



The mediating influence of place attachment in the relationship between affective image and customer's psychosocial well-being towards revisit intention on co-working spaces in Metro Manila, Philippines

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Abstract

Purpose - This study aims to investigate the mediating role of place attachment in the relationship between affective image and customers' psychosocial well-being, and how these factors influence revisit intention in coworking spaces in Metro Manila.

Methodology/Design/Approach - A quantitative research design was employed, with data collected from 271 regular users of coworking spaces featuring coffee lounges. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to test the relationships among affective image, place attachment, psychosocial well-being, and revisit intention.

Findings - The results reveal that affective image has a positive impact on place attachment and psychosocial well-being. However, the mediating role of place attachment between affective image and psychosocial well-being was not statistically significant.

Originality/Value - The study underscores the importance of both environmental and social factors in shaping customer experiences. For coworking spaces, balancing functional design with emotionally engaging features is essential to enhance customer satisfaction and foster revisit intentions.

Keywords: Affective Image, Place Attachment, Psychosocial Well-Being, Revisit Intention, Coworking Spaces

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic severely affected the hospitality sector as hotels launched 'work-from-hotel' and 'workation' packages to appeal to remote workers. This phenomenon was further augmented by tourism marketing aimed at such individuals keen to break free from the tedium of home offices. With that, a new model of mixed-use emerged with hostels, restaurants, hotels, and coworking spaces offering combined environments for staying, working, and networking. Thus, this shift has redefined traditional hospitality offerings and established coworking spaces as an upcoming trend. These spaces are revolutionizing the industry by providing flexible, shared office environments catering to diverse professionals, further blending the boundaries between work and leisure in modern hospitality (Ryan, 2019).

Coworking spaces provide shared workspaces where freelancers, entrepreneurs, remote employees, and small businesses can work independently or collaborate in a communal setting. In addition, these coworking spaces are classified according to their target users and the services they provide. For example, coworking spaces are geared towards creative industries and offer specialized equipment and environments, while others are for tech startups with high-speed internet, contemporary amenities, and event facilities. In addition, many coworking spaces also include community-focused services such as networking events, workshops, and social gatherings, which foster a collaborative atmosphere and encourage knowledge sharing (Capdevila, 2015; Garrett, Spreitzer, & Bacevice, 2017; Parrino, 2015).

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This trend is driven by remote work's impact on mental health, with nearly 47% of workers struggling with loneliness, feelings of isolation, and distractions at home (Russel, 2019; McCain, 2023; Vogl & Bargstädt, 2022; Buffer, 2018). The decline in social interactions, ambiguity, and higher noise levels within domestic environments has contributed to possible yearly losses of up to £100 million through anxiety and stress (Russel, 2019). Coworking spaces effectively deals with these problems, offering social and an open environment. The 2017 Global Coworking Survey highlights that 55% appreciate the sense of community, which boosts satisfaction and productivity (Keller et al., 2017; Brimhall et al., 2017; Joseph, 2023; Clutch, 2020).

Furthermore, these spaces encourage creativity and entrepreneurship by reducing overhead costs and offering shared amenities. Their success is tied to emotional responses, with place attachment—a concept from environmental psychology describing the bond between individuals and their environment—playing a critical role in enhancing user satisfaction and productivity (Ramkissoon et al., 2013; Suntikul et al., 2016; Yuksel et al., 2010). Strong place attachment can boost well-being but may also create tensions if overly intense (Fornara, 2019; Hidalgo, 2020; Lewicka, 2011).

Understanding place attachment's role is vital for designing coworking spaces that foster positive emotional experiences and community well-being. Studies indicate that infrastructure and atmosphere positively correlate with place attachment and influence revisit intentions (Isa et al., 2019; Ramkissoon et al., 2013). Moreover, psychosocial well-being, which includes mental health, emotional stability, and social relationships, is closely linked to place attachment. When individuals feel supported, their well-being improves, increasing productivity and job satisfaction (Knight & Haslam, 2010; Stansfeld & Candy, 2006). Coworking spaces that offer amenities like quiet rooms and mental health resources attract users and enhance their work environment (Bouncken & Reuschl, 2018).

