

Using Social Archetypes to Strengthen Social Resilience in Singapore

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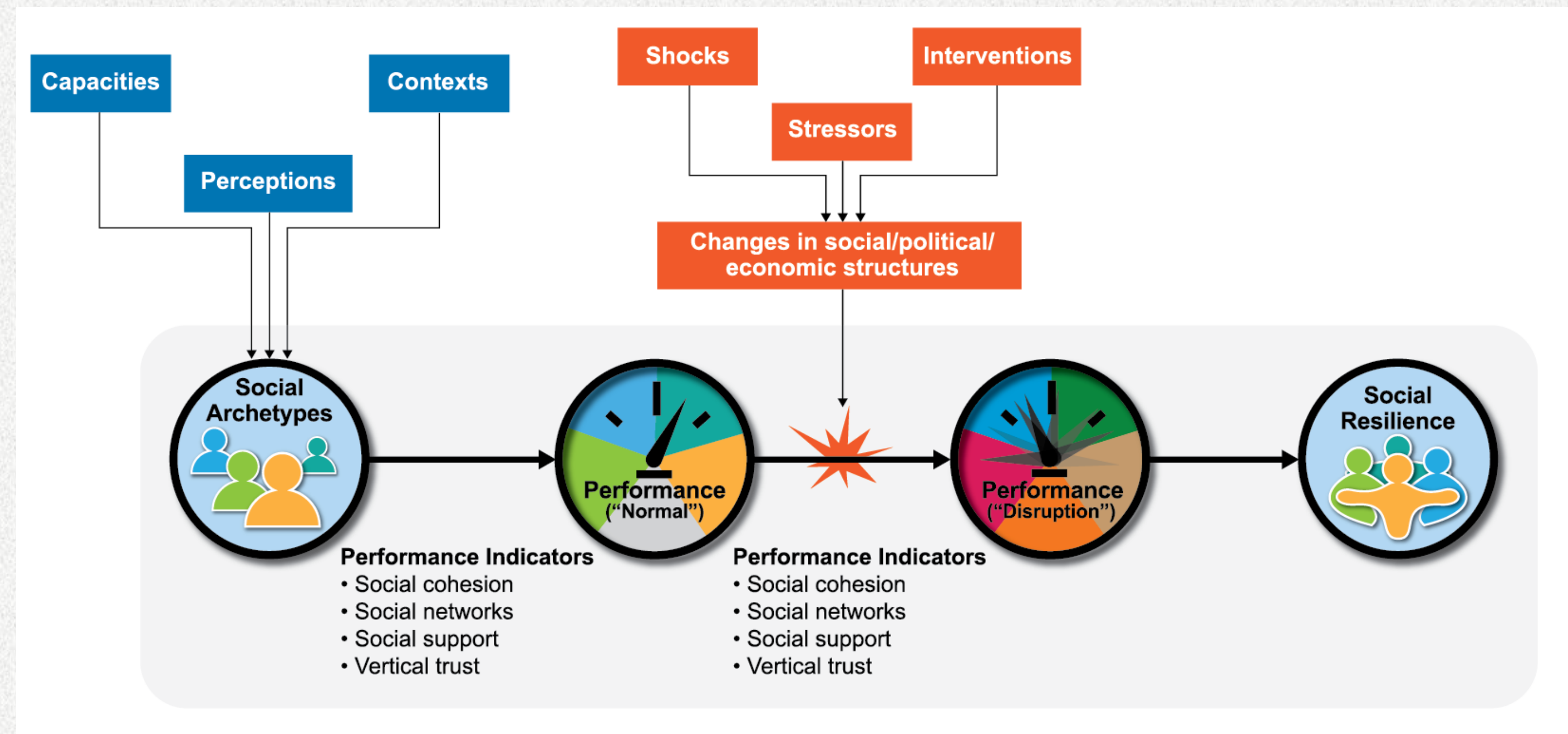


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Community wellbeing, Resilience planning, Urban governance

