

# A Study on the Factors Influencing the Participation of Residents in the Renovation of Old Neighborhoods from the Perspective of Social Capital Theory: A Case Study of Huainan's Dongyuan East Village Neighborhood

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**Abstract.** Based on social capital theory, this study combines a review of relevant literature to construct an innovative model to study the influencing factors of residents' participation in the renovation of old neighborhoods, and uses the generalized ordered logistic regression method to analyze the influence of residents' personal characteristics, neighborhood relationship, sense of community and identity on residents' participation in Huainan City, Anhui Province. The results show that in third- and fourth-tier cities, the low age of participants leads to low participation, the duration of residence and the willingness to participate are positively correlated, and the willingness of highly qualified personnel to participate in the renovation of old neighborhoods is lower than that of middle-income groups, the improvement of neighborhood relations and the enhancement of the sense of community have an important role in promoting the leap of residents' participation, and the relationship between the enhancement of identity and the leap of residents' participation shows an inverted 'U' shape, which needs to be regulated by the government and other social participation groups.

**Keywords:** Social Capital Theory, Old Neighborhood Renovation, Residents' Participation.

## 1. Introduction

Since the reform and opening up in the late 1970s, China's economy and urban population have experienced rapid growth, and correspondingly urban residential buildings to meet the hard housing needs of residents were built in large numbers during this period. However, with the change of time, these buildings have gradually become old and do not meet the increasingly rich living needs of today's people, but also bring some problems that hinder urban development: there are still a large number of old neighborhoods built before 2000 in China's urban centers, and these neighborhoods generally suffer from various problems such as old buildings, poor sanitary conditions, and poor quality of life [1]. Many cities have been renewing their old neighborhoods to effectively solve the above-mentioned problems. The renovation of old neighborhoods as a very important project has long raised the attention of China. According to the analysis of data from the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, there are about 160,000 old neighborhoods in China with 800 million square meters of residential construction, affecting the lives of tens of thousands of families [1]. Therefore, the country launched the renovation of old urban neighborhoods in 2017 and vigorously promoted the renovation of old neighborhoods and community construction, and by 2020, about 56,700 old neighborhoods were renovated nationwide, benefiting nearly 7.35 million households.

The fundamental purpose of old neighborhood improvement projects is to benefit people's livelihoods, and various stakeholders, as well as members of the government, interact with residents to understand the needs and thus change the community [2]. The role of residents' participation in this is particularly important.

The transformation of old neighborhoods has characteristics of long-term and complexity. Although the importance of residents' participation has increased as the renovation work progresses, in reality, residents' participation is often unsatisfactory. In earlier times, residents' participation was even excluded [3]. In many areas, especially in third- and fourth-tier cities in China, residents in older neighborhoods still have 'no intention to participate', 'no ability to participate', 'no way to participate', and 'disorderly participation' in community affairs. The phenomenon of 'disorderly participation' still exists. The current studies on the renovation of old neighborhoods are mostly focused on community sponging projects and their construction details [4-6], and there are still many unspecified aspects of the study on residents' willingness to participate in the renovation process.

In this regard, this research focuses on the community consciousness and community values of residents in old neighborhoods, the interpersonal network within the community, neighborhood relations and sense of community, etc. Through the quantification of indicators and the establishment of an analytical model, this research investigates the degree of influence of many factors hidden in the community network that are different from individual characteristics on residents' willingness to participate in community transformation, to provide reference and inspiration for the government to introduce relevant policies and subsequent deeper research.

## **2. Study area and methodology**

### **2.1 The study area**

For a long time, studies on the factors influencing residents' participation in the renovation process of old neighborhoods have mostly focused on first- and second-tier large cities and little mention has been made of studies in small cities [7]. It is important to note that old neighborhoods in small cities have different social backgrounds and resident structures than old neighborhoods in large cities. Therefore, it is not clear how well the findings from the case study of large cities fit with the current situation of renovating old neighborhoods in small cities. For this reason, this study focuses on the old neighborhoods in small third- and fourth-tier cities.