Additionally, the potential for repeat visits is influenced by strong place attachments, as users seek familiar and comforting environments (Bouncken & Reuschl, 2018; Choi et al., 2019; Garrett et al., 2017). Understanding the factors driving revisit intention can help coworking space managers attract and retain users, fostering long-term loyalty (Orel et al., 2020). While there is research on the affective image, place attachment, psychosocial well-being, and revisiting intention individually, there is a lack of studies integrating these variables to explore their interrelationships within the context of coworking spaces, specifically the mediating role of place attachment (Bouncken et al., 2018; Choi et al., 2019; Garrett et al., 2017; Orel et al., 2020). Coworking spaces, a relatively new phenomenon, have primarily been studied for social dynamics, community building, and general user satisfaction. However, there is a significant gap in understanding how the aesthetic and emotional appeal of these spaces (affective image) influences users' psychological health (psychosocial well-being) through the emotional bonds they form with the space (place attachment) (Korpela et al., 2008; Manzo & Devine-Wright, 2014; Yang et al., 2022).

Additionally, conflicting perspectives arise from the different frameworks and methodologies used in these studies, leading to inconsistent findings and interpretations. For instance, environmental psychologists may emphasize emotional and cognitive responses to physical spaces (Stevenson & Mattson, 2019), while organizational behavior researchers might prioritize social interactions and organizational culture (Bouncken & Aslam, 2021). Existing literature often generalizes findings from traditional office settings to coworking spaces without considering their unique characteristics, necessitating context-specific research to provide a more integrated understanding of these relationships.

To address these gaps, the researchers investigated the complex relationship between affective image and the psychosocial well-being of co-working space customers as mediated by place attachment towards revisiting intention. By studying these interrelationships, this research would be able to understand how physical and social aspects of coworking spaces influence individuals' emotional experiences and psychosocial health and, accordingly, contribute to the creation of more effective approaches to encourage higher satisfaction and loyalty among customers.

Literature Review

Co-Working Spaces

In the early 2000s, coworking spaces emerged as a response to the changing nature of work, driven by technological advancements, the rise of gig companies, and the growing number of freelancers and remote workers. The concept of coworking was popularized by Brad Neuberg, who opened the first official coworking space, the San Francisco Coworking Space, in 2005. These coworking spaces were designed to accommodate and combine the freedom of freelancing with the structure and camaraderie of an office environment (Neuberg, 2005). The coworking model has evolved and has expanded globally, becoming a distinguished trend in modern workplaces. International coworking spaces have since evolved to cater to customer preferences by offering advanced amenities and specialized environments. For instance, WeWork provides modern office layouts with high-speed internet, private offices, dedicated desks, and communal areas that foster a relaxed and community-driven vibe (Rubberdesk, 2023). Similarly, Regus offers professional and corporate office layouts, focusing on privacy and a professional atmosphere, with services like mail handling, high-speed Wi-Fi, utilities, and access to communal kitchens with tea and coffee facilities (Regus, n.d.). In the Philippines, coworking spaces are steadily integrating advanced features to enhance user satisfaction. For example, 933 Creatives in Manila offers students and freelancers a wide range of amenities, including high-speed internet, printing and scanning facilities, meeting rooms, and access to specialized equipment. They also provide a vibrant community environment to combat isolation and distractions faced by individuals working from home (933 Creatives, n.d.). Additionally, 933 Creatives is known for being pet-friendly and offering free Wi-Fi, unlimited drinks, free snacks, a napping area, and fully air-conditioned spaces, creating a comfortable and conducive environment for productivity (933 Creatives, n.d.). These huge advancements show many gradual changes toward conforming to global standards while meeting Filipino users' practical requirements, including affordability and accessibility.

Despite these improvements, a gap remains between local and international coworking space offerings. International spaces often prioritize user-centered designs that address holistic well-being, while local spaces focus on functionality and cost-effectiveness. Nevertheless, the increasing competition and demand for coworking spaces in Metro Manila are driving innovation, with many operators recognizing the importance of creating emotionally engaging environments that give place attachment and encourage loyalty among users.

