

## CRITICAL REVIEW ON THE URBAN ISSUE OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT-LIVING CONDITION

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### **Abstract**

Living condition, as a common issue that related to each human's quality of life. Through the literature review, the researcher concludes the common characteristics of living condition and how to determine it. The living condition characteristics in some areas were also elaborated. Through the critical review, the researcher will pay attention to the living condition and understand how to determine it. Therefore, the researcher wish the local authority could pay attention to human's living condition and upgrade it. Based on the critical review, the researcher concludes some methods to the local authorities that how to determine and improve human's living condition in the world.

*Keywords:* urban issue, human settlement, living condition, critical review.

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### **1. Introduction**

This section talks about the housing living condition in the other countries, from those of the Asian region to the rest of the world. This section will also highlight the living condition in these countries previously, also how these countries improve the people's settlements and their overall living conditions. The summary will be discussed in the final part of this section.

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With the economic development, living condition has improved in time and therefore, people's demand for their housing characteristics has gradually been greater than ever before. Generally, people want more than just a living space, where they require sub-rooms; people would rather have a smaller construction area and more individual rooms; and the kitchen is expected to have a door, as to not let the smoke seep into the other rooms in the house. People also tend to need a storage space in the kitchen, to have a separate place to eat; the space of the toilet would be better if a bathtub is included and so on. These requirements are very simple, where they constitute very basic human needs. However to the rural migrants in China, especially the rural migrants living in the capital of Beijing, people can hardly enjoy these. It is something that they so desire, but simply unattainable. So, the majority of people's living condition has suffered, especially in Beijing. They can hardly buy a house, and instead they have to either pay a great deal monthly to rent a small house, or share with other people in a mansion. From the previous research (Zhou [16]), only less than 5.0% of rural migrants in Beijing own houses. With such a small percentage, it is easy to sum up at this point that the living condition in Beijing necessitates serious development in the future.

In 2008, it was found that the majority of the urban residents experienced very poor living conditions in Beijing. Over 27% of the urban populations shared their dwellings with others, and 7.4% had an average living space below 4m<sup>2</sup>. Compounding the situation is the poor housing quality. About 76% of the urban residents did not have their own toilets, 37% had to share their kitchens with others, and 27% admitted to not have running water.

It is very difficult to characterize 'housing' with only one precise definition—it is an element of the community's dwelling area with its own social and spatial environments, in which exist many different forms of houses, different architectural styles and designs. These years in China,

because of the population and economic growth, housing becomes the most expensive asset; usually it will cost decades or even one's whole life to earn money to afford to buy a house. It satisfies one of the major personal needs, thus this motivates people to work, do something for their lives, study etc. Nevertheless, because of the land limitation and population growth, housing price soars, especially in the capital city, Beijing. Until now, the majority of people still live in inadequate housing. Only a few people could afford the place in which they live and have a good life. While most of the people still live in a bad situation, a lot of problems are created surrounding this aspect.

For almost 30 years of exploring and researching, the researcher (Fu [3]) has established a housing living condition standard named the "International Living Condition Standard" and used all over the world. This standard was introduced in 1976 and has become the most important yardstick in housing. The "International Living Condition Standard" includes four characteristics:

**(1) Humanity characteristics.** The housing should suit people and provide them with good living condition. Also, it should satisfy people's mental and physical needs, to enable them to live their lives with convenience.

**(2) Social characteristics.** Good housing represents social improvement. Good housing should also represent the advancement of new housing design, new technology and future housing development.

**(3) Technological characteristics.** New technology should involve housing and delivery of basic services to the people. New technology should represent human development and exploration. It could build the ecological and intelligence houses, to fully satisfy people's needs.

**(4) Sustainable characteristics.** The housing sustainable development is the target regulation for future housing construction. According to the "International Living Condition Standard", the housing should make

good use of the land, water, space, air and natural resources. The sustainable characteristics are one of the most important attributes in the “International Living Condition Standard”.

