

*The Planning Characteristics Analyzed by Spatial Composition of Domestic Share House*

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**ABSTRACT**

**Purpose:** Recently, a sudden increase in one household in Korea has become an important social problem. Changes in lifestyles such as population change, marriage, childbirth, and divorce are becoming increasing factors for single-family households. As a result of these changes, the government has implemented policies for one accredited state. However, the policy for one domestic applicant is insufficient compared to other countries. As a measure to cope with the increase in the number of applicants, Shared House has emerged and research on Shared House is necessary. **Method:** First, we analyze the overall characteristics of domestic share house. And it does a spatial analysis of domestic share house. Especially, it analyzes the relationship between private space and public space. Finally, the plan characteristics are derived based on the analysis results. **Result:** The results are as follows. First, the type of share house is classified according to the combination of the arrangement of private space and the public space. Second, the larger the scale, the more vertical arrangement than horizontal arrangement. Finally, the character of the share house changes according to the characteristics of the resident.

**KEYWORD**

세어하우스  
공간 특성  
개별 공간  
공용 공간

Share House  
Space characteristic  
Private space  
Community space

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**1. Introduction****1.1. Background and Purpose of Study**

Recently, Korea has been experiencing a social problem due to the surge of single households. According to '2010 Prospective Household Estimates' of Korea National Statistical Office, single households are expected to increase from 23.9% in 2010 to 27.1% in 2015 and to 34.3% in 2035. This social change is proceeding with changes in lifestyle such as marriage, birth, divorce, etc., including changes in the population structure and the household structure. Specifically, it is seen due to the aging of the population, the increase of the single households, the diversification of occupation and life patterns, and the increase of the women participating in the society. This social change is emerging as global problems, not limited to Korea. In Europe and the US, the ratio of single households in the 1980s was close to 20%, especially in Northern Europe, exceeding 30%. In Japan, too, the spread of single households has been spreading ahead of Korea, and each country is providing housing supply and institutional support as a precaution against single households.

In Korea, the concept of 'semi-housing', which introduced the

concept of urban-life-housing, was introduced into the housing law while implementing a policy to expand small-sized housing for single households such as the urban-life-housing system.<sup>1)</sup> As a result, building standards for small housing and auxiliary facilities of the residences that provide the residential functions such as the GoShiwon and the Officetel are being relaxed. In addition, each private company and public corporation are continuing to progress a shared housing project as part of the single household policies, and these projects are continuously expanding. Socially, since the late 2000s, shared type housing<sup>2)</sup> that share housing space for people in their 20s and 30s have begun to emerge around Seoul, and new trend residential product called 'share house' has emerged in the real estate market. Since 2013, a variety of share house brands have emerged as leasing business model as a new real estate business and are being introduced mainly in domestic big cities.

As demand for domestic share houses grows, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis. However, study on domestic share houses can not keep pace with business development. In Europe and Japan, the study in various fields such as share house is already

1) As the type of housing implemented from May 2009 to stabilize the housing of ordinary people and 1-2 person households, there are three types of residential type of complex type tenement housing, complex type multi-family housing, and one-room type. Land use terminology dictionary, 2011. 1, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

2) It is a type of residence with a common space and private space such as bathroom, kitchen, living room and developed into a 'share house'.

under way as a preparation for single households, and the institutional support of state through the results of study is being provided.

In this study, we try to derive comprehensive planning characteristics through space analysis of domestic share house. We try to grasp the basic consideration about share house, the appearance and trend of development of domestic share house, and utilize it as basic data for the development of urban-life-housing in Korea through a comprehensive analysis of the cases.

### 1.2. Method and Scope of Study

For the space analysis of domestic share house, this study focuses on share house and urban-life-housing which are currently operated in Korea. The outline and analysis results of each case are described in Chapter 3.

The methods and major contents of study are as follows.

First, we will establish the concept of share house through theoretical study and analyze the background and development pattern of domestic share house.

