

Investigation and Analysis of the Impact and Efficiency of "City Block" from the Perspective of the Shared View

Based on the Comparison of 1129 Samples from Two Projects*

Xin Yan

Guangdong Nanhua Vocational College of Industry
Guangzhou, China 510507

Jinwei Lin

Guangdong Nanhua Vocational College of Industry
Guangzhou, China 510507

Abstract—This article uses a total of 1129 sample data in 2016 and 2017 to discuss the influence and effectiveness of the "city block" trial in view of the attitudes and opinions of residents in Guangdong province. And we have the main conclusions. In terms of impact, residents' awareness of "city block" and the proportion of opposition declined. The effectiveness of easing the traffic jam was reduced. The attitudes of "safety of people and property" have been changed with the trial implementation. In terms of the impact, it has brought convenience to the people's life. And it has got some achievements. It has received the recognition of residents. Then, the proportion of opposition declines. The implementation of city block has positive impacts. In addition, concrete proposals were made to promote "city block" from the perspectives of residents, management of residential quarters and the government.

Keywords—city block; trial implementation; influence; efficiency

I. INTRODUCTION

At the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, it has put forward the concept of shared development with the main content of "participation, endeavor, and enjoyment". To share resources is the progress of the times. According to the "Proposal for promoting city block in New Residential Areas" put forward in the "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Further Strengthening Management of Urban Planning and Construction" issued on February 6, 2016, the completed residential quarters and units have to be gradually opened. In principle, closed residential quarters will no longer be built. And it would achieve the public of roads. Since then, "city block" has entered the vision of ordinary people. The construction of "city block" can increase the consistency of public roads and road network, ease the traffic congestion, solve the land problem and build a shared society.

*This paper is key project of scientific and technological innovation of university students in Guangdong with special funds — the stage results of the investigation and research on the feasibility of "city block" implemented by residents in Guangdong province under the new urbanization

It is of great practical significance.

The United States, Russia, Britain, Japan and other countries have made relevant measures to implement city block in the light of the current situation of the country. At present, China has selected Sanlihe area in Xicheng District of Beijing, Tangjiawan District in Zhuhai, Chengdu Jinjiang Hotel Area, Wenjiapian Area as demonstration areas. And it also selected Jinan Central Business District and Xindong Station as the experimental unit.

The implementation of city block will involve many aspects (Wu Xiaolin, 2016; Lu Jianfeng, 2016; Chen Long, Sun Ying, Li Qiong et al., 2016). In order to better facilitate the implementation of "city block", it will adopt the data in 2016 and 2017 to observe the changes of residents' attitudes during the proposal of city block to the construction of the pilot community. Combined with the experimental results of Tangjiawan in Zhuhai city, it would make comparative analysis. Then, it would explore the feasibility and effectiveness of the implementation of the "city block" and put forward specific suggestions to promote the construction of modern shared society in China and enhance the vitality of the city.

II. THE OBJECT, METHODS AND TOOLS OF SURVEY

A. The Respondents

The respondents are the residents in Guangdong province, and the investigating area is Guangdong province. In the two surveys, 1129 valid samples were finally recovered (750 samples in 2016 and 379 samples in 2017).

As shown in "Table I", the year of birth is dominated by "the generation after 80s". And the gender ratio is relatively balanced. The educational level is dominated by tertiary education. In addition to the student, the individual operators account for the most. In general, two-year sample characteristics are close.

TABLE I. ANALYSIS ON THE BASIC SITUATION OF TWO SURVEYS

Content	Classification	March 2016	September 2017	Content	Classification	March 2016	September 2017
The Year of Birth	In 1950-1959	6.3%	2.9%	Gender	male	45.6%	47.0%
	In 1960-1969	18.9%	6.6%		female	54.4%	53.0%
	In 1970-1979	20.4%	18.5%	profession	the director of State organs, party organizations, enterprises or public institutions	12.1%	10.8%
	In 1980-1989	28.7%	33.0%		professionals	17.5%	9.5%
	In 1990-1999	25.2%	34.0%		Staff and related personnel	6.7%	12.7%
	After the year of 2000	.5%	5.0%		Commercial and service personnel	16.4%	13.2%
Degree of Education	junior high school and below	16.8%	13.2%	individual operator	19.1%	16.4%	
	senior high school	23.7%	22.4%	The operators of Production and transportation equipment	3.6%	2.4%	
	junior college	29.7%	38.3%	unemployed people	8.7%	5.3%	
	Undergraduates	20.8%	23.0%	Students	16.0%	29.8%	
	Master or above	8.9%	3.2%				

B. The Procedures, Methods And Tools of Survey

First, the investigators conducted random sampling in the areas of Foshan and Zhuhai and selected districts of Guangzhou which has implemented city block. And then, it has carried out interception surveys. Second, the investigators carried out snowballing and judgment sampling and conducted web surveys on questionnaire satellite platform. Thirdly, with interviewing method, the investigators interviewed the community residents in Foshan and Zhuhai, which implemented city block. And the investigators made interview with 16 interviewees face to face.

