

The Mechanisms of the Influence of Living Circle Business Layout on Residents' Sense of Acquisition and Happiness

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Abstract: As urbanization accelerates, the spatial configuration of commercial facilities within residential life circles has become increasingly pivotal to residents' daily convenience, sense of acquisition, and happiness, thereby underscoring its significance for urban planning optimization. Drawing on a sample of 220 respondents from 10 pilot communities in Chongqing's Liangjiang New Area and Jiulongpo District, this paper examines the influence of living-circle commercial layouts on residents' subjective well-being and sense of acquisition and happiness. We used structural equation modeling (SEM) to analyze anonymous questionnaire and on-site field interview data collected from permanent residents aged 20–65, with reliability/validity checks, correlation analysis, and confirmatory factor analysis confirming result robustness. Four significant predictors of residents' dual outcomes—sense of gain and happiness—were identified: resident demographic characteristics, commercial format configuration, community type, and community service satisfaction. Both basic daily-needs and quality-upgraded commercial formats exert significant independent positive effects on residents' sense of gain; service satisfaction significantly predicts both outcomes. Sense of gain partially mediates the direct link between commercial format configuration and resident happiness. Optimizing neighborhood commercial layouts and improving accessible community services are proven evidence-based strategies to boost residents' long-term quality of life.

Keywords: Living Circles; Business Layout; Structural Equation Modeling (SEM); Residents' Happiness

1. Introduction

As a planning concept, the convenience living circle began in Japan [1]. It later moved into Taiwan, China, and South Korea, and its ideas have also been reflected in planning approaches elsewhere. This can be seen in Melbourne's "20-minute neighbourhood" [2], Seoul's layered living-circle framework, and Kumamoto's adjustment of living-circle hierarchy [3]. In everyday terms, convenient living circles help improve residents' quality of life, support well-being, and create a stronger sense of satisfaction and happiness [4]. The Ministry of Commerce issued the Opinions on Promoting the Construction of Urban 15-Minute Convenient Living Circles and the Guidelines for the Construction of Urban 15-Minute Convenient Living Circles. Chongqing's Liangjiang New Area and Jiulongpo Several districts have been chosen as pilot zones, where the priority is to get basic services up and running before improving higher-tier offerings. Construction is moving ahead at pace across these areas, with each locality adapting the approach to its own conditions. Academic interest in the construction of convenient living circles is on the rise, particularly focusing on the layout and development pathways of living circle businesses. This underscores the vital importance of living circle business layout. How exactly does this impact residents' sense of acquisition and happiness?

2. Research Review

2.1 Theory of Living Circles

The development of convenient living circles can be delineated into three tiers based on a temporal dimension: 5, 10, and 15 minutes, as depicted in Figure 1. By defining spatial boundaries using the concept of a "circle", it becomes easier to distinguish scale, clarify location, and grasp a more concrete and visual understanding of the spatial relationships. The exploration and cognition of urban residential

spatial forms have historically been based on the prototype of the “circle”. The concept of neighborhoods was proposed by American architects in the 1920s, residential neighborhoods were put forth by Soviet experts in the 1950s during the urban development of New China, and urban neighborhoods were introduced by American New Urbanists in the 1990s. In the Asian context, the concept of living circles originated earlier in Japan and later expanded to South Korea, Taiwan. In the early 1990s, China introduced the concept of “living circles” and initiated a series of related research and planning initiatives. Liu divided living circles into three layers: basic, foundational, and opportunity, covering various spatial areas and ranges related to residents’ daily activities such as living, shopping, education, healthcare, and employment [5]. Wu et al. delved into the study of community unitization, considering the spatial areas and ranges constituted by activities such as commuting, shopping, leisure, and socializing centered around residents’ homes as the community living circle [6]. community living circles exhibit characteristics of proximity, openness, and locality [7]. The Ministry of Commerce primarily focuses on community commerce, viewing the 15-minute convenient living circle as a community business district characterized by territoriality, convenience, quasi-public elements (such as markets), and diversity, encompassing two categories: fundamental assurance businesses and quality enhancement businesses.