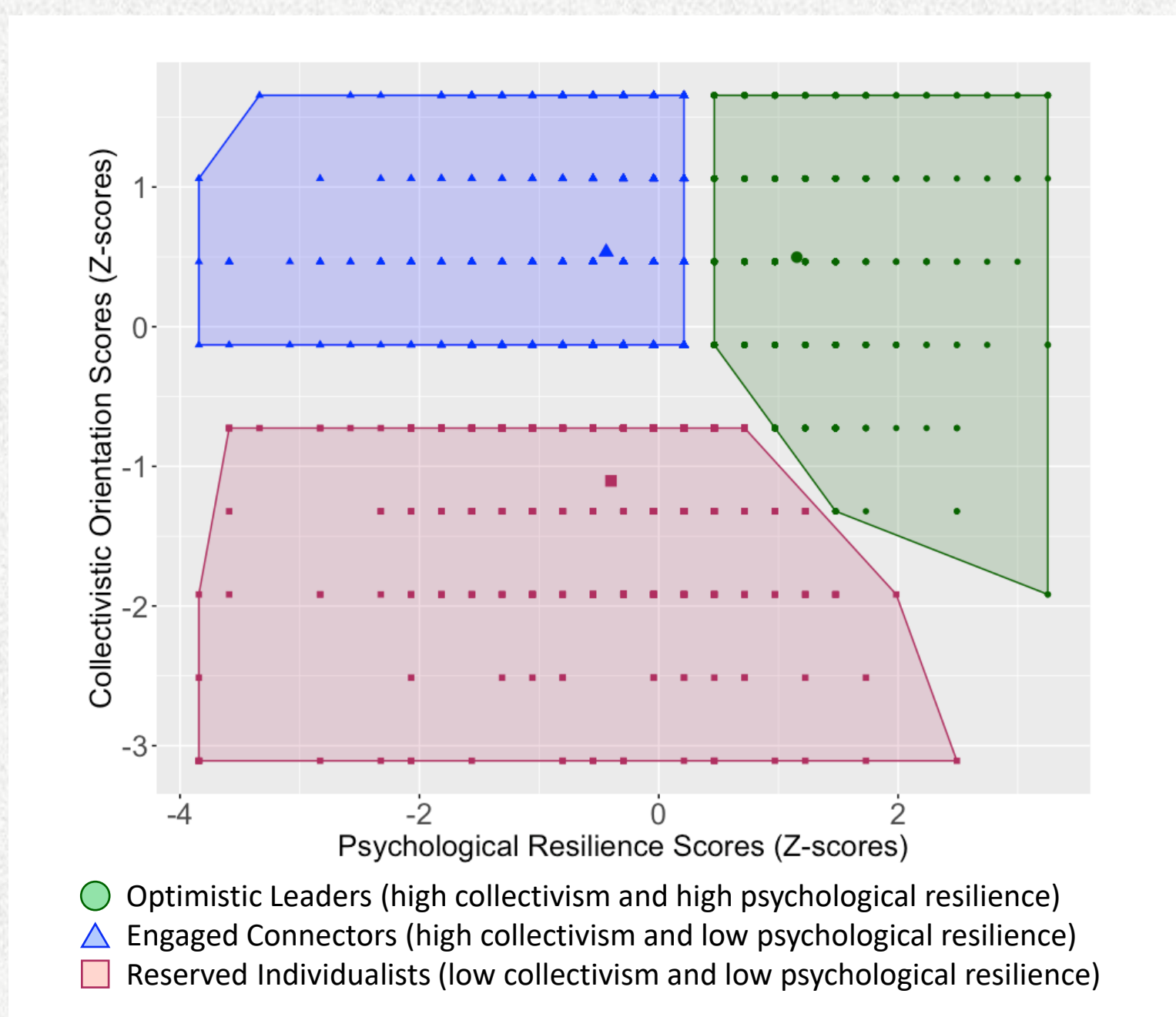
BACKGROUND

- Effective policy must account for citizens’ diverse social and adaptive capacities; no uniform interventions.
- Social resilience shapes how different groups experience and respond to various disruptions (e.g., climate change).