Huainan City, Anhui Province is a typical resource-based fourth-tier industrial city with coal mining as the leading industry. In the past 20 years, Huainan has been lagging behind other cities in terms of development speed due to resource consumption and the impact of national industrial transformation, which has resulted in a large number of old and dilapidated neighborhoods. The study area of this paper is selected from the Dong yuan East Village, located west of the intersection of Hu bin West Road and College North Road in Huainan City, Anhui Province. It was built in 1998 and covers an area of 24,100 square kilometers, containing 5 residential buildings with 157 households. As an old district with more than 20 years of history, the district has problems such as old and dilapidated, crowded spaces, and incomplete supporting facilities. To respond to the national call for the renovation of old neighborhoods, Huainan City, Anhui Province has been implementing the old neighborhood renovation project since 2018 and will include this neighborhood in the old neighborhood renovation list in 2021.

Since this neighborhood has been constructed for a long time and has been established as a transformation object, it has certain representativeness, so this study selects Huainan City Dong yuan East Village neighborhood as the study area.

### **2.2 Social capital concept**

Social capital generally represents trust, rules, and networks within a certain social group, etc. It can achieve greater organizational benefits by integrating different forces within the organization and has important insight into the study of resident participation and grassroots community governance.

It also has some explanatory power for the conflicts arising in the process of renovation of old neighborhoods. Based on the above literature review, this study hopes to add studies on neighborhood relations, identity, and community consciousness of community residents to the existing studies to supplement the neglected influential factors and provide a more in-depth explanation of the conflict phenomenon in the process of renovation of old neighborhoods. Therefore, social capital theory is chosen as the theoretical basis to construct a new research framework.

The social capital theory was first developed in the 1970s [8], and then formally introduced by French sociologist Bourdieu in 1980. The theory has been developed and refined over a long period of time [9], and Putnam finally integrated the above theoretical achievements and pioneered the academic path of introducing the perspective of social capital theory into the study of civic participation in his book *Making Democracy Work*.

Since the beginning of this century, a group of scholars in China has started to research social capitalism, and some of them have brought it into the study of community governance and residents' participation in China, focusing on the influence of social capital on social stability [10], the correlation between the stock of social capital and the effect of community governance [11], and the social capital and residents' participation [12], and have made some achievements. However, in general, the actual recommendations remain at the level of trust and sense of belonging, with little involvement in the issue of residents' willingness to participate in community governance and insufficient attention to the exclusionary phenomenon that may arise from social capital in community governance. At the same time, the conclusions are mostly based on the logical derivation and qualitative research, lacking the establishment of data models and the quantification of the main variables of social capital theory, which makes their conclusions slightly less convincing.

### 2.3 Research Methodology

Combining the above-mentioned literature and the current state of theoretical research, this research chooses to construct a research framework and designs quantitative indicators based on the three dimensions of social capital proposed by Pitt and Ghoshal [13].

According to their three dimensions of social capital, Pitt and Ghoshal divided the structure of social capital into structural, relational, and cognitive dimensions to analyze the impact of social capital on residents' willingness to participate in the process of community governance and transformation from three different perspectives of intra-organizational relational networks [13]. Therefore, this study adds three new variables, namely, 'identity,' 'neighborhood,' and 'sense of community,' to the previous framework to analyze the impact of social capital on residents' willingness to participate in the process of community governance and transformation from three different perspectives: the strength and density of community networks, intra-community relationships, and community public values. The study analyzes the impact of the three variables 'identity,' 'neighborhood relationship' and 'sense of community' on residents' participation from three perspectives: intra-community relationships, interpersonal relationships, and community public values, which can be seen in Figure 1. The new theoretical framework is combined with the existing classification of individual characteristics variables.

In terms of quantitative research methods, most of the existing studies use the structural equation model (SEM) used by Dezhi Li and his team in their study on resident involvement in the renovation of old neighborhoods in Nanjing [14], and Tiantian Gu uses disordered multi categorical logistic regression [15] in her study on sponging in old neighborhoods. have a more obvious inheritance, and therefore have not achieved too much innovation in quantitative methods.

Because of this, a generalized ordered logistic regression model is chosen in this study, which is different from the structural equation model. In this study, the dependent variable of 'residents' participation' can be classified by questionnaire and Likert scale, which is discrete and sortable. The correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable can be shown more clearly by this model, which can be used to assist the next deeper analysis. Meanwhile, the generalized

ordered logistic regression relaxes the parallel line assumptions and has stronger applicability [16], so this study uses this approach for quantitative analysis of the data.