But based on the real situation in Beijing together with the rural migrants’ low living requirements that they only pay attention to the basic living condition attributes, the researcher organizes and forms eight living condition attributes in Beijing Fengtai District:

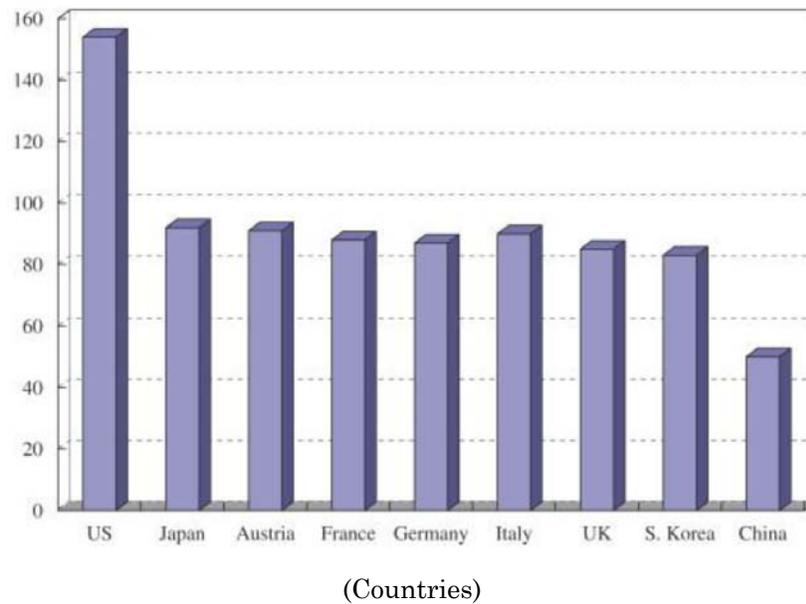
**Items:**

- (a) Size of housing (overcrowding).
- (b) Size and number of rooms (overcrowding and privacy).
- (c) Space requirements, kitchen, living room, toilets, balcony etc. (housing facility).
- (d) Housing facilities such as electricity, water, Internet, communications, security etc. (home appliance).
- (e) Recreational facilities (social facility).
- (f) Price (affordability).
- (g) Household members (overcrowding).
- (h) Other acceptable elements like supermarket, train station, and post office etc. these service facilities near the houses (social facility).

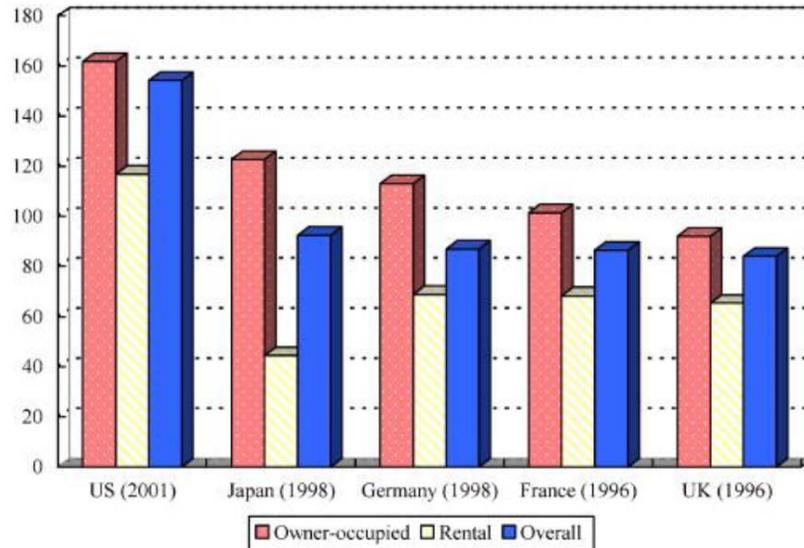
Even the rural migrants’ living condition requirement is very low, but these eight living condition attributes still represent the rural migrants need the housing should cover the humanity, social and technological characteristics that were mentioned by the “International Living Condition Standard”. These eight living condition attributes could fully determine the rural migrants’ living condition in Beijing. Also, it is supported by many previous researchers (Asami [1] & Bian [2]). These eight living condition attributes could fully represent the housing characteristics mentioned earlier (overcrowding, housing privacy, and

housing facility). Without good housing characteristics, people's living condition will further be affected. Like the size of housing, size and number of rooms, household members, they could represent that the houses are overcrowding or normal. Therefore, due to the overcrowding problem, people's housing privacy will also be affected. The space requirements, kitchen, living room, toilets, balcony, recreational facilities, and service facilities near the houses could represent that housing facilities are very important to our everyday life. However, as the rural migrants cannot obtain the *hukou*, they could not purchase houses in Beijing. Therefore, the housing price is not seriously related to the rural migrants' living condition in this research.

