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Examining the Relationship between Life Expectancy and Social Participation during the Corona Epidemic

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In the era of Corona and due to social distancing, the amount of social participation decreased drastically. The purpose of this research was to investigate the relationship between life expectancy and social participation during the Corona epidemic. This research was of correlational type and the statistical population of the current research consisted of students of Farzangan 4 Karaj High School (2020-2021). The study consisted of 175 students who were selected by stratified random sampling based on Morgan's table. The measurement tools in the present study were two questionnaires: "Schneider's Life Expectancy Questionnaire" and "Sohrabi et al.'s Social Participation Questionnaire". Pearson's correlation coefficient and regression analysis were used to analyze the research hypotheses. The results of the research showed that all the correlation coefficients calculated between life expectancy and its components, including factor thinking and strategic thinking with social participation, were positive and significant at the alpha level of 0.01 ($p < 0.01$). The positive coefficients obtained show that there is a direct relationship between life expectancy and social participation, and students who have higher life expectancy have higher social participation. Also, according to the results, life expectancy explains 23.3% of social participation, and its subscales, i.e., factor thinking, 20.6% and strategic thinking, predict 14.2% with social participation. As a result, life expectancy has a positive and significant relationship with social participation with the two subscales of agentive thinking and strategic thinking.

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Introduction

The 2019–2022 coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak—and the accompanying public health restrictions—has been a unique stressor that differs from other acute adverse events. Although the first and second waves of the pandemic are coming to an end and most of the social distancing restrictions that had a significant impact on people's lives around the world are being phased out, their psychological impact is likely to remain for years to come. (Holmes et al., 2020). During the outbreak, people around the world stayed away from loved ones (family and friends), restricted their movements, and may remain in isolation for long periods of time to reduce the risk of infection (Brooks et al., 2020). In the meantime, teenagers were also placed in quarantine and continued to live with virtual education and away from their peers. On the other hand, one of the most important factors that has contributed to the continuation of human life is cooperation and participation between people.

Man is an inherently social being; This sentence means that humans need to communicate with others and in this connection the concept of participation is also formed. Since the outbreak of an epidemic disease is very rare, there is little information about the factors that may reduce the life expectancy in such a situation. There is a time to predict. The psychological process of life expectancy in this difficult period is challenging and may require personal resources as well as supportive interpersonal resources (Tedsky et al., 2018). In times like the current global health crisis, it is difficult to imagine a positive future. Hope is defined as a positive perception of future goals as attainable and plays an important role in psychological adaptation to challenging life events (Schneider, 2002). At the same time, human social life is also dependent on his social participation with his fellows, from the very beginning of his life, man needs cooperation and cooperation with others to meet his needs, and throughout history, social participation in political systems is one of the most important are considered topics. Coping with the spread of this highly contagious virus has forced people not only to face health problems, but also to deal with constant disruptions in their normal lives. However, even during these distressing events, some people have shown their resilience by adapting to adverse conditions by creating new meaning and attributing personal significance to them, showing individual differences and community characteristics (Zheng et al., 2020). Such challenges can actually activate and facilitate a reevaluation of personal priorities and relationships, thus providing an opportunity for positive psychological change. The concept of social participation provides the main focus of many studies in the field of health and social care and is considered a key component in policy making (Pishkur et al., 2014). The World Health Organization (2001) in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, addressed the concepts of participation and social activity and their vital role in promoting well-being. Social participation indicates the degree of involvement of a person in the social context in which he lives, as well as the ability of a person to establish important interactions with others in this social context (Dahi and Mohammadi, 2020).

From 2000 onwards, in the United Nations discussions to determine the development levels of countries, the variables of vitality, life expectancy, satisfaction and satisfaction of people in the society have also been included in the calculations as a key variable; In such a way that if the people of a society do not feel cheerful, happy and satisfied and their life expectancy decreases, that society cannot be considered developed. This shows the importance of hope in society. Many variables and factors are related to the level of life expectancy in the society, among them, the level of social participation is an important and influential variable on the success of the development programs, welfare and well-being of the society. This phenomenon, which is measured by the density of the social network and people's relationships, is related to the health and hope of people in the society in many studies. Suicide rates are higher in populations with low levels of participation and social cohesion, and lower in cohesive communities. Therefore, it is very

important to identify and strengthen factors that may enhance social participation. Therefore, the purpose of the current research is to study the "relationship between life expectancy and social participation in the Corona era in the students of Farzangan 4 Karaj High School."

