

Community Identity of Chengdu Residents under Covid-19 Epidemic

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Abstract: Community is the basic unit of social governance, and community identity is the micro carrier of social identity. As an important part of community governance, community identity and community governance complement each other. The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 is a test of the results of community governance. Through understanding the community identity of community residents in Chengdu during the epidemic prevention and control period, this study analyzes the problems exposed in community governance and puts forward corresponding countermeasures, so as to promote the development of better community governance in the future. The data is collected that a total of 826 community residents from 20 districts and counties in Chengdu were selected to participate in the investigation of the status quo of community identity, and the collected data were analyzed by SPSS20.0 software. It researches that through data analysis, it is found that the degree of community identity of young residents should be paid attention to, and community governance should attach importance to residents' own needs.

1. Introduction

As the basic unit of national administrative region, community is the place where residents live, the grass-roots organization of national administration, and the intersection of the relationship between the state and civil society. Concerning about the development of community, the reports of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China points out that We will strengthen the construction of community governance system, move the focus of social governance down to the grassroots level, give play to the role of social organizations, and realize the positive interaction between government governance, social adjustment, and residents' self-governance. As for the construction of a community governance system, as early as the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee pointed out, "We will establish a sound supervision mechanism for residents and villagers, and encourage the people to exercise self-management, self-service, self-education and self-supervision in urban and rural community governance, grass-roots public affairs and public welfare undertakings." It shows that the foundation of community governance is the public participation of community residents. As for the correlation between community governance and community identity, the current research shows that community identity is the micro carrier of social identity, which is the residents' emotional and psychological dependence on the community to which they belong. It is an important standard to define the concept of community and the main element of community. It is also the inner power for residents to carry out

community construction, promote community development and realize community governance.^[1] Community identity can arouse the enthusiasm of residents and consciously devote themselves to the construction of community governance system.^{[2][3]} Community identity can generally be divided into “functional identity and affective identity”^[4]. As a dynamic process, community identity will be affected by some relevant factors ^{[5][6]}.

An outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020 spread from person to person across the country, becoming a major public health emergency with fastest spread, the widest infection range and the most difficult prevention and control since the founding of New China. The outbreak of the epidemic has a bearing on the lives and health of every citizen in the country, making epidemic prevention and control a top priority for all communities and a top concern for all residents during the epidemic. By the end of March, China's epidemic prevention and control efforts had achieved periodic success, compared with the lack of prevention and control in foreign countries, the helplessness of the government and the collective protests of the people. In this regard, the satisfaction of domestic people with epidemic prevention is also high. In this study, we will analyze the current situation of community identity of community residents under the epidemic prevention and control in China, and examine whether community identity is related to community integration, community influence and residents' happiness. Through data analysis, we find that the community identity, especially that of young residents, is not optimistic at present. And the residents who participate in epidemic prevention work have a higher degree of community identity.

2. Objects and Methods

2.1 Object of Study

The study extracted from twenty districts and countries in Chengdu city during the COVID-19 pandemic from April 1, 2020 to April 8, 2020. A total number of 826 community residents were involved in this survey, which obtained data 826, including 746 valid data for 90.43% efficiency. In this study, in addition to collect the basic information of the participants (gender, age, education, ethnicity, occupation, and income), and also set the positions based on the residents' participation during the epidemic. In this study, the participants were about young people aged 18-29 years old on average, with a mean and standard deviation of 20.9 ± 2.24 . There were three categories of educational factors, including high school education or less, specialist, undergraduate degree or above. There was distinction between Han nationality and the minority nationalities in ethnicity. The occupations included current students, the employed, unemployed people and others.

2.2 Measurement Tools

Community Identity Scale. The “Community Identity Scale” developed by Xin Ziqiang was used, which has 10 entries. The community identity mainly includes functional identity dimensions and emotional identity dimensions with a total of 8 entries. The scale was followed by the addition of community integration (“None of my neighbors barely know me in the community”) and community influence (“I have little influence on community affairs”) items as validators of the Community Identity Scale, which used negative statements to reverse scores. The scale was based on a six-point scale from “1” to “6”, and the internal consistency coefficient of the questionnaire was 0.82 in this study.

2.3 Data Processing

SPSS 20.0 software was used to examine the participants' sense of community identity to

describe the statistics analysis. Independent sample t-tests were used to compare the residents' functional and emotional identities and to examine the strength of residents' community identity on different dimensions. The general linear model was applied to analyze the effects of different characteristics of residents' demographic on community identity scale, community integration and community impact, and investigated the differences between residents on demographic. Apply the relevant analysis to study the relevance between the community integration and community impact.

3. Results and Analysis

After the initial screening of the data, excluding the samples of verbal abuse words and those with apparently unconventional response times in the questionnaire. Finally, the 746 valid questionnaires were calculated by using spss20.0 software. Firstly, spss20.0 was used to examine the mean and standard deviation of the two dimensions of community identity, "functional identity" and "emotional identity", and the demographic variables of the sample. The correlation between community identity, community influence, and community integration was also investigated.