(m<sup>2</sup>)



**Figure 1.** Average housing size (m<sup>2</sup>) in selected countries. Source: Stephen et al. [10].

(m<sup>2</sup>)

**Figure 2.** Average housing size (m<sup>2</sup>) in selected countries by tenure. Source: Stephen et al. [10].

Figures 1 and 2, compare the average floor areas of owned and/or rental units in the US, Japan, Austria, Italy, France, Germany, the UK, South Korea, and China. The data indicate that the average floor area of housing units in China is much smaller than those of the other eight countries. Although the data were collected in different years, the comparison has managed to establish one conclusion: the average housing size in China is the smallest. Thus, as the average housing size is very small and with large population in China, it causes a serious overcrowding problem, and further affects people's privacy.

Every woman, man, and child has the human rights to secure a place to live, which is fundamental to living in dignity, to physical and mental health, and to the overall quality of life. The human rights to housing are explicitly set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and

other widely-adhered international human rights' treaties and declarations. Despite the widespread recognition of the human rights to adequate housing, the UN Center for Human Settlements estimates that over 1 billion people worldwide are living in inadequate housing and even worse, 100 million are now homeless.

## **2. International Living Condition Features**

Human living conditions have changed a lot over thousands of years, whereby from people living in a shabby shelter to a nice bungalow, this transformation has been common to people all over the world. At this junction, some international living condition features have begun to be established, which have been made the targets for future housing development.

### **2.1. Standard one: The more appropriate living area**

Living area refers to the housing size in which people live (Gao [4]). Good living area should have enough living space for everyone. According to the investigation by "Assessing Global Housing Conditions": in some rich countries where the average income is more than 10,000 dollar per year, the average living area is more than 20 square meters and some countries like the US have their living areas reaching 60 square meters; while in some countries the average income lies below 5,000 dollar per year, and thus, the average living area stays below 10 square meters. Here is a chart used to elaborate the different incomes that people in different living areas earn in various countries.

**Table 1.** Average living area in different countries

Average income in different countries	Average living area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Household size
Low-income countries	6.1	2.47
Middle low-income countries	8.8	2.24
Middle income countries	15.1	1.69
Middle high-income countries	22.0	1.03
High-income countries	35.0	0.66

**Source:** International housing policy and management, Peiyi Gao [4].

## 2.2. Standard two: The more perfect living function

Good living condition should have perfect living function. The researchers have done the survey in the capital city of UK and concluded that good living condition should have good living functions which cover independence, privacy, safety, convenience, modern facility, and good sanitation. Therefore, good housing function include the following factors:

### (1) Independence and privacy

Good house should not be affected by other houses and must protect people's housing privacy.

### (2) Convenience and safety

Good housing function must provide people with comfortable life and good security.

### (3) Modern facility

The housing facility should be more advanced and should be accompanied with high technology.

### (4) Health and sanitation

The houses must be clean and very healthy.

### **2.3. Standard three: The more completed living facilities**

Good living condition must have completed living facilities. The research have done in China and Hispanic reach the same conclusion that good living condition must have completed living facilities which include kitchen, bathroom, good housing appliance, good electricity, and natural gas system etc.

(1) Kitchen and toilet modern facilities where they have good water pipe system.

(2) Good electricity system

The electricity system should be very safe and fully meet the requirement. Also, it cannot always be subjected to power failure.

(3) Good natural gas system

The ventilation system must be very effective and keep the air clean for 24-hours inside the houses.