Methodology

According to the goals and assumptions raised, this study is of the applied goal type, and in terms of the descriptive data collection method, it is of the correlation branch. The statistical population of the present study includes 320 students of the second year of Farzangan 4 Karaj High School who are studying in the academic year of 2014-2014. The sample size is 175 using Morgan's table. Sampling Method In this research, stratified random sampling method (or high school coded list) of the desired students from each educational level was selected according to their distribution in the society. The basic element in the current research is the questionnaire. In this research, two questionnaires, "Schneider's Life Expectancy" and "Social Participation" by Sohrabi et al., were used, both of which were valid and reliable. These questionnaires were provided to the students through a link and they filled these questionnaires online. Descriptive and inferential statistics will also be used in this research to analyze the data. In descriptive statistics, the demographic and demographic information of the sample will be examined along with frequency charts and frequency percentages. In inferential statistics, it is first determined according to the desired dimensions and indicators are extracted, the reliability and validity of the questionnaires are checked, then using Pearson's correlation test, multiple regression simultaneously and SPSS software to Assumptions are examined.

Findings

According to descriptive results 34.28% of students were in 10th grade, 34.28% were 11th grade students and 31.44% were 12th grade students. 53% of the students were in the experimental field, 30% of the students were in the mathematics field, and 17% were in the humanities field. Descriptive information of research variables and their components are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Descriptive findings and correlation coefficients between research variables

Variables	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4
agentive thinking	12/97	2/140	1			
Strategic thinking	15/66	2/357	0/468**	1		
life expectancy	28/63	3/854	0/841**	0/871**	1	
social participation	14/04	2/655	0/454**	0/377**	0/483**	1

In Table 1, descriptive information related to the mean and standard deviation of the scores of the life expectancy and social participation variables along with the correlation coefficients between the research variables are presented. Based on the results obtained from Table 2, all the correlation coefficients calculated between life expectancy and its components, including agentive thinking and strategic thinking with social participation, are positive and are significant at the alpha level of 0.01 ($p < 0.01$). The positive coefficients obtained show that there is a direct relationship between life expectancy and social participation, and students who have higher life expectancy have higher social participation.

In order to predict students' social participation through life expectancy, linear regression test was used. Durbin-Watson statistic was used to check the independence of the residuals. Considering that its value (1.775) is between 1.5 and 2.5, it can be said that the assumption of independence of the residuals was met.

Table 2. Multiple regression analysis for predicting social participation through life expectancy

p-value	F	squareR	R	p-value	T	Standardized cofficients Beta	Not Standardized coffiecients Standard error	B	Model
0/01	47/655	0/233	0/483	0/001	3/248		1/391	4/519	Social participation
				0/001	6/904	0/483	0/048	0/332	Life expecydancy

In Table 2, the F value obtained for checking the regression model was equal to 47.665, which was significant at the alpha level of less than 0.01, which showed that life expectancy can explain the changes related to social participation well and is a suitable indicator. The regression model was presented. The value of R square was 0.233, which shows that life expectancy explains 23.3% of the variance of social participation. The value of standardized regression coefficient (Beta) for life expectancy is ($p<0.01$, $\beta=0.483$). Therefore, it was concluded that life expectancy predicts students' social participation in a positive and meaningful way.

In order to predict students' social participation through agentive thinking, linear regression test was used. Durbin-Watson statistic was used to check the independence of the residuals. Considering that its value (1.783) is between 1.5 and 2.5, it can be said that the assumption of independence of the residuals was met.

Table 3. Multiple regression analysis for predicting social participation through agentive thinking

p-value	F	squareR	R	p-value	T	Standardized cofficients Beta	Not Standardized coffiecients Standard error	B	Model
0/01	40/842	0/206	0/454	0/001	5/800		1/160	6/725	Social participation
				0/001	6/391	0/454	0/088	0/564	Factorial thinkhng

In Table 4, the F value obtained for checking the regression model was equal to 40.842, which was significant at the alpha level of less than 0.01, which showed that agentic thinking can explain the changes related to social participation well and shows that it is appropriate. A regression model was presented. The value of R square was equal to 0.206, which shows that agentic thinking explains 20.6% of the variance of social participation. The value of standardized regression coefficient (Beta) for agentive thinking is ($p<0.01$, $\beta=0.454$). Therefore, it was concluded that agentive thinking positively and meaningfully predicts students' social participation.