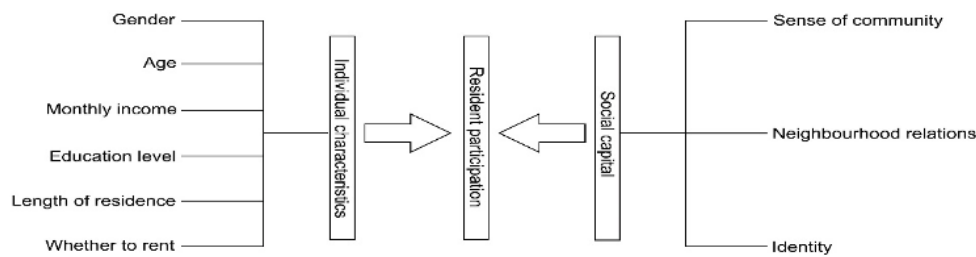


Figure 1. Theoretical framework of factors influencing residents' participation in the renovation process of old neighborhoods

## 2.4 Variables and assignment descriptions

### 2.4.1 Resident participation

As the explanatory variable of this study, the research designed five questions in the questionnaire to measure the participation of residents from different perspectives: if 'yes' is selected, the question is assigned a value of '1'; if 'no' is selected, the question is assigned a value of '0'. If 'yes' is selected, the question is assigned a value of '1'; if 'no' is selected, the question is assigned a value of '0'. The higher the total score, the higher the participation of the sample in the renovation of the old neighborhood.

There are five descriptions below, please choose according to your actual situation: (Yes/No)

- (1) I understand the renovation process, renovation projects, and starting and ending times of the neighborhood I live in.
- (2) I have taken the initiative to give my opinions and ideas on the renovation of old neighborhoods.
- (3) I know the public contact information of the main person in charge and have taken the initiative to ask the staff about the renovation of the neighborhood.
- (4) I took the initiative to search the government website or other media platforms for information about the renovation of the neighborhood.
- (5) I have talked to my family, friends, and neighbors about the renovation of old neighborhoods.

### 2.4.2 Quantification of influencing factors

As shown in Table 1, the questionnaire is designed to quantify individual characteristics using Likert's five-point scale, and the variables 'gender' and 'whether or not I rent', which are inconveniently classified into five categories, are set as categorical variables. For the variables related to social capital, each variable is subdivided into four questions that could be scored by the five-point scale, and the quantified results of the variables are the mean scores of their corresponding four questions. The specific question settings are shown in Tables 2 - 4.

Table.1. Quantification processing of individual characteristics

Variable	Dimension	Assignment
Individual characteristics	Gender	Male = 1, Female = 2
	Age	Under 20 = 1, 20-35 = 2, 36-50 = 3 51-65 = 4, Above 65 = 5
	Education Level	Primary school = 1, Junior middle school = 2, High school = 3, University / College = 4, Master's degree or above = 5
	Average Monthly Income	2000 and below = 1, 2001-4000 = 2, 4001-6000 = 3, 6001-8000 = 4, 8001 and above = 5

	Length of Living	3 years and below = 1, 3-5 years = 2, 6-10 years = 3, 11-15 years = 4, 15 years and above=5
	Whether to Rent	Rent = 1, Not rent = 2

Table.2. Quantitative treatment of community awareness

Variable	Description	Option
Community Awareness	I think the community that I live in needs to undergo a systematic transformation	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent
	I think the renovation project of the old community is closely related to my life in the community	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent
	I am willing to take the initiative to contribute and express my opinions in the transformation process	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent
	Whether I adopt my opinion or not, I am willing to trust the residents and managers of my community	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent

Table.3. Quantitative treatment of neighborhood relations

Variable	Description	Option
Neighborhood Relations	I knew and talked to each other with my neighbors	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent
	I think the reconstruction of the old community brings equal benefits to the people in the community	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent
	I am willing to accept more obligations in exchange for a greater improvement in my quality of life than some neighbors in the community	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent
	I will try my best to help my neighbors in trouble, and the neighbors will help me so	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent

Table.4. Quantification processing of self-identity

Variable	Description	Option
Self-identity	I cannot shy away from talking about the community that I live in and my neighbors	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent
	I think the transformation and management of the community should be discussed and decided by the residents of the community	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent
	I don't want the community to transfer a part of the power in exchange for the investment of social enterprises in the reconstruction of old residential areas	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent

	When the government's reform policy affects the living status of the community residents, I will see the attitude of others rather than accept obedience as soon as possible	1 – 5 Each indicate total disagreement-less consent-neutral-comparative consent-full consent
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### 3. Result and discussion

#### 3.1 Descriptive statistics of the data

##### 3.1.1 Reliability and validity analysis

The author first randomly interviewed 50 residents in the district and conducted and validity analysis of the questionnaire scale questions based on the obtained data. The reliability coefficients (Cronbach  $\alpha$ ) obtained by the author using SPSS22.0 software were all around 0.7, indicating good reliability; the KMO value was 0.602 and the factor loading coefficients were all greater than 0.5, indicating that the questionnaire has structural validity. After further streamlining the questionnaire and formal research interviews, the author finally distributed 267 questionnaires and recovered 226 valid primary questionnaire data. The results were shown in Table 5.

##### 3.1.2 Descriptive statistics and analysis of data

Table.5. Descriptive statistics of the questionnaire data

Dimension	Option	Sample Number	Percentage
Gender	Male	125	55.31%
	Female	101	44.69%
Age	Under 20	33	14.60%
	20-35	55	24.34%
	36-50	37	16.37%
	51-65	49	21.68%
	65 and above	52	23.01%
Education Level	Primary school	22	9.73%
	Junior middle school	79	34.96%
	High school	53	23.45%
	University / College	55	24.37%
	Master's degree or above	17	7.52%
Average Monthly Income	2000 and below	17	7.52%
	2001-4000	64	28.3%
	4001-6000	83	36.72%
	6001-8000	34	15.04%
	8000 and above	28	12.39%
Length of Living	3 years and below	22	9.73%
	3-5 years	20	8.85%
	6-10 years	50	22.12%
	11-15 years	43	19.03%
	15 years and above	91	40.27%
Whether to Rent	Rent	29	12.83%

	Not Rent	197	87.17%
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As can be seen from Table 5, among the 226 samples interviewed in the Dongyuan East Village neighborhood, there are slightly more males than females, which is basically in line with the social status quo; the age of residents is evenly distributed, and the variability of the samples is large; the education level is mainly junior high school, high school, and college/university, with fewer people with high education; the average monthly income is mainly concentrated in the range of 2000~6000, and the difference in income level is small; the residence time is 15 years and above. The proportion of residents who have lived in the community for 15 years or more is more than 40%. Due to the low price of housing, the majority of households are homeowners, a small proportion of households choose to rent housing out of lower rental prices, and the structure of community members is relatively stable. In general, as an old neighborhood in a fourth-tier city with a stable internal structure, a relatively even age distribution of residents, and little difference in education and income levels, the Dongyuan East Village neighborhood has a certain universality and representativeness in studies on the factors influencing the participation of residents in old neighborhoods in small cities.

### 3.2 Quantitative results presentation and analysis

#### 3.2.1 Data carryover in the regression model

In this study, SPSS 22.0 software is used for model design and data quantification operations. In the model design, the dependent variable in this study, i.e., resident participation, is quantified into five values from 1 to 5 according to the quantification criteria in the questionnaire, with increasing values representing increasing participation. Subsequently, the five participation levels are grouped in order, two groups at a time, and then multiple dichotomous regressions are conducted to show more clearly the proportional contribution of each independent variable when the participation level was at the lowest and highest levels.

In the process of bringing the data into the equation, the significance of the equation is first tested, and after calculating and verifying that the p-value is less than 0.05, the equation is significant, thus proceeding to the next step.

In the screening stage of the data, all the data are first brought into the equation, and subsequently, variables with P-values over 0.05 are gradually removed from the equation according to their P-values, and subsequently, the equation is reset, and the final results are obtained after several cycles.

Subsequently, a more in-depth analysis of the data can be performed by comparing the individual characteristics of the residents longitudinally and the contribution of the social capital dimension variables at different levels of resident participation horizontally.

#### 3.2.2 Presentation and analysis of regression data of residents' personal characteristics

After pre-screening and elimination, the age variable is finally retained for display analysis at low resident participation, which is printed in Table 6. As can be seen in Table 7, the three variables of education, average monthly income, and residence time are selected for display analysis at high resident participation.

