How to improve the Sense of Security of Residents by Mass Prevention and Treatment --The Regulatory Effect of Social Trust

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Abstract. Recently, there has been increasing attention given to grass-roots governance in order to enhance residents' sense of security and reinforce the establishment of a service-oriented government. Mass prevention and treatment has emerged as the primary approach for residents to participate in community governance. This study employed occasional sampling to conduct a survey of four types of communities: commercial housing, relocation housing, unit communities, and hybrid communities. A total of 543 questionnaires were distributed, and linear regression and regulatory effect analysis were utilized to investigate the influence of mass prevention and treatment on residents' sense of security, as well as social trust. Additionally, the study examined whether these factors have a positive influence on these outcomes. Ultimately, the findings suggest that mass prevention and treatment can enhance residents' sense of security, and social trust can further improve residents' sense of social security and food safety. However, the study found no significant impact on information security, traffic safety, and fire safety. Based on these conclusions, this article provides suggestions for future grass-roots governance, aiming to maximize the effectiveness of public participation in community governance to construct a more service-oriented government, promote societal development, and enhance residents' sense of security.

Keywords: mass prevention and treatment; residents' sense of security; social trust

1 Introduction

Xi Jinping's call for enhancing the construction of a secure China and improving the populace's sense of well-being, happiness, and security highlights the importance of mass prevention and treatment in promoting public security and enhancing community residents' sense of safety. While there is existing literature on urban residents' sense of security, there is a lack of research on the impact of mass prevention and treatment on residents' sense of security. This gap in knowledge hinders effective community work and undermines social trust and sense of security.

Therefore, investigating the efficacy of mass prevention and treatment in enhancing residents' sense of security and the role of social trust in this process can inform future grassroots governance policies in China and address challenges related to residents' sense of security.

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This study investigates whether mass prevention and treatment can effectively enhance the sense of security of residents, considering various aspects such as social security, information security, traffic safety, fire safety, and food security. The research aims to measure the five indicators of residents' sense of security perception, evaluating the impact of mass prevention and treatment on each aspect. It also explores the role of social trust in influencing the effectiveness of mass prevention and treatment on residents' sense of security, examining how social trust can enhance the positive impact of these measures. Additionally, the study investigates whether social trust can improve security in public administration, information security, traffic safety, consumer security, and food safety through social confidentiality.

2 Literature review and research hypothesis

2.1 Literature review

Residents' sense of security.At present, the academic community has the following factors affecting the sense of security: scholar Shi Ke believes that "gender, education level, income level and occupation type have a significant impact on the public sense of security of urban residents"[1];Based on the perspective of community sustainability, Qiang Jingqi and Du Yaxing found through SPSS analysis that "the sense of security of community residents is negatively correlated with the length of residence, while the lighting condition, monitoring condition, property management, whether there is a police station, and residents' social relationship are positively correlated with the sense of security of community residents."[2]; Olusola Oladapo Makinde believes that "sense of security is significantly related to physical characteristics, social capital, socio-economic characteristics of residents and security experience, which has important significance in ensuring the safety of gated communities in the future design and development."[3]

In our country (China), it is mainly measured through indicators related to social security, food and drug safety, economic security ,and environmental safety.In the study on *Factors affecting the sense of Security of Urban Residents*, social security level, life pressure and interpersonal competition are evaluated as important factors affecting the sense of security.[4]

Based on these aforementioned indicators reflecting real-life circumstances，this study will assess community residents' sense of security across five dimensions: social security (including major public events as well as daily incidents), fire safety, food safety,information security(including personal privacy and telecom fraud)and traffic safety .