As coworking spaces proliferated, their importance in the world of work became evident. In Metro Manila alone, there are approximately 135 coworking spaces, highlighting their critical role in shaping the urban work environment (Colliers International Philippines, 2023; Statista Research Department, 2023; Lamudi Philippines, 2023). Researchers have investigated the economic impact of coworking spaces on entrepreneurship and local economies (Bouncken & Reuschl, 2018), their role in promoting innovation and supporting small businesses, and their facilitation of community, networking, and collaboration (Garrett et al., 2017). Studies also underscore how design, amenities, and social dynamics contribute to user satisfaction and productivity (Orel & Almeida, 2020; Capdevila, 2019), with specific studies in the Philippines highlighting their aspirational appeal and socio-economic effects on digital freelancers (Soriano & Tintiangko, 2020; Paje et al., 2018; Galvez et al., 2021).

Affective Image and Place Attachment

Place attachment, a concept initially developed in environmental psychology, refers to an individual's affective and emotional connection to a specific place (Ramkissoon, Smith, & Weiler, 2013; Suntikul & Jachna, 2016; Yuksel, Yuksel, & Bilim, 2010). D.R. Williams and Roggenbuck (1989) proposed that place attachment comprises two essential facets: place dependence, where people perceive their reliance on unique places intensely (Moore & Graefe, 1994), and place identity, which reflects people's self-perspective in identifying with the natural environment (D.R. Williams, Patterson, Roggenbuck, & Watson, 1992). Research has consistently shown that a compelling image significantly influences place attachment by fostering emotional bonds with a location, which impacts visitors' revisit intentions and overall satisfaction (Kim, 2018; Liao et al., 2020). Positive emotional perceptions of a place contribute to stronger attachment and a sense of belonging (Hernández et al., 2014; Lee & Shen, 2023). Affective image has been found to increase people's attachment to

a destination (Yuksel, Yuksel, & Bilim, 2017). It is an important predictor of place attachment, mediating place satisfaction and attachment (Ramkissoon, Smith, & Weiler, 2019). In the Philippine setting, affective image is an important factor in influencing place attachment, especially in tourist areas. Studies indicate that the affective image of these destinations significantly influences the attachment of both local and international tourists, enhancing their overall experience and loyalty (Cruz & Dy, 2019; Garcia et al., 2021). Emotional experiences and satisfaction derived from the affective image of a place strongly influence residents' and visitors' place attachment (Garcia & Cacho, 2022). Moreover, the emotional bonds Filipinos develop with local destinations are crucial for place attachment, driven by the affective image of these places (Reyes & Bautista, 2023; Delos Santos, 2021).

H¹: Affective Image positively influences Place Attachment.

Affective Image and Psychosocial Well-being

This correlation is endorsed by modern research under theoretical contexts such as place attachment and environmental psychology. Affective images play an essential role in molding the psychosocial well-being of individuals, shaping their emotional state, social interactions, and mental well-being. Research by Hartig et al. (2014) and Heerwagen (2013) underscores how positively perceived environments, both natural and built, contribute to enhanced emotional well-being and reduced stress levels. Emotional information's impact on behavior seems stronger in individuals who find affective stimuli more significant. Compared to healthy individuals, those with mental health issues exhibit a slight but consistent decline in working memory accuracy when exposed to emotional content. Also, older adults react faster to working memory tasks involving positive emotions (Schweizer et al., 2019).

Additionally, Capdevila's (2019) studies reveal how co-working spaces promote individual well-being through increased autonomy, social interaction, and a sense of belonging. It was found that it has increasingly focused on understanding how exposure to different types of images, mainly through digital media, impacts various dimensions of psychosocial well-being (Fredrickson, 2013). The synthesis of this literature suggests the need to create spaces that induce positive affective experiences in order to enhance psychosocial well-being, validating that supportive and aesthetically pleasing environments have a profound impact on overall mental and social well-being.

H²_a: Affective image positively influences a customer's psychosocial well-being.

