

Resilience & Vulnerabilities Throughout Generations During the Covid

Keywords: Covid, interview, qualitative, quantitative, sociology, strength, survey, weakness

Abstract

As there has been various of research done on the topic of covid in terms of experimentation and in-depth health analysis, mainly to find the vaccine, the social sciences had rather moved slowly compared to natural sciences. This article has aimed to establish a comprehensive study that involves people's knowledge of surveys and interviews and Bourdieu's (1983) theory concerning economic and social capital. In this light, this article aims to put light on the resilience and vulnerabilities throughout generations during the covid period. Thus, with the right social policy tools and the right marketing experience, not only could the market and the government benefit from such a knowledge but also the people themselves as their lackings will be compensated and their strenghts put into account and advanced.

Introduction

It would be obvious that COVID-19 had changed our lives if we were to navigate ourselves through history to find influential events. This pandemic was multifaçaded not only due to the new economic system it imposed upon the world crushing all notices and dependencies on location but also because it had affected the rationality and behaviours of people greatly since, according to Schlesselman, L. S., et al. (2020) in times in stress and uncertainty, especially when information is lacking the autonomic nervous system and limbic system take control over the brain causing a rather emotional response. Furthermore, as the fight, freeze, or flight mode is triggered, the amygdala becomes hyperactive, and the resulting stress hormone causes the inability to learn, make decisions, and think. In this light, assuming that all kinds of people, regardless of their prestige or socioeconomic conditions, are prone to and vulnerable against this disease, one might also touch upon a rather sociological point of view showing how the embedded inequalities become rather more exhaustive in times of crisis. Bamba, C., et al. (2020) summarizes this statement by claiming as lower socioeconomic status citizens have lesser opportunities and choices amongst security and access to the high quality they are rather exposed to poor conditions of living, therefore, higher chances of negative health consequences thus leading to an endless cycle.

Now that we have touched upon how this pandemic not only affects all people, we also need to notice that some are rather more affected. Now, if we were to make an educated guess, one would rather say that the elderly were the most vulnerable due to their health conditions via the

threat of covid and their lesser mobility. Also, the most resilient could be those in the IT sector, owing the new advantages, who is more likely to be middle-aged and maybe even male if we were to make a gender distinction. This could not only be due to the gendered segregation in the sector but also due to the employment conditions of women being rather poorer. Keeping these aside as my thesis statement, I will be making a rather wider analysis with the help of Bourdieu's terminology economic and social capital, where I will get my resource from journals, interviews, and surveys.

Literature Review

Once the world had encountered COVID-19, it had not named it as an epidemic like the black plague, which meant it had affected numerous people at the same time but rather a pandemic emphasizing it is put under a roof where the whole world is affected. This had brought up debates that compared COVID-19 to the Spanish Flu in 1918, which had affected near %33 of the world's population (Cleveland Clinic, 2021).

Keeping this in mind, let us advance to our topic to see what the literature shows us about the definition of resilience and vulnerabilities during pandemics, mainly epidemics. According to Hendl, et al. (2020), in the definition of vulnerability. while UNESCO states "vulnerable individuals become more vulnerable in pandemics," they claim there is a difference since inherent vulnerability concerning the body and physicality, situational vulnerability resulting from the environment such as social or economic conditions alongside pathogenic vulnerability stemming from sociopolitical contexts where preexisting vulnerabilities are multiplied by injustice or oppression. This leads us to analyze the changing atmosphere during covid that could change not only the system but also the social order. For instance, as Liedtke, M., (2021). states as COVID-19 has affected the world global market and also social relations it had altered the economic system greatly, whereas financial markets have reacted by contracting massively, as one can see the crashing of equity market capitalism and interest rates became volatile.

Moving on to the resilience analysis, one might look at the explanation made by DeWitte, S. N., et al. (2017). Where they claim resilience is not only the individual capacity to overcome and eliminate stressors, but it is also a structural characteristic that includes the socio-environmental system which aims to overcome acute shocks that may stem from and affect the previous structure and vulnerabilities. Hence, meaning only evaluating the individual well-

being will not be enough since the person does not live in a vacuum, but it is rather surrounded by structural and social constructions. In addition to this Massaro, et al. (2018). claims there are also other components like the economic strength and minimal service disruption alongside a fast recovery speed in the term of post endemic resilience that should be considered.

Methodology

As methodology consists of the epistemological and ontological aspects of the paper, I will first introduce my epistemology, considering where to find the knowledge and ontology concerned with what the theoretical outline looks like in the paper which will operationally define Bourdieu's concept of economic and social capital.