In order to predict students' social participation through strategic thinking, linear regression test was used. Durbin-Watson statistic was used to check the independence of the residuals. Considering that its value (1.715) is between 1.5 and 2.5, it can be said that the assumption of independence of the residuals was met.

Table 4. Multiple regression analysis for predicting social participation through strategic thinking

p-value	F	Square R	R	p-value	T	Standardized coefficients	Not Standardized coefficients		Model
						Beta	Standard error	B	
0/01	25/941	0/142	0/377	0/001	5/608		1/319	7/395	Social participation
				0/001	5/093	0/377	0/083	0/424	Strategic thinking

In Table 5, the F value obtained for checking the regression model was equal to 25.941, which was significant at the alpha level of less than 0.01, which showed that strategic thinking can explain the changes related to social participation well and shows that it is appropriate. A regression model was presented. The value of R square was equal to 0.142, which shows that strategic thinking explains 14.2% of the variance of social participation. The value of standardized regression coefficient (Beta) for strategic thinking is ($p < 0.01$, $\beta = 0.377$). Therefore, it was concluded that strategic thinking predicts students' social participation in a positive and meaningful way.

From Table 5, it can be concluded that life expectancy, strategic thinking has a positive relationship with social participation, in other words, it can be said that the higher the level of strategic thinking and, as a result, life expectancy, the higher the level of social participation of people.

Conclusion

This research investigated the relationship between life expectancy and social participation during the current global epidemic of Corona, which has limited the possibility of social participation and social distancing behaviors have been very important.

In the discussion of research background and theoretical foundations, researches that can be similar and compatible with the current research were mentioned so that the researcher can better explain the results and findings of the research. For example, Laszlo et al. (2020), in a research titled (Social participation and post-traumatic growth with the mediation of hope, social support and reappraisal) during a highly threatening period such as the outbreak of a pandemic, high hope has this potential. It has the potential to activate perceptions of other resources, such as social support and cognitive reappraisal, which in turn may encourage beliefs and perceptions of positive psychological change.

In the current research, we came to the conclusion that two subscales of hope have a positive relationship with social participation: strategic thinking (the ability to create paths to achieve the anticipated goals and overcome possible obstacles) and agentic thinking (the perceived capacity to use The outbreak of the corona virus and the disease caused by COVID-19, as well as the social isolation guidelines that were announced as a result, have had a great impact on the people of the world, but the current findings showed that hopeful thinking encourages positive beliefs. , redefines threats, creates meaning in the world, and allows a person to recognize the availability of others and their willingness to help (Zhou et al., 2014). In explaining the results obtained from this research, it can be said that thinking A strategy that is the ability to achieve goals and overcome potential obstacles over time leads to the growth of self-confidence and prosperity and positive adaptation of teenagers in the context of growth in different fields, which is directly related to social participation, which is one of the aspects of growth. Social participation is the ability of people to consider g going planning foresees different approaches to achieve your goals. On the other hand, factor thinking, which is the perceived capacity to use different paths to achieve the goal,

and since social participation improves executive performance, then factor thinking with cognitive functions such as specific planning and diverse functions of social participation is the ability of people to consider Planning takes different approaches to achieve one's goals and increases social participation. Relationships perceived as supportive can create a sense of a safe community, emphasize a sense of belonging, act as a factor in increasing life expectancy, provide new meaning, and create more positive emotions. Thus, during a highly threatening period such as a pandemic, life expectancy has the potential to increase social participation even in a limited way, which in turn leads to positive psychological beliefs and perceptions.

Research recommendations

Repetition of research in different statistical communities, Investigating factors affecting life expectancy, Examining factors affecting the increase of social participation

Practical recommendations

Considering the conditions of the Corona epidemic, it is suggested that teenagers participate in various fields of society online or by observing social distancing. Identify ways to promote the use of technology and creative solutions to identify opportunities for social engagement. Considering the prominent role of radio and television, it is recommended to create programs to increase life expectancy and social participation. Encourage students to social participation in different fields at school

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