This correlation is endorsed by modern research under theoretical contexts such as place attachment and environmental psychology. Conflicting perspectives on affective image and psychosocial well-being result from varied research frameworks: environmental psychologists emphasize the positive impact of emotional responses to physical spaces, while organizational behavior researchers prioritize social interactions and workplace culture in influencing psychological outcomes (Stevenson & Mattson, 2019; Bouncken & Aslam, 2021). While place attachment theory suggests that a positive emotional bond with a place enhances well-being (Raymond et al., 2010), contradictory findings challenge this notion. A study (Evans & McCoy, 2018) indicates that even aesthetically pleasing environments can be sources of stress due to factors like noise and crowding. These conflicting perspectives suggest that while aesthetic and emotional aspects of environments are crucial, their impact on psychosocial well-being may vary based on environmental conditions,

H²_o: Affective image significantly influences psychosocial well-being, with variations depending on environmental conditions.

Psychosocial Well-being and Place Attachment

Recent studies have established a strong link between place attachment and psychosocial well-being, emphasizing the crucial role of emotional bonds with places in individual mental health. Place attachment is defined as the emotional connection individuals feel towards specific places, significantly impacts well-being

by fostering a sense of belonging, security, and identity (Lewicka, 2011; Manzo & Devine-Wright, 2014). Individuals with strong place attachment often experience higher levels of emotional stability and social support, contributing to better mental health outcomes (Scannell & Gifford, 2017; Wang et al., 2021). Positive perceptions of a place lead to stronger emotional bonds, enhancing well-being through emotional support and a stable social environment (Brown, Perkins, & Brown, 2016; Fornara et al., 2019). Studies in the Philippines reinforce these findings, indicating that place attachment significantly impacts the psychosocial well-being of Filipinos, especially in communities with strong ties and environmental connections (Cruz & De Guzman, 2020; Santos & Tamayo, 2022). Filipino research suggests that the cultural value of community and family, often tied to specific locations, enhances emotional bonds, promoting well-being and social cohesion (Garcia & Santiago, 2021). In natural disasters, place attachment enhances community resilience and recovery efforts (Mishra, Mazumdar, & Suar, 2017). However, place attachment can become problematic, with resistance to change and spatial conflict being examples. Over-attachment can constrain flexibility and suppress the desire to discover new spaces, limiting expansion (Hidalgo & Hernández, 2020). Understanding place attachment dynamics is crucial for creating supportive environments that foster positive emotional connections and enhance mental health (Manzo, 2014; Scannell, 2017).

H³: Place attachment positively influences customer's psychosocial well-being.

Psychosocial Well-being and Revisiting Intention

Recent studies have established a strong link between place attachment and psychosocial well-being, emphasizing the crucial role of emotional bonds with places in individual mental health. Place attachment is defined as emotional bond that people creates with certain locations, which plays a crucial role in enhancing well-being by creating a sense of belonging, safety, and identity (Lewicka, 2011; Manzo & Devine-Wright, 2014). Individuals with strong place attachment often experience higher levels of emotional stability and social support, contributing to better mental health outcomes (Scannell & Gifford, 2017; Wang et al., 2021). Positive perceptions of a place lead to stronger emotional bonds, enhancing well-being through emotional support and a stable social environment (Brown, Perkins, & Brown, 2016; Fornara et al., 2019). Studies in the Philippines reinforce these findings, indicating that place attachment significantly impacts the psychosocial well-being of Filipinos, especially in communities with strong ties and environmental connections (Cruz & De Guzman, 2020; Santos & Tamayo, 2022). Filipino research suggests that the cultural value of community and family, often tied to specific locations, enhances emotional bonds, promoting well-being and social cohesion (Garcia & Santiago, 2021). In natural disasters, place attachment enhances community resilience and recovery efforts (Mishra, Mazumdar, & Suar, 2017). However, place attachment can become problematic, with resistance to change and spatial conflict being examples. Over-attachment can constrain flexibility and suppress the desire to discover new spaces, limiting expansion (Hidalgo & Hernández, 2020). Understanding place attachment dynamics is crucial for creating supportive environments that foster positive emotional connections and enhance mental health (Manzo, 2014; Scannell, 2017).

H⁴: Psychosocial well-being positively influences customer's revisiting intentions.