### **2.4. Standard four: The more scientific architectural construction**

As mentioned by Zhao [15], good living condition should have good architectural construction technology, good material and supported by good economy and government policy. He also carry out the research in Finland that good living condition must cover the following factors:

(1) The architectural construction should be in accordance with the international standard, especially with respect to the light, sound, thermal, anti-earthquake, anti-fire, structure safety etc.

(2) Use high technology and new construction materials.

(3) Consider about the economy and changeable situations/policies.

### **2.5. Standard five: The more appropriate architecture type**

The research carry out in UK confirm that good living condition need appropriate architecture type. The architecture type needs to suit the local geography environment and city development. According to the international housing standards, the following housing types apply:

- (1) Housing type should suit the city culture and economy.
- (2) Housing type should suit the natural geography environment.
- (3) Housing type should be new and represent the housing development.

### **2.6. Standard six: Good macro-environment**

Valins [11] carry out the research in US represents that the good living condition need to be supported by good social facility, good transportation, and comprehensive macro-environment. The following factors are very important to human's living condition:

- (1) Good infrastructure, like built near to the hospital, gymnasium, school, post office, police station, supermarket, etc.
- (2) Good public transportation with the inclusion of more parking places.

### **2.7. Standard seven: The more civilized community environment**

The community environment is very important to residents' mental and physical health. Here, the international housing standard helps to create a more civilized community environment (Wang & Huang [12]).

- (1) *Public space*: Public space is a place for residents to chat and enjoy being together, so the living space should be equipped with some public spaces.
- (2) *Green community*: A community should have some green areas to offer the people the sense of relaxation; also the green areas could improve the natural environment, like providing cleaner air and stopping soil erosion and so on.

### **2.8. Standard eight: Physical and mental function**

The housing design should have the functions to improve residents' physical and mental health. Michael et al. [7] concluded that the housing design must suit human's physical and mental function. Good living conditions need the following factors to give human the maximum convenience:

(1) *Physical function*: The housing design should have the physical function like sunshade, soundproofing, solar energy use, day lighting, ventilation, security etc.

(2) *Mental function*: Improve living condition, privacy, and independence; provide different relaxing areas for people of different age groups.

### **2.9. Standard nine: The more comprehensive social service**

Gu [5] carry out the urban social studies in US, UK, China, and Hong Kong confirms that the comprehensive social service is very important to human's quality of life. International living standard refers to a social service which is not just a common community service like cleaning floors, grass cutting etc., and social service should be more comprehensive, more profound like family and social services, for example, solving family trouble and helping disabled people etc.

There are nine housing standards that are included under the definition of good living conditions. To get good living condition, these housing standards should be met and usefully carried out in the future housing development.

### **2.10. Summary**

Living condition has universally undergone a lot of improvement. Also, with the improvement, it has left a great deal of impact on the society. Living condition not only changes the people's schedule and way of working, but it also affects the quality of life. In the entire world, the

living condition should become better and better in the future. Good living condition should have good housing characteristics inside and around the house; also, the comprehensive social service should also be included. Therefore, to improve the living condition, good housing characteristics play very important role in human's civilization.

### **3. Living Condition in Some Developed Area**

#### **3.1. Living condition in Hong Kong**

In Hong Kong, the land is very sparse. Hong Kong has one thousand square kilometers, where 80% of them are mountains. In some high-density areas one square kilometer can be accommodated by ten thousand people. Therefore, living condition stands to be a big problem in Hong Kong. From 1950, Hong Kong began to take steps to solve its housing problem (Wu & Zhang [13]). The three-step resolution is:

**Step 1: Public housing plan.** This step was carried out from 1953 to 1972, mainly to solve the housing living problem for poor people. The characteristic is to build a lot of apartments with basic housing facilities. These dwelling places were not for sell, only to be rented out to the poor people. The people only paid little money and they could live in the house for decades. Until 1970, almost one 1,500,000 had been accommodated in these public houses. This plan had solved the housing problem and made the society more stable.

**Step 2: Ten years housing construction plan.** This plan took place in the period of 1973~1983 and this was the turning period of housing in Hong Kong. The main target is to build more settlements with good facilities. These houses have independent kitchens and toilets, and they were also equipped with better facilities than before. This plan is to make sure everyone had places to live in. Although these housing areas were small, this was already a big improvement in Hong Kong.