Table.6. Statistical table of variables at low resident participation

Variable	Group	Exp(B)
Age	Group 1	118761690887988784.000
	Group 2	8.676
	Group 3	7.854
	Group 4	0.581

Table.7. Statistical table of variables described at high participation of residents

Variable	Group	Exp(B)
Education Level	Group 1	195.198
	Group 2	62.225
	Group 3	2.248

	Group 4	0.256
Average Monthly Income	Group 1	0.071
	Group 2	0.393
	Group 3	0.028
	Group 4	0.171
Length of Living	Group 1	0.000
	Group 2	0.037
	Group 3	0.076
	Group 4	0.154

When the participation of residents is low, the influence of the 'age' variable is evident among the retained variables. As can be seen in Table 6, the lower the age group, the greater the influence provided by the low participation model. It can be seen that when the participant group is significantly younger, they tend to consider their interests more than the interests of the public community due to their immature minds and unsound sense of social responsibility. They often do not care enough about matters in the renovation of old neighborhoods and are not willing to spend more energy on community public works.

When residents' participation is high, the three variables that have significant influence among those retained are 'education level', 'average monthly income' and 'length of residence'.

The results show that the lower the level of education, the higher the participation of the residents in the renovation of the old neighborhoods. This is an obvious contrast with the results of the previous study [17], which used old neighborhoods in first- and second-tier large cities as a case study. For this reason, this research believes that in the resource-based fourth-tier small cities represented by Huainan City, urban residents with higher education are more likely to choose to leave the local area to study and work in second- or third-tier cities or even first-tier big cities to obtain better wages and social and public facilities services. As a result, when the general environment is not attractive to talents, higher education and stronger education tend to lead to a stronger centrifugal force on the existing community environment. On the other hand, most of the people with lower education levels will live here for a long time or even settle permanently, so they will be more interested in the renovation of old neighborhoods. The participation of this group in the renovation of old neighborhoods is significantly higher than that of the group with higher education levels.

In the data on the influence of 'average monthly income' on the high participation of residents, it shows an inverted 'U' trend, i.e., residents with a monthly income in the range of 2000-4000 have the highest participation in the renovation of old neighborhoods, while those with income below or above this range have the lowest participation. Residents with incomes below or above this income range are less willing to participate in the renovation of old neighborhoods than this group. Based on this data, this research conducts a further in-depth study, and combines with the data from the Municipal Bureau of Statistics, the per capita monthly disposable income in Huainan City in 2021 is 3341.6 RMB. Therefore, this study further deduces that when the disposable income of residents fluctuates below the line of per capita disposable level, residents can, on the one hand, solve the basic food, clothing, housing, and transportation problems in their daily lives more securely, and on the other hand, they do not have the economic level to move to bigger cities, so they are more concerned about the matter of renovation of the old neighborhoods they live in and have stronger willingness to participate. When personal income is far below the per capita disposable income level, residents need to devote most of their energy to maintain their livelihoods, and lack the ability and energy to participate in social public issues other than their core interests, so their contribution to the high participation level is low. Most of the residents with high-income levels choose to move to second- or third-tier cities because of their superior economic power and the lack of attractiveness of Huainan City to these people, so their willingness to participate in the renovation of old neighborhoods is lower than that of residents with income between 2000 and 4000 RMB.

In the data on the influence of 'living time' on residents' high participation, the results obtained through data analysis are consistent with the findings of previous studies, that is, the longer one lives

in the same old neighborhood, the more one knows about the matters related to the old neighborhood, the stronger the residents' sense of ownership, and the stronger the residents' participation in the transformation of the old neighborhood. The residents' willingness to participate in the renovation of old neighborhoods also increases gradually with the growth of living time.

### 3.2.3 Regression Data Presentation and Analysis of Social Capital Dimension Variables

A more in-depth analysis is demonstrated by selecting the change in the strength of the contribution of the three variables of neighborhood, sense of community, and identity of the residents at low and high levels of participation, which can be seen in Table 8.

Table.8. Statistical table of three-dimensional variables description of social capital

Variable	Low engagement mode	High engagement mode
	Exp(B)	Exp(B)
Community Awareness(Q)	3.474	5.821
Neighborhood Relation(V)	4.776	15.659
Self-identity(AA)	6.383	3.283

In the analysis of the data on the three dimensions of social capital variables, this research compares the influence of each of the three major variables in Table 8 horizontally at low and high levels of resident participation, intending to analyze the resulting data in greater depth through social capital theory.