Methodology

This study adopted a quantitative-descriptive research design to examine the mediating role of place attachment in the relationship between affective image, psychosocial well-being, and revisiting intention in coworking spaces in Metro Manila. This study used a quantitative-descriptive approach as it provides data that can be analyzed statistically, identifying patterns and relationships among variables (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This design was chosen for its ability to provide precise and objective insights into the phenomenon under investigation, supporting data-driven conclusions (Babbie, 2020).

The data were gathered using survey questionnaires, an instrument that supports standardized data collection for a large sample (Polit & Beck, 2021). The survey, taken through Google Forms and face-to-face contacts, supported effective and quality data collection. Online surveys reached a broader audience quickly

and cost-effectively (Waclawski, 2019), while face-to-face methods ensured clarity and engagement (De Leeuw, 2021). The questionnaire included three sections: qualifying criteria, demographic information (e.g., frequency and purpose of visits), and variables measured using validated Likert scales adapted from previous research (Manzo & Devine-Wright, 2014). The 5-point Likert scale measured respondents' agreement with statements, with scores ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). These instruments provided reliability and consistency in measuring respondents' perceptions of environmental beauty, emotional attachment, and psychological health.

In addition, participants were chosen through purposive sampling, focusing on individuals with frequent coworking space use for a minimum of five months and acquaintance with at least three coworking spaces. This method ensured that responders with appropriate experience could deliver valuable opinions. A sample size 267 was calculated using the Raosoft calculator to ensure statistical power and dependability. A return of 271 was produced, surpassing the minimum size requirement. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test was performed to validate sample adequacy for factor analysis (Shrestha, 2021).

In addition, Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) was employed to analyze relationships between variables, as it is well-suited for complex structural models (Sarstedt et al., 2017). By analyzing the paths and strengths of relationships between these constructs, PLS-SEM provides insights into the underlying mechanisms through which environmental perceptions and emotional connections influence users' psychological health and satisfaction in co-working environments (Sarstedt et al., 2017). This research employed reliability and convergent validity tests to measure the constructs to ensure they are internally consistent and accurately reflect the intended concepts. Internal reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha, with a cut-off of 0.70 being acceptable consistency. Composite reliability (rhoC), average variance extracted (AVE), alternative reliability measures (rhoA), the Fornell-Larcker criterion, and HTMT ratios were also applied to confirm the constructs' strength and convergent validity. The model fit was evaluated through Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR), with values below 0.08 indicating a good fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999). Using Bootstrapping demonstrated that the path coefficients were statistically significant, confirming the model's structure and validity. Additionally, the rights and well-being of the participants were protected through informed consent, voluntary participation, and anonymity. They were told about the purpose of the study and made sure that their right to withdraw without penalty was not compromised. Data confidentiality was maintained, and responses were anonymized during collection and analysis to protect privacy.

Results and Discussion

This study explored the mediating role of place attachment in the relationship between affective image and customers' psychosocial well-being and its influence on revisit intention in coworking spaces. The results of this study show that affective image's direct effects on psychosocial well-being were statistically significant, showing that positive perceptions of coworking space ambiance and design enormously enhance users' psychological health. However, the indirect effects mediated by the place attachment were not shown as statistically significant, which suggests that while emotional bonds with the space play a role, they are less influential in this dynamic than the direct relationship.

The direct relationship between affective image and psychosocial well-being was confirmed, showing that coworking spaces with appealing aesthetics and emotional resonance contribute significantly to users' psychological health. While not statistically significant, the indirect effect of place attachment as a mediator suggests that emotional bonds formed with the space have a more nuanced impact. These findings indicate that while place attachment is relevant, it does not powerfully amplify the effects of affective image on psychosocial well-being.