Second, we will examine the outline and overall characteristics of domestic share house and analyze the space composition. As the domestic share houses have different characteristics by type and structure, it is necessary to select standard and appropriate cases to analyze cases. We will analyze the each characteristics of private space and public space for space composition, and apply selected case based on residence type and resident type of each share house.

Third, we will examine the planning characteristics of domestic share house by analyzing the above analysis results.

Such a comprehensive analysis of the domestic share house is expected to be used as basic data for forming the urban shared housing suitable for domestic situation in the future.

## 2. Theoretical Review and Domestic Appearance Background of Share House

### 2.1. Theoretical Review of Share House

Generally, the name ‘share house’ originated in Japan, and refers to the type of housing that many residents use personal space (bedroom) individually, but use living room, toilet, bathroom, etc. jointly while they live in a single house. Since then, the share house has evolved into an environment where people can share their hobbies and cultural life as communicative spaces rather than living together in the same space. There are two characteristics of share house. First, it is a type of housing emphasizing social exchanges, which share the lifestyle and form social intimacy by hobby and similar type of residents. Second, it is a type of housing emphasizing economical efficiency, which has features such as

renting affordable housing in preparation for the surge of real estate price due to lack of land, and shared rent and reduced living expenses through joint use among residents.

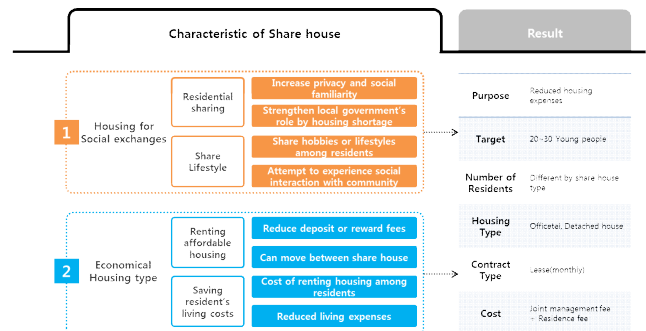


Fig 1. Features of Share House

Share house is a kind of jointly owned and shared housing, and is divided into four types such as a Collective House, Group House, Cooperative House, and Mingle House. [Table 1] Above classification standards are divided into or not the space is shared, whether the facility is shared, importance of private space. First, the public space is classified into the dormitory, the guest house, and collective house according to the size. The basic composition of shared space is similar, but the size of shared space changes according to the demand of the user. Second, as whether the facility is shared, it is possible to expand the facility from the basic facility share to the characteristics of residents, and divided into personal workspaces separation and share workspaces. Finally, it is classified according to importance of private space, and can be exemplified as a general one-room house.

Table 1. Types of shared housing

Type	Characteristic
Collective House	Residents of similar living patterns shared their homes. It has facilities for community living.
Group House	It is intended for single or single elderly people.
Cooperative House	It is a shared house where residents participate directly.
Mingle House	Types of non-blood-related residents living together in single-family homes. Clear separation of private space

In Korea, it has a concept similar to Gosiwon, dormitory, but it can be seen as a type of residence with clear separation of private space and public space focused on the concept of community.

### 2.2. Background and Status of Domestic Share House

In Korea, interest in share house is increasing due to TV programs and media reports. Until then, single residence was common to live in one room, dormitory, and boarding house through a real estate agent. However, with the development of the Internet, the real estate market has also changed. Especially, the

concept of share house started to appear due to the appearance of internet sites or cafes that can save real estate agency fee. Since then, the culture of ‘sharing’ has been popularized in Korea, starting with the first share house ‘Yeonhee My Baum’, and social enterprise, ‘WOOZOO House’ appeared in 2011 and since then, a continuous share house business has been continuing.

