

Table S2. A list of different types of factors influencing residents' demands for community services in smart communities.

Category	Type	Brief description	Researchers
Sociodemographic characteristics	1. Gender	The gender of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, men may have higher demands for medical services.	[1-3]
	2. Age	The age of community residents may have an impact on their demands. In more detail, the demands for meal-aid services are higher among the elderly over the age of 70.	[1,4,5]
	3. Career	The career of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, the residents, who worked in the field of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishing, as well as those who worked in public institutions or who worked in state-owned companies and private companies before they retired, might have lower demands for on-call nursing and doctor visits.	[6]
	4. Educational level	The educational level of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, the elderly with more education may have higher demands for on-call nursing and doctor visits.	[1,2,4-6]
	5. Marital status	The marital status of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, compared with married couples, a divorced elderly person is more willing to go to the general hospital.	[4,5]
	6. Health status	The health status of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, the elderly with poorer health may have a higher demand for sporting fitness.	[1,3,5,6]
Living characteristics	1. Living	The living duration of community residents may have an impact on their demands	[2]

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	duration	for community services in smart communities. In more detail, migrants who have lived in cities longer may be more willing to stay in cities.	[1,5]
	2. Living status	The living status of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, the elderly living with their spouses may have higher demands for the elderly care hotline and exercise.	
	3. Housing choice	The housing choice of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, renters have a higher demand for convenient public transportation than house owners.	
Economic characteristics	1. Monthly income	The monthly income of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, residents of different income levels may have different demands for family doctor services.	[1-5]
	2. Whether paying social insurance	The choice of community residents whether to pay social insurance or not may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, the future living arrangements of the disabled elderly are closely related to whether they pay for medical insurance.	[5,8]
Individual attitude characteristics	1. Sense of gain	The sense of gain of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, the sense of gain is found to exert a significant direct effect on learners' language learning enjoyment who takes Chinese as a second language.	[9]
	2. Sense of safety	The sense of safety of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, there is a significant correlation between the sense of safety and the prosocial behavior of adolescents.	[10]
	3. Sense of happiness	The sense of happiness of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, the sense of	[11]

Category	Type	Brief description	Researchers
		happiness may influence the willingness of female entrepreneurs to start businesses.	
	4. Perception of community services	The perception of community services of community residents may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, the perception of community medical services significantly affects the demands of community elderly people for community medical services.	[3]
	5. Desire for smart community services	The desire of community residents for smart community services may have an impact on their demands for community services in smart communities. In more detail, the willingness of intimate partner violence survivors to seek help is influenced by their desire for accessible services.	[12]

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