Now to illustrate my methodology I ought to first introduce the methods I used to initiate this research and its details alongside my unit of analysis. As I did a small survey consisting of 10 questions, my unit of analysis rather was vaguely defined since I wanted it to be more representative. For this reason, I had 6 aged groups (a.18 b.19-25 c.26-35 d.36-49 e.50-65 f.65+), which i initiated as my generations. I had distributed the survey questions throughout WhatsApp groups, including various of departments and universities such as METU, Boğaziçi, Bilkent, and İTÜ. I kindly asked the surveyors to disseminate the link to their relatives and especially older ones, since they were harder to reach for me. As the sample does have some shortcomings that I will discuss during the criticism section, it is yet relieving that the sample had over 500 respondents that meet the goals of the Central Limit Theorem, ensuring the result is sound and representative (Agresti, A. & Franklin, C., 2013).

As my second method, I have applied a structured interview of 12 questions, 3 questions for each of my typologies which were the outcome of my operational definition. They were: social resilience, economic resilience, social vulnerabilities, and lastly, economic vulnerabilities. I have written 3 sorts of questions for all these categories that all were expected to measure a different scale and aspect of the issue. That is, as the first question was rather individualistic and micro, the second was concerned with the order of the society, the government, governments institutions, and the economy, which was a macro level. The last aspect was a rather creative questions which I found interesting after my literature review. As for my sample I have utilized the snowball technique from Gölcük/ Kocaeli since that was where my family lived and I thought it would be easier there. I have chosen 1 male and female for each

representative generations of 6, where I found the respondents through the snowball method. The snowball system starts from a bunch of people to later snowball into those connections of the networks. This might work in smaller communities like Göçlük as would be more likely that different opinions will be presented, hence reflecting the community's pulse. However, as the other had some shortcomings, so does this method which I will discuss in the criticism section.

For the last angle of my research, I have addressed numerous websites as well as some of my textbooks from undergraduate sociology lectures. For the preparation process, I did a small research of 5 articles before I started my survey to later read more than 20 articles for conducting the interview questions. Lastly, as I figured I could lead Bourdieu into the discussion, I read about 3 times the capital typologies, that is, $3 \times 4 = 12$ articles concerning the theoretical framework. I will additionally use some newspaper articles to framework the timeline mentioned by the interview, which will be the ultimate projection of the covid process in Turkey.

Now let us analyze the ontological aspect led by utilizing Bourdieu's concept of economic and social type operationally defined. I will define all of their scope by citing references which I have found useful for the process. While Bourdieu mentions the various sources causing the social stratification, he mentions 4 types of capitals that get accumulated showing a person's class, prestige, and power. I will be using 2 of these 4 capitals: economic and social capital. Beginning with operationally defining economic capital, Bourdieu claims the dynamics of power are not solely embedded in the economic sphere but is rather pervade in symbolics and cultural scales as well (Desan, H. M. 2013). Hence he tries to break through the common sensical economic experience emphasizing all capitals are relative. Now adapting this concept to the resilience and vulnerabilities during covid, we might have to face that the term encompasses a multilayered system that is interrelated with other aspects of life. Anheier, H., et al. (1995). mentions Bourdieu's concept of economic capital is concerned with commercial success and, inversely, with faults of managing money via utilizing money as the predominant currency and economic prestige as the major indicator. Hence we can utilize economic capital under the two headings of economic resilience and economic vulnerability that in the interview questions will analyze economic standing in terms of the micro/individual level with the first interview question, general economic system with the second question in the macro level and lastly through a questioning I have labeled as “creative” since it is not directly related but

somewhat has relevance to the topic since it was established corresponding to the literature review. As for the survey, I have used some mixed questions combining a few typologies at once that could overlap but ensured every typology got at least 2 questions in which they were mentioned.

Secondly, let us look at the social capital coined by Bourdieu. Baum F. (2000) states that for Bourdieu, social capital defines how to access economic and cultural resources that are vital in capitalistic societies. In addition to this, Ihlen, Ø. (2005), as diverse fields give different aspects of capitals; an organized social entity should be understood in the combination of diverse capitals. Hence social capital and the other capitals are not isolated but do affect each other. He continues to define social capital as the anchor and means of network embedded in the organizations, that is, their relationships. To finalize the concept, we can look back to Carpiano R. M. (2007), who directly quotes Bourdieu (1986, p. 248) in referring to social capital as “the aggregate of actual or potential resources linked to a group.” In summary, one can conclude that social capital is the means of getting past and utilizing social networks for the sake of economic and social purposes which reflects on your credibility and prestige in the society. Coming to the interview questions, as I mentioned before, there are types which I roughly referred to as micro, macro, and creative. On the other hand, the survey questions are consisted of compressed questions which may include a few typologies at a time.