Social trust. Nowadays, the academic community still summarizes social trust into government trust. In further research, it is found that the generation of citizen trust is not only for government services, but also for interpersonal and institutional trust, thus forming a trust relationship with the social system. Social trust is mainly divided into universal trust and special trust through the paradigm of ' dichotomy construction. ' Among them, universal trust, as a form of trust with universality, plays a role in promoting residents ' sense of cooperation and willingness to cooperate, thus promoting the sinking of government public services. In the face of emergencies, they can realize the consistency between individuals and collectives, are more willing to cooperate with work, and can obtain higher satisfaction from the services provided by the government.[5]

Universal trust helps members of society develop a sense of identity with basic democratic values such as ' people-owned ' and ' government by the people ', because individuals who are willing to trust other members of society are more willing to trust those democratically elected government officials and less likely to question the motivation of other members of society to participate in public affairs.[6]Knack emphasizes that the importance of social participation to improve the scope of government responsibility, the public 's social participation may prompt community leaders to be responsible for the broader interests of residents.[7]

Mass prevention and treatment. At present, the research on mass prevention and treatment is mainly carried out from three aspects: strength composition and participation effectiveness. In the study of mass governance forces, scholars believe that mass governance forces include force composition, system cognition and long-term mechanism, such as scholar Fu Chengzhe from the perspective of public security,[8]and scholar Liu Liming also believes that it is composed of various government agencies and the people.[9]

The influence of mass prevention and treatment on residents' sense of security is dual. Scholar Zhong Jinyan believe that public participation in community governance can improve residents 'sense of participation and sense of belonging,[10]and enhance residents' ability of self-management and self-service. Scholar Feng Kuang study the impact of public participation in community governance on residents' happiness.[11]

2.2 Research hypothesis

In this research, mass prevention and treatment will be assessed in three dimensions: perception of mass prevention and treatment power comprising work efficiency, system perception, and long-term sustainability; participation in mass prevention and treatment involving willingness, communication channels, and incentives; and the efficacy of mass prevention and treatment initiatives encompassing acknowledgment, feedback, and organizational cultural cultivation. The study posits five hypotheses in relation to these dimensions.

Hypothesis 1a: Mass prevention and treatment can positively affect residents' sense of social security.

Hypothesis 1b: Mass prevention and treatment can positively affect residents' sense of fire safety.

Hypothesis 1c: Mass prevention and treatment can positively affect residents' food safety.

Hypothesis 1d: Mass prevention and treatment can positively affect residents' sense of information security.

Hypothesis 1e: Mass prevention and treatment can positively affect residents' traffic safety.

This study examines the factors influencing social trust among community residents and its impact on mass prevention and treatment. Drawing on subjective and objective perspectives, the study proposes an indexing research framework comprising four indicators: subject recognition, subjective cognition,institutional recognition, and environmental and infrastructure factors. The study posits five hypotheses regarding the positive relationship between social trust and mass prevention and treatment.

Hypothesis 2a: Social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and governance on residents' social security.

Hypothesis 2b: Social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and treatment on residents' sense of fire safety.

Hypothesis 2c: Social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and treatment on residents' food safety.

Hypothesis 2d: Social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and governance on residents' information security.

Hypothesis 2e: Social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and governance on residents' traffic safety.

2.3 Construction of the theoretical model

According to the existing results of the literature review and theoretical analysis initially established the analytical framework of mass prevention and treatment, social trust and residents' sense of security, as shown in Figure 1.[1]

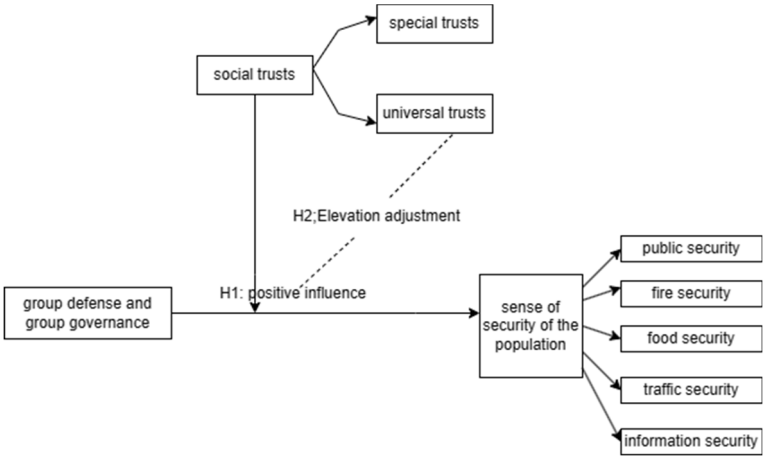

Fig. 1. Research framework diagram.