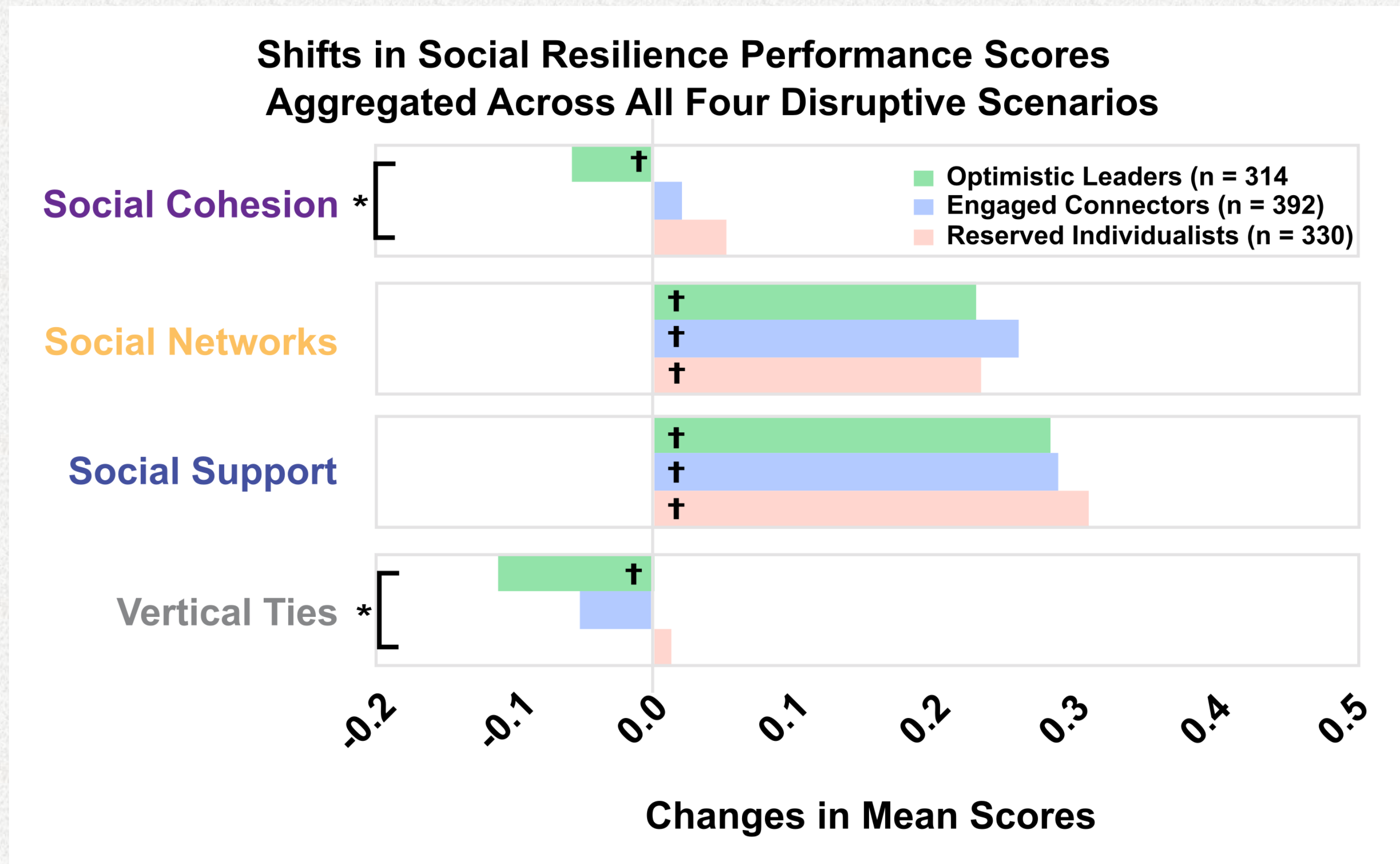
METHODS

- Survey data collected in Singapore (n = 2,500).
- Analysis of social cohesion, support, networks, and trust.
- Scenario-based analysis: participants exposed to potential future disruptions (including urban heat), to assess changes in social resilience indicators.