**Step 3: Long-term housing policy.** This plan has started from 1984 until now. The main target is to change from providing people with low-cost houses to encourage people to buy middle and high cost ones. The policy automatically changes from welfare housing to commercial housing.

Now the housing status in Hong Kong has not been satisfactory. The main housing area uses 51,700,305 square meters, where 3,317,000 people live in these settlements. Therefore, the average housing area in Hong Kong is 15.6 square meters ( $51,700,305 \div 3,317,000$ ), less than British (21.34 square meters), also less than Japan (18 square meters) (Yi [14]).

In Hong Kong, the housing living standards have the following items:

(a) Good housing facilities

The house should have good facilities like a kitchen, bathroom, and balcony etc. to meet people's needs.

(b) Housing height

The floor height should be high and cannot less than 2.7 meters.

(c) Day lighting and ventilation

The houses cannot be dark in the daytime and it should have good air ventilation.

(d) Fire safety standards

Need to prevent the fire and have a good fire prevention system.

(e) Environmental standards

Good environment make people happy and they will enjoy their lives more.

All of these standards are very strict and well-operational. Now the housing facility in Hong Kong is one of the best quality in the world, the only drawback is the high housing price and small housing area. To increase the average housing area is a critical problem and it needs to be resolved in the future.

### **3.2. Living condition in Japan**

After World War II, Japan was self-reliant in solving its housing issue. Because of the catastrophic war, 4,200,000 homes in Japan were destroyed. Thus, the Japanese government and local council had worked together to solve the housing problem. After the World War II until now, the Japanese central government and local government have all been concentrating on building public housing to solve various housing conflicts. Japan has built a lot of public houses for the low-income families, where the housing area is 70~90 square meters. As the housing price is very low, the public housing has solved a lot of problems for the poor people. From 1955 to 2000, Japan had provided 1,500,000 public houses for the low-income people (Wu & Zhang [13]).

Most of the people in Japan, much like people in the rest of the countries, would want to purchase private housing, with good housing facilities and surrounded by good environment. For the housing location, the majority of the people want to purchase houses in the sub-urban areas. Here are some reasons for the people to prefer to purchase houses in these particular areas.

In the urban area, the housing price is high, so a lot of people want to purchase the housing in the sub-urban areas instead. Due to the private car popularization together with good transportation, the traffic is not a problem in Japan. So, a lot of people would like to choose to live in the sub-urban areas. Good natural environment, like fresh air, clean mineral water, quiet, green area etc. Also the infrastructure is very good in Japan. The living condition tends to suffer in the urban places where they are very densely populated. Also, the pollution and noise infecting the urban area have compelled the Japanese to live in the sub-urban areas. The housing characteristics—tradition and intelligence tend to be integrated in Japan. Here, when the architect designs the house, first the architect will try to maintain the Japanese culture, and then the architect will mix the culture and intelligence together. Thus, the

housing in Japan is a representation of the Japanese culture. The standard of living conditions give the suggestions that housing facility and natural environment is quite important to improve human's living condition in the world. Also, it gives the researcher some suggestions that good living condition must connect with the housing characteristics in this research.

**Table 2.** Standard living condition in Japan

Living condition factors	Notes
Construction	Good house must show construction with high quality as it contributes to people's satisfaction.
Facility	Also the housing should have good housing facilities to meet people's needs.
Indoor environment	The house should be clean and have a good sanitation system.
Indoor decoration	The interior part of the house should have some decorations.
Service system	The service system should be good around the house and provide convenience to people.
Natural environment	The natural environment should be good around the house.
Social environment	The security system should be good to protect people.
Affordability	The housing price should be affordable.

**Source:** International living quality assessment, Housing in Shanghai, Zhou [16].

Good living should include these eight factors. Housing should have good quality, seeing that in Japan, earthquake is happening common occurrence. The Japanese always stress on the housing facility, natural and social environment, service system and indoor decoration, where all these factors do affect people's living condition.

In Japan's "21 century Housing Development Plan", some aspects are highlighted:

- (a) Residents are welcome to participate in the housing design.