The analysis also revealed that psychosocial well-being has a significant direct influence on revisit intentions. Users with greater mental and emotional satisfaction from their experiences in coworking spaces are more likely to return. Previous research has consistently shown the importance of psychological factors in fostering customer loyalty and the intention to revisit. The findings back the idea that enhanced psychosocial well-being encourages people to return, highlighting the essential role coworking spaces play

in creating environments that promote mental and emotional satisfaction. The results highlight psychosocial

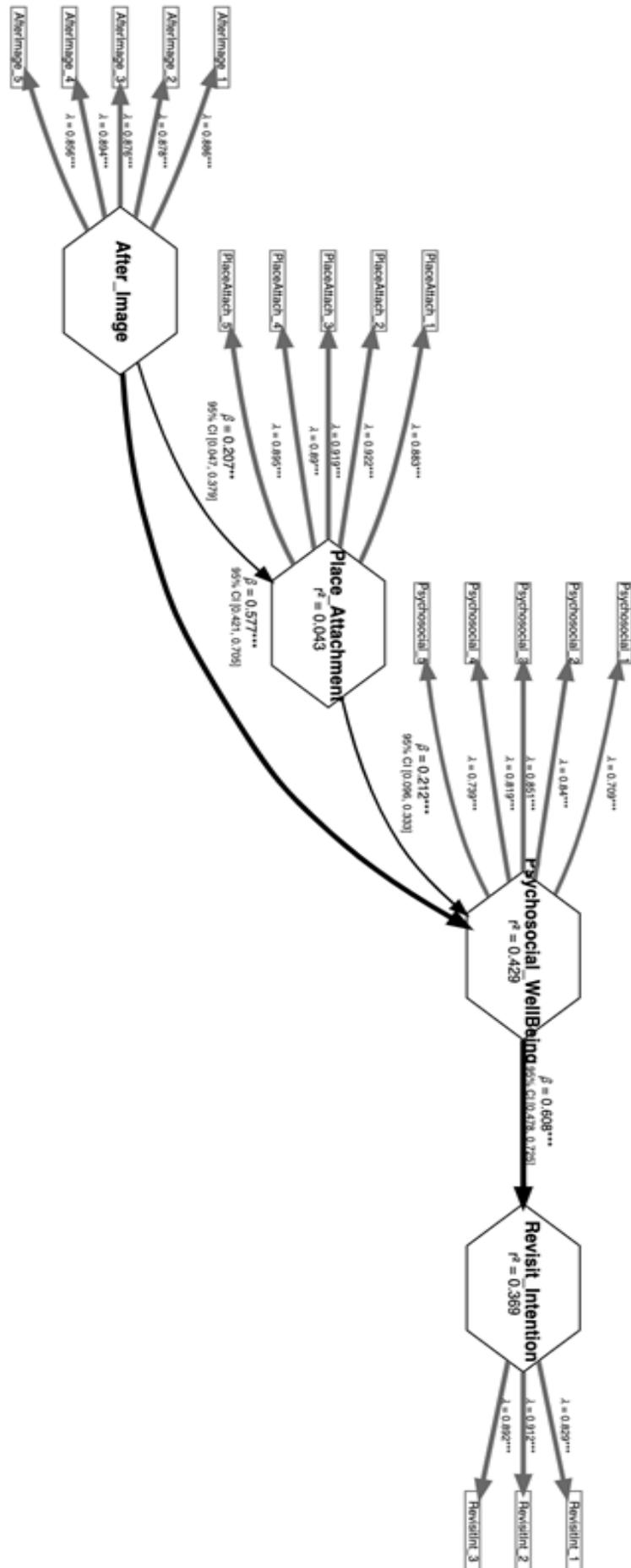


Figure 1. Bootstrapped Structural Model. Source: Author's field work, 2025

well-being as a critical factor in shaping revisit intentions, with the affective image as a primary driver. While the mediating role of place attachment did not significantly mediate the relationship, its partial contribution to emotional connections cannot be ignored. The results of this study are backed by earlier research, including studies by Ramkissoon et al. (2013) and Yuksel et al. (2010), highlighting the significant influence of emotional and psychological satisfaction from environmental factors on user behavior.

Furthermore, the study highlights conflicting perspectives in determining the relationship between affective image and psychosocial well-being in coworking spaces. The findings indicate that affective image has a significant and direct positive impact on psychosocial well-being ($\beta = 0.577$, $p < 0.01$), leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. This supports the idea that aesthetically pleasing and emotionally resonant coworking environments enhance users' mental and emotional health. The study aligns with the perspective of environmental psychology, particularly theories proposed by Evans and McCoy (2018) and Stevenson and Mattson (2019), who emphasize how well-designed physical spaces reduce stress and enhance mental health through emotional and cognitive responses. The limited role of place attachment in mediating the relationship between emotional imagery and psychosocial well-being adds layers of complexity. This indicates that although emotional ties to locations are significant, the direct psychological advantages of the environment's emotional imagery are more crucial in boosting user satisfaction and engagement.

