and Consequences of VIOLENCE in Multicultural FAMILIES in KOREA

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to verify whether the marriage period and intent to maintain the marriage will be statistically significant in relation to the causes and consequences of violence in multicultural families. Through this, this research aims to provide practical implications for establishing policies for multicultural families as well as theoretical contributions to research on domestic violence in multicultural families in Korea.

Method: In order to achieve the objectives of this study, statistical verification was performed using SPSS 23.0 as follows. First of all, frequency analysis was conducted to determine the subject's intent to maintain the marriage and marriage period variables. The t-test and One Way ANOVA were then used to verify the statistical differences between the causes and results of the questionnaire by the intent to maintain the marriage and marriage period. Finally, Cross Tabulation(Chi-Square) was conducted to identify the differences in the association between the intent to maintain the marriage and marriage period.

Results: According to statistical tests, some questions about the causes and consequences of violence in multicultural families showed different levels of response depending on the period of marriage and whether the couples were willing to continue their marriage. In addition, the statistically significant relationship between the period of marriage and the intent to maintain the marriage was verified

Conclusion: Through the analysis results of this study, the agency in charge of establishing and implementing policies to support multicultural families needs to continuously raise the awareness that different and diverse approaches are needed to reflect the policy subjects' marriage duration and their will to continue their marriage.

[Keywords] Violence, Multicultural, Family, Duration of the Marriage, Intent to Maintain Marriage

1. Introduction

1.1. Research purpose

The recent increase in foreign students, foreign workers, and international marriages has accelerated Korean society's entry into a multicultural society[1]. As a result, individual and social problems caused by discord and domestic violence in multicultural families have emerged as major problems in Korean society[2]. The purpose of this study is to verify whether the marriage period and intent to maintain the marriage will be statistically significant in relation to the causes and consequences of violence in multicultural families. Through this, this research aims to provide practical implications for establishing policies for

multicultural families as well as theoretical contributions to research on domestic violence in multicultural families in Korea.

1.2. Prior studies

A multicultural society can be defined as a society in which various people and groups of different races, cultures, languages, etc. coexist in the same country or society[3]. It can be said that the multicultural families in Korea were formed by international marriages between Koreans and foreign nationals, international marriages between Korean and migrant workers, marriage between foreign workers, and North Korean defectors[4].

Domestic violence may be defined as "an act of one of the family members intentionally causing pain to other family members with physical force or mental abuse" [5]. Domestic violence can be largely characterized as marital and child violence[6][7]. In particular, the actual state of domestic violence in multicultural families is at a serious level, and as a countermeasure, enhanced counseling function at multicultural family support centers[8], couple and parent education support[9], and differential support by the target group at the local government level are suggested[10].

Kwon(2019) explains that as Korean society enters a multicultural society, the number of multicultural background learners with diverse language and cultural backgrounds is rapidly increasing, which is soon becoming an important issue for Korean education[11]. According to a study by Kwon(2017), it is necessary to have programs to promote Korean language communication, education and social programs to address mental inconveniences such as social isolation and anxiety, and various types of scholarship programs to address economic difficulties[12].

Kwon(2020) studied the violence experienced by migrant women in multicultural families married in Korea. According to his research, women from multicultural families are experiencing physical, psychological, economic, sexual, and domestic violence[13]. Kwon(2018) explains that efforts to address the difficulties faced mainly by migrant women from multicultural families in Korea are closely related to the areas of educational, social, and regional policies for children from multicultural families to adapt to school and lead the right lives[14]. Yun(2016) suggests that to reduce juvenile delinquency in multicultural families, specialized education programs for establishing the identity of children from multicultural families and respecting their own values, providing programs for improving parent-child relationships, and a close network among related organizations involved in the prevention of violence and crime in multicultural families are required[15].

2. Methodology

2.1. Research subjects

The population for statistical analysis of this study is men and women of multicultural families in Korea as of 2020. The survey sample extracted 200 people using convenience sampling. The questionnaire for this study was conducted using the self-administration method. Out of a total of 200 questionnaires, the final 169 people's findings were included in the analysis of this study by selecting statistically available data. <Table 1> below shows the current status of the period of marriage and intent to maintain the marriage.