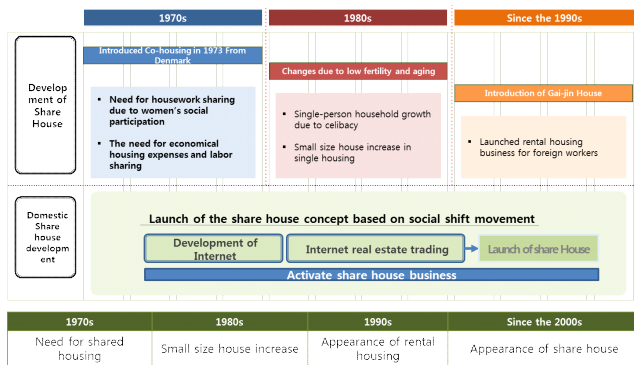


Fig 2. Development aspect of domestic share house

Currently, the method of operating the domestic share house is the method to re-rent after renting remodeling officetel and private house. The majority of early emerging share house consists of the multi-rooms and the number of residents was less than 5, but newly built share house is basically adapted to the requirements of the independent space and the convenience of the residents with the composition of the single room and various space composition.

### 2.3. Review of Previous Studies

The previous study on domestic share houses has been continuing since the late 2000s. Especially, As WOOZOO House, the first share house business in Korea, appeared and 「Urban-Life-Housing System」 enforced, full-scale studies began. The studies on domestic share house are as follows.

The study of domestic share houses, as a basic research stage, based on the analysis of background and cultural aspects of share house entering Korea (Park Hyung-Soo, 2013), was carried out on comprehensive analysis of overseas share houses (Woo So-Yeon, 2013). In the case study analysis, most of the studies on analysis in Japanese share house were conducted, including a study of the types of Japanese share houses according to the arrangement of space (Son Jin-Ha, 2013) and a study focusing on the composition and kind of public spaces and design characteristics as a case study for the development direction of domestic share house. Case studies on domestic share houses were also conducted, including a study on the space characteristics of ‘WOOZOO House’ business which is centered on the Gangbuk area (Park Hye-joon, 2014) and a case study of share house that can accommodate one to two persons lifestyle (Jeong Mi Jeoong et al., 2014). And, studies

analyzed on the residence trends of domestic share houses were conducted, including a study analyzing residential intention and demand characteristics of share house in Seoul (Kim Ji-Hwan, 2015) and a study on determinants of movement in share house of single house households (Shin Eunjung, 2014), a study on the awareness and demand characteristics of domestic share house (Oh Jeong, 2013).

Domestic share houses are not well established yet, so the cases as research subjects are not sufficiently secured, and rather than analyzing domestic cases, the analysis of share house cases abroad, especially in Japan, is the main study content. In addition, basic studies such as introduction, business analysis, and planning characteristics of share house, were carried out, and most of the studies are focused on private and university rather than on national level.

## 3. Case Analysis of Domestic Share House

### 3.1. Case Analysis Standard and Case Selection

Domestic share houses are divided into various types as mentioned above. Especially, according to the characteristics of the share house, the whole plane plan including the movement line of residents is changed according to the importance of the public space and the private space, and the residence type changes flexibly according to the personality and situation of residents. Therefore, it is necessary to establish accurate standard for case analysis.

First, the analysis was conducted focusing on the arrangement of private space. Because share house is a place where many people live in the same space, the arrangement of individual spaces can change according to the characteristics of each occupant. Especially, the private space is greatly influenced on the noise including the privacy, the movement line of individual, and other types of spaces are formed depending on the connection manner and arrangement of the private space.

Second, the analysis was conducted focusing on the arrangement of public space and private space. The space required for a share house is divided into a private space and a public space, and according to the arrangement and scale of private space, the connection method, arrangement, and scale of public space are determined. Because the share house is a special type of housing specializing in the community focusing on the concept of ‘sharing’, the whole image of the share house is determined according to the nature of the public space.

