ABSTRACT

1. CONTENTS
(1) RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study is to analysis on effect to resident's resettlement of residential redevelopment as focusing on moderating the effect of the urban regeneration policy.

* 주저자 : 학생사범교 specialization, 강남구 부동산의 이용방법, nancy1@snu.ac.kr
** 교신저자 : 강남구 부동산의 이용방법, 강남구 부동산의 이용방법, eecholee@kias.edu
D. 총괄일(2011년 5월 3일), 수확일(2011년 5월 20일), 개정일(2011년 5월 21일)
(2) RESEARCH METHOD

In this empirical study, there are three following three steps for statistical analysis. First, descriptive statistics and frequencies analysis were used to examine a mean and standard deviation. Second, Reliability and validity test were used to be proved the reliability and validity of research sampling. Third, explore factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were used to be proved indirectly the validity of model. And structural equation model (SEM) were used to examine the study's hypothesis.

(3) RESEARCH FINDINGS.

It was finally accepted fully intermediary model after analyzing between partly I and fully intermediary model through using moderating effect of the urban regeneration policy.

2. RESULT

The result shows that the residential redevelopment business character was effected by fully intermediary model of the urban regeneration policy as positive effect, and the urban regeneration policy was effected to resident's resettlement as positive effect, which means that the urban regeneration policy as moderating variable is effected, therefore, increasing the rate of resident's resettlement must be improved both the society character of residential redevelopment business as well as financial application system policy processed under the urban regeneration policy.

3. KEY WORD

- Resident's resettlement, Residential redevelopment business, Urban regeneration policy, Structural Equation Model (SEM), Fully intermediary model, Partly intermediary model.
- 주거재정착, 주택재개발사업, 도시재생정책, 구조변경식, 환경재개발형, 부분매개모델

1. 서론

1. 연구배경 및 목적

우리나라는 반세기 동안 급격한 경제 성장과 다양한 경제의 추세로 산업화 및 도시화가 진행되었고 이에 따른 연구 및 산업이 수도권에 집중되는 현상이 두드러지게 발생하였다. 도시권으로 폭넓은 연구는 주택 공급의 절대적으로 부족하였기에 주변 환경과 맞지 않는 난개발의 결과를 초래하였다. 1960년과 80년 사이 불법으로 점유된 주택을 포함한 많은 주택들의 노후화가 본격적으로 재가하여 저지 시작하였고, 특히 도시 빈민층이 발전하