A. The Management of Residential Area

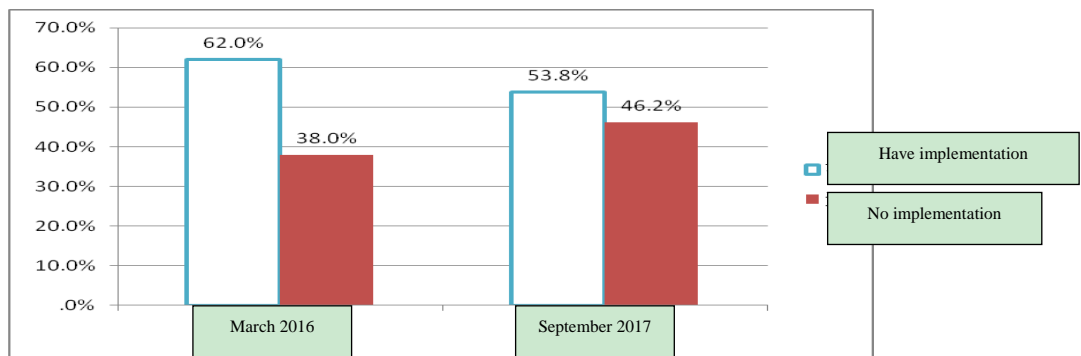


Fig. 1. Analysis on the fence of the residence community.

As shown in "Fig. 1", according to the two surveys, there are many enclosing residence communities. And it is not too

far from the proportion of the open community. That is to say, in general, the communities always have the walls.

III. THE PROCEDURES OF SURVEY

With the literature and exploratory research, we can clear theme and purpose. Then, we could design survey and research programs, develop a sampling plan and design questionnaire. After the trial, we could make the practical survey, organize the data and make statistical analysis with SPSS22.0 statistical software.

IV. ANALYSIS ON THE INFLUENCES OF TRIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF "CITY BLOCK"

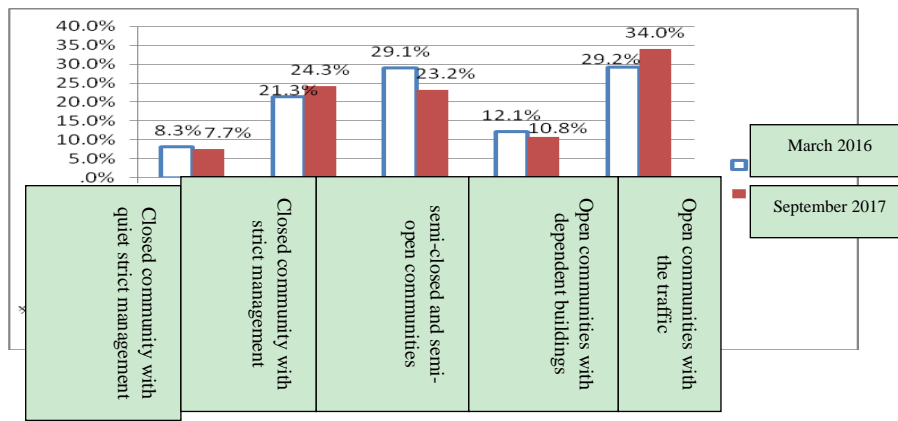


Fig. 2. Analysis on the management of residence community.

In this survey, the situation of all kinds of communities was fully considered. And it included various types of situations such as open residential communities, semi-closed and semi-open residential communities and enclosed communities. It is representative. As shown in "Fig. 2", in general, nearly 70% of communities are managed. Many communities are fully open and easy to be managed. It accounted for the highest proportion of 34%. Also, some communities are closed. They have very strict management. It accounted for the least proportion of 7.7%. The changes in two years are not obvious.

B. Residents' Understanding of the "City Block"

Residents' understanding of "city block" in 2017 is significantly different from that in 2016 ($P = 0.000 < 0.05$).

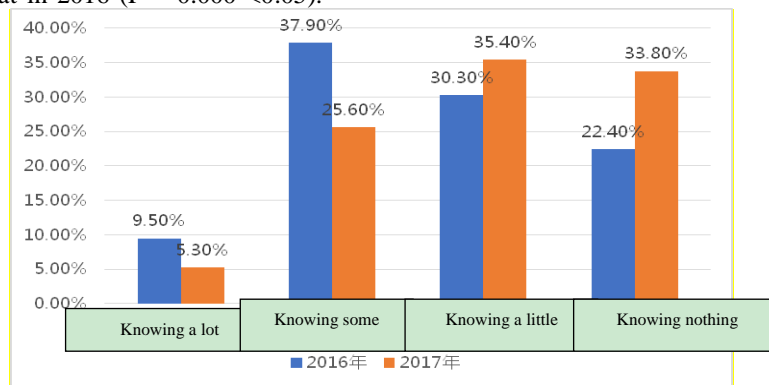


Fig. 3. Residents' understanding of "city block" in 2016 and 2017.

C. The Attitude of Residents

1) *Most residents oppose the "city block". However, the proportion that people don't care is clearly increasing:* In the two surveys, there was significant difference in residents' support for "city block" ($P = 0.000$). As shown in "Fig. 4", the indifferent population increased from 29.10%

As shown in "Fig. 3", in general, residents have a low level of understanding of the "city block". Also, the understanding of "city block" is very limited. The percentage of people who know the "city block" well and know a lot about the "city block" has been reduced. The proportion of people who know a little about the "city block" or do not know anything about the "city block" has increased. The overall proportion of knowing city block shows downward trend. It reflects the propaganda of the "city block". And residents have little understanding of the policy of "city block". The "city block" policy has not been fully implemented in the daily life of residents, which has brought some obstacles to the implementation of city block.

in 2016 to 34.00% in 2017. At the same time, the number of supporters decreased slightly from 23.20% in 2016 to 21.40% in 2017. And the number of objections dropped from 47.60% in 2016 to 44.60% in 2017. In general, the proportion of negative attitude of the respondents has declined.

