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Analysis on the Factors Affecting Community Attachment of Residents Living in Residential Environments Following Urban Regeneration

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ABSTRACT

To induce local civic participation in the course of urban regeneration and invigorate the recovery of a local identity and the formation of positive awareness, the degree of attachment is an important factor, while serving as an emotional and behavioral evaluation index with regard to a residential area. In this context, the objective of this study is to analyze factors affecting the community attachment focused on resident-participatory urban regeneration regions of Seoul City, and further, to analyze influential elements involving community attachment via an empirical approach methodology. Through the analysis, we found residential area's identity and human network shall be developed. Public relations regarding urban regeneration projects shall be continuously promoted to attract more participation from residents. In addition, development to be a small size of village unit may improve the more intimate networking. Finally, community facilities shall be upgraded and expanded, while community centered activities shall be more encouraged.

Keywords: Urban Regeneration; Community attachment; Residential area; Residents' participatory activity

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ANALYSIS ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING COMMUNITY ATTACHMENT OF RESIDENTS LIVING IN RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENTS FOLLOWING URBAN REGENERATION

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Abstract

To induce local civic participation in the course of urban regeneration and invigorate the recovery of a local identity and the formation of positive awareness, the degree of attachment is an important factor, while serving as an emotional and behavioral evaluation index with regard to a residential area. In this context, the objective of this study is to analyze factors affecting the community attachment focused on resident-participatory urban regeneration regions of Seoul City, and further, to analyze influential elements involving community attachment via an empirical approach methodology. Through the analysis, we found residential area's identity and human network shall be developed. Public relations regarding urban regeneration projects shall be continuously promoted to attract more participation from residents. In addition, development to be a small size of village unit may improve the more intimate networking. Finally, community facilities shall be upgraded and expanded, while community centered activities shall be more encouraged.

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1. Introduction

As we face a turning point toward new urban development triggered by a decline in urban functions and a slowdown of growth in the modern society, the paradigm has been shifted toward urban regeneration, with a greater focus placed on the direct participation of residents, the maintenance of local communities and a people-centric context.

Despite the fact that the degree to which residents feel attached to their local society has recently been given more attention in the urban planning and design, research on community attachment in the field of urban regeneration is still scant. Given that factors affecting the level of attachment, such as residents' participatory activity and awareness on urban regeneration, are more likely to be diversified, it is time to carry out research in order to address what factors have effects on the degree of attachment to the local society.

2. Literature Review

The literature review section is divided into three sections: resident participatory urban regeneration, community attachment, and residents' participatory activity. Seoul city declared conversion to a new paradigm so-called "resident participatory regeneration" program. The effects of the resident-participatory residential area regeneration program can be largely divided into 'social regeneration, physical regeneration and economic regeneration' [1]. Community attachment is positive inclination to which residents feel to a community. Moore, et.al. (1994) measured two factors of place identity and dependence as involvements with attachment [2]. Kang, S.K. (2001) measured community attachment based on three dimensions composed of identity, dependence and social friendship, the result of which was found that identity is the highest and dependence the lowest[3]. Community attachment factors are chosen for this study are dependence, identity, and

social friendship. Since resident or citizen participation can be defined in a diverse view, the concept itself provides complexity not easy to define. It is defined as direct participation by general residents with authority not endowed officially in policy making processes [4]. Seo (2012) defines that residents' behaviors for the purpose of local development and progression through direct or indirect participation [5]. In this study residents' participatory activity is defined as "a series of activities to exert influence to and get involved with any policy or decision making by residents".

3. Research Methods

The objective of this study is to analyze factors affecting the community attachment focused on resident-participatory urban regeneration regions of Seoul City. Theoretical study was carried out to extract the concept of the community attachment along with its relevant factors and compositional elements, and an empirical analysis was performed with regard to residential characteristics and the degree of awareness on urban regeneration projects, residents' participatory activities and socio-demographic characteristics. The subjects surveyed for the analysis range, among those designated as residential environment management regions by Seoul Metropolitan City, across 10 regions, for the experimental research on the population selected, analysis data was constructed by ranking community attachment as a dependent variable and ranking awareness on urban regeneration project, socio-demographic characteristics and residents' participatory activity as independent variables.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

Through the analysis, the requirements of the residential area subjected to urban regeneration to enhance the community attachment are as follows: First, residential areas having an identity shall be

developed. Second, public relations regarding urban regeneration projects based on the understanding of social/economic local activities shall be continuously promoted to attract more participation from residents. Third, human networks shall be established. Fourth, development to be a small size of village unit may improve the more intimate networking. Finally, community facilities shall be upgraded and expanded, while community centered activities shall be more encouraged. The present study is considered to potentially develop a model for urban regeneration with the ultimate aim of strengthening the community attachment by improving the identity of local residents, enhancing the awareness of urban regeneration projects and promoting the community based activities and participatory activities of residents in a more diverse manner.

5. References

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