In conclusion, the study emphasizes how the emotional appeal of coworking spaces directly impacts psychosocial well-being and influences the likelihood of individuals returning. The results stress the need for coworking space providers to create environments that not only fulfill practical requirements but also foster positive feelings and support mental health. Although the role of place attachment as a mediator was somewhat limited, its ability to strengthen emotional ties through careful design and community engagement is still important. Future research should investigate other mediators and moderators, such as cultural and technological elements, to gain a better understanding of these intricate relationships.

Through analyzing the relationship between Affective Image and Psychosocial Well-being towards Revisiting Intention as mediated by Place Attachment, the researchers have come up with this framework (Fig. 1). The structural model examines the mediating role of place attachment in the relationship between affective image and psychosocial well-being, influencing revisit intention to coworking spaces in Metro Manila. The results show significant paths, with place attachment playing a key role in enhancing psychosocial well-being, which strongly predicts revisit intention.

Conclusion

As coworking spaces continue to grow in popularity, understanding the factors influencing users' intention to return is essential, particularly about their perceptions of the environment and its impact on their psychosocial well-being. Place attachment and psychosocial well-being play a significant role in creating an emotional connection with coworking spaces, encouraging users to revisit. Supported by environmental psychology, individuals who feel a strong connection to a space often experience more significant psychological benefits, increasing their likelihood of revisiting (Evans & McCoy, 2018). While coworking spaces often provide functional and visually appealing environments, these features alone may not always inspire a deep emotional connection or sustained motivation. Though important, a focus on aesthetics and usability must be complemented by efforts to create spaces that resonate with users on a personal and emotional level, supporting both their mental health and professional development. Coworking spaces also enable users to express themselves to feel a sense of empowerment, enhancing productivity and personal growth. This connection between the environment and users' mental and emotional well-being influences their ability to work effectively while maintaining balance in other aspects of life. Coworking spaces, therefore, contribute not only to professional success but also to the overall well-being of their users.

This study highlights the importance of designing coworking spaces that balance functionality with emotional and psychological support to enhance user loyalty and long-term engagement. It provides valuable insights for the hospitality industry, demonstrating how coworking spaces can improve guest experiences across lodging, leisure, and recreation sectors. By prioritizing place attachment and customer well-being, businesses can integrate coworking elements into hotels, resorts, and recreational facilities, diversifying their

services and attracting a broader range of consumers. The study also suggests practical strategies such as membership-based access, exclusive amenities, and professional dress codes to align coworking spaces with the prestige of hotels while maintaining functionality and privacy.

Despite its contributions, this study has limitations that future research can address. Cultural and social factors influencing place attachment, particularly in unique settings like Metro Manila, remain underexplored. Future studies can examine how regional policies, social norms, and cultural practices shape emotional connections to coworking spaces. Additionally, the role of integrated technology, such as virtual collaboration tools and high-speed internet, should be assessed in enhancing user satisfaction and return intentions. Lastly, investigating specific design features that foster place attachment and psychosocial well-being would provide more tailored recommendations for coworking space management. Expanding research in these areas can help create more inclusive, culturally adaptive, and emotionally engaging coworking environments that better meet the evolving needs of modern professionals.

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Not applicable.

Declaration

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The data supporting the findings of this study are available upon request.

Competing interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding this work.

Declaration of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies

During the preparation of this work the author used Grammarly in order to correct spelling mistakes and help me make better sentences. After using this tool/service, the author reviewed and edited the content as needed and takes full responsibility for the content of the published article.

Author contributions

AMVQ Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Data curation, Writing – original draft. NAAM Supervision, Conceptualization, Validation, Writing – review & editing, Project administration. ECP Formal analysis, Software, Visualization, Writing – review & editing. MCML Resources, Validation, Writing – review & editing, Funding acquisition.

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