(b) Good function, comfortable, high standard decoration material and good facilities.

(c) Good use of the housing resources system.

(d) Good construction material and facilities.

**Table 3.** Residential performance standards in Japan

Living condition factors	Notes
Structure safety	The housing structure should be strong for people to live inside safely.
Fire safety	The good fire prevention system must be assured to protect people from fire or fire-related incidences.
Durability	The house could be used for a long time and furnishing and facilities inside are in safe condition.
Maintenance convenience	The houses need to do maintenance every year and maintain good condition.
Energy conservation	The houses need to save energy and be equipped with environmental protection.
Ventilation	The houses should have a good air ventilation system.
Day lighting	The houses should have sufficient light in the daytime and receive good exposure of the sun.
Sound insulation	People should be able to live in peace and not distracted or disturbed by any external noises.
Barrier-free design	Some housing facilities should be designed for the disabled, like the slope etc.

**Source:** Housing policy in Japan and the implication to China, Housing Studies, Shen [9].

The residential performance standards in Japan also give the researcher some suggestions that good living condition must cover these housing characteristics like construction safety, fire safety, day lighting, sound insulation etc for the future housing development. And it is very useful to help researcher to carry out other housing research in the world.

In Japan, the earthquake and typhoon are somewhat frequent, so ensuring structural safety is crucial. Also other factors like fire safety, durability, maintenance convenience, energy conservation, ventilation, day lighting, and sound insulation are necessary to ensure good living condition. Good housing should include all these factors. In Japan, the barrier-free design is very good for the disabled people. These barrier-free designs could help the disabled people live and work just like other normal people.

Overall, in Japan, the housing living condition is very advanced. Japan has a very humanized housing policy; therefore the houses are very practical. Also, the housing facilities and environment in Japan are very advanced. The only drawback is that the land in Japan is very scarce and limited, causing the increase in the housing price and the housing areas to be crowded. For the future, the Japanese government tries to solve these problems by building more houses and improving the living condition; not only that there are tasks to fulfill, but also they serve as a challenge to accept.

#### **4. Living Condition Development in Future**

Affected by the “Sustainable Housing Development” idea, the majority of the countries’ housing development systems undergo three stages: Energy conservation and environmental protection stage, ecological stage and comfortable and healthy stage. At the moment, the stage that seems to be prominent is the stage of trying to increase housing’s level of comfort and trying to promote healthy living among the citizens. Before this, in the housing development, a lot of housing concepts had already been introduced. The developed countries had done a lot of research before and some very valuable findings have been derived.

#### 4.1. Energy conservation housing

The energy conservation housing concept put forth in 1970 (He [6]) had started with the fact that a lot of countries tried to reduce the housing energy waste especially in the heating, air conditioning, hot water supply, cooking, lighting, household electrical appliances by employing various strategies. Developed countries, to add, have used a lot of new technology in housing and energy-saving.

(a) **The UK.** In the UK, the energy conservation concept began from 1986, and fortunately, it had been fruitful. What they did was using the local housing material and reducing the transportation fee. Also they worked on decreasing the housing cost. Inside the house, the low energy consumption facility was used. As a result, the energy conservation in its housing decreased the energy 75% more than before.

(b) **Sweden.** In Sweden, the houses use a lot of recycled materials for heating, and concentrated heating is very common in Sweden. Its housing heating uses 80% of the industrial wastes.

(c) **The US.** In the US, the housing construction uses high insulation material and new technology. The material could keep warm in the winter and keep cool in the summer. So, every year, the dwellers could save 30% energy in housing.

(d) **Germany.** In Germany, high technology is used to build housing and reduce 30% energy waste. In Germany, the solar system is used very efficiently. The government also encourages the use of recycled energy.

#### 4.2. Green ecological housing

Green ecological housing is a very popular concept in the world. Ecological housing is a mixture of normal housing and natural environment together. It could balance the indoor and outdoor environments and form a circumstantial system. The green ecological housing emerges, marking the fact that the housing development is off to a new start.

