

The relationship between social capital and improving the well-being of citizens in Mashhad

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Abstract

As one of the main indicators of development of societies and the universal human rights, well-being is one of the issues emphasized in most countries. One of the factors affecting the well-being of community members is social capital. Therefore, the main purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between social capital and the well-being of citizens aged 30 years and above in Mashhad. The statistical population of this research was the citizens of the city of Mashhad, thirty years old and above among which 384 were selected using multi-stage cluster sampling. Also, for research data and collection, survey method and SF_36 standard questionnaire of well-being and the researcher-made social capital questionnaire have been used. The results showed that compared to non-employed individuals and females, the employed individuals and men had a higher well-being score, respectively. Also, the correlation between social capital and well-being was equal to 0.618. Concerning the dimensions of social capital, the results also indicate that the social norm has the highest correlation with well-being (0.603), followed by social network variables and social trust, respectively. The results of the structural equation model showed that %0.29 of the

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changes in the dependent variable (well-being) were explained by social capital dimensions.

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