3 Research method

3.1 Sample Selection

The research selected representative samples from four distinct community types along College Road Street as the focal point of data collection. These communities include the commercial housing community Fu Run Home Community, rehousing community Dong Wangzhuang Community, unit type community China University of Mining and Technology (Beijing) Community, and mixed-type community Yicheng Dongyuan Community. A confidence level of 90%, a margin of error of 7%, a population proportion of 50%, and a sample size of 134 individuals in the Fu Run Home Community, 137 individuals in the Dong

Wangzhuang Community, 135 individuals in the China University of Mining and Technology (Beijing) Community, and 137 individuals in the Yicheng Dongyuan Community were determined for a total sample size of 543 individuals.

3.2 Research variables

In this paper, the variables of perception category and frequency of use category were measured through a 5-point Likert scale, as described in the questionnaire.

Dependent variables.

Residents' sense of security. The residents' sense of security studied in this research is quantitatively analyzed in terms of social security, food safety, fire safety, ttraffic safety and information security.

Explanatory variables.

Cognition of the power of mass prevention and treatment. Mass prevention and treatment and group governance are concepts and modes of comprehensive governance in China, which refer to a way for community residents to jointly participate in community governance and maintain social security. Residents' sense of security in this study refers to the subjective feelings and evaluations that residents make inwardly about the community security order and about the external risks they face.

Social Trust Measurement. Social trust in this study refers to the degree of mutual trust among members of an organization, based primarily on institutional or public trust in the stranger's domain.

Through field investigation and interview, based on the previous measurement indicators, this study determines the questionnaire questions as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Specific questionnaire topics.

Variable		Specific topics
Residents' sense of safety	Social security	You think the security situation in this community is very good.
		You think that the community 's power to maintain public order is particularly sufficient.
	Fire safety	You are very satisfied with the community 's ability to deal with policing issues.
		You are very satisfied with the fire safety of this community.
		You won 't often worry about fire accidents in the community.
	Traffic safety	Fire accidents don 't happen very often in your community.
		You are very satisfied with the handling of fire accidents in your community.
		You are very satisfied with the traffic safety in this community.
		You feel safe when you and your family are in the community for transportation activities (including but not limited to walking, cycling, driving a car, etc.).
	Food safety	You think that the current community needs to strengthen the publicity of traffic safety.
		The frequency of traffic accidents in your community is not high.
		You are very satisfied with the food safety situation of community vegetable markets, supermarkets and vendors.

	Information security	Food poisoning incidents (including collective food poisoning and individual food poisoning) are not frequent in your community. You feel at ease about the food you buy in the community. There are few casualties in your community due to food safety issues. In the last year, your personal information registered in the community has not been leaked. You don 't often encounter telecom fraud in the community. You are very satisfied with the information security situation of your community.
Mass prevention and treatment	Power cognition	You know the concept of group prevention and treatment very well. You are very willing to participate in the work of community prevention and treatment.
	Participation willingness	You are very willing to get some rewards by participating in group prevention and treatment. You are willing to participate in group prevention and treatment through various channels.
	Working efficiency	You often see the power of group prevention and treatment in the community (such as on duty, station personnel). Your community has established a long-term mechanism for mass prevention and treatment.
Social trust	Subject recognition	You are very recognized the work of community prevention and treatment volunteers. Your relatives and friends very much recognize the work of community mass prevention and treatment volunteers.
	Subjective cognition	You have great trust in the neighborhood committees and other community residents in your community.
	Institutional recognition	You have great trust in the safety management system of the community. You are very satisfied with the feedback mechanism of the residents in your community.
	Community infrastructure	You have great trust in the community environmental infrastructure.

Control variables. Age;Sexuality;Educational background;Occupation.