(a) **The US.** In the US, the green housing is very mature. Almost all new houses use this green concept. In some areas, the power, heating, and cooking all depend on the solar energy. The water could be recycled. Because of the natural environment's circumstantial system, this kind of housing not only can save energy, it can also benefit people in terms of improving their physical and mental health.

(b) **Canada.** In Canada, the green building concept is applicable to the office buildings. In the office green buildings, the toxic gas from the decoration could be reduced and it is very good to people's health. Also, the power water and construction material are obtainable from the natural environment. The green housing also enables the recycling of water. Later, the Canadian government has expressed its desire to use this green housing concept in the residential housing.

#### 4.3. Intelligent housing

The first intelligent housing emerged in the US, then Japan, British, Spain etc. (Mitchell [8]). Intelligent housing not only changes the way of life, way of working, but also it improves the housing development, intelligent communication, housing service, also the traditional home appliances.

(a) **The US.** In 1984, the electronic and computer technology were used in the first intelligent building. Inside this building the air-conditioner, water supply, electricity supply, fire protection system were all controlled by the computer. Also, the central computer could automatically perform the analysis of the tele-communication, e-mail, marketing, scientific calculation etc. Later, the office buildings like IBM, DEC were all made into intelligent buildings.

(b) **The UK.** The intelligent housing in the UK has grown early and developed rapidly. In the UK, almost all the new terrace houses use the intelligent housing concept. These houses made by natural and local materials are therefore very ecological. Also, these houses can save the

natural resource when they are automatically controlled by the computer system. Water could be automatically recycled and the security system could detect whether some people have entered or exited. Even in cases where the people sleep, the computer can automatically adjust the temperature and humidity-all for the sake of comfort and convenience.

#### **4.4. Barrier-free housing design**

Before talking about the energy conservation housing, green ecological housing and intelligent housing, these housing types have all translated the cutting-edge features into mere technology. However technology is not the means in itself-human, especially the old and disabled people should be understood and respected (Michael et al. [7]). The barrier-free housing represents this need and the old and disabled could benefit from this type of houses.

(a) **The US.** In the US, a lot of houses are especially built for old people, to provide them with ongoing assistance and medical care. There are three types of houses constructed for this purpose: independence-living, assisted living, and acute-care. In the barrier-free housing, a lot of facilities are made especially for these disadvantaged people. The barrier-free housing is supported and encouraged by the US government.

(b) **Denmark.** In Denmark, the barrier-free housing resembles the common housing at the outside, but inside the kitchen, toilet, living room and bedroom, even the staircase all use the special barrier-free design. It guarantees that each house has 67 square meters, and it must have 24-hour emergency communication. In Denmark, the barrier-free housing has been a very successful project.

#### **4.5. Conclusion**

The above house-types have all focused on “human, nature, technology”, and the main target is to increase the housing, as well as the living conditions. Every individual needs adequate housing to live in, so the government should pay attention to the housing development, use of good technology and formulation of good housing policies, so the residents can enjoy and benefit from good living conditions.

## 5. Discussion and Conclusion

From the globalization, in the developing and developed countries, the housing and living conditions have greatly improved. The housing affordability and private housing may increase; same goes with the people's average living area, and the housing environment will improve. During this process, the provision of some common characteristics has been found to be problematic.

Firstly, house-purchasing is an important thing for most people. Thus, the housing quality and performance will affect people's lives. In the developed countries, some laws and regulations have been established to guarantee housing quality and protect consumers' interests. However, in some developing countries, the housing laws cannot answer for the atrocious housing quality, like noticeable cracks and collapses that frequently happen. Learning from the developed countries' experiences and improving the housing quality is a major task for the developing countries.

Secondly, the living condition improves a lot too within these years. All the countries have to undergo some obligatory processes in the housing development namely the energy conservation and environmental protection stage; ecological stage; also comfortable and healthy stage. The main target is to bring about people's comfort and health. Therefore, improving the living condition is the main idea.

Thirdly, after analyzing the housing living condition in developed countries, it is found that the improved housing and living condition are all based on the objective, not subjective views. They have never taken into account human's own perspectives. This is the drawback witnessed in the housing development. In future, the residents should participate in the housing design and construction, and only then the living condition can be improved quickly, practically, and more effectively.

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