



Explaining The Resilience of People in the Conditions of the Corona Crisis in Tehran¹

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1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this research is investigating the level of resilience of people against the Corona crisis in Tehran. In this study, the theoretical research model was designed using the theories of Kaempfer's resilience, Bourdieu's social capital, Sarason's social support, and Durkheim's social cohesion (based on Giddens' analysis) and the research was conducted using a survey method. The tool used to measure resilience is a researcher-made questionnaire that was randomly distributed among 416 people aged 15 to 64 living in different areas of Tehran. In the analysis of the data, it was determined that the resilience is equal to 3.25, which was measured through statistical tests. The main result of the research is that in the Pearson correlation test between the resilience of individuals and the variables of social cohesion ($r=0.461$), social support ($r=0.461$) and social capital ($r=0.249$) in Tehran, there are positive and meaningful relationship. Also, the result of regression analysis shows that among the independent variables, two variables entered the equation. The beta of the social cohesion variable was estimated at 0.32 and the beta of social support was estimated at 0.28. The results of the conducted tests show that women are more resilient than men, and people with older age and higher education level, as well as residents of the northern areas of Tehran, are more resilient.

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2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Survey method was used in this research. The limitation of other methods in relation to attitude measurement and on the other hand the measurement of attitudes on a relatively wide level with a high number of samples has required the use of the survey method in this research.

The questionnaire used in this research is a researcher-made questionnaire that is designed based on the theoretical framework that was mentioned and contained 43 questions, 34 of which are related to the measurement of dependent and independent variables and 9 questions are related to background variables. and it was used five-sided Likert scale.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the statistics obtained in relation to people infected with corona virus, there were 320 people infected with corona virus (77 percent) and 96 people (23 percent) who were not infected. Also, the results showed that out of 416 studied samples, 54% are women and 46% are men, so women are the most frequent. It shows the home ownership status of the respondents, based on which type of rental and personal ownership was the most frequent with 188 people (45 percent) and people with government houses were the least frequent with 12 people (3 percent). In relation to the employment status of the respondents, people with a government job numbered 144 people (35%) had the highest frequency and students or soldiers numbered 32 people (8%) had the lowest frequency. The distribution of residential areas of people in Tehran. Respectively, the most respondents live in the central region with 164 people (39%), the southern region with 128 people (31%) and the northern region with 124 people (30%).

In this analysis, the results show that two of the independent variables are included in the equation. which we have described below:

- Standardized regression coefficient (Beta): According to the findings, the beta of social cohesion variable is equal to 0.32 and the beta of social support is estimated to be 0.28.
- Coefficient of determination (R^2): In this study, it is reported equal to 0.291. These findings mean that the variables included in the equation have only been able to explain 29% of the variance of changes related to the dependent variable.
- The variables included in the regression equation include the variable “social cohesion” and social “support”.



- The variable left out of the regression equation; The variable is "social capital."

Social support (0.28) + social cohesion (0.32) = resilience (linear equation)

4. CONCLUSION

The results indicate that in the northern areas of Tehran, people have more resilience, and this is a direct proof of economic and environmental living conditions.

Based on the direct effect of social cohesion on the resilience of people, it can be concluded that societies have a high level of cohesion and internal solidarity between them, they have more resistance to crises. as a result, it reduces the resistance of the people of the society against crises and helps them to be more resilient.

Based on the effect of social support on people's resilience, it can be concluded that societies have a high level of social support indicators are more resistant to crises . It helps that its people be more resilient. The results of this research are consistent with Safuraei Parizi & Safuraei Parizi (2019) in which the hypothesis was confirmed that is a positive and significant relationship between social support and resilience between corona patients.

Kaempfer believes that resilience plays a significant role in returning to the initial state of balance or reaching high levels. for this reason, it creates a positive and agreeable adaptation in life. Kaaempfer has noted that the positive adaptation of loss can also cause the results of resilience, but he considers this issue to be the result of the complexity of expressing and seeing the process of resilience. But it should be considered that due to the influence of variables such as age, gender, education, employment and housing status, etc.

Keywords: Resilience of People, Corona Crisis, Social Capital, Social Support, Social Cohesion

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