Figure 1. Community Living Circles

2.2 Residents’ Sense of Acquisition and Happiness

The retrieval of the theme “sense of acquisition and happiness” on the Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) yields 1,964 relevant documents. Elevating the public’s sense of acquisition and happiness is

advantageous for the enduring stability of the nation, facilitates efficient progress in work, promotes individual physical and mental well-being, and fosters the creation of a harmonious environment.

Residents’ sense of acquisition and happiness are interrelated yet intrinsically different. The former captures an individual’s subjective appraisal of their surroundings, social support systems, and personal accomplishments within society. The latter, however, encompasses their general emotional condition and comprehensive satisfaction with life. It encompasses not only satisfaction with material conditions but also includes feelings regarding interpersonal relationships, work and leisure activities, personal achievements, and the realization of goals. The sense of acquisition is more closely associated with residents’ perceptions and assessments of life quality, while the sense of happiness pertains to the emotional experiences and psychological states that residents generate based on these perceptions.

This research draws upon the quantitative treatment of sense of acquisition and happiness as demonstrated in the China General Social Survey (CGSS), along with the works of scholars such as Li Yang. Data collection is conducted through a blend of surveys and interviews. Scholars have explored from diverse perspectives the primary factors influencing residents’ sense of acquisition and happiness:

Individual characteristics and community needs across different age groups [8, 9]. Hu et al. conducted an analysis from the perspectives of individuals, society, and government to explore the correlation between the public’s sense of acquisition and political support [10]. Wang highlighted that factors such as income, living space, social security, economic development, and political behavior can significantly influence residents’ sense of acquisition [11]. Moreover, Li et al. delved into the impact of statistical factors, economic factors, and psychological factors on happiness [12]. Common individual characteristics encompass gender, age, and household income. Scholars have also observed distinct differences in residents’ understanding and satisfaction with the community living circle based on factors like the duration of residence, shedding light on the pivotal role of familiarity and contentment

within the community environment.

Business layout and configuration. Drawing on dual-factor theory, Li categorized basic business configurations as “hygiene factors” and quality-enhancing businesses as “motivators”. Quality-enhancing businesses have the potential to elevate residents’ sense of acquisition and happiness, whereas basic business configurations exhibit a limited impact on residents’ sense of acquisition and happiness [12]. Following the categorization by the Ministry of Commerce, commercial entities within the quarter-hour convenience circle are segmented into 14 fundamental assurance categories and 12 quality enhancement categories, as depicted in Figure 2. Diverse community types exhibit discrepancies in commercial layout and planning. Li et al. grounded in social-ecological systems theory, dissected the mechanisms influencing the sense of acquisition among elderly citizens in smart city development from the perspectives of social, usage, individual, and living environments [13]. This study, inspired by the classification proposed by Li, distinguishes between upscale neighborhoods and regular residential properties as new communities, and aging neighborhoods, urban villages, traditional alley communities, and policy-based housing as old communities.



Figure 2. Fundamental Assurance Businesses and Quality Enhancement Businesses

Community service satisfaction. Research by Shen indicates a positive correlation between community service satisfaction and residents’ sense of happiness [14]. Yun et al. argued that the relationship between perceived service and happiness is profound, with service satisfaction influencing the sense of acquisition and subsequently impacting happiness [15]. Drawing on Campbell's model, Yun et al. measured satisfaction with community services across four dimensions—health, convenience, safety, and aesthetics—using a five-point scale.

Respondents rated statement-based items, with higher scores indicating greater satisfaction.