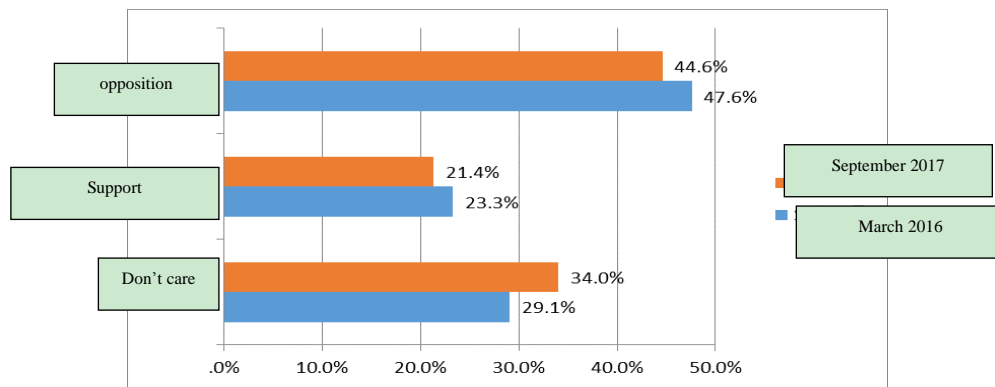


Fig. 4. The situation of samples' supporting to dismantle the fence in 2016 and 2017.

2) Before the implementation of city block, the residents are glad to accept it. Also, these residents may have to

accept it. With the implementation, the acceptance rate increased significantly.

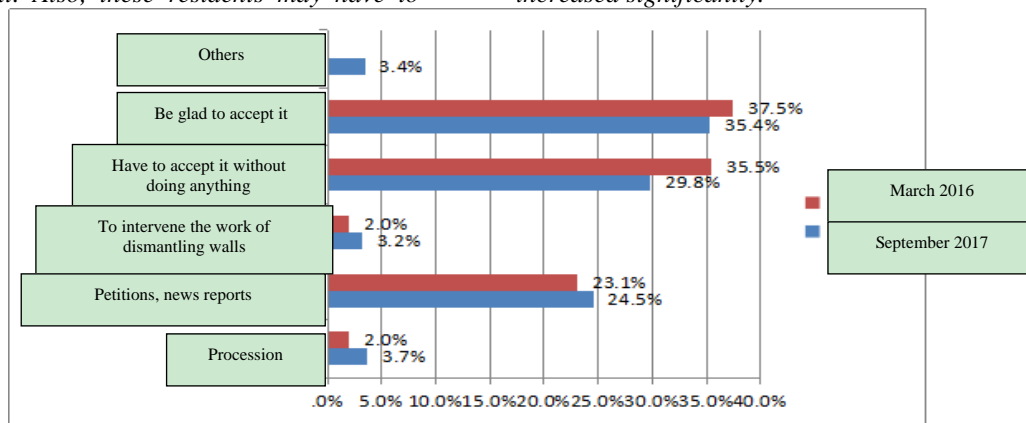


Fig. 5. The behaviors of residents with the implementation of city block in 2016 and 2017.

As shown in "Fig. 5", with the implementation of city block, residents can still treat it rationally. The proportion that people readily accept city block is high in 2016 and 2017. However, some of them have to accept it without doing anything. Then, we can see that relevant departments need to further promote the publicity of "city block". And the residents can better understand this policy. In addition, the proportion increased from 23.1% in 2016 to 24.5% in 2017 in petitions, news reports and online postings. It has no significant changes.

D. The Reasons Why Residents Support or Oppose "City Block"

There are three main reasons why residents support "city block". First, the transportation is convenient. Second, it would increase residential vitality. Then, it would ease traffic congestion. However, the utility of alleviating congestion has been reduced.