3.1 The Analysis of Community Identity of Community Residents in Chengdu City during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The statistics revealed that the community identity of different groups of community residents in Chengdu city during the epidemic was shown in Table 1. In general, the residents' identification with their own community was moderate, with a mean score of 3.92 (SD = 1.00) on a 6-point scale from 1 to 6, which was lower than the results of Xin Ziqiang's study^[4]. The functional identity score was significantly higher than the emotional identity score ($4.11 > 3.72$, $t=10.48$, $p < 0.01$), which was similar to the findings of Xin Ziqiang's study^[4]. As for community integration and community influence, the mean scores of community residents were respectively 3.63 (SD=1.45) and 3.13 (SD=1.27), which were still in the medium range.

One-way ANOVA found that there were no significant differences in community identity, functional identity, and emotional identity among residents with different gender, education, income, and ethnicity ($p > 0.05$), but there were significant differences in community identity, functional identity, and emotional identity among residents with different positions ($F(\text{community identity})=6.33$, $F(\text{functional identity})=3.89$, $F(\text{emotional identity})=6.66$, $p < 0.05$), which was statistically significant. Among them, residents in front-line positions have significantly lower community identity and emotional identity than those in non-front-line positions, but residents in front-line positions have significantly higher functional identity than those in non-front-line positions.

3.2 The Relationship between Community Identity, Community Integration and Community Influence of Community Residents in Chengdu during the Epidemic Period

The correlation analysis shows that the community identity of community residents is significantly positively correlated with community integration degree and community influence, showing that the higher the degree of community integration and community influence, the higher the sense of community identity.

Table 1 Community Identity Of Community Residents of Different Groups in Chengdu during the Epidemic Period

category	<i>functional identity</i>		<i>emotional identity</i>		<i>community identity</i>		<i>community integration degree</i>		<i>community influence</i>	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
gender										
male	4.12	1.01	3.70	1.05	3.91	1.00	3.65	1.47	3.12	1.30
female	4.11	1.05	3.72	1.13	3.91	1.00	3.62	1.40	3.15	1.26
education background										
senior high school and below	4.17	0.94	14.83	4.20	3.94	0.91	3.82	1.25	3.20	1.10
junior college	4.11	1.02	14.85	4.45	3.91	0.96	3.62	1.46	3.13	1.30
bachelor degree or above	4.10	1.04	14.89	4.86	3.91	1.07	3.59	1.41	3.15	1.28
income level										
under 3,000 yuan	4.11	1.01	3.69	1.12	3.90	0.97	3.64	1.41	3.12	1.23
3,000-6,000 yuan	4.05	1.10	3.66	1.19	3.85	1.05	3.59	1.44	3.26	1.39
6,000-10,000 yuan	4.39	1.11	4.17	1.15	4.28	1.03	3.46	1.54	2.82	1.17
above 10,000 yuan	4.21	1.02	3.83	1.28	4.02	1.02	3.84	1.44	3.23	1.43
nationality										
Han	4.14	1.02	3.73	1.14	3.94	0.98	3.62	1.42	3.14	1.28
minority	3.83	1.16	3.58	1.22	3.71	1.14	3.73	1.47	3.17	1.17
occupation										
student	4.09	1.03	3.70	1.12	3.90	0.98	3.63	1.42	3.11	1.25
having work	4.16	1.08	3.73	1.20	3.94	1.04	3.73	1.41	3.30	1.33
deciding to work	4.37	0.81	3.88	1.27	4.12	0.93	2.89	1.50	2.61	1.10
others	3.84	1.27	3.73	1.24	3.78	1.20	4.09	1.45	3.45	1.44
position										
front-line	4.12	1.04	3.70	1.12	3.91	0.98	3.65	1.41	3.18	1.26
none front-linr	4.10	1.06	3.82	1.29	3.96	1.07	3.50	1.51	2.91	1.35

Table 2 Correlation Analysis Of Community Identity, Community Integration Degree and Community Influence among Community Residents in Chengdu during the Epidemic Period

	<i>Community inclusion</i>	<i>Community influence</i>
<i>Community identity</i>	0.171**	0.254**

4. Discussion

4.1 Specific Characteristics of Community Identity of Chengdu Residents during the Epidemic Period

This study found that novel coronavirus pneumonia in Chengdu community youth community (18 - 29 years old) had a moderate degree of community identity, which was lower than that of Beijing residents in non epidemic period [4]. From the background of novel coronavirus pneumonia, the national economy is severely affected by the new crown pneumonia. The national living conditions have changed greatly compared with the past. This has caused community residents to have some dissatisfaction with the management of the community, and thus reduce their sense of community identity. The other reasons may be related to the age of the subjects. The subjects of this study are 18-29-year-old young people, their daily life activities are relatively rich, most of them do not live in the community, and they know little about the community, so they have a relatively low sense of identity with the community they live in.