3. Research Hypotheses

Figure 3 depicts the conceptual model guiding this study. It posits that residents' sense of acquisition and happiness are shaped jointly by individual-level attributes, the commercial makeup of the surrounding neighborhood, and the degree of satisfaction with community services. On the basis of this model, two sets of hypotheses are advanced:

H1: A resident's sense of acquisition is influenced by individual characteristics, the mix of fundamental-assurance versus quality-enhancement businesses, community type, and satisfaction with community services. H2: A resident's sense of happiness is shaped by individual characteristics, the spatial arrangement of business establishments, satisfaction with community services, and—through an indirect pathway—the sense of acquisition.

Given that fundamental assurance businesses fall under essential health factors that residents consider obligatory, increasing the presence of quality enhancement businesses leads to higher happiness returns for residents, impacting their overall sense of well-being. In older neighborhoods with a significant elderly population, a complete set of fundamental assurance businesses within a quarter-hour living circle, coupled with a mature atmosphere, does not necessarily enhance residents’ sense of acquisition or happiness. However, incorporating quality commercial setups can boost both a resident’s sense of acquisition and happiness. In newer neighborhoods where fundamental assurance businesses exhibit lower quality, both the presence and quality of fundamental assurance businesses within a quarter-hour living circle affect community service satisfaction, with fundamental assurance businesses showing a higher return.

H3: The quality enhancement business layout within the living circle and community type significantly affect residents’ happiness, whereas the impact of fundamental-type business layout is less pronounced.

4. Model Construction

Residents’ sense of acquisition and happiness are fundamentally subjective constructs. They resist direct measurement and inevitably carry

perceptual bias. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) accommodates this by embedding measurement error within the model itself, allowing both measurement and analytical challenges to be addressed in one framework. Thus, this paper employs SEM to analyze the mechanism through which the living circle business layout influences residents' sense of acquisition and happiness. Individual characteristics, business layout, and community type are exogenous latent variables, while community service satisfaction, residents' sense of acquisition, and happiness serve as endogenous latent variables.

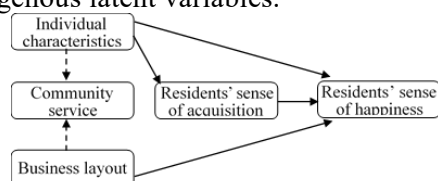


Figure 3. Mechanism of Living Circle Business Layout on Residents' Sense Of Acquisition and Happiness

$$\eta = \beta\eta + \gamma\xi + \zeta \quad (1)$$

$$X = \Lambda_x \xi + \delta \quad (2)$$

$$Y = \Lambda_y \eta + \varepsilon \quad (3)$$

Equation (1) represents the structural equation, where η is the endogenous latent variable, ξ is the exogenous latent variable, β and γ are coefficient matrices, and ζ is the error term. Equations (2) and (3) signify the measurement equations, where X and Y are the measurable variables of exogenous and endogenous latent variables, respectively.

Λ_x and Λ_y are the corresponding factor loading matrices, while δ and ε represent error terms. δ is uncorrelated with η , ξ , and ε , and ε is uncorrelated with ξ , η , and δ .

5. Empirical Analysis

5.1 Data Source

As a pivotal node for the development in Western China, Chongqing serves as an International Consumption Center City. It exhibits vigorous economic development, with the total retail sales volume of consumer goods growing at a rate that has been among the top in the nation for consecutive years. The city has seen a convergence of international consumer resources and is actively advancing innovative business models. Additionally, there is a rapid development in smart services and digitalization. Chongqing has constructed 202 convenience living circles and has achieved a franchise operation rate of 40%.

The study region includes five communities in the pilot sites of the Convenience Living Circle construction in the Liangjiang New Area of Chongqing: Shuizhuyuan Community, Aoyuan Community, Honghudonglu Community, Jinling Community, and Jinzhou Community. Additionally, five communities in Jiulongpo District, including Runlingjiang Community, Xinchengcun Community, Huangzhengjie Youdianzhilu Community, Panlong Community, and Erlang Community, were selected for research. A combination of field research and questionnaire surveys was conducted targeting residents aged 20-65 (the main participants in community activities [16]). Twenty-five questionnaires were distributed in each community, ensuring a balanced gender ratio and uniform distribution across age groups. As depicted in Table 1, A total of 220 valid questionnaires were collected to ensure the sample's representativeness.