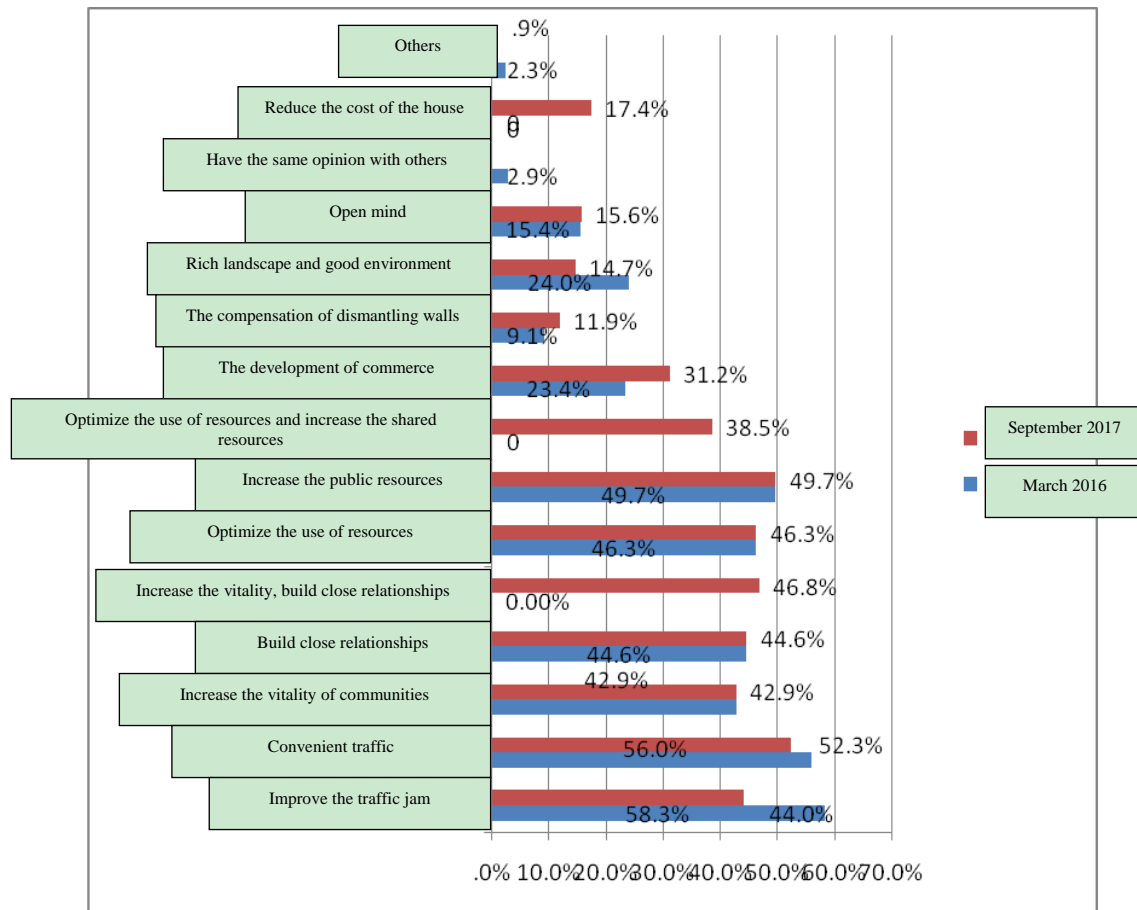


Fig. 6. The reasons why residents support "city block" in two surveys.

As shown in "Fig. 6", among the reasons why residents support the "city block", the main reason is the convenient transportation, the second is to increase public resources, and the third is to optimize the use of resources. We can see that the residents' perceptions are consistent with the starting point of the implementation of the "city block". And we need to point out that there is a significant reduction in data on the improvement of congestion in 2017 ($P = 0.019 < 0.05$), decreasing from 58.3% to 44.0%. At the same time, according to the interview results, the traffic congestion

nearby has not been effectively alleviated. And it has affected the vehicle traffic in the original community. Therefore, it is necessary to consider various factors to solve traffic congestion.

There are three major reasons why residents oppose "city block". First, the residents lack the security of personnel and property rights. Second, it has disrupted the living. Also, the noise is loud. However, the proportion of opposition is reduced by about 10%.

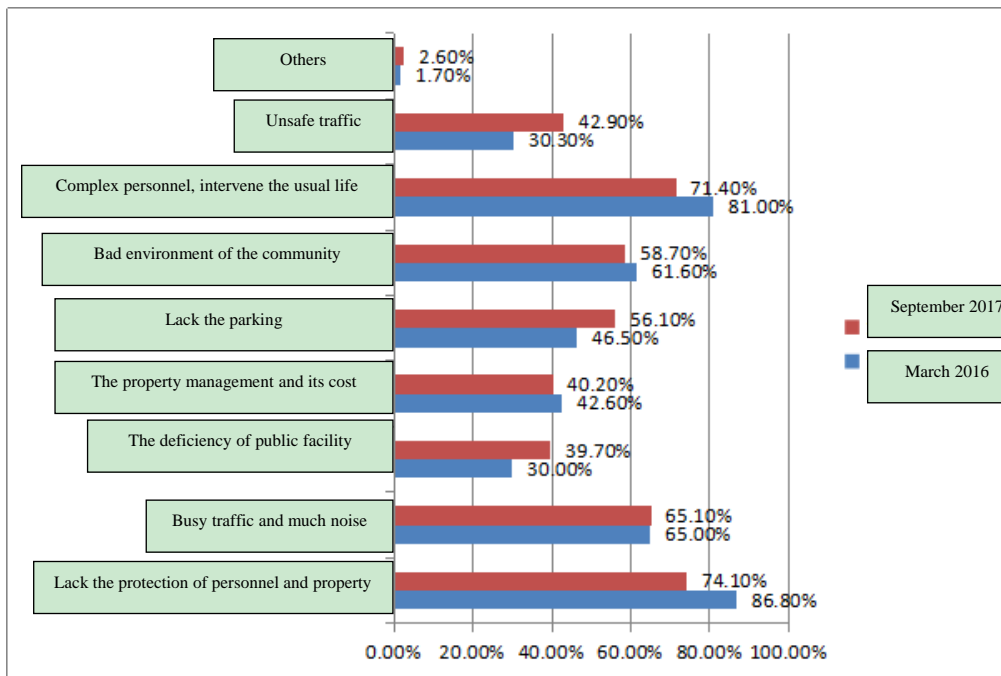


Fig. 7. Two investigation on the reasons why residents oppose "city block".

As shown in "Fig. 7", on the whole, among the reasons why residents choose to oppose it, the reasons for relative consideration are relatively scattered. The most consideration is that the security of personal and property is not guaranteed. And the second is the interference of life. Third, there are too many pedestrians and noises. Actually, residents' personal and property safety dropped from 86.80% in 2016 to 74.10% in 2017. The proportion of living disturbances dropped from 81.00% in 2001 to 71.40%. Compared to the year of 2016, it lacks parking spaces and public facilities. It reflects the shared economic issues. According to the interview, we can conclude that the change is insignificant at this current stage. The problems of safety and resource management still need to be strengthened. And the residents' life has become more cautious. Various hidden dangers and accidents occurred frequently.

E. The Influences of Implementing "City Block" on Residents

In 2016, according to the survey, if the fence was demolished, the residents thought that it would have the greatest impact on personal and property safety. Also, it would have affected living or working conditions. Then, it would increase the difficulty of management. However, in 2017, residents believed that it would have affected the traffic and neighborhood relations with the demolition of the wall. And it is most important. There has been a noticeable change in the attitude of residents. And these residents hold that it has large influences on "personal and property safety" before carrying out the "city block".