Third, the analysis was conducted focusing on the type of resident and type of residence. Each share house implies the concept of ‘sharing’, but the concept tends to be reduced or expanded depending on the tendency and lifestyle of residents.

Especially, general share houses are used by younger generations in their 20s and 30s, but in the special cases, they are also used by small families, and the elderly in their 50s and 60s. Also, the analysis was conducted on the residents who unwillingly live in a share house because of their environment and the residents who voluntarily live in a share house regardless of their environment. In other words, according to the characteristics of residents with various generations and lifestyles, the analysis by type of resident is needed because the type of share house does not stay constant but changes according to the situation

Finally, based on the above analysis, the space characteristic of each space is divided into four categories as openness, accessibility, individuality among residents, and functionality of space

The examples of a domestic share house have been doing business steadily in private companies and public corporations,

starting with ‘WOOZOO House’ in 2011. Although there are not many cases because the history of Korea’s share house is rather short compared to other countries, we selected domestic cases that can be analyzed by applying the above standard.

### 3.2. Outline according to Business Type of Domestic Share House

As mentioned earlier, there are not many examples of domestic share houses, but there are distinct features and types for each share house. The outline of each share house is as follows.

‘WOOZOO’ House and ‘Borderless’ House operate the largest number of share houses in Korea, and except for certain branches, operating in the way to re-rent to actual residents after renting private houses and apartments and remodeling them. In addition, the above two share houses are located in the vicinity of universities in Seoul and the subway stations, and are used by

Table 2. Characteristic analysis by domestic share house space composition




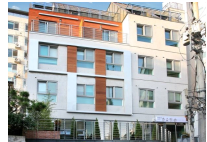


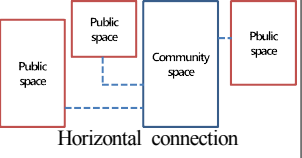
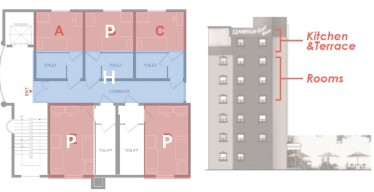
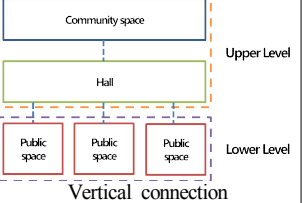

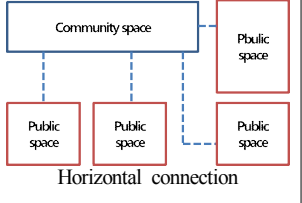

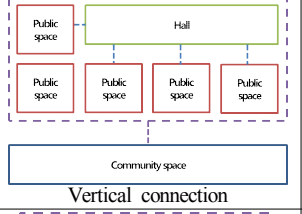

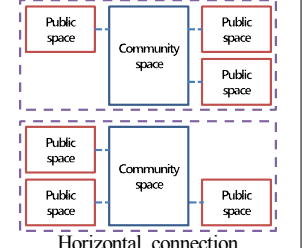
Division		Borderless House	WOOZOO House Number 35, 36	Tongui-dong House	Lofty House	Bokjeong-dong Share house	
Summary	Years	2014	2011	2014	2011	2015	
	Business Type	Japanese private corporation	Social enterprise	Private corporation Social enterprise	Private corporation	Major company	
	Building Information	Remodeling	Remodeling	New building	New building	New building	
Classification	Private space	arrangement	Place a private room around a public space	Apartment type arrangement(Redundancy)	Place a private room around a public space	Apartment type arrangement(comfort)	Unitization of private space and public space
		Kinds	2~3 people sharing a room	private room or 2 people sharing a room	Private room for a person	private room or 2 people sharing a room	private room or 2 people sharing a room
		Characteristic	Vulnerable to privacy	Vulnerable to privacy	Excellent privacy	Can accommodate many residents, private space classification is correct	private space and public space are unitized.
	Community space	Arrangement	Public space is centered in one space	Vertical separation of public space and private space	Public space centered on each floor	Except the 1st floor cafe, minimum community space is allocated on each floor	Place public space for each unit
		Kinds	Kitchen, Toilet, Living room, Terrace etc	Restaurant, Cafe, Terrace etc	Kitchen, Toilet, Living room	Cafe, Terrace, Toilet	Toilet, Living room, Bathroom
		Characteristic	Public and private space accessibility is public	Poor access to public and private spaces	Public and private space accessibility is public	Poor access to public and private spaces	Public and private accessibility is very good
	Resident Type	Classification	Short term residence - Passive	Short term residence - Passive	Short term residence - Passive	Short term residence/ Long term residence	Short term residence/ Long term residence - Active
		Characteristic	Resident of non-blood-related relationship, High percentage of foreign residents	Unaccompanied college students and office workers reside	College student and office worker	College student and office worker, Unmarried household	Employee of the operating company
	Housing Type	Classification	Room share	House share	Room share	Room share	House share
		Characteristic	Apartment and house remodeling	Composition of the share house on the high floor	Combined business and residential facilities	Guarantee of private life	A public space is allocated for each floor
	Image						