The influence of residents' sense of community shows a small increase with the leap in participation level. On the one hand, this shows that raising residents' sense of community appropriately can help increase their participation in the process of old neighborhood renovation. On the other hand, according to the data, at low levels of participation, residents' sense of community is significantly less awakened and has less influence on the level of participation, which indicates that the lack of sense of community can indicate that the lack of community consciousness will lead to the residents' indifferent and indifferent attitude toward the issues related to the renovation of old neighborhoods, and the residents will not make good use of their grassroots self-governance rights, which will easily lead to the phenomenon of 'three disregards' in the renovation process.

The influence of residents' neighborhoods increased significantly with the level of participation. This result illustrates the decisive influence of neighborhood relations on increasing residents' participation in this study area. When neighborhood relations are harmonious, residents' satisfaction with their living environment increases, their sense of belonging to the community they live in is strengthened, and their participation in the renovation process increases accordingly; on the other hand, in the specific renovation matters involving the sharing of funds and the division of responsibilities, each participant benefits from Good neighborhood relations can establish a fast, efficient and harmonious communication mechanism, thus minimizing resistance to the renovation of old neighborhoods.

The influence of residents' identity appears to decrease with the leap in participation level. According to the concept of social capital theory and related extension explanations, the application of social capital theory to participation in social groups may lead to group structural closure, thus too much attention to identity and even the formation of group exclusion, forming intergroup social confrontation and conflict. This theory is supported by the results of the data, which shows that when the level of participation is low, although the community groups may form tighter identity-based groups, they may focus on the identification of the participants in the renovation of the old neighborhoods, but not on the specific renovation issues. At the same time, the tightly knit community groups will be highly wary of external management and financial interventions, which is not conducive to the participation of all parties in the renovation of old neighborhoods, thus leading to low participation and possible vicious conflicts in the renovation of old neighborhoods. With the intervention of the government and the orderly and moderate participation of all social sectors, the

resident's sense of identity is limited to a more reasonable range, which, on the one hand, the sense of identity will enhance the cohesion among residents and promote the efficient implementation of renovation matters, and on the other hand, the dilution of the sense of identity screening is also conducive to the community residents' more open attitude toward external intervention, thus forming a multi-faceted synergy. On the other hand, the weakening of the sense of identity screening is also conducive to a more open attitude of the community residents toward external interventions, thus forming a multi-partite synergy and driving the residents to face the renovation of old neighborhoods with a higher degree of participation.

#### 4. Conclusion

This study takes social capital theory as the research framework, generalized ordered logistic regression as the quantitative method, innovates based on previous studies, designs a new method to study the influencing factors of residents' participation in the renovation of old neighborhoods, and focuses on the research perspective on the fourth-tier small cities in China, which are less concerned by scholars in this field, and through theoretical design, questionnaire distribution, data bring-in, and analysis, the following are derived conclusions. Firstly, the low age of the participants in renovation will lead to their low willingness to participate, and the longer they live in the same neighborhood, the stronger their participation in the renovation of old neighborhoods; Secondly, in the third- and fourth-tier cities that lack talent attraction, people with high cultural quality and high income have greater centrifugal force for the environment they live in and tend to have low willingness to participate in the renovation of old neighborhoods, while in the third- and fourth-tier cities with simpler social structure, more serious aging In third and fourth-tier cities, where the social structure is simpler and aging is more serious, and the pressure of living is less, community residents whose income level is around the monthly disposable income level of urban residents are more willing to participate in the renovation of old neighborhoods; finally, in the old neighborhoods of small cities, the enhancement and improvement of neighborhood relations and community awareness among community residents will promote their participation. The identity within the community will, to a certain extent, promote residents' participation, but if it is beyond control, it may also lead to community exclusion and bad social conflicts, which require appropriate intervention and control by government authorities and other social actors. Compared with the previous research results, the findings of this paper are innovative and enrich the research on residents' willingness to participate in the renovation of old neighborhoods in third- and fourth-tier cities in China and provide reference cases for subsequent research on the analysis of causes and the introduction of countermeasures, which have positive practical significance for promoting the renovation of old neighborhoods.

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