4 Empirical analysis and results

A total of 543 valid questionnaires were collected and analyzed by statistical software SPSS.

4.1 descriptive statistical analysis reliability and validity test

Statistics of key variables. The average value of the measured variables in Table 2. is too large to indicate that most residents have a positive attitude towards the improvement of residents ' sense of security by mass prevention and treatment, and the larger standard deviation indicates that the data is more dispersed.

Table 2. Statistics of key variables.

Variable	Measurement	Value ranges	Mean value	Standard deviation
Residents'	Social security	[1,5]	4.121	0.982

sense of safety	Fire safety	[1,5]	3.969	0.966
	Traffic safety	[1,5]	3.981	0.882
	Food safety	[1,5]	4.051	0.878
	Information security	[1,5]	4.017	0.913
Mass prevention and treatment	Power cognition	[1,5]	3.935	0.957
	Participation willingness	[1,5]	4.181	1.303
	Working efficiency	[1,5]	4.370	0.985
Social trust	Subject recognition	[1,5]	4.269	1.080
	Subjective cognition	[1,5]	4.046	1.065
	Institutional recognition	[1,5]	4.112	1.028
	Community infrastructure	[1,5]	4.110	1.066

Demographic Factors Statistics. In Table 3, the survey group was mainly concentrated in the 18–40 age group, accounting for 37.564%; the proportion of men and women is more evenly distributed. The largest proportion of undergraduate students reached 50.1833%, indicating that people with higher education are more willing to participate in the questionnaire survey; in terms of occupational distribution, various types of professional and technical personnel accounted for 22.527%, the number of people working in party and government enterprises and institutions accounted for 22.161%, business and service personnel accounted for 17.766%, and freelancers were the least, reflecting the occupational status of community residents. In summary, the questionnaire sample is more representative, and the data is more reasonable.

Table 3. Demographic Variable Results.

Name	Option	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Age	A.Under18 years old	43	7.875	7.875
	B.18-40 years old	205	37.546	45.421
	C.41-60 years old	172	31.502	76.923
	D. Over 60 years old	126	23.077	100
Sexuality	A. Men	264	48.352	48.352
	B. Female	282	51.648	100
Educational background	A. Primary school and below	39	7.143	7.143
	B. Junior and senior high school	149	27.289	34.432
	C. Undergraduates	274	50.183	84.615
	D. Postgraduate and above	84	15.385	100
Occupation	A. Workers	41	7.509	7.509
	B. Government and enterprise institutions staff	121	22.161	29.67
	C. Technical staff	123	22.527	52.198
	D. Business and services personnel	97	17.766	69.963
	E. Freelancers	51	9.341	79.304
	F. Unemployment	113	20.696	100

4.2 Reliability and validity test

Reliability analysis and validity analysis. This study used Cronbach's alpha coefficient to test the reliability of the scale. From Table 4, it can be seen that the CITC values of the analysis items are all greater than 0.4, indicating that there is a good correlation between the analysis items; the reliability coefficient is 0.953, which is greater than 0.9, indicating that the research data can be used for further analysis.

Table 4. Cronbach reliability analysis results.

Name	Total corrections Correlation (CITC)	The item has been deleted α coefficient	Cronbach α coefficient
Cognition of mass prevention and treatment	0.815	0.947	
Social trust	0.881	0.942	
Information security	0.854	0.944	0.953
Food safety	0.766	0.951	
Traffic safety	0.878	0.943	
Fire safety	0.872	0.943	
Social security	0.809	0.948	

Validity analysis. This study employs factor analysis to assess its validity. Table 5 displays commonalities above 0.4 for all research items, suggesting successful information extraction. The KMO test yielded a value of 0.929, indicating adequate data for information extraction.

4.3 Regression analysis results and hypothesis testing

Regression analysis is used to study the relationship between the influence of X (quantitative or fixed class) on Y (quantitative).

First, analyze the model fit; second, write the model equation; third, analyze the significance of X; fourth, incorporate the regression coefficient B value; and fifth, summarize the analysis.