Table 1. General characteristics of study subjects.

| | | N(%) | Sum |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----|
| Period of marriage | Less than 2 years | 16(9.5) | 169 |
| | 3-5 years | 40(23.7) | |
| | 6-10 years | 95(56.2) | |
| | More than 10 years | 18(10.7) | |
| Intent to maintain the marriage | Yes | 14(8.3) | 169 |
| | No | 155(91.7) | |

2.2. Research method

2.2.1. Composition of the questionnaire

In order to derive the survey questions to be used in this study, various materials such as related literature, press reports, and survey results of multicultural families were used. The first questionnaire was then revised through in-depth interviews and consultation with experts in the fields of multicultural and domestic violence. Finally, the contents of the questionnaire used for the statistical analysis of this study are as shown in <Table 2> below.

Table 2. Composition of the questionnaire.

| No. | Questions | |
|-----|---|---------|
| 1 | I enjoy the food from my spouse's country. | Cause |
| 2 | I can speak at least a little of the language of my spouse's country. | |
| 3 | I am well aware of the lifestyle of my spouse's country. | |
| 4 | I teach my spouse my native language well. | |
| 5 | Other people are prejudiced against me because I married a foreigner. | |
| 6 | I'm angry that other people regard people who marry foreigners as inferior. | |
| 7 | Since marrying a foreigner, I have had many pains. | |
| 8 | I'm upset when people around me don't understand international marriages. | |
| 9 | I feel that my status in society is low because I married a foreigner. | |
| 10 | I feel uncomfortable adjusting to my spouse's cultural values. | |
| 11 | I've spoken ill of, sworn, and ignored my spouse. | Effects |
| 12 | I've yelled at my spouse. | |
| 13 | I was angry with my spouse, so I kicked the floor with my feet or slammed the door. | |
| 14 | I've said bad things to my spouse. | |
| 15 | I've tried to throw things at my spouse. | |
| 16 | I've broken things or kicked them up. | |
| 17 | I've pushed my spouse's body hard. | |
| 18 | I've slapped my spouse on the cheek. | |
| 19 | I've beaten my spouse mercilessly. | |
| 20 | I've threatened or wounded my spouse with dangerous objects. | |

2.2.2. Analysis method

In order to achieve the objectives of this study, statistical verification was performed using SPSS 23.0 as follows. First of all, frequency analysis was conducted to determine the subject's intent to maintain the marriage and marriage period variables. The t-test and One Way ANOVA were then used to verify the statistical differences between the causes and results of the questionnaire by the intent to maintain the marriage and marriage period. Finally, Cross Tabulation(Chi-Square) was conducted to identify the differences in the association between the intent to maintain the marriage and marriage period.

3. Results

Table 3. Differences in the causes of domestic violence among multicultural families according to the intent to maintain the marriage.

| | Intent to the marriage | Mean | SD | t-value | Sig |
|----|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|------|
| Q1 | Yes | 5.0000 | .00000 | 6.121 | .000 |
| | No | 3.3355 | 1.01468 | | |
| Q2 | Yes | 1.1429 | .36314 | -8.917 | .020 |
| | No | 3.0258 | .78085 | | |
| Q3 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -8.055 | .000 |
| | No | 3.2968 | 1.06402 | | |
| Q4 | Yes | 5.0000 | .00000 | 7.471 | .002 |
| | No | 3.0387 | .97956 | | |
| Q5 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -9.201 | .000 |
| | No | 3.5613 | 1.03875 | | |
| Q6 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -9.146 | .000 |
| | No | 3.5613 | 1.04499 | | |
| Q7 | Yes | 4.0000 | .00000 | -.605 | .215 |
| | No | 4.0258 | .15907 | | |
| Q8 | Yes | 2.0000 | .00000 | -10.308 | .000 |
| | No | 3.8645 | .67495 | | |
| Q9 | Yes | 2.0000 | .00000 | -10.308 | .000 |
| | No | 3.8645 | .67495 | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|--------|--------|-------|------|
| Q0 | Yes | 5.0000 | .00000 | 5.478 | .000 |
| | No | 3.6710 | .90532 | | |

<Table 3> is the result of the verification of differences in the causes of domestic violence in multicultural families based on whether they intend to continue their marriage. Questions 1, 4, and 10 are questions that show higher measurement values for those who have the intent than those who do not. On the other hand, in the cases of questions 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9, the opposite result was derived.