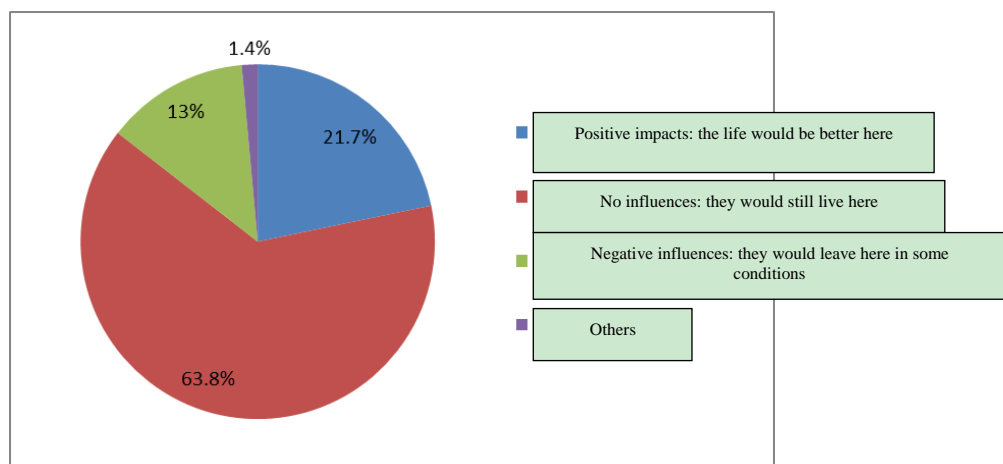


Fig. 8. The influences of investigation on dismantling fences on individual and family in 2017.

As shown in "Fig. 8", with the implementation of city block, 63.8% of residents think that it will have no impact on individuals and families, and they will continue to live here. Also, 21.7% of residents think that it makes life better with the implementation of city block. We can see that the positive influences are clear with the implementation of city block.

V. ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TRIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF "CITY BLOCK"

In particular, the survey focused on the comparative analysis of residents in 2017.

A. Analysis on the Implementation Range

According to the survey, the number of communities that implement "city block" is relatively small. And the percentage is 18.2%. The number of communities that implement city block is 81.10%. It is consistent with the fact that city block is still in the testing stage in China. The percentage of non-walled communities that implement city

B. Analysis on the Support of the Trial Implementation

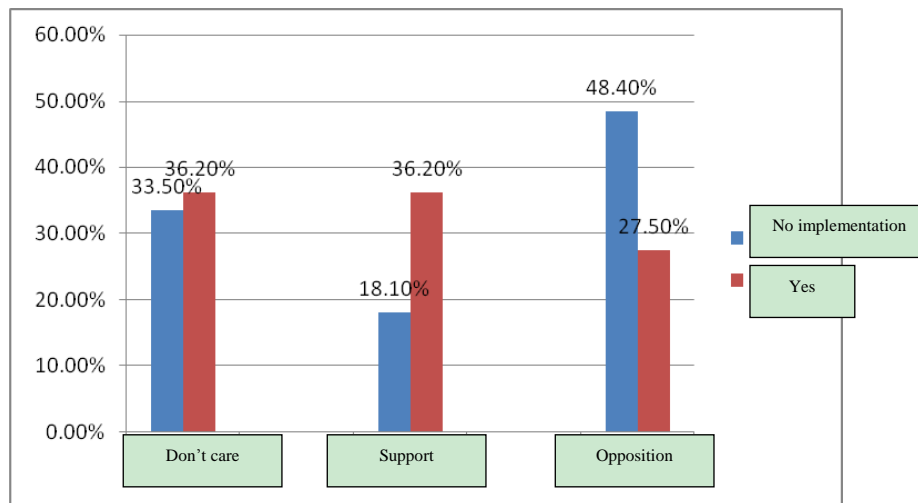


Fig. 9. To compare the attitudes of residents whether demolishing the fence.

As shown in "Fig. 9", the percentage of residents supporting the demolition is 36.2% in communities that implement city block, much higher than that of the 18.1% in communities without the promotion of city block ($P = 0.001 < 0.05$, $\Lambda = 0.022$). The percentage of residents opposing city block was 27.5% in communities that implemented city block, much lower than that of the 48.4% in communities without implementing city block. And the residents in communities with the promotion of city block

block was 60.9%, 18% higher than that of communities with walls. According to the two-year statistics, in communities where there is no "city block", the proportion of walls is lower than that in the previous year (from 62% to 57.1%). It shows that "city block" is still in the pilot phase. There are some communities implementing "city block". And the communities would implement city block first without walls.

The percentage of residents who were glad to accept city block was 49.3%, much higher than the 32.3% of those communities which did not implement city block. And the percentage of demonstrations dropped from 4.5% to 0%. This shows that during the pilot phase, residents can treat city block rationally. And there will be no overreaction.

According to the interview, we should firstly implement the "city block" in the more economically developed areas. In the economically developed areas, the quality of residents is relatively high. The geographical location is relatively superior. The urban infrastructure is relatively perfect. The law is relatively sound. It would provide the conditions for the implementation of "city block".

experienced the convenience. According to the interview, it is also known that transportation is convenient, the living environment is beautiful, and education is perfect. It would meet people's living and working needs. It has also become a priority place for the development. Therefore, in the communities that implement city block, residents think it is an appropriate scale. And it shows livable mode of open, well-equipped living facilities.