Table 5. Results of linear regression analysis

Dependent variable: social security	Non-standardized coefficient		Standardized coefficient	t	p	covariance diagnosis	
	B	Standard Error	Beta			VIF	Tolerance
a constant (math.)	0.754	0.141	-	5.353	0.000**	-	-
mass prevention and treatment	0.805	0.033	0.723	24.414	0.000**	1	1
R^2	0.523						
F	F (1,544)=596.037,p=0.000						
Dependent variable: fire safety							
a constant (math.)	0.67	0.14	-	4.805	0.000**	-	-

mass prevention and treatment	0.789	0.033	0.719	24.158	0.000**	1	1
R^2	0.518						
F	F (1,544)=583.631, p=0.000						
Dependent variable: food safety							
a constant (math.)	1.167	0.14	-	8.32	0.000**	-	-
mass prevention and treatment	0.691	0.033	0.67	21.049	0.000**	1	1
R^2	0.449						
F	F (1,544)=443.055,p=0.000						
Dependent variable: information security							
a constant (math.)	0.856	0.14	-	6.104	0.000**	-	-
mass prevention and treatment	0.753	0.033	0.701	22.945	0.000**	1	1
R^2	0.492						
F	F (1,544)=526.479,p=0.000						
Dependent variable: traffic safety							
a constant (math.)	0.753	0.117	-	6.449	0.000**	-	-
mass prevention and treatment	0.772	0.027	0.771	28.276	0.000**	1	1
R^2	0.595						
F	F (1,544)=799.523,p=0.000						

Note: * p<0.05 ** p<0.01 Source: Source is based on questionnaire data.

Mass prevention and treatment and the population's sense of social security.From the table 5, it can be seen that linear regression analysis was carried out by using the mass prevention and treatment as the independent variable and social security as dependent variable.

The model formula is: social security = 0.754 + 0.805 * mass prevention and treatment; the model R-square value is 0.523. The model passes the F-test (F = 596.037, p = 0.000<0.05), and the regression coefficient of mass prevention and treatment is 0.805 (t = 24.414, p = 0.000<0.01), which means that mass prevention and treatment will have a significant positive impact on social security relationships.

Hypothesis 1a: Mass prevention and treatment can positively influence residents' sense of social security is established.

Mass prevention and treatment and residents' sense of fire safety. Mass prevention and treatment as an independent variable, fire safety as a dependent variable.

Model equation: fire safety = 0.670 + 0.789 * mass prevention and treatment; the model R-square value is 0.518. F-test for the model, the model passes the F-test (F = 583.631, p = 0.000<0.05), and the value of the regression coefficient of mass prevention and treatment is 0.789 (t = 24.158, p = 0.000<0.01), which means that mass prevention and treatment will have a significant positive influence on the fire safety relationship.

Hypothesis 1b: Mass prevention and treatment can positively influence residents' sense of fire safety is established.

Mass prevention and treatment and the population's sense of food safety.Mass prevention and treatment as independent variable, food safety as dependent variable.

The model formula is: food security = 1.167 + 0.691* mass prevention and treatment; the model R-square value is 0.449. A F-test was performed on the model. The model passed the F-test (F = 443.055, p = 0.000<0.05), and the value of the regression coefficient of mass prevention and treatment is 0.691 (t = 21.049, p = 0.000<0.01), which means that mass prevention and treatment can positively influence the relationship of food safety in a significant way.

Hypothesis 1c: Mass prevention and treatment can positively influence the residents' sense of food safety is established.

Mass prevention and treatment and residents' sense of information security. Mass prevention and treatment as independent variable and information security as dependent variable.

The model formula is: information security = 0.856 + 0.753 * Mass prevention and treatment; the model R-square value is 0.492. F-test of the model,the model passes the F-test (F = 526.479, p = 0.000<0.05), and the regression coefficient value of the mass prevention and treatment is 0.753 (t = 22.945, p = 0.000<0.01), which means that the mass prevention and treatment will have a significant positive influence on the information security relationship.

Hypothesis 1d: Mass prevention and treatment can positively influence residents' information security is established.