Table 3. Analysis on the connection of domestic share house space

Domestic case	Drawing	Analysis				Conclusion	
		Spatial connection structure	Spatial characteristic				
			Open ness	Accessi bility	Individ uality		Function al
Borderless House – Korea University			△	○	△	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centered around the public space</li> <li>Poor openness of space</li> <li>Low individuality of space</li> </ul>
WOZZOO House Number 35, 36			◎	△	△	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility is low due to the separation of private space and public space</li> <li>Low individuality of space</li> </ul>
Tongui-dong House			○	○	◎	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centered around the public space</li> <li>Interference is not possible due to division of private space</li> </ul>
Lofty House			△	△	◎	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low openness due to private space bias</li> <li>Accessibility is low due to the separation of private space and public space</li> <li>Individuality of space is good</li> </ul>
Bokjeong-dong Share house			◎	◎	○	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unitize a private space and a public space</li> <li>Space accessibility and openness are good</li> <li>Good functionality and independence due to unit structure</li> </ul>

△ : Low ○ : Usually ◎ : Good

university students and office workers. There is a limit to the age of residence between the ages of 20 and 35, and each branch has a space that shares interests and hobbies as a concept house. Especially, ‘Borderless’ House, as a company that entered the domestic market with its headquarters in Japan, has a feature of high percentage of foreign residents. ‘Tongui-dong house’ is a project jointly conducted by private companies and social companies as part of the project of Jeonglim Architecture & Culture Foundation. The first floor is used as the office used by Jeonglim Architecture & Culture Foundation, and the second and third floor are composed of residents space. ‘Lofty House’ appeared as the first domestic share house under the name ‘My Baum Banquet’ in the motif of the Japanese share house ‘Libita’. Unlike the previous case, it is operated by a private company and

can accommodate many residents with a share house applied to new buildings. Except for the public space, which is available to residents on the first floor, each floor has a private space and sanitary facilities. ‘Bokjeong-dong share house’, as a project conducted by HN Housing Management of Hana Financial Group, is managed by a large company. Catering for residents, and card discounts. It provides welfare benefits such as car sharing, card discount, etc. for residents.

### 3.3. Analysis on spatial characteristics of domestic share house cases 3)

3) The openness defined in “Study on a share house that can accommodate the lifestyle of 1–2 person households” Jeong Mi-Jeong, is defined as the lack of private space protection because it is open to public space rather than private

Because most branches of the ‘Borderless House’ and ‘WOOZOO House’ utilize apartments and houses, they show an arrangement in which private space is dispersed around a public space. Therefore, although the openness of space is low, the accessibility for each space in the inside of the residence is rather easy, and the functionality of space is low because the space can be changed according to the tastes of residents. In addition, since the two cases attract residents with specific themes and concepts, it is difficult to find the individual characteristics of residents having similar tendencies, and they show a tendency to contract in the short term and reside involuntarily by the workplace and school.