5.2 Reliability and Validity Testing

In this study, reliability tests were conducted on individual characteristics, business layout, community service satisfaction, and residents' sense of acquisition using SPSS 26. The Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.878 in Table 2 indicates high reliability, as it surpasses the threshold of 0.7, reflecting the good quality of the research data.

Table 1. Hypothesized Model Variables

Variable definition	Latent variables	Measurable variables	Variable values
Exogenous latent variables	Individual characteristics	CHA1	Female=0; Male=1
		CHA2	[20-30]=1; [31-40]=2; [41-50]=3; [51-65]=4
		CHA3	Below 5000=1; [5000,10000]=2; [10000,20000]=3; [20001,30000]=4; Above 30000=5
		CHA4	[1,5]=1; [6,10]=2; [11,15]=3; [16-20]=4; Above 20=5

	Business layout	BUS1	Presence of 14 fundamental assurance businesses reachable within a quarter hour: Yes=1, No=0
		BUS2	Presence of 12 quality enhancement businesses reachable within a quarter hour: Yes=1, No=0
		BUS3	Old community=0, New community=1
	Community service satisfaction	SAT1	Extremely dissatisfied=1, Quite dissatisfied=2, Neutral=3; Quite satisfied=4; Extremely satisfied=5
		SAT2	
		SAT3	
		SAT4	
	Residents' sense of acquisition	ACQ1	No=0; Yes=1
		ACQ2	
Endogenous latent variables	Residents' sense of happiness	HAP1	Extremely unhappy=1, Quite unhappy=2, Neutral=3; Quite happy=4; Extremely happy=5

Table 2. Reliability Analysis

Number of items	Sample size	Cronbach α coefficient
10	220	0.878

Validity verification was carried out using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's tests. As shown in Table 3, the KMO value is 0.864, which exceeds 0.8, indicating a strong reliability of the research data's test results.

Table 3. KMO and Bartlett tests

KMO value	0.864	
Bartlett's sphericity test	Approximate chi-square	1363.238
	df	45
	p value	0

5.3 Correlation Analysis

Table 4. Pearson Correlation - Standard Format

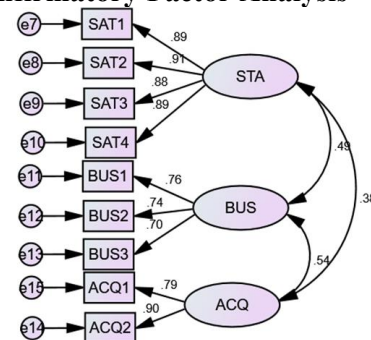
	Residents' sense of happiness	Residents' sense of acquisition	Community service satisfaction	Business layout
Residents' sense of happiness	1			
Residents' sense of acquisition	0.493**	1		
Community service satisfaction	0.498**	0.407**	1	
Business layout	0.547**	0.414**	0.424**	1

Notes: * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$

As depicted in Table 4, it is evident that a correlation analysis was conducted to explore the relationships between residents' sense of happiness and their sense of acquisition, community service satisfaction, and business layout. The strength of these relationships was assessed using Pearson correlation coefficients. All three factors—residents' sense of happiness, their sense of acquisition, community service satisfaction, and business layout—showed

significant correlations. The correlation coefficients were 0.493, 0.498, and 0.547, respectively. Notably, all correlation coefficients are greater than 0, indicating a positive correlation among residents' sense of happiness, their sense of acquisition, community service satisfaction, and business layout.