Table 4. Differences in the results of domestic violence by multicultural families according to the intent to maintain the marriage.

| | Intent to the marriage | Mean | SD | t-value | Sig |
|-----|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|------|
| Q11 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -10.712 | .000 |
| | No | 2.8258 | .63602 | | |
| Q12 | Yes | 1.0714 | .26726 | -8.381 | .027 |
| | No | 2.9677 | .84068 | | |
| Q13 | Yes | 1.2857 | .82542 | -7.867 | .517 |
| | No | 3.0323 | .79298 | | |
| Q14 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -10.807 | .000 |
| | No | 2.8323 | .63265 | | |
| Q15 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -9.586 | .000 |
| | No | 3.3226 | .90407 | | |
| Q16 | Yes | 1.0714 | .26726 | -11.028 | .003 |
| | No | 2.8194 | .58633 | | |
| Q17 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -8.973 | .000 |
| | No | 2.6839 | .70023 | | |
| Q18 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -8.868 | .000 |
| | No | 2.2194 | .51309 | | |
| Q19 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -.679 | .162 |
| | No | 1.0323 | .17726 | | |
| Q20 | Yes | 1.0000 | .00000 | -.605 | .215 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----|--------|--------|--|--|
| | No | 1.0258 | .15907 | | |
|--|----|--------|--------|--|--|

<Table 4> presents the results of the verification of differences in the results of domestic violence in multicultural families based on whether they intend to continue the marriage or not. Questions 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 are the questions that show higher measurement values for those who do not than those who do. There were no questions that showed higher value for those who do than those who do not.

Table 5. Differences in the causes of domestic violence among multicultural families according to their marriage period.

| | Marriage period | N | Mean | SD | F | Sig | Post hot |
|-----|--------------------|----|--------|---------|----------|------|----------|
| Q1 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 5.0000 | .00000 | 50.259 | .000 | A>B>C>D |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 3.9250 | .88831 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.3263 | .85604 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 1.8889 | .32338 | | | |
| Q2 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.1250 | .34157 | 94.695 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.2500 | .54302 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.3684 | .61976 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 3.1667 | .38348 | | | |
| Q3 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0000 | .00000 | 137.822 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.0750 | .47434 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.6421 | .77068 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 4.4444 | .51131 | | | |
| Q4 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 4.7500 | 1.00000 | 177.044 | .000 | A>B>C>D |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 3.9500 | .50383 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.0421 | .48192 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 1.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| Q5 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0000 | .00000 | 1.516 | .212 | |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 4.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 5.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| Q6 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0000 | .00000 | 6886.065 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 4.0000 | .14586 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 5.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| Q7 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 4.0000 | .00000 | 2.397 | .070 | |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 4.0250 | .15811 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 4.0105 | .10260 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 4.1111 | .32338 | | | |
| Q8 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.9375 | .25000 | 228.284 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 3.2500 | .54302 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.9684 | .30779 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 4.9444 | .23570 | | | |
| Q9 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.9375 | .25000 | 228.284 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 3.2500 | .54302 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.9684 | .30779 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 4.9444 | .23570 | | | |
| Q10 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 5.0000 | .00000 | 252.859 | .000 | A>B>C |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----|--------|--------|--|--|-----|
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 4.9250 | .47434 | | | D>C |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.0842 | .40379 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 3.8333 | .38348 | | | |

Note: A: less than 2 years, B: 3~5 years, C: 6~10 years, D: more than 10 years.

<Table 5> is the result of the verification of the differences in the causes of domestic violence in multicultural families according to their marriage period. Questions 1 and 4 showed that less than two years of marriage were higher than three to five years, more than six to 10 years, and more than 10 years. In addition, in question 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9, more than 10 years of marriage were found to be higher than 2 years, 3 years to 5 years, and 6 years to 10 years. Finally, question 10 showed that less than two years of marriage were higher than three to five years and less than six to ten years, and more than ten years were higher than six to ten years.