Survey Analysis

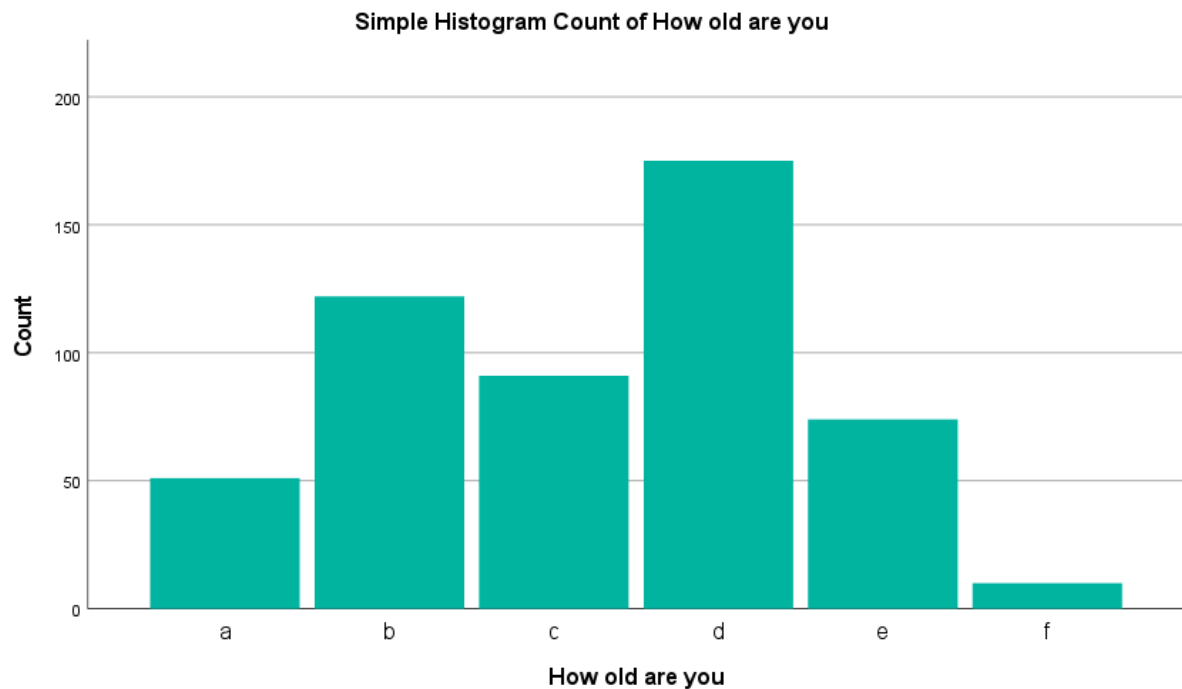
Moving on to the quantitative survey analysis, one has to first understand the rationale behind the questions to make sense of the data. Hence, by first explaining the category and purpose of the question, I will be giving the statistics and commentary after.

Let us start from question one.

Q1.How old are you? a.18 b.19-25 c.26-35 d.36-49 e.50-65 f.65+

As age is one of the defining variables of the study, the groups here actually tend to represent the generations and is the independent ordinal variable of this research since we are assuming that all the changes that affect the person in the covid period stem from their belonged age group.

Histogram 1



As it is visible in the Histogram 1 while the 18 age group named a consists of 9,6%, the second group b (19-25) consists of 23,3%. C is (26-35) 17,4% while d and e are, (36-49), (50-65) 33,5% and 14,1%, respectively. The last group f (65+) has the lowest percentage, with 1,9 out of 523 survey responses. Even though the group d seems to take the lead, one might still claim that the sample is fairly representative since it does surpass $n=30$, the condition of Central Limit Theorem.

Q2.What gender are you? a. Male b. Female c. Other

The second question is a common demographic component that could also be seen as a nominal independent variable, useful for labeling a case and making comparisons between categories.

Table 1

What gender are you

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A	207	39,6	39,6	39,6
	B	313	59,8	59,8	99,4
	C	3	,6	,6	100,0
	Total	523	100,0	100,0	

Table 1 shows the frequency of the genders where the b group (female) seems to have dominated the male sample with 313 respondents, which accounts to 59,8% of the sample. I have planned it would even out as the sample got bigger, but this was the best I could do. Furthermore, Estrela, F. M., et al. (2020) coins the significance of gender and other demographic status' as it gives knowledge on the social markers that face endemic/special vulnerabilities. This might be, baring a child in the covid period for those in the fertile ages as the baby might get affected as well as the mother to the deadly conditions of the virus.

Q3.What is your monthly income? a. Below 4.253,40tl b. 4.253,40tl-6.000tl c. 6.001tl-8.000tl d. Above 8.001tl e. No income

Income is also a socioeconomic factor that is an independent variable in this study but could also be dependent in some questions that assume some generations were more well off in economically. For instance, the interview question concerning who were less affected from the covid economically could indicate resilience in terms of economy.

Histogram 2



As group a (Below 4.253,40tl) seems to consist 23,7%, group d (Above 8.001tl) seems to take the lead by 33,7%, indicating the scaling could be more comprehensive. On the other hand, the following groups b c and e are closer with 14,8%, 14,6% and lastly 13,2% respectively. If we exclude the 18-year-olds from the e section, one might find those who are unemployed in this sample since the high scholars do not recognize themselves as having salaries.