5.4 Confirmatory Factor Analysis

**Figure 4. Confirmatory Factor Analysis Model****Table 5. Factor Loadings**

		STD.Estimate	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
SAT1	<--- STA	0.891	1			
SAT2	<--- STA	0.908	1.078	0.053	20.232	***
SAT3	<--- STA	0.879	1.06	0.056	18.846	***
SAT4	<--- STA	0.893	1.061	0.054	19.495	***
BUS1	<--- BUS	0.761	1			
BUS2	<--- BUS	0.741	0.974	0.105	9.249	***
BUS3	<--- BUS	0.703	0.926	0.104	8.951	***
ACQ2	<--- ACQ	0.905	1			
ACQ1	<--- ACQ	0.792	0.873	0.105	8.34	***

Examination of Table 5 and Figure 4, reveals that all measurement items exhibit significance levels of $P < 0.001$, indicating a high level of statistical significance. Moreover, with STD.Estimate values exceeding 0.6, it is apparent that, collectively, the model demonstrates good convergent validity, showcasing robust correspondences between factors and measurement items.

Table 6. Fit Indices

Fit indices	Fitting standard	Fitting results	Fit evaluation
CMIN	-	39.550	-
DF	-	24	-
CMIN/DF	1~5	1.648	Ideal
RMSEA	<1	0.054	Ideal
NFI	>0.90	0.969	Ideal
TLI	>0.90	0.981	Ideal
CFI	>0.90	0.987	Ideal
RFI	>0.90	0.953	Ideal
IFI	>0.90	0.987	Ideal

The presented fit indices in the table meet the desired standard, attesting to the favorable fit of the model in Table 6.

Table 7. Convergent Validity

	CR	AVE
STA	0.94	0.797
BUS	0.779	0.541
ACQ	0.834	0.716

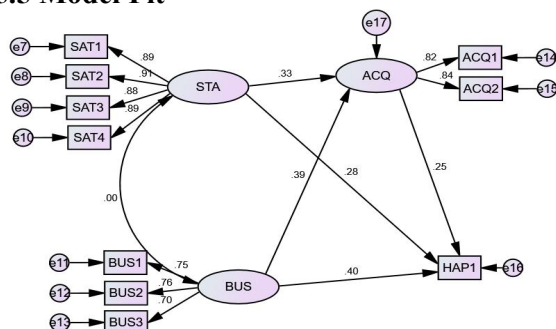
With Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values exceeding 0.5 and Composite Reliability (CR) values surpassing 0.7 in Table 7, the convergence validity stands strong, underscoring a robust relationship between factors and measurement items.

Table 8. Discriminant Validity

	STA	BUS	ACQ
STA	0.893		
BUS	0.494***	0.735	
ACQ	0.449***	0.521***	0.846

As the square root of AVE surpasses the highest correlation value between constructs in Table 8, the discriminant validity remains robust.

5.5 Model Fit

**Figure 5. Revised Structural Equation Model****Table 9. Regression Results between SEM Variables**

		STD.Estimate	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
ACQ <-- BUS		0.389	0.407	0.089	4.579	***
ACQ <-- STA		0.328	0.12	0.027	4.463	***
SAT1 <-- STA		0.891	1			
SAT2 <-- STA		0.905	1.076	0.054	20.089	***

SAT3 <-- STA		0.882	1.064	0.056	18.96	***
SAT4 <-- STA		0.893	1.062	0.054	19.491	***
BUS1 <-- BUS		0.752	1			
BUS2 <-- BUS		0.756	1.005	0.11	9.148	***
BUS3 <-- BUS		0.695	0.927	0.106	8.747	***
ACQ1 <-- ACQ		0.821	1			
ACQ2 <-- ACQ		0.845	1.031	0.12	8.559	***
HAP1 <-- STA		0.276	0.259	0.058	4.462	***
HAP1 <-- BUS		0.395	1.066	0.204	5.236	***
HAP1 <-- ACQ		0.245	0.631	0.194	3.25	0.001