Unlike the existing ‘WOOZOO’ house, ‘WOOZOO’ houses 35 and 36 branches, as a medium sized share house, are vertically divided into public space and private space. As the private space is arranged in the double corridor type of apartments, the openness of space is good, but the accessibility of private space and the public space is low. As it is recruited similar types of residents by the existing company policy, the individuality of residents is low. Also, residents contract in the short term and reside involuntarily by their lifestyle.

‘Tongui-dong House’ is as share house with middle floor, private space is arranged around the public space, and the individuality among residents is high because private space is oriented toward one person one room, individual privacy is high. Because private space and public space is located in one space, the accessibility is easy and the openness is low. The residents of ‘Tongui-dong House’ contract in the short term and reside by involuntary environment because mainly newly workers and college students live.

The ‘Lofty House’ accommodates many residents, and has excellent personal privacy since the private space takes the form of one side corridor type of apartment, and individuality among the residents is good. Also, since the public space is located on only the first floor, the accessibility of private space and public space is not good, and the openness of space is also not good.

Lastly, ‘Bokjeong-dong share house’ has good accessibility and openness of each space by unitization of private space and public space. Emphasizing community elements, communication between residents is smooth and intentional exchange is aimed. In addition, resident welfare benefits such as car sharing and Hana card discounts show characteristics of residence regardless of residents’ situation. The detailed analysis of each case can be found in [Table 2] and [Table 3].

space rather than the openness of environmental requirements such as sunshine, view and ventilation.

## 4. Types and architectural plan characteristics of domestic share houses

### 4.1. Type analysis of domestic share house


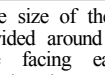

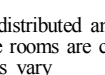
Based on the above case study, domestic share houses can be divided into the following types.

#### 1) Type classification according to personal space arrangement

Because the share house must accommodate the residents of different environments, the arrangement and placement of the space actually used by the individual is important. In particular, it is necessary to classify the type of personal space according to the characteristics of the residents, because it affects directly or indirectly in the whole life part such as personal privacy problems, noise, public goods in a share house.

It can be classified into ‘Distributed Type’ arrangement where private space is distributed and arranged around the public space and ‘Concentrated Type’ arrangement where private space is gathered in one space. ‘Distributed Type’ arrangement are the type found in mostly small size share houses, and can be composed in various sizes from 1 ~ 2 persons to 3 ~ 4 persons in one room. ‘Concentrated Type’ arrangement can be divided into two types: ‘Double Corridor’ type arrangement which is arranged by dividing into two sides around the corridor and ‘Side Corridor(Stairways)’ type which is biased toward one side around the corridor, and these are the types that apply to relatively large size share houses. Also, it can be classified into ‘Unit Type’ arrangement, which is combination form of ‘Distributed Type’ and ‘Concentrated Type’, and two or three rooms are combined to form one unit. [Table 4]

Table 4. Type according to private space arrangement

Division		Type	Characteristic
Distributed Type			private space is far away. One room is composed of various sizes
Concentrated Type	Double loaded corridor		The size of the private space is small and divided around the corridor. Private spaces are facing each other like a normal apartment.
	Stairways		private space is gathered around the hallway. Ideal for larger share houses
Unit Type			A combination of distributed and centralized types. Two or three rooms are combined into one unit. Unit sizes vary

P: Private space C: Community space H: Hall way

#### 2) Type classification according to arrangement of private space and public space

Share house is a new type of residence that appears as a

combination of public space and private space, and the connection type of the public space appears according to arrangement of private space. There are three types by the connection method of public space that provide hobbies and community activities among residents, and private spaces that the residents actually live in.

The horizontal connection (hereinafter ‘A’ Type) where public space and private space are combined horizontally, appears mainly in the low-floor share house, the size of the private space is small, and the accessibility with public space is easy. Vertical connection (hereinafter ‘B’ Type) where public space and private space are combined vertically, can be seen in an apartment-type share house, and the protection of personal privacy is easy. Finally, Horizontal-Vertical connection (hereinafter ‘C’ Type), which is the mixed type of horizontal and vertical connection, can be seen in a middle size share house of villa form. [Table 5]

Table 5. Type according to arrangement of public space and private space

Division	Type	Characteristic
‘A’ Type Horizontal connection	P C P	The connection between public space and private space is horizontal. The size of the private space is small and appears in the low-rise share house
	C P P	
	P P C	
‘B’ Type Vertical connection	P C P	Vertical combination of private and public spaces. Appear in an apartment-style shared house, with low individuality of space
	C P P	
	P P C	
‘C’ Type Horizontal - Vertical connection	P	Mixed type of a type and b type. Appear in a large scale house. Depends on the nature of the share house
	C P P	
	P P C	

P: Private space C: Community space

### 3) Type classification according to residents’ residence characteristics

Concerning the characteristics of tenants living in share house, most of them do not stay in the long term. Most of the contracts for share house are between 6 months and 1 year, which means that the intention to live in the share house may change depending on the living conditions of the residents. In particular, college students in their 20s to 30s and social freshmen, who are the main users of share house, reside in the share house unwillingly due to the distance between their residence and workplace and university, time and cost problems. On the other hand, for a well-equipped share house, residents in their 30’s or 40’s sometimes use it, and this may be a long-term stay in a share house regardless of their living environment or workplace. Therefore, it can be classified into ‘unwilling residence’ by environmental factors and ‘willing residence’ regardless of environmental factors according to the characteristics of residents, and ‘short-term residence’ by the changes in lifestyle and ‘long-term residence’ by stable lifestyle


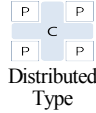
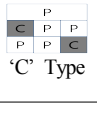
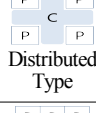
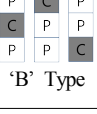
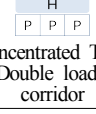
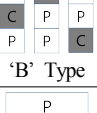
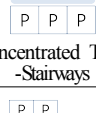


## 4.2. Characteristics according to type and size of domestic share house

As described above, domestic share houses can be classified into three directions. Residents can choose share house of lifestyle and character suitable for them, and within it, it is possible to change the space to suit them. The results of analysis by the previous case and type are as follows.

Since most domestic share houses use the method of remodeling houses, private space is dispersed and public space and private space are connected horizontally. In other words, since the largest type of domestic share house is located near university and subway station, the residence rate of college students and social freshmen is high. Therefore, this type of share house is experiencing rapid circulation of residents and live unwillingly due to the change of the present lifestyle.

Next, the arrangement of private space is dispersed and the share house vertically connected to public space and private space follows the single house form. The private space of each floor is dispersed and the public space is arranged. Generally, it is recognized as a lodging house in Korea, and the tenants reside in the short term since it is also resident mainly in college students and social freshmen, and shows the way of living unwillingly due to the realistic situation. As the size of share house increases, it can be seen that the combination type between the arrangement of private space and public space is different. Medium-sized share houses are generally recognized as dormitories and private space is arranged in a concentrated manner because it accommodates a large number of residents. Accordingly, public space can be minimized or arranged in another space by efficient use of space. This type can be seen in an apartment type house, and side corridor type arrangement that private space is divided around the corridor may be vulnerable to privacy protection of an individual. Also, the public space is also arranged in another space, making the accessibility low. As the size of share house increases, private spaces are concentrated and arranged, or several units are bound together to form one unit. Connection of public space and private space also shows the aspect of vertical connection and horizontal / vertical connection rather than horizontal connection. Because residents can regulate the personal privacy protection and communication activities between residents, a relatively wide range of age groups reside in large share houses. Therefore, residents are able to stay in this share house for a long time, and show aspects to reside voluntarily in share house regardless of their environment. [Table 6]

Table 6. Type classification according to plan characteristics comprehensive

Scale	Type			Domestic case	Result
	Space Connection	private space arrangement	Resident characteristics		
Small	 <p>'A' Type</p>	 <p>Distributed Type</p>	Short term residence - Passive	Borderless House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Types that appear in the majority of share houses</li> <li>The size of the private space can be changed according to the resident's privacy</li> <li>Private space distributed around public space</li> <li>Space where college students and office workers with irregular environment reside</li> <li>Residents have a passive character</li> </ul>
	 <p>'C' Type</p>	 <p>Distributed Type</p>	Short term residence - Passive	Tongui-dong House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared house in middle floor with private space spread out</li> <li>Because the distance between private space and sanitary facility is close, it is possible to use efficiently</li> <li>Space where college students and office workers with irregular environment reside</li> <li>Residents have a passive character</li> </ul>
Medium	 <p>'B' Type</p>	 <p>Concentrated Type -Double loaded corridor</p>	Short term residence - Passive	WOOZOO House Number 35, 36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represents the arrangement of apartments in medium-sized share houses.</li> <li>Privacy is poor because it accommodates many residents</li> <li>Users are uncomfortable because of the distance between private and public spaces</li> <li>Space where college students and office workers with irregular environment reside</li> <li>Residents have a passive character</li> </ul>
Large	 <p>'B' Type</p>	 <p>Concentrated Type -Stairways</p>	Short term residence/ Long term residence - Passive	Lofty House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a type that appears in a large share house and accommodates many residents.</li> <li>Users are uncomfortable because of the distance between private and public spaces</li> <li>There is a clear separation between private and public spaces, and people of various ages live.</li> </ul>
	 <p>'C' Type</p>	 <p>Unit Type</p>	Short term residence/ Long term residence - Active	Bokjeong-dong Share house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a private space and a public space in one unit.</li> <li>Easy to use due to short distance of each unit</li> <li>The living pattern of the residents varies. Because it is a shared house with many facilities</li> </ul>

### 5. Conclusion

To analyze the planning characteristics of domestic share house, we analyzed the theoretical review of the basic share house and domestic situation, selected the appropriate cases among the current share house projects, set the analysis standard and analyzed according to the standard.

The results of the study are summarized as follows.

First, the type of share house is classified according to the arrangement of private space and the connection of public space. Especially, because the movement line and residence environment between residents changes according to the arrangement of private space, the size, location and arrangement of public spaces can be derived into various types. Therefore, the whole scale of share house can be varied to organically plan the composition of space, and the whole nature of share house may change due to the change of public space.

Second, as the size of the share house grows, the vertical space composition is oriented rather than the horizontal space composition. The public space in share house is planned in a location with good accessibility. However, since the public space arrangement exposes limitations as the scale grows, the vertical arrangement is inevitable. In addition, the initial share house just converted one house, but the recently emerging share house is growing in size according to demand. As a result, it can be seen that the horizontal composition of share house is attempted into the vertical composition, and the movement line and space structures are becoming more diverse.

Third, the characteristics of share house change according to the residents' residence characteristics. Most residents of share house are college students and social freshmen, and the private space requires the protection of minimum personal privacy and the space for various uses that are difficult for individuals to use. Conversely, single person wants a private space where privacy is fully protected and a shared space that can share information and use spare time. Thus, the space characteristic required may be different according to the type of resident.

As above, a study on the planning characteristics was carried out through comprehensive analysis of the domestic share house. As single households increase in the future, the demand and interest of share house will increase. In addition, a study on domestic share houses will continue to be carried out. Therefore, resident satisfaction analysis and in-depth study need to progress continuously for successful settlement of domestic share house.

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