In all dimensions of community identity, the score of functional identity is significantly higher than that of emotional identity, which may be related to people's needs. Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory holds that people's primary needs are physiological needs, followed by security needs. The first two levels belong to material needs, while the third level is emotional needs. Therefore, in the process of community governance, the first thing is to meet the material needs of residents, that is, the main function of the community, and then consider the emotional needs of residents. Relatively speaking, in the process of community governance, the satisfaction of emotional needs starts later than the satisfaction of functional needs. Therefore, the emotional satisfaction of the community to the residents is less than the functional satisfaction, so for the residents, their recognition of the community function is higher than the emotional recognition.

The results of one-way ANOVA showed that the emotional identity of the residents in the first-line posts was significantly lower than that of the residents in the non first-line posts, which was statistically significant. The residents in the front-line jobs of the epidemic are often exposed to danger, resulting in more anxiety, anxiety and other negative emotions ^[7]. When these negative emotions are not effectively resolved, it will affect the emotional experience of residents, thus affecting the emotional identity of residents engaged in the first-line post of the epidemic situation to the community, making the community emotional identity of residents engaged in the first-line post of the epidemic situation lower than that of residents engaged in non first-line post. In the aspect of functional identity, the residents who are engaged in the front-line jobs of epidemic situation have higher identity than those who are engaged in the non front-line jobs. The residents who are engaged in the front-line work of the epidemic have a better understanding of the process and difficulty of community governance during the epidemic period, so they have a better understanding of the process and results of community governance, and thus have a higher degree of recognition of the community function than the non front-line residents.

4.2 Correlation Analysis of Community Identity of Community Residents in Chengdu during the Epidemic Period

The results of correlation analysis show that the community identity of community residents is positively correlated with the degree of community integration and community influence. The higher the degree of community integration, the higher the sense of community identity. When the community residents spend more time on activities related to the community, they will have a deeper understanding of the community, better understand the significance of community regulations, activities and notices, and have a higher sense of identity with the community than other community residents. When the residents think that they have a certain influence in the community, it shows that they think that many decisions of the community are in harmony with their own ideas, and they have a certain degree of control over community governance, so they will be satisfied with the development of community governance to a certain extent. Therefore, there will be a significant positive correlation between community influence and community identity.

5. Summary

The novel coronavirus pneumonia is a big test for community governance system and governance capacity, both a challenge and an opportunity. The outbreak of the epidemic has exposed some problems, such as the distance from the masses and the deviation in the supply of public services in some communities, which is a challenge to the community. However, after the prevention and control of the epidemic, the community will have the experience and lessons in dealing with emergencies. After summing up and reflecting, it is more conducive to speed up the completion of the short board and weakness of the governance system, strive to improve the urban

community governance system, and strive to explore a new way of modern governance of urban communities. This is an opportunity for community governance. In view of this, this study will focus on improving the community identity of community residents from the mass line, and put forward the following suggestions, in order to improve the community identity of young community residents and promote the development of community governance ability.

We should speed up the change of service consciousness of community residents, and improve the emotional identity of young community residents. This study found that novel coronavirus pneumonia had lower emotional identity among the community residents than the functional identification. At present, some grass-roots workers lack certain contact with the masses. Young residents aged 18-29 who have just left the warm family harbor and come into contact with the society are sensitive to the behavior of the community. Therefore, the behavior of community cadres has a profound impact on the speech of young residents. If we change our service consciousness and sincerely serve the community residents, they will naturally feel the warmth of the community and identify with the community emotionally.

Enrich community activities and broaden the audience. The results showed novel coronavirus pneumonia, the community youth community integration is at a moderate level. At present, the participants of community activities are mainly the elderly and children, and there are few young people, which makes the young community residents less involved in community related events. The main reason is that the activities held by the community are not attractive to them. The planning and holding of community activities should not only aim at individual vulnerable groups, but should cover all different groups as far as possible. The activities should be targeted, investigate the main interests of the targeted groups in advance, organize the residents' sense of belonging through the activities, and feel the concern and care of the community. According to the survey results of positive correlation between community integration and community identity, such measures can help enhance the community identity of community residents.

Devolution of power, giving more rights to community residents. Data research shows that novel coronavirus pneumonia has a small impact on the community residents. Youth is the future of the country and the main force to realize the great cause of the country. The development of social governance is inseparable from the participation and struggle of young people. At present, the community governance led by the party construction advocates the master governance, and establishes the community owners' committee, so that the residents can improve the governance mode of self supervision and self-management. But in practice, it is more to listen to the specific command of the administrative organization, and the form of community residents' self play and self-management is less. To decentralize the power, we should adhere to the guiding role of community party organizations and neighborhood committees, and further enhance the ability of community residents to make decisions and plan independently.

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