Mass prevention and treatment and residents' sense of transportation safety. Mass prevention and treatment as an independent variable, traffic safety as a dependent variable.

The model formula is: traffic safety = 0.753 + 0.772 * group control; the model R-square value is 0.595. The model passes the F-test (F = 799.523, p = 0.000<0.05), and the regression coefficient value of group control is 0.772 (t = 28.276, p = 0.000<0.01), which implies that group control will have a significant positive effect on traffic safety with a significant positive impact relationship.

Hypothesis 1e: Mass prevention and treatment can positively influence residents' perception of traffic safety.

4.4 The moderating effect of social trust on residents ' sense of security

Table 6. The moderating effect of social trust on residents ' sense of social security.

	model group 1					model group 2					model group 3				
	B	standard error	t	p	β	B	standard error	t	p	β	B	standard error	t	p	β
Mass prevention and treatment * social trust	4.121	0.029	141.894	0.000**	-	4.121	0.027	152.258	0.000**	-	4.190	0.032	132.925	0.000**	-
R 2	0.805	0.033	24.414	0.000**	0.723	0.248	0.068	3.633	0.000**	0.223	0.170	0.070	2.428	0.016*	0.153
Adjustment R 2						0.591	0.065	9.131	0.000**	0.560	0.528	0.066	8.057	0.000**	0.501
F value											-0.094	0.023	-4.102	0.000**	-0.168
△R 2	0.523					0.586					0.599				
△F value	0.522					0.585					0.597				
Mass prevention and treatment * social trust	F (1,544)=596.037,p=0.000					F (2,543)=384.836,p=0.000					F (3,542)=269.644,p=0.000				
R 2	0.523					0.064					0.012				
Adjustment R 2	F (1,544)=596.037,p=0.000					F (1,543)=83.378,p=0.000					F (1,542)=16.826,p=0.000				

Note : Dependent variable : Social Security * $p < 0.05$ * * $p < 0.01$ Source : Statistics based on questionnaire data.

It can be seen from the table 6 that the regulation effect is divided into three models, and Model 1 includes independent variables (mass prevention and treatment). Model 2 adds a moderating variable (social trust) on the basis of Model 1, and Model 3 adds an interaction term (the product of independent variables and moderating variables) on the basis of Model 2. For Model 1, the purpose is to study the influence of the independent variable (mass prevention and treatment) on the dependent variable (social security) without considering the interference of the moderating variable (social trust). It can be seen from the above table that the independent variable (mass prevention and treatment) showed significance ($t = 24.414$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$). It means that mass prevention and treatment will have a significant impact on social security.

The moderating effect can be viewed in two ways. The first is to see the significance of the change in F value from model 2 to model 3. The second is to look at the significance of the interaction term in model 3, and this time analyze the moderating effect in the second way.

From the above table 6, we can see that the interaction between group prevention and social trust is significant ($t = -4.102$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$). At the same time, it means that when the influence of mass prevention and treatment on social security is significant, the adjustment

variable (social trust) has significant differences in the influence range at different levels. **Hypothesis 2a: social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and treatment on residents' social security.**

According to the above analysis process, other assumptions are analyzed.

Table 7. The moderating effect of social trust on residents ' fire safety.

	model group 3				
	B	standard error	t	p	β
Mass prevention and treatment * social trust	0.007	0.023	0.299	0.765	0.012
R^2	0.602				
Adjustment R^2	0.600				
F value	*F* (3,542)=273.185,*p*=0.000				
$\triangle R^2$	0.000				
$\triangle$*F value*	*F* (1,542)=0.089,*p*=0.765				

Note : Dependent variable : Fire safety * p<0.05 ** p<0.01 Source : Statistics based on questionnaire data.