As depicted in Figure 5 and Table 9, When examining the impact of business layout (BUS) on residents' sense of acquisition (ACQ), the standardized path coefficient of 0.389 is greater than 0 and significant at the 1% level, signifying a substantial positive effect of business layout (BUS) on residents' sense of acquisition (ACQ). Similarly, when assessing the influence of community service satisfaction (STA) on residents' sense of acquisition (ACQ), the standardized path coefficient of 0.328, also exceeding 0 and significant at the 1% level, reveals a significant positive impact of community service satisfaction (STA) on residents' sense of acquisition (ACQ). Furthermore, the impact of community service satisfaction (STA) on residents' sense of happiness (HAP1) exhibits a standardized path coefficient of 0.276, exceeding 0 and significant at the 1% level, suggesting a significant positive relationship between community service satisfaction (STA) and residents' sense of happiness (HAP1). Correspondingly, business layout (BUS) is positively associated with residents' sense of happiness (HAP1), with a standardized path coefficient of 0.395 that is statistically significant at the 1% level. Similarly, residents' sense of acquisition (ACQ) has a positive and significant effect on HAP1 ($\beta = 0.245$, $p < 0.01$). These results provide support for both Hypothesis 1 and Hypothesis 2.

Table 10. Analysis Results of Fundamental Assurance Business t-Test

	Fundamental assurance business (Mean $\pm$ standard deviation)		t	p
	None (n=102)	Yes (n=118)		
Residents' sense of happiness	2.63 $\pm$ 1.07	3.53 $\pm$ 0.89	-6.691	0.000**
Residents' sense of acquisition	0.40 $\pm$ 0.46	0.72 $\pm$ 0.40	-5.492	0.000**

Notes: * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$

We used independent-samples t-tests to

examine group differences in residents' happiness and sense of gain related to basic social assurance coverage, with relevant results summarized in Table 10. All tested differences between the two independent groups (residents with access to basic assurance programs vs. those without) reached the standard statistical significance threshold of $p < 0.05$, confirming that assurance coverage status correlates with clear gaps in the two measured subjective wellbeing metrics.

For residents' happiness, the between-group difference was significant at the 1% level ($t = -6.691$, $p = 0.000$). A direct comparison of mean scores showed that residents without basic assurance reported an average happiness score of 2.63, markedly lower than the 3.53 average recorded for residents covered by basic assurance programs. For residents' sense of gain, the between-group difference was also significant at the 1% level ($t = -5.492$, $p = 0.000$): residents without coverage had an average sense of gain score of 0.40, substantially lower than the 0.72 average for covered residents.

Taken together, these results indicate that access to basic social assurance is associated with significantly higher self-reported happiness and sense of gain among residents.

Table 11. Analysis Results of Quality Enhancement Business t-Test

	Quality enhancement business (Mean $\pm$ standard deviation)		t	p
	None (n=101)	Yes (n=119)		
Residents' sense of happiness	2.53 $\pm$ 1.02	3.60 $\pm$ 0.87	-8.262	0.000**
Residents' sense of acquisition	0.40 $\pm$ 0.45	0.72 $\pm$ 0.41	-5.482	0.000**

Notes: * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$

An independent sample t-test was applied to Table 11 in order to examine whether the quality enhancement business produces distinct effects on residents' happiness and sense of acquisition. The results point to statistically meaningful differences between the two groups across both indicators ($p < 0.05$), suggesting that the presence or absence of quality enhancement measures exerts a tangible influence on how residents evaluate their well-being and personal gains.

With respect to residents' happiness, a t-value

of -8.262 paired with a p-value of 0.000 confirms significance at the 1% level. A closer look at the descriptive statistics reveals that respondents lacking access to quality enhancement measures reported a mean of 2.53, falling well below the 3.60 recorded among their counterparts. This gap of over one point underscores the contribution of such measures to residents' overall contentment.