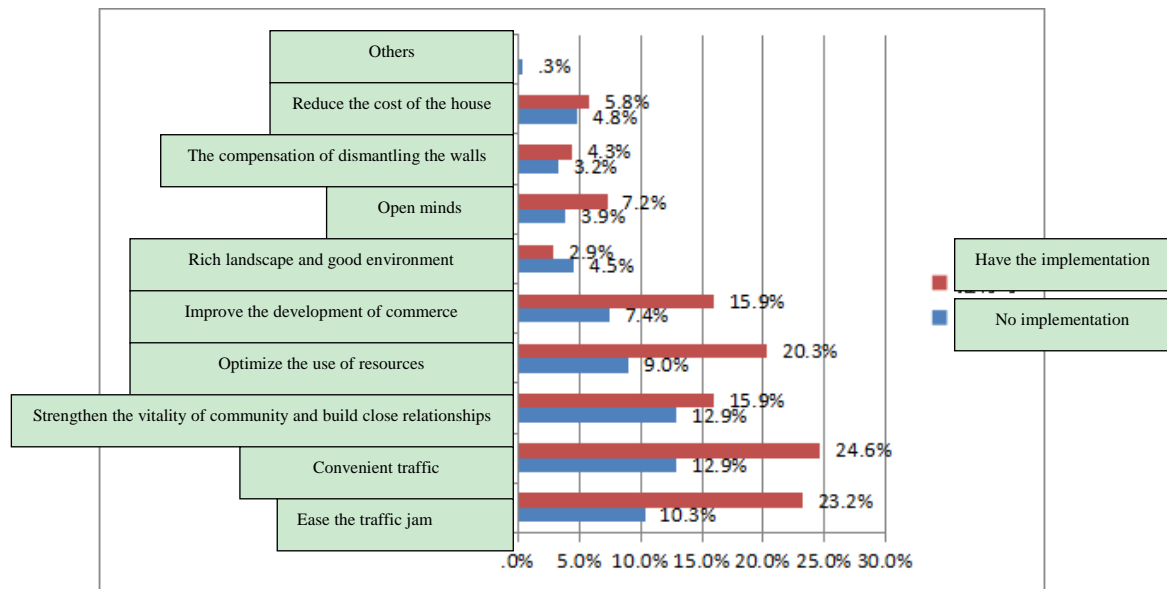


Fig. 10. The reasons why residents support city block in 2017.

As shown in "Fig. 10", the percentage of supporting the implementation of city block is generally higher than that of residents who disagree with the implementation of city block. This shows the convenience brought by the implementation

of city block. At the same time, it also shows that the residents have changed the attitudes of the implementation of city block. The residents have recognized the positive impact of the implementation of city block on our lives.

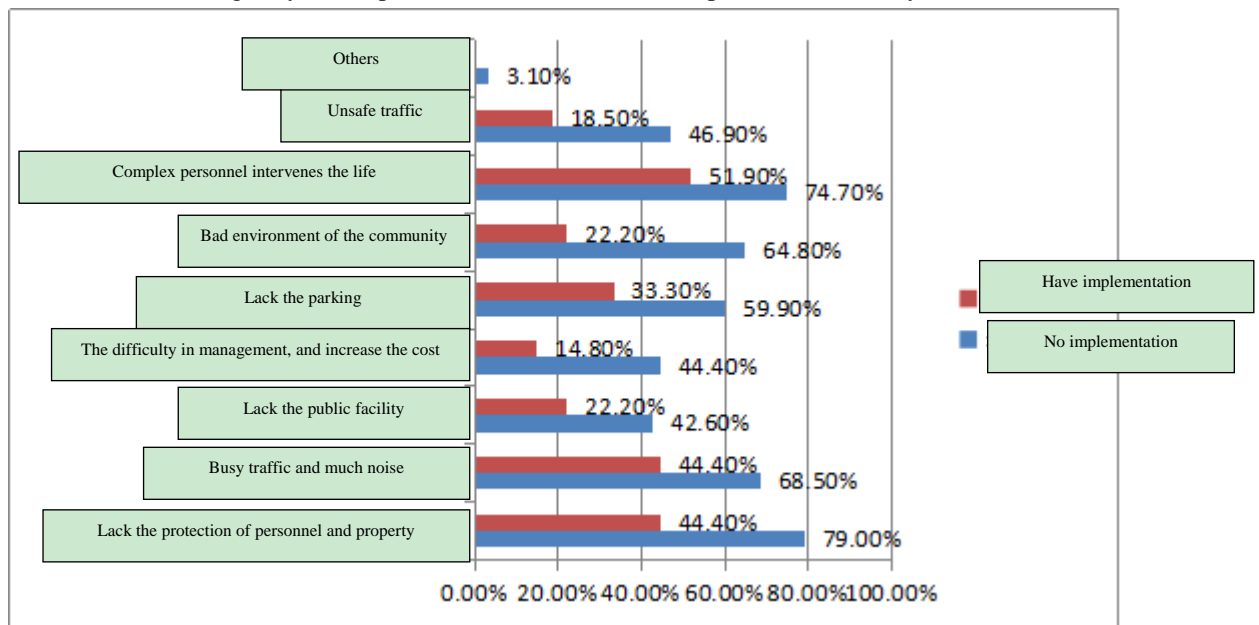


Fig. 11. The reasons why not implementing city block in 2017.

As shown in "Fig. 11", the proportion of people who oppose the implementation of city block in communities that implement city block is lower than that of the non-advocated district. This shows that residents have been able to see the positive impact of the implementation of city block with the implementation of city block. Among the residents who are in communities that implement city block, the biggest concern is the complexity of personnel entering the district, accounting for 51.90%. This is also the key reason why

people oppose the implementation of city block (44.40% for personal and property safety and 44.40% for noise). It can be seen that open blocks will bring about an increase in the number of floating population, and increase the difficulty in managing the population. Therefore, it would bring the risk of personal and property safety to residents. At present, the social problems are diversified and complicated. If the basic living conditions of residents can't be effectively protected, the implementation of city block may face serious obstacles.