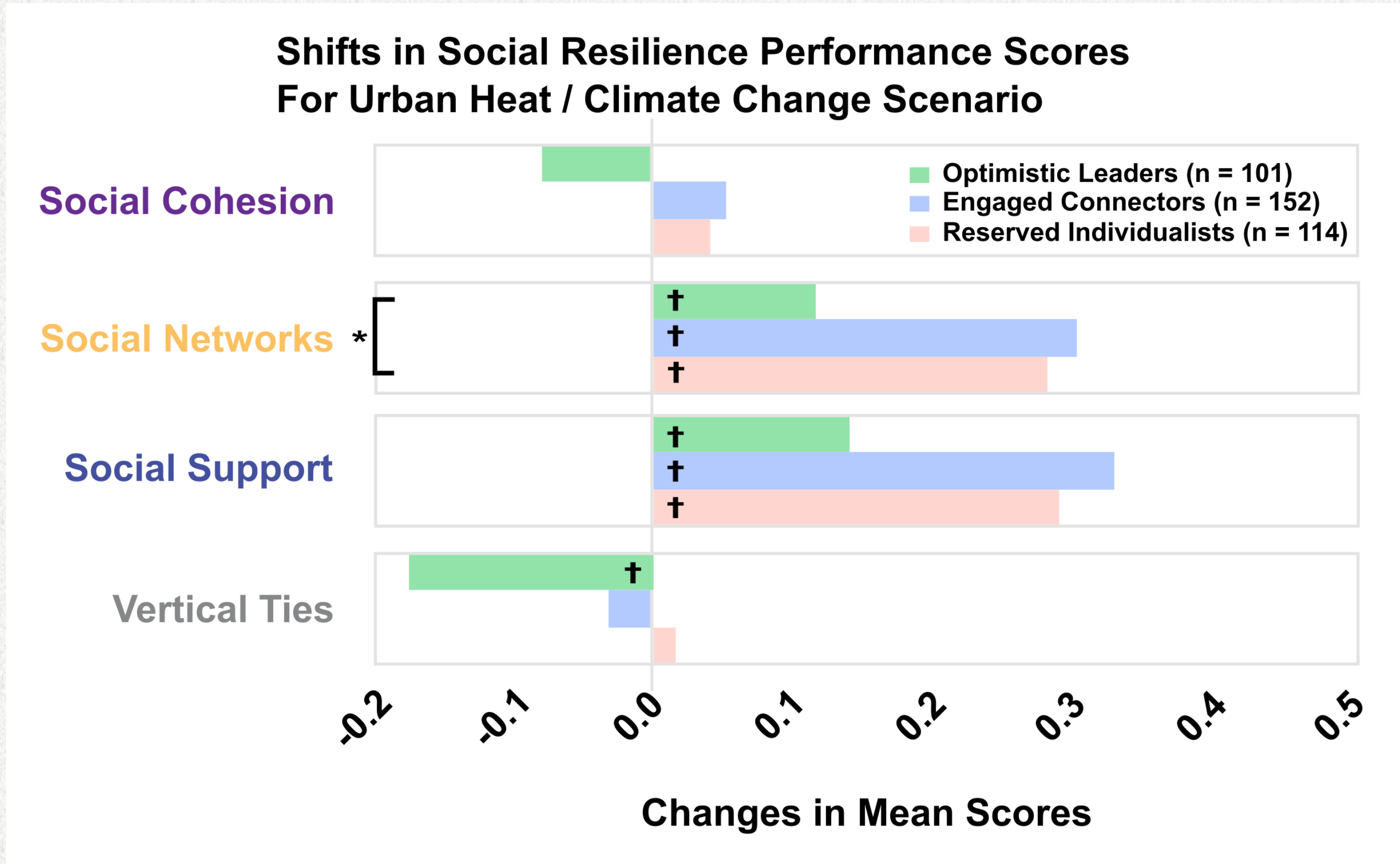


- Participants grouped using psychographic attributes (collectivism, psychological resilience) and k-means clustering.
- Three social archetypes identified: Optimistic Leaders, Engaged Connectors, Reserved Individualists.

FINDINGS



- Leaders and Connectors show stronger resilience under stable conditions.
- Changes in social cohesion and trust vary by archetype, with Leaders experiencing declines during crises.