A comparable trend emerges for residents' sense of acquisition. Here, the t-value reaches -5.482 alongside a p-value of 0.000, again meeting the 1% significance threshold. Group means shift from 0.40 in the absence of quality enhancement measures to 0.72 in their presence, representing a near-doubling of the perceived sense of gain.

Collectively, these findings indicate that the quality enhancement business generates pronounced and statistically robust differences in both residents' happiness and their sense of acquisition, lending empirical support to the broader argument that quality-oriented initiatives translate into measurable improvements in residents' subjective well-being.

Table 12. Analysis Results of Community Type t-Test

	Community type (Mean $\pm$ standard deviation)		t	p
	None (n=109)	Yes (n=111)		
Residents' sense of happiness	2.61 $\pm$ 1.03	3.59 $\pm$ 0.89	-7.576	0.000**
Residents' sense of acquisition	0.42 $\pm$ 0.46	0.73 $\pm$ 0.40	-5.181	0.000**

Notes: * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$

Table 12 presents independent-sample t-test results comparing residents' happiness and sense of acquisition across different community types. All between-group differences for the two outcomes meet the $p < 0.05$ threshold for statistical significance, confirming that community type is associated with clear disparities in both resident perceptions.

For the association between community type and resident happiness, the test yielded a t-value of -7.576 ($p = 0.000$), indicating a statistically significant difference at the 1% level. Follow-up group comparison showed that the average happiness score for communities without the measured attribute was 2.61, markedly lower than the 3.59 average observed

in communities with the attribute. For resident sense of acquisition, the t-test returned a t-value of -5.181 ($p=0.000$), also significant at the 1% level. Group comparison found that the average sense of acquisition score in communities without the attribute was 0.42, significantly below the 0.73 average recorded in communities with the attribute. In conclusion, it is evident that the various samples representing diverse community types manifest significant disparities in residents' happiness and sense of acquisition.

6. Key Conclusions

This study, based on 220 resident survey samples from 10 pilot areas in Liangjiang New Area and Jiulongpo District of Chongqing, utilized Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to investigate the impact mechanism of neighborhood business layout on residents' sense of acquisition and happiness. The research indicates that individual characteristics, business layout, community type, and community service satisfaction have varying degrees of influence on residents' sense of acquisition. Additionally, apart from the aforementioned factors, residents' happiness is significantly correlated with their sense of acquisition. Within the neighborhood business layout, not only do community types and quality enhancement business layouts significantly affect residents' happiness, but foundational assurance layouts also impact residents' happiness.

The configuration of business formats within the living circle adheres to the principle of "addressing what is lacking," customizing the community's commercial layout according to the characteristics and needs of different communities. Factors such as residents' age, income levels, and cultural preferences are taken into account to ensure that commercial services more accurately meet the needs of the residents. Tailoring commercial layouts to the distinct characteristics and specific demands of each neighborhood is essential, as these spaces are deeply integrated into residents' daily lives. To enrich consumer choices, communities should foster diverse business models, integrating convenience stores, supermarkets, dining, entertainment, fitness, and other lifestyle services. Guided by a "gap-filling" principle, local amenities such as convenience hubs and elderly care facilities ought to be

strategically distributed based on actual communal needs to resolve service deficiencies.

Furthermore, leveraging information technology can elevate intelligent neighborhood management. Deploying smart security surveillance and automated parking systems, for instance, directly boosts residential safety and convenience. Establishing a dynamic feedback mechanism to continuously gather resident input enables the timely refinement of governance strategies. Encouraging civic engagement in local administration not only cultivates a stronger sense of belonging but also elevates overall satisfaction. Ultimately, executing these multifaceted approaches will substantially enhance service quality and efficiency, cater to diverse demographic needs, and deepen residents' sense of fulfillment and well-being, thereby driving harmonious community evolution and raising living standards.

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