From Table 7, we can see that the interaction between mass prevention and social trust will not be significant (t = 0.299, p = 0.765 > 0.05). **Hypothesis 2b : Social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and treatment on residents ' sense of fire safety is not established.**

Table 8. The moderating effect of social trust on residents ' food safety.

	model group 3				
	B	standard error	t	p	β
Mass prevention and treatment * social trust	-0.157	0.023	-6.759	0.000**	-0.304
R^2	0.518				
Adjustment R^2	0.515				
F value	F (3,542)=194.134,p=0.000				
$\triangle R^2$	0.041				
$\triangle$*F value*	F (1,542)=45.686,p=0.000				

Note : Dependent variable : food security * p < 0.05 * * p < 0.01Source : Statistics based on questionnaire data

From Table 8, it can be seen that the interaction between group prevention and social trust is significant (t = -6.759, p = 0.000 < 0.05).**Hypothesis 2c : Social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and treatment on residents ' sense of food safety.**

Table 9. The moderating effect of social trust on residents ' information safety.

	model group 3				
Mass prevention and treatment * social trust	B	standard error	t	p	β
	-0.006	0.023	-0.277	0.782	-0.012
R^2	0.557				
Adjustment R^2	0.555				
F value	F (3,542)=227.194,p=0.000				

$\triangle R^2$	0.000
$\triangle F$ *value*	F (1,542)=0.077,p=0.782

Note : Dependent variable : information security * p < 0.05 * * p < 0.01 Source : Statistics based on questionnaire data

From Table 9, it can be seen that the interaction between group prevention and social trust will not be significant (t = -0.277, p = 0.782 > 0.05). **Hypothesis 2d : Social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and treatment on residents ' information security is not established.**

Table 10. The moderating effect of social trust on residents ' traffic safety.

	model group 3				
	B	standard error	t	p	β
Mass prevention and treatment * social trust	-0.012	0.019	-0.668	0.505	-0.025
R^2	0.673				
Adjustment R^2	0.671				
F value	F (3,542)=371.074,p=0.000				
$\triangle R^2$	0.000				
$\triangle F$ *value*	F (1,542)=0.446,p=0.505				

Note : Dependent variable : traffic safety * p < 0.05 * * p < 0.01Source : Statistics based on questionnaire data

From Table 10, it can be seen that the interaction between mass prevention and social trust will not be significant (t = -0.668, p = 0.505 > 0.05). **Hypothesis 2e : Social trust can enhance the positive impact of mass prevention and treatment on residents ' traffic safety is not established.**

5 Conclusions

5.1 Research conclusions

This paper explores whether mass prevention and treatment can effectively improve residents' sense of security and whether social trust can positively affect the effect of mass prevention and treatment on residents' safety. Based on the statistical data of the questionnaire, through regression analysis, it is concluded that mass prevention and treatment have a significant positive impact on residents' sense of security. Taking social trust as a moderating variable, through data analysis, it is concluded that social trust has a significant positive role in promoting social security and food security, while it does not show a significant role in promoting fire safety, information security, or traffic safety. Therefore, the development of mass prevention and control has played a positive role in the acquisition of residents' sense of security. It is necessary to vigorously promote the participation of community residents in community governance; for the two aspects of social security and food safety, we should play a regulatory role of social trust, promote supervision and control, and strengthen publicity; in the other three aspects, the government should do more work, strive to form a stable and orderly security environment, and objectively improve the residents' sense of security.

5.2 Policy suggestions

Through questionnaire survey, field interview and data analysis, this paper puts forward the following policy suggestions on how to improve residents' sense of security :

Enhance the governance capacity of multiple stakeholders is imperative. It is essential to bolster community policing efforts and enhance the emergency response capabilities of police personnel. Additionally, improving property management and enhancing the business acumen of property operators are essential. Moreover, fostering the professional growth of volunteer groups and enhancing the welfare of volunteers is crucial.

Advance infrastructure development and promote the establishment of smart communities are essential goals. Continuous enhancement of fire protection measures within the community, coupled with the utilization of big data and artificial intelligence technologies, can be instrumental in developing smart communities and enhancing residents' security perceptions.

Establish an effective community communication mechanism is paramount. Such a mechanism can facilitate timely participation of community residents in community management processes, clarify residents' needs, and foster harmonious community relations.

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