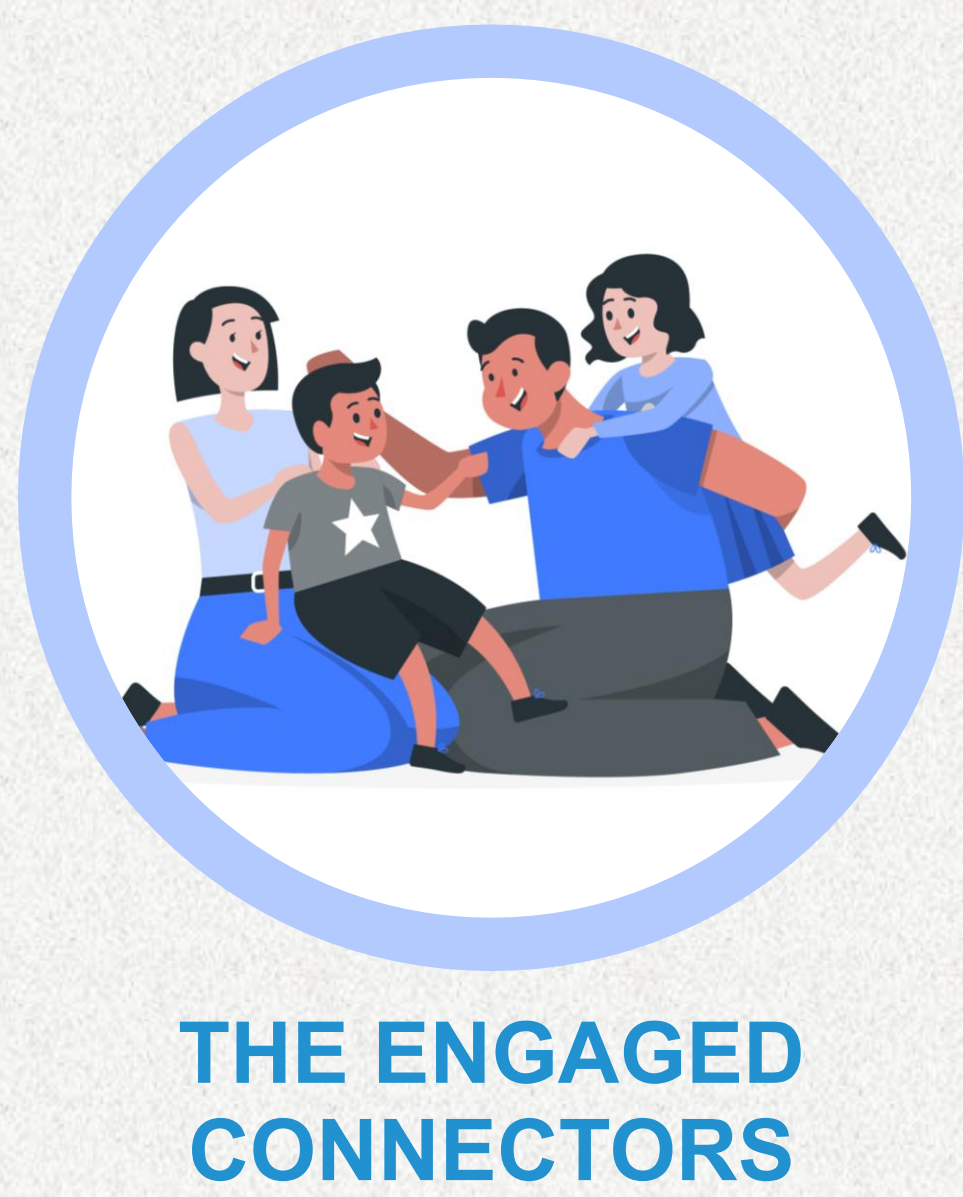
- In the urban heat scenario, Individualists and Connectors demonstrated strong gains in networks and support, highlighting latent adaptive capacity under urban heat. Leaders were less able to adapt.

KEY DISCUSSION POINTS



Normal times: Highest overall social resilience performance

In Disruptions: Decreased horizontal and vertical trust



Normal times: High community engagement and volunteerism

In Disruptions: Decreased vertical trust



Normal times: Lowest overall social resilience performance

In Disruptions: Stable social resilience performance

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