Table 6. Differences in the results of domestic violence in multicultural families according to the marriage period.

| | Marriage period | N | Mean | SD | F | Sig | Post hot |
|-----|--------------------|----|--------|--------|----------|------|----------|
| Q11 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0000 | .00000 | 1915.931 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.0250 | .15811 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 2.9789 | .14432 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 4.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| Q12 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0625 | .25000 | 199.031 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.1000 | .49614 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.1053 | .44896 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 4.3889 | .50163 | | | |
| Q13 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.2500 | .77460 | 161.515 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.1000 | .44144 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.2632 | .44268 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 4.1111 | .32338 | | | |
| Q14 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0000 | .00000 | .980 | .482 | |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 4.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| Q15 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0000 | .00000 | 651.085 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.8000 | .40212 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 4.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| Q16 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.1250 | .34157 | 497.907 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.0500 | .22072 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 3.0000 | .14586 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 3.7222 | .46089 | | | |
| Q17 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.1875 | .75000 | 90.770 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 2.7895 | .50307 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 3.6667 | .76696 | | | |
| Q18 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0000 | .00000 | 63.975 | .000 | D>C>B>A |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 2.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 2.2105 | .40985 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 2.8889 | .83235 | | | |
| Q19 | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0625 | .25000 | .957 | .414 | |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 1.0000 | .00000 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----|--------|--------|------|------|--|
| Q20 | 6-10 years | 95 | 1.0421 | .20189 | .355 | .785 | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 1.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | Less than 2 years | 16 | 1.0000 | .00000 | | | |
| | 3-5 years | 40 | 1.0250 | .15811 | | | |
| | 6-10 years | 95 | 1.0316 | .17580 | | | |
| | More than 10 years | 18 | 1.0000 | .00000 | | | |

Note: A: less than 2 years, B: 3~5 years, C: 6~10 years, D: more than 10 years.

<Table 6> presents the results of the verification of differences in the outcomes of domestic violence in multicultural families by the marriage period. Questions 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18 showed that more than 10 years of marriage were higher than 2 years or less, 3 to 5 years or less, and 6 or more to 10 years or less.

Table 7. The association between the marriage period and intent to maintain the marriage.

| | Yes | No | Sum |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| Less than 2 years | 14(87.5%) | 2(12.5%) | 16(100.0%) |
| 3-5 years | 0(0.0%) | 40(100.0%) | 40(100.0%) |
| 6-10 years | 0(0.0%) | 95(100.0%) | 95(100.0%) |
| More than 10 years | 0(0.0%) | 18(100.0%) | 18(100.0%) |
| $\chi^2(p)$ | 145.967(.000)*** | | |

Note: p* < 0.05, p** < 0.01, p*** < 0.001.

As <Table 7> suggests, an analysis of the relationship between the marriage period and intent to maintain the marriage showed that there was a statistically significant connection between the marriage period and intent to maintain the marriage with $\chi^2=145.967$, $p=0.000$. Most respondents under 2 years of marriage answered that they had the intent to continue their marriage (14 people, 87.5%). On the other hand, the analysis confirmed that those who with 3 to 5 years, 6 to 10 years, and 10 years or more had no intent to maintain the marriage.

4. Conclusion

This study analyzed whether variables such as the duration of the marriage and the willingness to continue the marriage of multicultural families have statistically significant relationships with the causes and results of violence in multicultural families. According to statistical tests, some questions about the causes and consequences of violence in multicultural families showed different levels of response depending on the period of marriage and whether the couples were willing to continue their marriage. In addition, the statistically significant relationship between the period of marriage and the intent to maintain the marriage was verified. Through the analysis results of this study, the agency in charge of establishing and implementing policies to support multicultural families needs to continuously raise the awareness that different and diverse approaches are needed to reflect the policy subjects' marriage duration and their will to continue their marriage.

The limitation of this study is that although it has gone through in-depth interviews and advice from relevant experts, it is still difficult to distinguish strictly between the questions for the causes and the results of domestic violence in multicultural families. In addition, since the responses to the survey were made by the self-administration method, the existence of the error cannot be denied. For the theoretical development and practical contribution of the study of violence in multicultural families, subsequent studies need to be carried out to verify

the association and causal relationship between the causes and consequences of violence in multicultural families with other major variables(e.g. education level, occupation, etc.). It is also deemed necessary to consider the causes and consequences of violence in multicultural families and the relationship between demographic variables of multicultural couples through qualitative research.

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6. Appendix

6.1. Authors contribution

| | Initial name | Contribution |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Lead Author | YJS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Corresponding Author* | SGJ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |