

## FACTORS SHAPING THE MILLENNIALS DEPENDENCE ON PUBLIC SPACE

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**Abstract.** Millennial generation grew up in the era of rapid development of information technology, having a special relationship with public space. The millennial generation's dependence on information technology and internet has changed the way they interact with the real world. The author conducted a factor analysis with 178 participants to pinpoint the dimensions shaping the millennials' dependence on public spaces. Our findings highlight crucial factors, encompassing feature zones and private zones, that play a role in the millennials' dependence on these shared environments. Millennials value three key aspects of public spaces: 1) "Work-Friendly Areas" with internet access and collaboration support; 2) "Vibrant Social Spaces" for dynamic interactions and energy and 3) "Cleanliness" for a sense of security and comfort. Focusing on these elements can enhance millennials' experience in public spaces.

**Keywords:** Feature zone, millennial generation, personal zone, place dependence, public space.

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### 1. Introduction

The use of public space has changed in recent years, mainly due to the development of information technology in how people perceive and utilize public space. They are closely related to information technology and often combine physical space with cyberspace. The millennial generation, which is a group of individuals born sometime in the 1980s to early 2000s, has been the focus of attention in much social and cultural research due to their important role in changing the contemporary world (DeVaney, 2015). One interesting aspect to observe is the relationship between the millennial generation and public space. Public space is an environment where individuals gather, interact and participate in social and cultural activities.

However, there is little research specifically exploring the factors and dimensions that affect the level of dependency of the millennial generation on public spaces. This aspect of dependence includes how much the millennial generation relies on public

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spaces for various activities, ranging from social interaction to work and entertainment. Public spaces, as venues for diverse users with varied backgrounds, are intriguing to study in terms of their resilience beyond the physical environment. Research on attachment to place, particularly on dependency on space in the last two decades, has been a subject of study. Research on the millennial generation's dependence on public spaces, especially regarding behavior influenced by technological advances in urban and suburban areas, remains limited. Although many urban and suburban public spaces have been adapted to users' needs, not all public spaces have facilities that support the millennial generation's needs. This generation finds comfort in spending extended periods in public spaces. If their dependence on place is considered a prerequisite for the interaction between the millennial generation and public spaces, this condition can have positive or negative consequences (Sulistyawati & Santosa, 2019; Sulistyawati *et al.*, 2024; Savitri *et al.*, 2023; Panuntun *et al.*, 2022). Therefore, this research aims to explore the factors and dimensions that influence the level of dependence of the millennial generation on public spaces.

Understanding these factors and dimensions can provide deeper insight into how millennials interact with public spaces and how public spaces themselves can adapt to changes. This research provides a clearer picture of the role of millennials in the formation and change of public space, as well as its implications in urban planning and the development of public spaces in the future. The main objective of this study is to identify the dimensions that play a role in shaping the dependency factor of place in public spaces for millennials.

## **2. Literature Review**

Research literature emphasizes human dependence on public spaces as a response to significant changes in human-environment interactions. This place dependence involves the complex relationship between technology, interior elements and millennial preferences in understanding and using public space.

### ***Place Dependence as an association between the user and space***

Place dependence is a term used in environmental science, geography and environmental psychology to describe an individual's degree of dependence on a particular place or location. It refers to the extent to which a person depends on or feels emotionally, socially or practically attached to a place or environment (Alrobaee & Al-Kinani, 2019). Place dependence is the perceived relationship between man and his environment. Dependency arises when the user of the place feels that the available space can meet his/her needs compared to other alternative spaces (Stokols & Montero, 2002).

Place dependence, characterized by resilience, is the psychological state of humans in using space. The millennial generation's behavior can potentially change perceptions and ambitions towards places or spaces. Place is defined as the close relationship between place and meaning understood by the individual (Jive' n & Larkham, 2003). Stokols and Shumaker (1982) define Place Dependence as the strength of an individual's relationship with a particular location, the extent to which individuals can achieve their goals with the various alternatives available in that location to meet their needs and activities (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2006). Activities carried out in the

environment reflect the importance of the place or location itself in creating conditions that support the use of the place or location.

The resilience of the millennial generation in forming and changing values and aspirations for a space is related to emotional attachment and meaning to a place. It includes an individual's sense of space. A person is emotionally dependent on a particular place because it associates that place with positive memories, happiness or important experiences in their life (Hoogstad, 2008). The resilience of the millennial generation also refers to social relations that are built around a location. People may feel attached to the location because it is where they interact with their friends, family or community or because the location is where significant social connections are established (Woodcraft & Dixon, 2013). The resilience of the millennial generation has to do with how a person depends on a place for their practical needs. This can include access to work, school, commercial or other services essential to daily life (Carmona, 2015). Identity dependency is also one of the reasons for millennials' resilience, as they may feel that their place is part of their identity. For example, someone born and raised in a city may feel highly dependent on that city as an important part of who they are (Hernandez *et al.*, 2010). Place dependence can have a huge influence on an individual's behavior, displacement decisions and how they feel related to their surroundings. It can also affect how a person responds to changes in their environment, such as displacement or significant changes in their residence (Hernandez *et al.*, 2010).

#### ***Public Space as a container of human activities***

Public space refers to a location or place that is open and accessible to everyone, regardless of factors such as gender, race, ethnicity, age or socioeconomic status. This includes public places such as commercial buildings, parks and fields, as well as infrastructure such as sidewalks and roads connecting different areas. In the 21st century, some people even consider virtual spaces that can be accessed through the internet as a new form of public space that facilitates social interaction and encounters between individuals (Altman & Low, 2012). Public space must fulfill three main values, namely responsive, democratic and meaningful. Responsive means that the space must be able to meet community needs, provide comfort, allow relaxation, passively engage people, encourage active engagement, facilitate discovery and bring new experiences. Democratic means that the space must give freedom of activity to all individuals. Meaningful means that public space must have meaningful value in relation to human life. In addition, this meaning can be generated through human experience in public spaces influenced by those spaces' physical and social aspects (Carr *et al.*, 2007).

Public spaces can be divided into several types based on their function. First, there is the so-called positive space, a public space designed for positive activities and generally managed by the government or private sector. This includes natural or semi-natural spaces such as parks, public spaces such as plazas, parks and public open spaces that are generally used for various social activities. Second, there is negative space, which refers to public space that is not optimal for public activities because it may have functions that do not support the comfort and safety of social activities and may not be managed properly. Examples include movement rooms such as large roads, service rooms such as warehouses and abandoned spaces due to lack of planning. Moreover, the domain referred to as ambiguous space occupies a distinctive role, serving as a locus for transient endeavors or transitions from the primary pursuits of inhabitants. This encompasses areas designated for ephemeral activities, including but not limited to

leisure zones within shopping complexes, cafes, places of worship or recreational environments. These spaces are characterized by a fluid and transitional nature, accommodating individuals during interludes in their daily routines or acting as conduits between more definitive activities (Susen, 2020). In addition, personal space constitutes a pivotal facet of spatial dynamics, denoting the encompassing area surrounding an individual characterized by its indistinct boundaries. Within this domain, the delineation between acceptable and intrusive spatial engagement is not universally explicit and it is generally incumbent upon others to refrain from ingress. Preserving this spatial autonomy is imperative, as its infringement may yield a spectrum of psychological responses, ranging from disquietude and discomfort to a perceived breach of privacy (Madanipour, 2003). Consequently, the imperative for individuals to maintain control over this spatial territory is underscored by its role in safeguarding psychological well-being and upholding an individual's subjective sense of privacy.

The definitions that emerged based on research on personal space provide a deeper understanding of this concept. First, personal space does not always have clear boundaries and is often a territory very close to the individual himself, but it remains a space that must be respected by others (Namazian & Mehdipour, 2013). Second, the organization of personal space is a fickle process, in which individuals can adjust it according to their situation and comfort. Third, violations of other people's personal space can lead to feelings of anxiety, stress and even potentially interpersonal conflict, demonstrating the importance of maintaining these boundaries in social interactions. Lastly, the concept of personal space is also closely related to the physical distance between individuals, which can generate three different orientations in interaction: facing each other, being with each other in opposite directions or moving parallel (Watson, 2014). A deeper understanding of personal space is key in space design planning that takes these factors into account to avoid potential discomfort or conflict in interactions between individuals.

Personal zone or comfort zone is a condition in which individuals are in a personal zone that describes their identity, including how to feel something, how the content of thoughts, to know what the real desire is. In certain situations, such as in individuals will have some anxiety. Some of these anxieties, such as fear of disapproval, will be burdened by excessive control. Personal space can be considered an invisible zone that surrounds an individual and serves as a buffer zone or distance between the individual and another person. It is an area where the individual feels in control of the surrounding physical space and feels secure (Kiknadze & Leary, 2021). Personal space is dynamic, meaning its dimensions can change depending on various factors such as the individual's social context, culture and comfort level. When this zone is violated by the presence of others who are too close, individuals can experience stress, anxiety or discomfort (Deddy Halim, 2005).

### ***Millennials Generation***

Demographers William Straus and Neil Howe state that the generation referred to as Millennials or Generation Y falls between Generation X and Generation Z. Demographers and researchers generally use the early 1980s to 1990s as estimates of early birth periods, while the 1990s to early 2000s as estimates of late birth periods. Millennials are sometimes referred to as “echo boomers” because of the significant increase in birth rates in the 1980s and 1990s, leaving many of them as children of baby

boomers born in the 1980s to 1990s and children of Generation X born in the 1990s and early 2000s. Although Millennial characteristics can vary based on geographic location, social conditions and economics, they are generally known for their high use and skills in communication, media and digital technology (Howe, 2008).

This generation refers to individuals born after 1980, the first generation to enter their maturity in the new millennium era. Some people use the term Gen Y to identify them and the time limit can vary slightly. According to the Pew Research Center, Millennials are individuals born in 1981 or later, with no specific final year restrictions (Center, 2015). Meanwhile, according to demographers William Strauss and Neil Howe, Millennials involve individuals born between 1982 and 2004. Howe explained that the restrictions between Millennials and Generation Z are “temporary” because it is impossible to define a definite dividing line until that generation reaches sufficient maturity. Therefore, Howe considers Millennials starting from birth in 1982 to around 2000 - 2006 (Strauss & Howe, 2000; Junaidy *et al.*, 2020).

Millennials play an important role in transforming cities, with unique preferences and needs likely to prefer experiences in the city center over suburban or rural ones. They are known to be active users of technology, always looking for diverse social experiences, especially contributing to interactions in public spaces, which in turn influences sustainability trends in the design and use of public spaces (Moos *et al.*, 2017). Places such as cafes, coffee shops, community centers and shopping centers are favorites for millennials (Oldenburg, 1999).

Millennials often visit public spaces for various reasons, including finding a comfortable place to work, study or relax with friends. Public spaces, especially coffee shops, are also considered places that support meeting with old friends or getting to know new people and coffee shops can qualify as third places because they create an environment that supports relaxed social interaction and offers a unique experience (Ferreira *et al.*, 2021). Public spaces with Wi-Fi services significantly impact the millennial generation's loyalty behavior; it can provide input for the restaurant or coffee shop industry to use wi-fi as a value-added service for their subscriptions (Jeon *et al.*, 2019).

Millennials have a significant tendency to develop a reliance on public spaces, especially in coffee shops, reflecting unique trends in their lifestyles and behaviors. They often look to coffee shops as an alternative place to work, meet friends, express creativity, get inspired, participate in digital social life and even relax. In this context, the coffee shop becomes a multifunctional space that supports various aspects of millennial life, allowing them to carry out various activities in one comfortable and familiar environment (Grind, 2020).

### **3. Method**

The author employs a confirmatory factor test to identify factors and dimensions that influence Place dependence in public spaces for millennials. The author conducted the analysis using SPSS statistical software. The author collects data through a scale assessment that employs the Likert scale with 7 points to measure relevant variables. We use the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) method to analyze this data. This method unveils patterns and relationships between variables in collected datasets (Haig, 2005).



Factor analysis reduces the data obtained by distributing 24 questions in the questionnaire to the millennial generation respondent category. This analysis aims to reduce the number of originally large variables to smaller ones by looking for the underlying factors through measurable constructions. Factor analysis also helps in testing data validity by using metrics such as KMO (Kaiser-Meyer Olkin), which measure the feasibility of data in factor analysis, ensuring that the data is suitable for such factor analysis.

In factorial analysis, several initial steps are taken after compiling a list of 24 questions based on Irwin Altman's theory of place dependence. The first step involves testing the data validity for the questions to be distributed using the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) method. The analysis results indicate that the factor loading values for all items are relatively high, with values  $>0.45$  per item (all items are considered valid) (Raghunathan *et al.*, 1999).

**Table 1.** Processing Result CFA Place Dependence

<b>GOF Measurement</b>	<b>Target Met</b>	<b>Note</b>
Normal Theory Weighted Least Squares Chi-Square=2637.50 (P=0.000)	P Value> 0.05	
RMSEA = 0.075	$<0.05$ or $0.05 \leq \text{RMSEA} < 0.08$	Medium Fit
NFI=0.075	$\geq 0.90$	Good Fit
NNFI=0.92	$\geq 0.90$	Good Fit
CFI=0.95	$\geq 0.90$	Good Fit
IFI=0.94	$\geq 0.90$	Good Fit
RFI=0.91	$\geq 0.90$	Good Fit
RMR=0.023	$\leq 0.10$	Good Fit
Standardized RMR=0.013	$\leq 0.10$	Good Fit
GFI=0.90	$\geq 0.90$	Good Fit
AGFI=0.90	$\geq 0.90$	Good Fit

Table 1 shows that the next step in the CFA processing is the model fit test of the measurement results (The output can be observed in Goodness of Fit). Based on several existing fit model indicators, it can be concluded that the measuring instrument is suitable because 10 out of the 11 indicators have been met. The validation results of the Place Dependence instrument, consisting of 24 questions based on Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), indicate that all items in the compiled instrument have a P-value greater than 0.05 (valid).

We collected data using an online questionnaire that allows respondents to answer questions more easily and accurately based on their personal experiences. Participants in this study include millennials from various backgrounds, including employees, students and entrepreneurs, regardless of gender. We used a nonrandom sampling method, particularly accidental sampling, with the condition that they fall within the millennial age group born between 1982 and 2004, in line with the theoretical framework proposed by Howe and Strauss (2000).

The data that has been collected is first grouped and filtered to ensure its cleanliness and quality. This data is organized into an appropriate format to identify missing values or invalid data. Before proceeding to factorial analysis, feasibility testing of data obtained from questionnaire responses related to the concept of Place Dependence was carried out. Data samples will be tested using the KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) method and Bartlett's Sphericity test with the help of SPSS software. The

analysis steps involve reducing data dimensions, setting variables and other procedures that will help us understand how the millennial generation experiences emotional attachment to a place through the concept of Place Dependence. This stage begins with the calculation of the KMO value as follows:

**Table 2.** KMO Place Dependence

KMO and Bartlett's Test			
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy			.639
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square		39.191
	df		15
	Sig		.001

Table 2 shows the KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) value for the millennial generation's Place Dependence data sample is 0.639. KMO numbers exceeding 0.5 indicate that this data is sufficient for factor analysis. In addition, Bartlett's Sphericity test results show a significance value (Sig.) of 0.001, which is lower than the generally used significance level (usually less than 0.05). This indicates a significant relationship between the variables in the data, so the data is suitable for factor analysis. Therefore, we can proceed with factor analysis to identify the factors influencing the millennial generation's Place Dependence on a place in the public space.

This study applies the Factor Extraction method using the PCA (Principal Component Analysis) method in SPSS software to identify significant factors based on respondents' responses to total questions related to the millennial generation's Place Dependence on public space. These factors will help us understand the main aspects that influence the emotional attachment of the millennial generation to a place in the public space, which are as follows:

**Table 3.** Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial eigenvalues			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.355	55.915	55.915	2.685	44.746	44.746
2	1.616	26.931	82.845	2.286	28.099	83.845
3	.542	9.034	91.879			
4	.254	4.238	96.118			
5	.167	2.781	98.899			
6	.066	1.101	100.00			

Table 3 presents the results of factor analysis, organized according to the eigenvalues generated for each factor component, with the condition that the most dominant factor component must have an eigenvalue exceeding  $> 0.5$ . Data processing using SPSS software revealed that within the millennial generation's overall preference for dependence on a place, two significant component factors emerged.

The first factor component consisting of Indoor Power Outlets, Free Wi-fi and Gadget Friendly Facilities has a total eigenvalue of 3.335 and a total variance of 55.915%, while the second factor component consisting of Quiet/Quiet Room, Place for Work and Space Cleanliness has a total eigenvalue of 1.616 and a total variance of

26.931%. Factors 1 and 2 were selected as the most dominant based on the highest variance (55.915% and 26.931%), contributing to a total sample variation of 82.845%. These two factors are utilized to categorize words appearing in spatial preferences based on the type of words contained in each variable.

After ensuring that the data obtained is of good quality, the next step is to conduct an analysis of the dominant factors. The results of this analysis are as follows:

**Table 3.** Dominant factors

	Component	
	1	2
Indoor Power Outlet	0,950	.054
Free Wi-fi	0,949	.189
Gadget Friendly Facilities	0,887	.266
Quiet/Quiet Room	-0,032	-.904
Place For Work	0,195	.893
Space Cleanliness	0,235	.748

Table 4 represents the Place Dependence of the millennial generation, derived through subtraction from 24 variables selected based on the variance level in the SPSS analysis. The outcome comprises two significant components. The first component (F1), labeled the “Feature Zone Factor Group”, includes the Indoor Power Outlet dimension with a KMO value of 0.950 (excellent quality), the Free Wi-Fi dimension with a KMO value of 0.945 (excellent quality) and the Gadget-Friendly Facilities dimension with a KMO value of 0.887 (good quality). The second component (F2), known as the “Personal Zone Factor Group”, includes the Quiet/Quite Room dimension with a KMO value of -0.904 (typically, a number above or equal to 0.90 indicates excellent quality), but the presence of a minus sign (-) indicates the opposite, namely a crowded space, the Place for Work Dimension with a KMO value of 0.893 (good quality) and the Space Cleanliness Dimension with a KMO value of 0.748 (medium quality).

#### 4. Results and Discussion

Of the 183 respondents who submitted questionnaires, 178 were considered to fit the research criteria. Of the 178 millennials included, there were 97 women (55%) and 80 men (45%). The millennial generation is divided into 83 individuals (47%) aged 16-28 years born from Generation X and 94 individuals (53%) aged 29-40 years born from the Baby Boomer generation. Regarding profession, 34% are students, 46% are employees and 20% are entrepreneurs.

The millennial generation's dependence on public space is closely related to their daily needs. It is a perceived association between the millennial generation and the place where they are active. Dependence arises when millennials feel that the available space can meet their needs compared to other alternative spaces. The results of the factor analysis show that place dependence for millennials can be grouped into two factors (Figure 1).



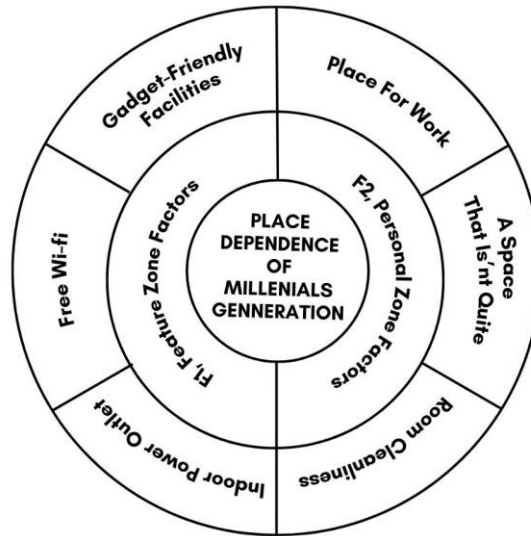


Figure 4. Factors and Dimension Place Dependence

### *Feature Zone Factors*

Even though most millennials possess power banks and internet allowances to facilitate the usage of their gadget devices, their inclination towards favored public spaces equipped with abundant indoor power outlets, free Wi-Fi and gadget-friendly amenities is evident. Millennials spend extended periods engaging in activities in spaces closely intertwined with their gadgets. The analysis outcomes from field observations and thorough interviews reveal a substantial correlation between the millennial generation's nickname origins and the initial generation of gadgets that flourished in the digital era, demonstrating a profound reliance on these information technology devices (Meyer, 2016; Junaidy *et al.*, 2024).

#### a. Indoor power outlet

In the context of the millennial generation's dependence on public space, a socket is a key factor influencing their choice of activity. Public spaces that provide sockets in each sitting area are favorite places for millennials because they can work or move with their gadget devices without worrying about battery power. Therefore, millennials tend to choose seats equipped with power outlets, so they can establish their personal work area by putting personal items such as briefcases or backpacks and comfortably organizing work equipment such as their laptops or gadgets.

#### b. Free wi-fi

Although millennials often have data quotas on their mobile service providers, the free wi-fi available somewhere remains an important factor influencing their dependence on that place. Free Wi-Fi in certain areas of a location is one of the main considerations in the millennial generation's choice of a place. Even though they have personal data quota, free wi-fi allows them to save their data quota and create a more stable and fast internet experience. Therefore, millennials tend to look for reliable free wi-fi as one of the main factors in choosing a place to move or relax.

#### c. Gadget friendly facilities

Gadget-friendly facilities are an essential component of public spaces that appeal to millennials. This encompasses various elements facilitating the use and charging of electronic devices such as smartphones, tablets, laptops and other gadgets. For instance, desks with power outlets or USB connectors are a particular draw, enabling millennials

to work or relax while charging their devices. Additionally, spaces offering seats with easy access to power plugs or charging cables are favorites. Amenities like these enable millennials to stay connected, productive or entertained without worrying about running out of power. Therefore, a place that prioritizes and provides friendly facilities for these gadgets is the preferred choice for the millennial generation when carrying out their daily activities in public spaces.

### ***Personal Zone Factors***

#### ***a. Place for work.***

Workspaces in public areas are pivotal in enhancing the appeal of locations for millennials. This encompasses areas specifically designed for productivity, featuring desks with reliable internet connectivity and power outlets for charging electronic devices. These spaces often provide comfortable seating and adequate lighting, creating an environment conducive to work or study. Some locations even offer additional amenities like printers or scanners accessible to the millennial generation. Workspaces in public areas can foster a calm and focused atmosphere, enabling millennials to concentrate on their tasks. Furthermore, the space can serve as a venue that encourages collaboration and informal meetings, facilitating the exchange of ideas and cooperation. With the right workspace, millennials can efficiently and productively engage in various daily activities, such as work, study or meetings, within public spaces that cater to their needs.

#### ***b. A space that is not quiet.***

Public spaces that are not quiet are often a favorite for millennials. These spaces typically bustle with activities, music, conversations and social life, creating a lively and vibrant atmosphere. Millennials tend to enjoy the presence of crowds, allowing them to feel connected to the world around them. Additionally, these spaces offer amenities such as food areas, cafes or entertainment zones, making them excellent places to gather, engage in activities or work in a lively ambiance. Moreover, this space can facilitate social gatherings, collaboration and interaction, which hold significant value for millennials. Therefore, public spaces that lack tranquility become an attractive choice for millennials seeking social life, diversity and energy in activities outside the home. What sets millennials apart from previous generations is that when they are working and need concentration, they prefer a crowded environment over a quiet or serene atmosphere.

#### ***c. Room cleanliness***

The cleanliness of the space is one of the key factors that concern the millennial generation regarding public spaces. For this generation, the level of cleanliness of the places they visit significantly influences their comfort and satisfaction levels. Clean and well-maintained spaces provide millennials a sense of security and calmness, allowing them to focus on their activities without distractions. The cleanliness of the space also reflects the care of the party managing the place towards visitors. Millennials tend to choose clean and well-maintained public spaces as places to work, relax, or gather with friends. Therefore, space cleanliness is important in creating the millennial generation's dependence on public spaces, contributing to a positive and comfortable experience.

## **5. Conclusion**

Millennials have a strong reliance on places in public spaces. Although most are equipped with power banks and internet quotas to support their gadget activities,

millennials are likelier to choose spaces that provide these facilities. The sockets in the sitting area allow them to work or move without worrying about battery power, so they can create a comfortable personal work area. In addition, free Wi-Fi is still an important factor because it allows them to save personal data quota and get a stable internet connection. Gadget-friendly facilities, including desks with power outlets, easy access to power outlets and chairs with charging facilities, are also essential, allowing millennials to stay connected and productive. Therefore, a place that pays attention and provides gadget-friendly facilities is the main choice for millennials in carrying out their daily activities in public spaces.

The millennial generation's dependence on public space emphasizes three important points. First, the existence of a Place for work in public spaces, consisting of areas with internet access, power plugs and environments that support productivity and cooperation. It offers a structured workplace or study space and facilitates collaboration and informal meetings, providing the possibility of exchanging ideas. Second, a quiet space is an attractive choice for millennials looking for the hustle and bustle, interaction and energy of a dynamic social life. This space offers a diverse atmosphere with various facilities such as food areas, cafes or entertainment zones that support the atmosphere of activity and working with enthusiasm. Finally, Room cleanliness is a crucial factor for millennials because the cleanliness of public spaces reflects a sense of security and provides comfort, allowing them to gather and work without interruption. Considering these three elements, public spaces can create a positive and comfortable experience for millennials.

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