Q4.What is your occupation? a. Government officer b. Student c. Private sector d. Project based jobs e. Freelance f. Seasonal jobs g. Retired h.Unemployed i.Housewife

This questions also gives a label to the respondents since it is important to see which groups and percentages may seem as more vulnerable.

Table 2

What is your occupation?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	,6	,6	,6
A	70	13,4	13,4	14,0
B	165	31,5	31,5	45,5

C	121	23,1	23,1	68,6
D	10	1,9	1,9	70,6
E	39	7,5	7,5	78,0
F	2	,4	,4	78,4
G	39	7,5	7,5	85,9
H	19	3,6	3,6	89,5
I	55	10,5	10,5	100,0
Total	523	100,0	100,0	

As a combination of a. (Government officer), b.(Student), and c. (Private sector) amount to near the half of the sample size; one can mention the amount to 13,4%, 31,5%, and 23,1 respectively. As for the others, one might see d. (Project-based jobs) as 1,9% e. (Freelance) 7,5%, f. (Seasonal jobs) 0,4%, g. (Retired) 7,5% as this includes 60+ according to Trading Economics (2021) as the retirement age for Turkey. While group h.(Unemployed) is 3,6% i.(Housewife) is 10,5%.

Q5. Is there anyone that could take care of you if you were Covid (who can visit you and make lunch)? a.Yes, b.No c.I cannot say

This question analyzes social resilience regarding networking and being taken care of. As it is a nominal question, the answer also stems from the individual and hence is a dependent variable.

Crosstab 1

Count

		Is there anyone that could take care of you if you were Covid (who can visit you and make lunch)?			
		A	b	c	Total
How old are you	a	0	47	2	51
	b	0	96	16	122

c	1	69	17	4	91
d	1	128	39	7	175
e	0	64	9	1	74
f	0	9	0	1	10
Total	2	413	83	25	523

I have made a crosstabulation where the generations are seen in the row and the answers a (yes), b (no), and c (I don't know) in the column. As one can look at the statistics, they would see while the group f (65+) seem to have a small sample size, we can see that an impressive amount is sure that they will be taken care of 9 out of 10 while the remaining 1 is not sure. *If we were to pick the most vulnerable group, we could pick group c, which corresponds to the ages 26-35, which may consist of those who have just finished college and are looking to build their life.* Now, if we were to pick the most resilient, we could either divide the a (yes) group the total people of the age group for d it would be $128/175=0,73$; for b $96/122=0,78$ and of course $9/10=0,9$ hence the f group (65+) are most confident that they will be looked after.

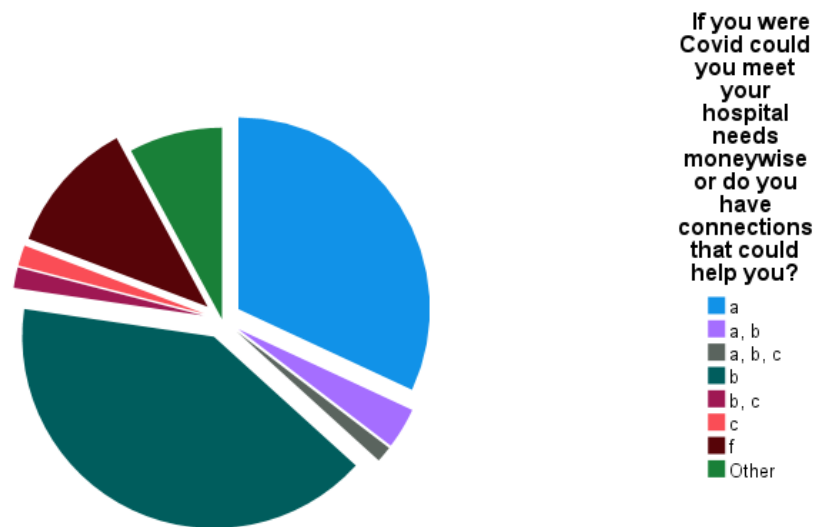
For Q6 pick the relevant answers for you.

Q6. If you were Covid, could you meet your hospital needs moneywise or do you have connections that could help you? a. I can do it myself b. My nuclear family could meet it (only mother, father, sibling) c. My kin could meet it d. My family can meet it e. My boss will meet it f. My government will meet it

This is a combination of the two capitals social one determining the networks by referencing your connections and economic capital determining whether you have the money on your own.

Pie Chart 1

Pie Chart Count of If you were Covid could you meet your hospital needs moneywise or do you have connections that could help you?



For a better and rather clean analysis I have decided to apply the “collapse sum categories less than 1%” that leads us to work with significant values. According to the Pie Chart 1 given above one can see the top three chosen categories are b (My nuclear family could meet it), a (I can do it myself) and f (My government will meet it), respectively. This result fits with the cultural features of Turkey which relies on the family first, themselves second and maybe the government.

The following a scale questions.

Q7. During Covid the money received in the household decreased, we needed to be more careful moneywise. (on a scale of 1 to 5, it did not decrease to it decreased dramatically.)

This is a dependent variable categorized economical capital where the scale shows how much you are resilient and vulnerable through the covid period economy-wise.

Crosstab 2

Count

During Covid, the money received in the household decreased; we needed to be more careful moneywise.

		1	2	3	4	5	Total
How old are you	A	15	7	15	9	5	51
	B	33	24	29	22	12	120
	C	20	8	18	17	25	88
	D	65	25	46	17	17	170
	e	27	5	18	14	10	74
	f	3	3	4	0	0	10
Total		163	72	130	79	69	513

One can firstly look at the f group, the oldest group, maybe because they have such a small sample size, seems to be a generally well-off group since it is distributed through the ranges of 1-3. As for the most resilient group, let us calculate between group d and group f; hence $65/170=0,38$ and $3/10=0,3$; hence *group d (36-49) seems to be the most resilient group. As for the most vulnerable group, let us look at group c (26-35), that being $25/88=0,28$.* This might again be due to the unstable life conditions of this age since it is a transition age.

Q8. My postponed and irregular relationships have not affected me that much because I had methods to compensate for them. (on a scale of 1 to 5, I do not agree at all to I agree entirely.)

This is a dependent variable that measures one's social capital; hence it gives information on social resilience and vulnerability since it is an ordinal variable consisting of a scale.

Crosstab 3

Count

During covid, my connections helped me get by via alternative methods.

		1	2	3	4	5	Total
How old are you	a	7	5	8	12	19	51
	b	13	14	25	39	27	118

	c	12	5	14	15	41	87
	d	23	16	27	41	65	172
	e	12	4	8	19	29	72
	f	1	1	3	3	2	10
Total		68	45	85	129	183	510

As I have to admit, I have found it hard to believe that 2 of 10 f generation were very satisfied with the alternative methods they used which mainly refers to technological devices at this age. Hence, they either know how to use it, which is great, or they have someone to help them deal with it, which is relieving. Now let us choose the generation according to this crosstable which is rather socially resilient than others. I have picked c, d, and e worth calculating, that is $41/87=0,47$, $65/172=3,77$, and lastly $29/72=0,40$, respectively. Thus group *c* that is (26-35), seems to be the most socially resilient in terms of connection and communication chances they have even though they are not very well off materially according to other questions analysis. As for the most vulnerable, let us look at a and d; $7/51=0,137$ and $23/172=0,133$; hence *a* seems to be the most vulnerable in the group. This might be due to their university exam preparation which is exhaustive and quite isolating in Turkey.

Q9. I was able to use my free time efficiently during the lockdown. (on a scale of 1 to 5, Not at all to very much.)

This is also a dependent variable which is a bit open-ended since what one may understand from efficiency might vary from economic to social aspects; hence let us define this as satisfaction, assuming they found satisfaction in their so-called efficiency.

Crosstab 4

		I was able to use my free time efficiently during the lockdown.					Total
Count		1	2	3	4	5	
How old are you	a	12	13	9	7	10	51
	b	18	38	23	24	17	120
	c	13	11	23	25	18	90
	d	14	22	57	35	45	173

e	4	7	16	19	27	73
f	0	3	4	3	0	10
Total	61	94	132	113	117	517

As one can see, the f group (65+) has a rather moderate efficiency rate. Coming to the most resilient among the group, we can see that with $45/173=0,26$, the *d generation between the ages 36-49 seems to be the most satisfied with themselves*. Now looking at the most vulnerable, we can see the *b group(19-25) those who are supposedly at university* do not define themselves as efficient maybe due to the efficiency emphasis in universities.

The last one is a short question

Q10. What was the most challenging thing during Covid(an answer is not obligatory)

As this question was not obligatory, I thought it would provide the person the freedom if they were in need of saying something important for them. I have roughly categorized the answers and found various groups. Some of the topics and issues written were about the restrictions during covid, challenges concerning education and work environment alongside material problems. In addition to this there were political commentary as well as the hardship of being covid and the anxiety felt due to the disease. Also, there were people who were happy with their condition. Lastly, multiple people have even described their situation as not different from a prison cell.

Also, some essential quotations I would like to have would be “ due to the fact of me being a health profession had caused people to run away from me,” "education and life expenses," "fever," "as there was no one near I have faced depression and had suicidal thoughts." The last one is quite interesting an, done might say, experimental that should surely be researched; “not being given medicine so the disease could pass on its own,” which was a person in the c group corresponding to 26-35.

Interview Analysis

The second method I used to conduct this research was through structured interviews where I have interviewed 6 male and females from 6 age groups that I estimated, finding them through the snowball technique in Gölcük /Kocaeli. As I will firstly give the rationale of the question, one can clearly see from the table the capital they are supposed to be measuring. I will also give the background of the questions and some alternative explanations I gave to most interviews to help them explain.

Table 1 Interview Questions and Typologies

How old are you? What is your occupation? What is your income? (you can choose one of the following) 4.253 below, 4.253-6000, 6001-8000,8000 üstü, no income	Social	Economic
Resilience	Q1 During covid what were the things that made you feel safe and relaxed socialwise Q2 How was covid handled in Turkey? Do you think it could be done better? Did you have any aspects that you appreciated policywise? Would you give any examples? Q3 Has understanding what people would like and communicating efficiently become harder.	Q1 What help could you get economy-wise? Are you aware of your opportunities, or do you have any opportunities? Q2 What do you think would be one of the possible benefits of the newly emerging economic system. Has anyone you know benefitted from it? How? Q3 If you were to start a new business which age group and occupation would you trust most? Do you have any examples of this near you?

Vulnerability	<p>Has not being able to see your friends and loved ones affected you in a bad way?</p> <p>What were the problems you faced?</p> <p>Q2 Was the institutions you faced working efficiently during covid? What were some of the problems you faced?</p> <p>Q3 Have you needed alternative help such as therapies or psychological pills?</p>	<p>Q1 Who do you think the new economic order hurt most? Do you have any examples concerning the people you know? If you were to compare yourself with them, where would you situate yourself? What needs did you have?</p> <p>Q2 If you were to talk about the economic problems you faced during quarantine, what would you give us an example?</p> <p>Q3 If you had extra income you were to share with, which group would you share it?</p>
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The three head questions were demographic questions that helped me distinguish the interviewees and get some background information from them. I did not feel the urge to write all their aliases and ages since one can always look at the data set, plus I will be referring to almost all of them in the summary.

Social resilience

Q1 This question was asked to measure the micro/individual coping strategies. The additional explanations I have given were: “As you cannot go out, you are not able to see your friends even if you have to, have you felt such needs how could you compensate them?”.

As for answers I received such comments that owning cats have relieved them from Levent aged 25 and Belkız aged 18, also communicating through the internet from Cem-18 (age), Levent-25 and lastly Nihal-43. There were some common answers for the elderly who claimed face to face contact with family and relatives have kept them comfortable, Selma-61, Hakan-54, Emine-72 and lastly Mustafa-70. There were also some marginal answers that were rather

philosophical, but the main point claimed that being alone and out of the society was relieving Talha-26. Also, Hatun 25 claimed she felt safe and relieved that she would not be infecting anyone, which was a common concern we saw from the survey answers as well. All in all, we can claim all groups except for Talha-26 had a strategy to cope individually. If we look closely at Talha-26 we might see that he is unemployed and in the risky group, wherein the survey summaries, this group was the most vulnerable economically and socially. However, it might just be a coincidence. But then again, it is an age group that is a gateway into society where you have just finished university and are expected to get a job.

Q2 This question was inspired by Pieter Fourie & Maj-Lis Follér' (2012) article where they claimed the epidemic outbreak not only challenged the status quo and the private sphere but also the public sphere where it had demanded the change of governance policies also major alterations in public institutions. This is a macro question referring to the structural adaptations made by the government which shows how the authorities have communicated with the community through the process.

As for the answers, I received some addressed the first announcement made by Fahrettin Koca, the only person completely satisfied was Talha-26. Other answers concerning the announcement that was it was neutral by Naci-43 and that it should have been more transparent from Belkız-18, Levent-25, Meryem-26 and lastly Nihal-43. Two have declared the process has not been handled well Selma-61 and Mustafa-70. Some have mentioned the vaccination process as good Emine-72, as having a few problems Meryem-25 and lastly as not serving equality since it was not open for everyone at the same time Belkız-18. Cem-18 mentioned more help could be given to retailers, while some mentioned the mask distribution as awful Hatun-25, aiming to scare people Belkız-18. Nihal-43 and Emine-72 have declared the restrictions were not so bad. Hakan-54 appreciated the work of the filtration group the most, and lastly, Naci-43 thought the community was rather solidaristic, and so the process ran smoothly; hence the government had little effect. All in all, people are generally not happy about the process but acknowledge that it is a hard process and have appreciated the vaccination movement.

Q3 This is the creative question I posed since it was rather interesting; those who were least affected could be the most resilient group.

As for the answers, Belkız-18 found that not being able to touch was problematic. Cem-18, Hatun-25, Naci-43, Hakan-54, and Mustafa-70 agreed completely. Emine-72 found it was hard to recognize people. Levent-25 found it useful since people had started communicating rather

clearly, who seems as the most resilient among the group. Meryem-26 complained about the masks and not being able to see mimicks. Nihal-43 explained how hard it was being a teacher with a mask. Talha-26 mentioned this lack of communication had led to rather virtual communication. Lastly, Selma-61 explained she had not been affected since she was surrounded by her loved ones.

Economic resilience

Q1 This question is concerned with the individual aspect, measuring if you knew about the opportunities you had that could help you off economically.

The answers given were that there were some sorts of scholarships offered during high school but that she did not need it Belkız-18. Cem-18 claimed someone else could need it more than he did, so he did not take it. Hatun-25, Meryem-26, Naci-43, and Hakan-54 claimed there were some programs, but they were not fit for their case. Levent-25, Selma-61, Emine-72, and Mustafa-70 had replied “no.” Nihal-43 stated she never searched for it. All in all, amongst the group, no one has benefited from the pensions offered, while some thought it was not suitable in their case.

Q2 DeWitte, S. N., Kurth, M. H., Allen, C. R., & Linkov, I. (2017)’s article had left me wondering if anyone could benefit from the newly established economic system.

Some answers given were that it was destined to happen by Belkız-18. Emine-72 told that her grandchild had made good use of the new economic system. Selma-61, Cem-18, Hatun-26, Meryem-26 and Talha-26 claimed working from home had its own advantages. Levent-25, Naci-43 and Mustafa-70 stated it helped themselves. Hakan-54 claimed it could be helpful but that it did not have any positive consequences for him who is retired. Lastly, Nihal-43 a teacher illustrated that in education while those who willingly come to lectures have benefitted more from the system as opposed to those who were obliged to come.

Q3 This question aims to analyze the publics view on what occupations and which age groups could be more resilient during the covid in economic terms. The explanations I made were “Say you are starting a new business, and you need a partner hence capital, would you either pick a doctor or someone with similar economic capital like an engineer. I probably would not pick the doctor since they would be busy during covid. Also what age groups would you pick to

partner up with? Which occupation and age group could be the least affected and most adaptive pair during the covid?”

As for the answers, Belkız-18 started with announcing she could partner with a psychologist. Cem-18, Naci-43, Nihal-43, and Mustafa-70 have preferred those from the IT sector. Hatun-25 had trusted advocates since she thought they would be useful legalwise. Levent-25, Talha-26, Selma-61 and Emine-72 claimed they would cooperate with related with commerce. While lastly, Meryem-26 said she would pick an engineer. As for the age groups while Meryem-26 and Nihal-43 had chosen their own generation, Selma-61 had chosen the generation she claiming they were promising as much as she saw from her grandchildren. While, Naci-43 and Mustafa-70 has chosen younger generations, Belkız-18 has chosen those in between the age 30-40. Cem-18 and Hatun-25 asked for those in between 25-35, while Levent-25 preferred 35-40. Lastly, Talha-26 saw 35-45 age groups as fit.

Social vulnerabilities

Q1 This is a causal question measuring social vulnerability.

The answers were binary as Levent-25 and Hakan-54 claimed they were not much affected all of the others claimed they agreed that being apart from friends and family had major effects.

Q2 This questions has the same foundation of the social resilience question inspired by Pieter Fourie & Maj-Lis Follér' (2012)'s article. The additional explanation I made was, “A simple example that comes to my mind is going to the bank or the market or a government institution like say for replacing your ID. Did you come across such services? Or you have went to get your vaccination that also counts.”

As for the answers, one can refer to those who thought that the medical professionals had handled the process well, which were Belkız-18, Talha-26, Nihal-43, and Emine-72. Some claimed using technology had eased the process Cem-17, Levent-25, Hakan-54. Some, due to their professions, accountants, and realtors, had to communicate with tax and public institutions, which they claimed were not efficient, but they also told it was noting new since they were hard to reach before the covid. Those were Hatun-25, Meryem-26 and Naci-43. As Selma-61 told they have shipped her bazaar shopping to their door, Mustafa-70 has stated a pressing issue claiming they felt discriminated where they were told as they were told they would get sick hence they should be excluded from lot of activities.

Q3 This is rather a creative question I felt the need to ask.

The answers varied it did not remain binary. The answer no was given by Belkız-18, Cem-18, Hatun-25, Naci-43, and Hakan-54. While yes were given by Levent-25, Selma-61, Emine-72. Meryem-26 and Nihal-43 claimed their friends gave them psychological support. Talha-26 said he had vitamins instead. While Musfata-70 claimed they were excluded in the sense that they were too frightened to even go to the doctor when they needed to.

Economic vulnerabilities

Q1 Bamba, C., Riordan, R., Ford, J., & Matthews, F. (2020)'s had reminded me that concerning the emerging economic system, it would be essential to point out that some groups were more affected than the other ones.

As for the answers, Belkız-18 claimed the working class would be the most vulnerable. Cem-18, Hatun-25, Levent-25, Talha-26, Nihal-43 and Emine-72 had pointed to the small retailers. Meryem-26 and Mustafa-70 mentioned those who could not adapt to working from home and the new shipping environment. Naci-43 claimed those who could not adapt to the new technology were vulnerable. Hakan-54 pointed to the poor families. While Selma-61 mentioned those who were unemployed or gotten fired during the covid period.

Q2 This question aimed understanding what the economic affects of the quarantine period were. The explanation given by me was "Even if you do have the money it would not be enough for you to get what you desire since you cannot go out. Hence, your money is ultimately not enough."

The answers given were agreeing that there were things you could not buy even though you had enough money Selma-61, where Belkız-18 made the addition that it was harder since she filled the lack of sentimental values with material ones. Cem-18 mentioned inflation and rising prices. Hatun-25 and Mustafa-70 mentioned they were constantly bingeing and shopping online. Levent-25, Meryem-26, Nihal-34 and Selma-61 admitted they had the chance to raise money. Talha-26 stated he was unemployed. Naci-43 estimated that it caused problems for the elderly. Hakan-54 and Emine-72 claimed they were not affected economically.

Q3 The last question is out of curiosity where I wondered if the old or the younger ages got chosen since they seemed like those who were the most vulnerable.

The answers were those who saw education as an unequal sector and wanted to give their spare money to public schools who were Belkız-18, Naci-43, Selma-61. Cem-18 had chosen those above the age 65 since they were the ones most affected by the virus. Hatun-25 and Meryem-26 chose those who could not adapt to the new economic system, while Levent-25 chose small retailers. Nihal-43 chose those who have lost their jobs. Hakan-54 those living in poor conditions. Lastly, Talha-26, Mustafa-70 and Emine-72 had chosen sick children with SMA.

Criticism

As it would be more appropriate to comprehend a theory and research usage as well as its shortcoming, I have decided to share some criticisms belonging to this study which can shed further light if it were analyzed. In a nutshell I will make 4 main criticisms mostly in relation to the methodology. The first criticism would be due to the ambiguity of Bourdieu's concept since it could mean more than my scope of analysis, micro, macro, and creative, that has come in the minds of the citizens or other researchers. The second criticism would be concerning the surveys sample which was solely distributed to the mentioned university students alongside those who could reach it, hence posing questions of being representative enough. The third criticism is also concerned with the interview sample, which was conducted by a snowball method that only addressed those people who know each other in Gölcük/Kocaeli. The final criticism could be on the limitedness of social forces analysis since the crosstabulations were solely made with the generation variable. Bambra, C., Riordan, R., Ford, J., & Matthews, F. (2020) in this case mentions that the covid outbreak was not only challenging due to structural issues like the hospital capacity but also of the existing social inequalities that stemmed from race, geography, gender and so on. Hence, in this study, the dimension of race is surely missing.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I have presented a comprehensive research which was embedded in Bourdieu's concept of economic and social capital, and backed up with empirical data from a survey of 500+ participants and an interview of 12 participants. The questions rationale was influenced by the 4 typologies I made concerning the resilience and vulnerabilities in terms of social and economic capital. The scope of social was narrowed down to three groups in the interview that being the micro level, macro level and the creative question.

As for the results of the survey the c group (26-35) was estimated the most vulnerable in terms of social and economic resilience separately, while it was the most successful in applying different methods to compensate for their lack, making them better in terms of the combination of social+ economical capital. Those who were the most relieved in terms of being taken care of were the f group (65+), as the most resilient in terms of economic capital were the d group (36-49). As for self satisfaction=social+economic the most efficient group was the d group (36-49), and the least was the b group (19-25). In a nutshell, while the most resilient group seems to be the d group(36-49), who was little affected by the economic conditions and mostly satisfied with themselves, the most vulnerable and turbulent seems to be the c group (26-35) according to the survey results.

The interview was made for 6 males and 6 females for the 6 groups of generations, where they were interviewed in Gölcük/Kocaeli and were found through the snowball sampling method where the gatekeeper advises (someone who knows the community) who to interview. The interview results were rather correlated with the survey answers. Where the c group (26-35) was rather vulnerable, where the d (36-49) was the most resilient amongst the group.

Now, moving on to some contemporary issues that might be useful for further research, the first aftermath done by DeWitte, S. N., Kurth, M. H., Allen, C. R., & Linkov, I. (2017) indicated that the selective mortality during the covid could affect the post-world order. That is, it might have led to more resilient generations since natural selection was at play. Furthermore, another issue worth mentioning in the topic of social policy is coined by Baqer, M. H. & Al-Mudhaffer, A. F. & Kadhum, G. I. (2021) claiming determining the needs, wants and prioritization in programs and crisis management plans is not possible except with the participation of people. Therefore, according to the research, citizens' participation improves crisis management performance. Furthermore, they mention that as space is a reproduction of the social and economic crises; the urban is expected to reproduce itself on behalf of these terms: diverse social resilience examples might help the society to get over covid. Hence, one can lastly emphasize the importance of the aftermath of covid since it will surely affect new coming generations. Also, it should not be ignored that in public policy, the citizens should be acknowledged and integrated to the plans and programs for sufficient efficiency.

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