C. Analysis on the Influence of the Implementation of City Block

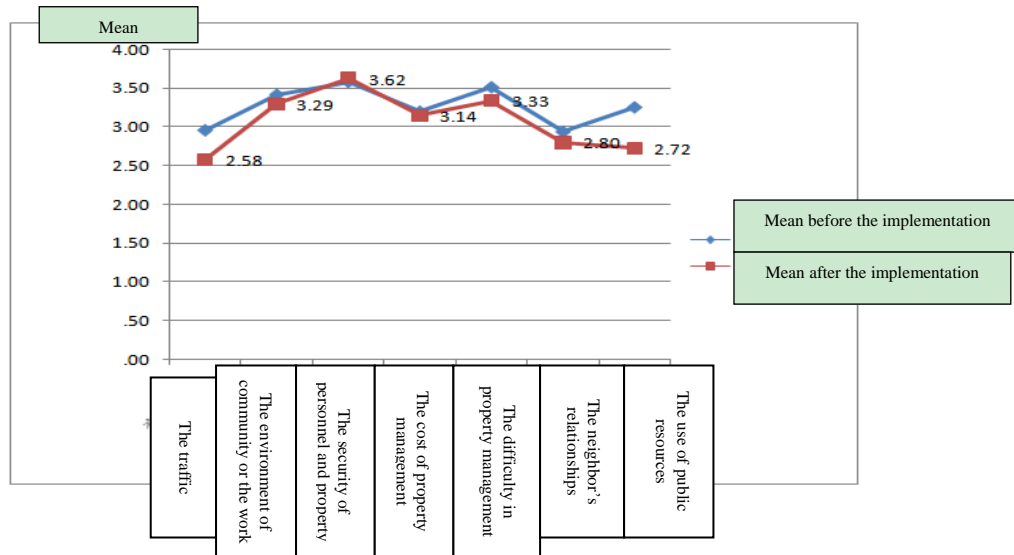


Fig. 12. The residents' opinion on dismantling the walls.

As shown in "Fig. 12", on the whole, the residents who are in communities that implement city block consider the positive impact to be greater than that of the residents in communities without the implementation of city block. Among them, the most significant difference is the improvement in the use of public resources and

^a Note: A smaller average value means bigger positive effects transportation, which is highly consistent with the goal of the development of city block. It proves that the implementation of city block is conducive to maximizing the utilization of public resources and improving the development of transportation.

D. Analysis on the Key Issues Which Need to Be Resolved

TABLE II. CROSS TABS OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE ACTUAL OPERATION MEASURES AFTER DISMANTLING THE WALLS

options	The measures to reduce the concerns with dismantling walls	The actual measures after the implementation of city block	Total	P index
Increase the security	86.80%	76.80%	85.00%	0.036
To be open in limited time, to publish the time table	60.00%	21.70%	53.00%	0.00
Increase the acoustic insulation equipment	60.00%	40.60%	56.50%	0.003
The compensation of community	44.80%	17.40%	39.80%	0.00
Increase sanitation worker	51.30%	50.70%	51.20%	0.105
Protect the rights of the owners	58.10%	37.70%	54.40%	0.002
Improve the property law	54.20%	20.30%	48.00%	0.00
Others	1.90%	2.90%	2.10%	0.615

Residents still have some concerns about the implementation of city block. According to "Table II", as a whole, the concerns of residents who are in communities with the implementation of city block have been reduced. It should be pointed out that to eliminate the biggest concern is to enhance the security.

VI. THE SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS

A. Analysis on the Influences of the Implementation of City Block

In residential living area, it mostly has the walls. However, the management is not strict. Most of the districts loose management. And two-year changes are not obvious. Residents' understanding of "city block" is low. And the

trend is downward. The opposition ratio is falling. The utility of alleviating congestion has been somewhat reduced. Among the reasons that residents oppose the "city block", the reason on the sharing resources is the problem that residents are gradually worried about. With the implementation of city block, there has been a noticeable change in the attitude of residents who hold the concept of "personal and property safety".

B. Analysis on the Efficiency of the Trial Implementation of "City Block"

The "city block" is still in the pilot phase. There are still a few areas in which the "city block" has been implemented. We would conduct the implementation of city block in communities with no walls. The majority of residents are willing to accept the "city block". And it would have no overexcitement. After the trial implementation, it brought convenience to the people's life, achieved results, and received the recognition of residents. The proportion of residents who didn't support the implementation decreased. The implementation of city block has had a positive impact, especially in the field of sharing resource. If we want to further promote the city block, we should consider the security issues. It must be solved.

VII. CONCLUSION

Xi Jinping's theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era has explained the connotation of the concept of shared development. The concept of sharing always runs through the course of the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics and reflects the theoretical path that Chinese society has gradually moved toward "common prosperity" since the reform and opening up. The active promotion of "city block" is useful attempt for the sharing concept of development.

A. Residents

First, residents should have comprehensive understanding of the "city block" with an open mind. We treat this new thing with a tolerant attitude. And we should submit opinions and suggestions to relevant government departments in a lawful and reasonable manner.

Second, residents should raise their awareness of self-protection and safety; in particular, we should enhance safety education for the elderly and children.

Family can install fingerprint security lock or upgrade security lock. Also, the residents should buy commercial insurance to protect life and property, and reduce the losses.

