Analysis of Urban Resilience against Pandemics in the City of Ilam

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Abstract

Urbanization is a dynamic and expanding process characterized by the concentration of population, economic activities, and the provision of social services. While it plays a significant role in urban development, it also introduces new challenges, particularly in the face of natural and human-induced crises. The rapid growth of urbanization, alongside creating employment opportunities, has heightened the vulnerability of cities and underscored the necessity of strengthening urban resilience in the contemporary world. The present study aims to evaluate the dimensions of urban resilience against pandemics in the city of Ilam. The statistical population includes all residents of Ilam city, totaling 194,030 people. Based on Cochran's formula, a sample of 383 participants was selected. Data analysis was performed using quantitative methods through SPSS and AMOS software. The results of the one-sample t-test revealed that, from citizens' perspectives, Ilam lacks adequate preparedness to manage health crises and return to normal conditions. Weaknesses in resilience were observed in households' dependence on government support, limited social participation, insufficient health infrastructure, and institutional incoordination. Furthermore, the structural equation modeling results indicated that the physical–infrastructural dimension, with a factor loading of 0.96, has the greatest influence on urban resilience, while the social dimension, with a factor loading of 0.57, plays the least significant role. This finding highlights the importance of enhancing social capital, increasing public awareness, and strengthening citizen participation. Accordingly, developing participatory policies, improving civic education, and upgrading public service infrastructure can play a crucial role in strengthening urban resilience in Ilam.

Keyword: Resilience, Sustainability, Epidemics, Ilam City.

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