Third, we should carry out knowledge with the residents, other residents' organizations and social welfare organizations. And we should introduce the virtuous development brought by city block. More residents would be aware of the benefits of city block. And it would eliminate concerns and worries.

B. The Management of Residential Area

First, we should strengthen community management, and optimize the means of property management. Residential quarters implementing the policy of city block should be equipped with more cameras near the roads or the areas where flows traffic and the flow of people is heavy. Property management department can make signposts in the downstairs of the residential area. For example, it should prohibit the vehicle to make noise. Also, it can carry out the traffic diversion mechanism of the car. It should increase the number of security guards and the number of inspections.

Second, real estate developers and property companies should plan residential quarters rationally. For the planning and construction of neighborhoods and the implementation of city block, it should use sound-absorbing materials. Developers should plan the green area and choose the location of the residential area.

C. The Government and the Relevant Management Departments

First, it should increase publicity. Step by step, we should gradually open the closed communities. It should give priority to the communities with walls. And it is open, the management is easy. Then, we should take it as the trial implementation. The core of the work is to build an exemplary community with the goal of pilot project. Focusing on the success of the pilot targets, the government gradually propagandized the "city block" in a round way from demolishing the district fence to gradually breaking down the walls of residents' hearts. Finally, it would open a closed and strictly managed district. And we should share resources and improve the utilization of public resources. At the same time, we should protect the rights and interests of residents.

Second, it should improve policies and laws related to the demolition of fences in China. In the law, the government should clearly stipulate and classify the real rights involved in demolishing walls of residential quarters and unit compound yards. For the disputes and compensation of public resources, concrete solutions need to be formulated according to the actual situation of residents.

Since the "city block" was piloted for more than a year in China, there are some positive impacts on the residents. At the same time, it has also achieved remarkable results. In the future, we can draw experiences from the successful practices in pilot areas of China. Also, we could adopt experiences from their practices in the implementation process. And then, we could promote the implementation of the "city block" in China. The resources can be fully shared and used.

REFERENCES

- [1] Wang Jin. Influences of promoting city block on urban road network and countermeasures [B]. *Urban Roads Bridges and Flood Control*, 2016, (6): 4-5.

- [2] Wu Xiaolin. Policy transformation from closed community to city block: the judgement and reform [J]. Jiangnan Forum, 2016, (5): 40-45.
- [3] Lu Jifeng. Influences of city block on public security of urban community and countermeasures [J]. Journal of Shaanxi Administration Institute, 2016, 30 (3): 21-24
- [4] Chen Long, Sun Ying, Li Qiong. Research on traffic induced by city block [J]. Traffic and Transportation, 2016, (3).
- [5] Guo Xiaohong. Analysis of the legal issues involved in city block [A]. Journal of Kaifeng Institute of Education, 2016, 36 (4): 236-237.
- [6] Wang Xiao. Analysis of the responsibility of local government in the promotion of city block [J]. Business, 2016, (11): 62-62.
- [7] Yan Pengli. city block and open community vs closed community — the formal development of city block [J]. Environmental Economics, 2016, (6): 10-15.
- [8] Shen Peiju. The security of city block and countermeasures [J]. China Public Security, 2016, (7): 63-66.
- [9] Zhang Yusheng. How to deal with the new test questions of "residential block" — to promote city block need to face public concern [J]. NPC Forum, 2016. 3.
- [10] Peng Yefei. The test of city block — To replace the removed wall [J]. China Construction, 2016, (4).
- [11] Yan Pengli. The trial implementation of city block in local area [J]. Environmental Economics, 2016, (6).
- [12] Yang Baojun. Interpretation on the promotion of city block [J]. Earth, 2016, (3): 19-20.
- [13] Wang Ting. Discussion on the system of new residential community in new times [J]. Windows, 2016, (5).
- [14] Jin Lei. Reflections on strengthening the management of urban planning and design — From the perspective of the promotion of "city block" [J]. 2016, (4): 42-44.
- [15] Huang Qingguan. Research on community policing from the perspective of city block [A]. Journal of Railway Police College, 2016, 26(3): 66-69.
- [16] Huang Shengkai, Liu Xia. The legal regulation of the public community roads under the model of city block [A]. Journal of socialist theory guide, 2016, (5): 102-106.
- [17] Dang Feng. Urban management and city block, new opportunity for property management [J]. City Development: Property Management, 2016, (3): 30-31.
- [18] Wu Xiaolin. Policy transformation from closed community to city block: the judgement and reform [J]. Jiangnan Forum, 2016, (5): 40-45.
- [19] Jia Honghui. The reasons why we easily reject city block. [J]. Character, 2016, (3): 87-87.
- [20] Urban development in China: the promotion of city block — open residential community [J]. Golden Age: first half month, 2016, (3): 7-7.
- [21] Zhang Jie. Value, challenges and countermeasures of China's open city block — The integration of harmony, quietness and peace [J]. Real estate information of China, 2016, (7): 46-74.
- [22] Chen Long, Sun Ying, Li Qiong. Research on traffic induced by city block [J]. Traffic and Transportation, 2016, (3).
- [23] Zhang Chengan, Zou Yanan. Implications of sharing and community realization. [A] Journal of Changsha University of Science and Technology, 2017, (5).
- [24] Cai Chaolin. The rise of shared economy and innovation of government regulatory [A]. Southern Economy, 2017, (3).
- [25] City block can't simply be understood as "demolishing the wall" [N]. Party and Government Horizons, 2016, 02, 26.
- [26] The summary of "city block" in foreign countries [J]. Xinhuanet, 2016, 03, 04.